



ROCKET LANGUAGES
BEGINNERS
SPANISH

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Edited by Amy Waterman

Rocket Spanish version 1.01

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Published by
Libros Media Ltd
Level 2 – 107 Cashel Street, Christchurch, 8001, New Zealand

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Table of Contents

1.1 How to Pronounce Spanish Words	12
The Spanish Alphabet	12
Pronunciation Practice	13
Accent Marks	14
Listen!	14
1.2 People, Places, and Things	15
Understanding Nouns	15
Is it a Boy or a Girl?	15
Talking about People and Animals	15
What "The"?!	16
Same Endings, Different Story	16
Talking about Things and Ideas	17
Hermaphroditic Nouns	18
When There's More than One	18
1.3 Using "The" and "A"	20
Understanding Articles	20
How to Say "The" in Spanish	20
How to Say "A" or "An" in Spanish	21
1.4 Talking about You, He, and We	22
Pronouns in Spanish	22
Which "You" Should You Use?	22
1.5 "To Be" Part 1: The Verb SER	24
To Be or Not to Be	24
Drop the Subject	24
Talking about Whose It is and Where You're From	25
Talking about What You Do for a Living	25
Be Careful with "To Be" Verbs	25
1.6 Numbers	26
Starting out: 0 to 35	26
Masculine and Feminine Numbers	26
Numbers from 36 to 102	27
Asking How Much or How Many	27
Numbers from 101	29
Don't Forget the Gender	29
Reverse Punctuation: How to Write Big Numbers	30

1.7 Telling the Time	31
Exception at One O'Clock	31
Talking about Quarter Hours and Thirty Minutes	32
Asking at What Time Something will Occur	33
1.8 Review	34
2.1 Verbs in the Present Tense	44
Understanding Infinitives	44
Isolating Verb Endings	46
How to Conjugate a Verb	47
2.2 The Verb IR (to go)	50
Going To a Place	50
Using IR to Talk about What is Going to Happen	51
2.3 Asking Questions	52
Inflection	52
Funky Punctuation Marks	52
Using a Statement as a Question	53
Asking "Really? Is That True?"	53
2.4 "To Be" Part 2: The Verb ESTAR	55
Where am I?	55
Forming DEL from DE and EL	58
How Do You Feel?	59
2.5 Review	60
3.1 Adjectives Part 1: Descriptions	70
Getting Nouns and Adjectives in Order	70
Describing Things	72
Adjust the Adjective to Suit the Noun	73
Adjectives that End in -o or -a	73
Adjectives that End in -e	73
Describing How Much in General	76
Short and Simple: Adjectives like BUEN and MAL	76
Big or Great? Using GRAN and GRANDE	77
3.2 Using ESTAR to Express a Feeling or Condition	78
When to Use ESTAR, When to Use SER	81
The Importance of Getting SER and ESTAR Right	81
3.3 Talking about the Weather	82

3.4 Adjectives Part 2: Who Owns What	84
My Hat, Your Hat: Understanding Possessive Adjectives	84
What is Owned v. Who Owns It	84
This is All Mine	85
3.5 Review	87
4.1 Talking about Me, Her, and Us: Direct Object Pronouns	97
Understanding Direct Object Pronouns	97
When People are Direct Objects	98
4.2 Indirect Object Pronouns	99
To Whom? Adding Clarity to "Le" and "Les"	100
4.3 Putting Direct & Indirect Object Pronouns Together	102
Which Object Comes First?	102
Why Does 'Le' Change to 'Se'?	103
To Whom? Clarifying "Se"	104
4.4 More about Us and Them: Prepositional Pronouns	105
Understanding Prepositions	105
Prepositional Pronouns	105
The Exceptions: Entre Tú y Yo, Conmigo and Contigo	106
4.5 Talking about This, That, and That One over There	107
Demonstrative Adjectives in Spanish	107
Demonstrative Pronouns	108
A Note of Caution: Accent Marks	109
4.6 Review	110
5.1 Introduction to Irregular Verbs: TENER and VENIR	118
Why Complicate Things? The Role of Irregular Verbs in Spanish	118
Using TENER to Talk about Age, What You Have, Whether You're Hungry, What You Feel Like Doing	119
5.2 Stem Changing Verbs in the Present	121
What is a Stem Change?	121
A Rare Stem Change: i to ie	121
Another Rare Stem Change: u to ue	122
The Last and Strangest Stem Change: o to hue	123
5.3 Irregular Verbs in the "Yo" Form	124
Now a G, Now an O, GO!	124
Thinking about VALER	125

5.4 To Say and To Give: Using DECIR and DAR	126
5.5 When Something is Happening	128
Understanding the Present Progressive	128
The Present Participles of Regular Verbs	128
Irregular Stem Changing Verbs	129
5.6 Review	130
6.1 Talking about What You Know: SABER and CONOCER	138
Strange Shades of Meaning	138
SABER: To Know Information or How to Do Something	139
CONOCER: To Know a Person, Place, or Thing	139
Knowing Places	140
6.2 Talking about What You Like, Love, and Lack	141
Verbs without English Equivalents	141
Using GUSTAR to Talk About What You Like	142
Common Errors with GUSTAR	144
Using FALTAR to Talk about What You Lack or Need	145
Using the Verb QUEDAR	146
6.3 Actions You Perform on Yourself: Reflexive Verbs	148
Understanding Reflexive Verbs	148
When a Verb is Reflexive and When It is Not	149
To Get Emotional with a Reflexive Verb	151
6.4 Review	153
7.1 Talking about What's Good, Better, and Best	163
Understanding Comparatives and Superlatives	163
For Better or for Worse: MEJOR QUE and PEOR QUE	164
The Best of All: LA MEJOR	164
The Most of All: MÁS DE	165
Super Cool: The Ending -ísimo	166
Some More Comparisons: MÁS QUE and MENOS QUE	166
Expressing How Things are Alike: TAN COMO and TANTO COMO	167
7.2 Talking about Ifs, Ands, Buts	169
Understanding Conjunctions	169
7.3 Talking about Something and Nothing	170
Understanding Indefinite Words	170
Understanding Negative Words	171

<i>7.4 Review</i>	173
<i>Appendix 1. Grammatical Concepts in English</i>	183
<i>Appendix 2. Answer Key</i>	187
<i>Appendix 3. Complete Beginners Book Vocabulary (Spanish to English)</i>	193
<i>Appendix 4. Complete Beginners Book Vocabulary (English to Spanish)</i>	206



Introduction

Hello! Welcome to the first book of *Rocket Spanish*! My name is Mauricio, and I want to congratulate you for taking the first step on the road to learning a very special language. My first language has a very important place in my heart, because it represents my family, culture, and traditions. I grew up in one of the most colorful and friendly cities in Chile, Viña del Mar. Speaking Spanish brings back all the memories of my childhood ... like the smell of our weekly *asados* (barbecues), the sounds of the *música folklórica* (Andean music), and the sight of the streets bustling with vendors, musicians, even jugglers!

I hope that you are learning Spanish because you want to speak with natives. If someone in your life is a native speaker, your ability to share thoughts with them in their first language will be a special gift. If you are not yet planning a trip to a Latin American country, I hope that this book will inspire you to do so. Speaking another people's language is the best way to enter into their culture, their imagination, and their way of life.

What You Get with My Book

You may have tried other Spanish-learning products before and felt as if learning the language was an uphill battle. The amount of memorization may have seemed enormous. Every little bit you learned was just a thimbleful of the vast ocean of words. Let me tell you now: this book is different!

✓ **It's fun.**

No other how-to-speak-Spanish product gives you so much! You'll get a great computer game to teach you the vocabulary you want to know ... fun and informative illustrations on every page ... and a complete audio recording of the entire book so that you can listen as you follow along! You'll also get many exercises to practice what you have learned.



✓ **It's quick.**

Instead of throwing lists and lists of words at you, I'm going to give you the bare minimum you need to understand how the language works. Does this sound impossible? It's not!!



Did you know that in most languages half of ALL conversation is made up of only 150 or so words? If you can memorize those words, you'll be well on your way to becoming fluent—without having to spend hours and *hours* and HOURS memorizing.

That's why I don't bombard you with vocabulary from the start. If you're interested in expanding your vocabulary, you'll find piles more words in the **Beginners Supplemental Vocab Book**. If you want to get *exactly* what you need, however, you'll find a list of 20 of **the 140 most common words in Spanish** in the vocabulary review at the end of each section.

This list includes words like *the, a/an, and, or, but, you, and I*. **You HAVE to know these words.**

With ordinary nouns, verbs, and adjectives, it will be easy to pick up what you need to know. All you'll need to do is point to a watermelon, for example, to ask a Spanish-speaking person what the word for watermelon is. (By the way, it's *sandía*.) Or, if you want the verb "to eat" (*comer*), you can pretend to shovel food in your mouth.

But you CAN'T do this with words like "this," "that," "always," or "never." If you are immersed in a Spanish-speaking country and ask a non-English speaker to tell you what the word is for "many" in Spanish, you'll find that it will be almost IMPOSSIBLE to communicate what you need to know! THAT'S why you need to focus on memorizing the essential words, not the ordinary nouns and verbs that other books give you.



✓ **It's real.**

This is the most important aspect that my book can offer you. You'll get all the right grammar in this book, but what you'll also get is a focus on how those rules get applied in everyday sentences. Every concept is extensively illustrated with examples about what you can and can't say. You'll learn about the pitfalls and the common mistakes.

If you're not comfortable with English grammar, a handy appendix is included at the end of the book with a list of necessary concepts.

Suitable for the Traveler

If you're planning to go to a Spanish-speaking country for a vacation or on business, you need to know the basics to keep from getting stranded. At the end of this book, you'll be able to engage in simple conversations about topics like how you're feeling, the weather, what time something is happening, directions to an unfamiliar place, to whom something belongs, and more.

If you dedicate yourself completely to the material in this book, you'll even be able to go to a party and have fun trying out your language skills on your new Spanish-speaking friends! Remember—it's more important that you try to communicate with whatever amount of Spanish you know, rather than waste your mental effort on tricky concepts

that are best mastered once you're out there hearing others speak. The more you speak Spanish, and the more you're around other Spanish speakers, the faster your language facility will improve.

Overview of What You'll Learn

Let me tell you a bit about the structure of this book. It is divided into seven parts on topics ranging from the basics to action words to descriptions. Each section concludes with a review chapter. You'll find a list of the concepts you should have mastered followed by a vocabulary list that contains all the Spanish words used in the section, as well as a special list of **20 of the most commonly used words in Spanish**. After the vocabulary list, you will be able to read or listen to a conversation, in order to practice your comprehension and listening skills. Finally, you'll be able to test your knowledge of Spanish with exercises before moving on to the next section.

If you are well and truly interested in increasing your vocabulary, you have the option of continuing your learning with the **Beginners Vocabulary Supplement**. There, you'll find specialized vocabulary lists on topics ranging from sports to going on vacation, and you'll be able to apply your newfound skills by reading a short story. You'll also be able to practice your new vocabulary words by playing the **Rocket Spanish Mega Vocab** game. Memorization has never been so fun!

Good luck!

Mauricio

Part I. The Basics



1.1 How to Pronounce Spanish Words

Spanish is such an easy language to speak. It is phonetic, which means that as long as you memorize the sounds of each letter in the alphabet, you can read ANY word!

The Spanish Alphabet

You can form almost every sound in Spanish using the English sounds that you already know. Look at the Spanish alphabet below. See if you can't pick out the letters that do NOT occur in the English alphabet:

a, b, c, ch, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, ll, m, n, ñ, o, p, q, r, rr, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

If you said **ch, ll, ñ,** and **rr**, you'd be right!

- The **ch** sound is pronounced just as it is pronounced in English, like Charles.
- The **ll** sound is often pronounced like a y, as in yo-yo.
Please note that this sound is difficult to pin down, as it is pronounced in a variety of ways around Latin America.
- The **ñ** sound is pronounced like an **n** followed by a **yay**.
- The **rr** sound is pronounced by trilling the **r** sound. Think of a purring cat!

Below is a guide to the pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet. Just remember to pronounce the letter combination "**ay**" as in "day" and the letter combination "**ah**" like you were opening your mouth for the dentist, and you'll be fine!

A	ah
B	beh
C	say
CH	chay
D	day
E	ay
F	ef-ay
G	hay
H	ah-chay
I	ee
J	hotah
K	kah
L	el-ay
LL	ay-yay
M	em-ay
N	en-ay
Ñ	en-yay
O	oh
P	peh

Q	coo
R	air-ay
RR	airrr-ay (roll those Rs!)
S	es-ay (like 'S'-ay)
T	teh
U	oo
V	beh
W	doh-bleh-beh
X	eh-keys
Y	ee-gree-ay-gah
Z	say-tah

Notice that the letters 'b' and 'v' sound alike. That's because, for most Spanish speakers, there is no difference between the sounds of the two letters in Spanish: 'v' is pronounced just like 'b.' This can make it difficult when you're trying to spell an unfamiliar word that you've only heard before, like **grabadora** (tape recorder) or **vago** (lazy). If you ask someone to spell a word in Spanish for you, that person may differentiate 'b' and 'v' by talking about **beh grande** (big 'b') and **beh pequeño** (little 'v').

You may also have difficulties with the Spanish sounds 'g,' 'h,' and 'j.' They sound rather different from their English counterparts! Both 'g' and 'j' can sound like the English 'h' (as in 'hey'). The Spanish 'h,' on the other hand, is usually silent!

By the way ... Did you know that the letter 'w' is only used in words of foreign origin, like 'Washington'?

Pronunciation Practice

Now, see if you can pronounce the following words:

A:	gata (<i>cat</i>)
B:	barra (<i>bar</i>)
C:	cabra (<i>goat</i>)
CH:	chancho (<i>pig</i>)
D:	dar (<i>to give</i>)
E:	edad (<i>age</i>)
F:	feliz (<i>happy</i>)
G:	gafas (<i>glasses</i>)
H:	hay (<i>there is</i>), hielo (<i>ice</i>), hora (<i>hour</i>)
I:	ida (<i>return</i>)
J:	ja-ja (<i>ha-ha</i>), joya (<i>jewel</i>)
K:	kilo (<i>kilogram</i>)
L:	lado (<i>side</i>)
LL:	pollo (<i>chicken</i>), bello (<i>beautiful</i>)
M:	madre (<i>mother</i>)
N:	no (<i>no</i>)
Ñ:	niño (<i>child</i>), extraño (<i>strange, foreign</i>)

O: color (*color*)
P: prueba (*test*)
Q: que (*what, that*)
R: rojo (*red*)
RR: perro (*dog*)
S: sábado (*Saturday*)
T: tener (*to have*)
U: tú (*you*)
V: vosotros (*you*)
W: wáter (*toilet*)
X: éxito (*success*)
Y: ya (*already*)
Z: zapato (*shoe*)

Accent Marks

The final thing that you need to remember about pronouncing Spanish words is that accent marks will completely change the pronunciation AND meaning of a word.

Consider the following stressed vowels:

á é í ó ú

When you see one of the above vowels, stress that syllable. For example, the three words below all sound different.

esta
ésta
está

Each of these three words has a different meaning, as well as different sound. You'll learn more about them in Chapter 4.5.



Listen!

That's enough pronunciation practice for now. Remember: the more you listen, the more you'll be able to recognize words as they're spoken!

In the next chapter we'll work on nouns: words for people, places, and things



1.2 People, Places, and Things

Understanding Nouns

Nouns are words used to name or identify a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Examples include: *girl, hat, coat, weather, picture, coffee, hotel*.

Just as in English, Spanish nouns can either be singular, such as “cat” or *gato*, or plural (i.e., more than one), like “cats” or *gatos*.

The first thing that you must learn about Spanish, however, is that all nouns also have a *gender*. In other words, all objects and living things are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

Is it a Boy or a Girl?

The concept of gender can feel confusing for new students of Latin languages. Having a gender does not mean that nouns actually refer to *male* or *female* things, although, in most circumstances, the nouns that refer to males (such as a male doctor or a male animal) are *masculine*, while nouns that refer to females are generally *feminine*.

In many situations, you will be able to distinguish between masculine and feminine nouns by the distinctive association to a gender. For example, the sun tends to be associated with masculine imagery, and in Spanish we find that its gender is also masculine: *el sol*. The moon tends to be associated with feminine imagery, and, in Spanish, it is feminine: *la luna*.

You may find it impossible to figure out the gender of other nouns, however. For example, how would anyone know whether a table or a cup is masculine or feminine? (*La mesa* and *la taza* are both feminine.)

You won't be able to figure out the gender of most nouns from their English equivalents. Once you know the word in Spanish, however, you'll be able to figure out the gender in a snap.

Talking about People and Animals

Masculine nouns often end in **-o** or **-or**, while feminine nouns often end in **-a** or **-ora**.

Masculine nouns		Feminine nouns	
el hombre	<i>the man</i>	la mujer	<i>the woman</i>
Ends with -o		Ends with -a	
el perro	<i>the (male) dog</i>	la perra	<i>the (female) dog</i>
el gato	<i>the (male) cat</i>	la gata	<i>the (female) cat</i>

Ends with –or

el doctor *the doctor*
el señor *the gentleman*

Ends with -ora

la doctora *the (female) doctor*
la señora *the lady*

Ends with -ista

el pianista *the pianist*

Ends with -ista

la pianista *the (female) pianist*

 **Examples:**

1. ¿Dónde está **el gato**?
- *Where is the cat?*
2. ¿Cuándo fue **el doctor** a ver a **la señora**?
- *When did the doctor go to see the lady?*
3. **La mujer** está llorando.
- *The woman is crying.*
4. ¿Cómo está **el señor**?
- *How is the gentleman?*
5. **El hombre** está en España.
- *The man is in Spain.*

What “The”?!

One of the most common words in the English language is “**the**.” In Spanish, “**the**” is not a single word, however. Rather it has four forms, depending on the gender and quantity of the noun to which it is matched.

This isn’t as confusing as it sounds! For right now, just remember that the word “**the**”, if followed by a masculine noun, is **el**. If followed by a feminine noun, use **la**.

- **the** + masculine noun = **el**
- **the** + feminine noun = **la**

Same Endings, Different Story

When you find a noun ending in **-ista** (e.g. *pianista*) you will notice the ending is the same for both the masculine and feminine forms. In these cases, the gender of the noun will be indicated by whether it is preceded by **el** (masculine) or **la** (feminine).

Other nouns follow this pattern. Review the following:

el artista **la** artista
the male artist *the female artist*

el atleta **la** atleta
the male athlete *the female athlete*

 **Examples:**

1. **La atleta** sale a correr todos los días.
 - *The athlete goes for a run every day.*
2. Jose es **el artista** en **la familia**.
 - *Jose is the artist in the family.*

 **Talking about Things and Ideas**

Who could guess that the word “problem” would be masculine? Or that the word “destruction” would be feminine? Non-living things can be quite tricky to assign a gender to.

As mentioned before, figuring out the gender of these nouns from the English is impossible, but you can figure out gender easily once you know how the noun ends in Spanish.

- Nouns that end in **-o**, **-ma**, and **-s** (in their singular form) are generally *masculine*.
- Nouns that end in **-a**, **-ción**, and **-dad** are generally *feminine*.

Review the examples in the following table:

Masculine nouns		Feminine nouns	
End with -o		End with -a	
el cuchillo	<i>the knife</i>	la computadora	<i>the computer</i>
el zapato	<i>the shoe</i>	la puerta	<i>the door</i>
el pelo	<i>the hair</i>	la guitarra	<i>the guitar</i>
el ajo	<i>the garlic</i>	la ventana	<i>the window</i>
End with -ma		End with -ción	
el problema	<i>the problem</i>	la conversación	<i>the conversation</i>
el sistema	<i>the system</i>	la destrucción	<i>the destruction</i>
End with -s		End with -dad	
el país	<i>the country</i>	la universidad	<i>the university</i>
		la sociedad	<i>the society</i>

Hermaphroditic Nouns

Of course, there are always exceptions to the rules. For example, *la mano* (the hand) finishes on **-o**, but it is a feminine noun.

There's no way around it: some memorization will be necessary. Once you get into the habit of associating a gender with each new noun you learn, however, the **el** or **la** will come naturally.



Examples:

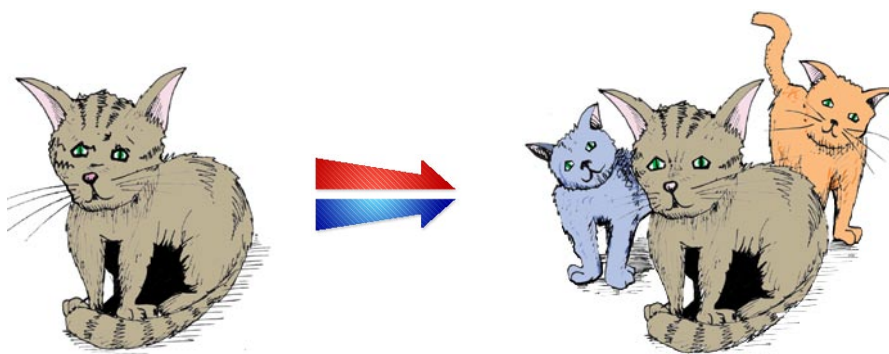
1. Me corté **la mano** con **el cuchillo**.
- *I cut my hand with the knife.*
2. Me gusta tocar **la guitarra**.
- *I like playing the guitar.*
3. ¿Dónde está **la puerta** de salida?
- *Where is the exit door?*

When There's More than One

How do you take a singular noun in Spanish and make it plural?

Amazingly enough, it's not that different from English. Just as you add an **-s** or **-es** in English (such as **cats** or **buses**), you add the same endings in Spanish. The rules of their application are just a bit different.

1. For nouns ending in a vowel, add an **-s** to make it plural.

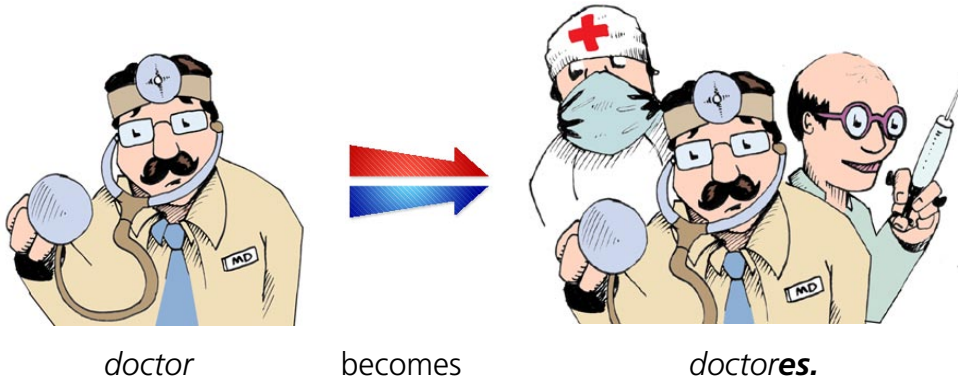


gato

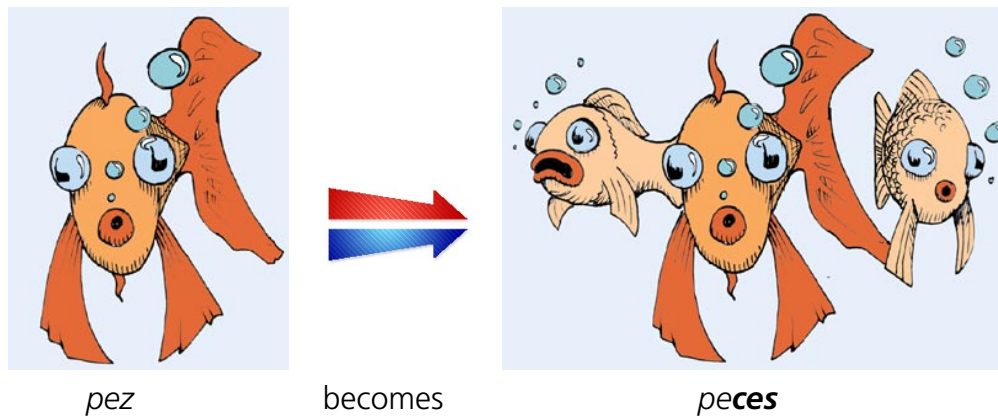
becomes

gatos.

2. For nouns that end in a consonant, add **-es** to make it plural.



3. For nouns that end in **-z**, replace the **-z** with **-ces**.



4. When you refer to a group of mixed gender items or people, always use the masculine plural form.

1 *gato* + 2 *gatas* = 3 *gatos*



1.3 Using "The" and "A"

Understanding Articles

You may not have learned this in grammar school, but in English the word "**the**" is a *definite article*. That is because it points to a very specific thing.

For example, you may tell someone, "I want **the** mug," assuming that they will bring you the mug you have in mind. However, if you tell them, "I want **a** mug," you will get whatever mug they choose to hand you!

That is because the words "**a**" or "**an**" are *indefinite articles*.

How to Say "The" in Spanish

Spanish has definite and indefinite articles as well. However, as mentioned before, Spanish speakers must suit the form of the *article* to the *gender* of the noun it precedes. Remember **el** hombre and **la** mujer?

What you didn't know then was that the article must also reflect the *quantity* of the noun—whether or not it is singular or plural.

For example, if there is one man, we speak of **el** hombre. If there are two or more men, we speak of **los** hombres.

If there is one woman, we speak of **la** mujer. If there are two or more women, we speak of **las** mujeres.

You can see how the Spanish forms of "the" are used in the following table:

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
el chico	los chicos	la chica	las chicas
<i>the boy</i>	<i>the boys</i>	<i>the girl</i>	<i>the girls</i>

Por ejemplo:

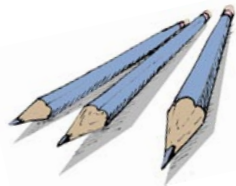
- El libro** está en mi maleta.
- *The book is in my bag.*
- Compré **los** libros en la librería.
- *I bought the books from the bookstore.*
- Las** manzanas están podridas.
- *The apples are rotten.*
- Las** chicas salieron a correr.
- *The girls went running.*



How to Say "A" or "An" in Spanish

In Spanish, there are four forms of the indefinite articles "a," "an," or "some."

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
un lápiz	unos lápices	una flor	unas flores
<i>a pencil</i>	<i>some pencils</i>	<i>a flower</i>	<i>some flowers</i>



Por ejemplo:

1. Hay **una** flor en el florero.
- *There is a flower in the vase.*
2. Tengo **unas** flores para mi novia.
- *I have some flowers for my girlfriend.*
3. Necesito **un** lápiz.
- *I need a pencil.*



1.4 Talking about *You, He, and We*

Pronouns in Spanish

In English, when talking to people or about people, you often use pronouns like **I, you, we, they,** and **them.**

Spanish is the same ... with a few twists.

Singular form

yo	<i>I</i>
tú	<i>you (familiar)</i>
usted (Ud.)	<i>you (polite)</i>
él	<i>he</i>
ella	<i>she</i>

Be careful! Notice that **él** is spelled exactly the same as **el** ... except for the accent mark over the **e**. Make sure that whenever you write '**he**' you don't end up inadvertently writing '**the.**'

Plural form

nosotros/as	<i>we</i>
vosotros/as	<i>you (familiar)</i>
ustedes (Uds.)	<i>you (polite)</i>
ellos	<i>they (masculine)</i>
ellas	<i>they (feminine)</i>

Which "You" Should You Use?

Ustedes and **vosotros** are used when you are addressing or talking about other people, not including yourself. It has the same sense in which you would say, "Hey, **you** guys!"



Por ejemplo:

1. **Ustedes** son el futuro del país.
- *You are the future of the country.*
2. Muchas gracias a todos **vosotros** por su contribución.
- *Thank you very much for your contribution.*
3. **Ellas** no tienen sus boletos de avión.
- *They (the girls) don't have their plane tickets.*

 **Helpful Hint:**

Spain is one of the only countries where you'll hear the pronoun **vosotros** commonly used. In most of Central and South America, the pronoun **ustedes** is used for both plural forms of "you."

A Bit of History: Thou and Thee

Back in the days of Shakespeare, people used the words "thou" and "thee" to address their friends or loved ones (royals were addressed with the more formal "you" and "ye"). These *familiar* forms of "you" have fallen out of use in modern-day English, but Spanish has maintained a distinction between *familiar* and *polite* forms of "you."

- *The familiar **tú***
Use the "**tú**" form of "you" to speak to children, friends, family members, or loved ones in a casual, relaxed way.
- *The polite **usted***
Use the "**usted**" form of "you" when you wish to be polite or show respect. You might use it with strangers, the elderly, teachers, or authority figures.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Addressing a stranger:

¿De que país es usted?
- *What country are you from?*

2. Addressing a child:

Tú eres muy joven.
- *You are very young.*

3. Addressing a coworker:

Usted tiene el dinero.
- *You have the money.*

4. Addressing a friend:

Tú no puedes levantar esa pesa.
- *You can't lift that weight.*

5. Addressing an elderly person:

¿Adónde va **usted**?
- *Where are you going?*





1.5 "To Be" Part 1: The Verb SER

To Be or Not to Be

In English we know the forms of the verb "to be" without thinking. *I am. You are. We are. They are.*

In Spanish, each verb changes to reflect the *subject* of the verb, as well as the *tense* (such as *present, past, or future*). These changes are called **conjugations**.

The following table shows the conjugations of the verb *ser* in the present tense.

Singular Subject		Plural Subject	
Yo (I)	soy	Nosotros/as (we)	somos
Tú (familiar you)	eres	Vosotros/as (familiar you)	sois
Ud., él, ella (polite you, he, she)	es	Uds, ellos, ellas (you, them)	son



Por ejemplo:

- Yo soy de España.**
- *I am from Spain.*
- Tú **eres** joven.
- *You are young.*
- Ella **es** profesora.
- *She is a teacher.*
- Nosotros **somos** de Nueva Zelanda.
- *We are from New Zealand.*
- Vosotros **sois** de España.
- *You are all from Spain.*
- Ustedes **son** muy inteligentes.
- *You are all very intelligent.*



Drop the Subject

Each **conjugation** is so precise that you usually don't need to include a subject at all! In Spanish you can simply say the verb:

- **Soy** de España.
- **Eres** joven.
- **Somos** de Nueva Zelanda.

Talking about Whose It is and Where You're From

The word “**de**” is widely used with the verb **ser**. It means “**of**” when used to indicate possession and “**from**” when used to indicate origin.

Por ejemplo:

1. ¿**De** quién **es** el zapato?
- *Whose shoe is this?* Literally: *Of whom is this shoe?*
2. El zapato **es de** Mateo.
- *It is Matthew's shoe.* Literally: *The shoe is of Matthew.*
3. Esos **son** los pasaportes **de** mis padres.
- *Those are my parents' passports.* Literally: *Those are the passports of my parents.*
4. ¿**De** dónde **es** Eduardo?
- *Where does Edward come from?* Literally: *From where is Edward?*
5. Eduardo **es de** España.
- *Edward is from Spain.*

Talking about What You Do for a Living

The verb **ser** is used to describe occupation. Note that in Spanish you will say, “She is professor” (**Ella es profesora**), NOT “She is a professor” (*Ella es una profesora*). When talking about occupation, you should not include either **un** or **una**.

Por ejemplo:

1. **José es piloto de aviones.**
- *José is an airplane pilot.*
2. Yo **soy** actor.
- *I am an actor.*
3. Ellos **son** estudiantes.
- *They are students.*



Be Careful with “To Be” Verbs

Unlike English, there are TWO verbs for “to be” in Spanish! You’ll learn about the second “to be” verb (*estar*, which describes location, health, or temporary characteristics) in Chapter 2.4.



1.6 Numbers

In the last lesson you learned about some ways Spanish uses the verb “to be.” We’ll learn more about that in Chapter 2.4. Now, it’s time to learn Spanish numbers.

Starting out: 0 to 35

0 – cero	12 – doce	24 – veinticuatro
1 – uno	13 – trece	25 – veinticinco
2 – dos	14 – catorce	26 – veintiséis
3 – tres	15 – quince	27 – veintisiete
4 – cuatro	16 – dieciséis	28 – veintiocho
5 – cinco	17 – diecisiete	29 – veintinueve
6 – seis	18 – dieciocho	30 – treinta
7 – siete	19 – diecinueve	31 – treinta y uno
8 – ocho	20 – veinte	32 – treinta y dos
9 – nueve	21 – veintiuno	33 – treinta y tres
10 – diez	22 – veintidós	34 – treinta y cuatro
11 – once	23 – veintitrés	35 – treinta y cinco

Por ejemplo:

1. **Tengo veintiún años de edad.**
- *I am twenty-one years old.*
2. Tengo **dos** lápices en mi mano.
- *I have two pencils in my hand.*
3. El pasaje de tren cuesta **treinta y cuatro** pesos.
- *The train fare costs thirty-four pesos.*



Masculine and Feminine Numbers

You don’t have to worry about gender with numbers 90% of the time. However, if you are talking about one thing, or are using a number that ends in 1, you need to change the ending to reflect the gender of the noun that the number is describing.

If a number ends in **1**, change the ending according to whether or not the number is referring to a masculine or feminine noun. (The ending will only change according to gender, not by whether the noun is singular or plural.)

- “**un**” for masculine, e.g. **un** perro, **un** año, **un** lápiz
- “**una**” for feminine, e.g. **una** vaca, **una** flor, **una** chica

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Eduardo tiene **treinta y un** años de edad.
- *Edward is thirty-one years old.*
2. Necesito **veintiuna** invitaciones más.
- *I need twenty-one more invitations.*

However ... if you want to talk about the number 1 (or 21 or 31) on its own (i.e., as a numerical term rather than a quantity), you will not have to worry about gender. You will simply use "**uno**." For example, if you want to say that $20 + 1 = 21$, you will say:

Veinte más uno son veintiuno.

Numbers from 36 to 102

36 – treinta y seis	60 – sesenta
37 – treinta y siete	70 – setenta
38 – treinta y ocho	80 – ochenta
39 – treinta y nueve	90 – noventa
40 – cuarenta	100 – cien
41 – cuarenta y uno	101 – ciento uno
50 – cincuenta	102 – ciento dos

Once you master the basic pattern, you can construct any number. For example, how would you say 135? Simply remember: $135 = 100 + 30 + \text{"and"} + 5$.

Ciento + treinta + y + cinco = ciento treinta y cinco

Although the number 100 is **cien**, any number between 101 and 199 starts with **ciento**.

199 = ciento + noventa + y + nueve = ciento noventa y nueve

Asking How Much or How Many

In Spanish, the question "How many?" is asked with one simple word:

¿Cuántos?

If you are asking how many oranges (*las naranjas*) there are, however, you must ask, "**¿Cuántas?**" as oranges are feminine.



If you want to know how much something costs (**el costo**), ask: "¿Cuánto cuesta?" Can you guess why you use **cuánto** instead of **cuántos** Here's a hint: is "el costo" singular or plural?

A response to "How many?" will often begin "**There are....**" For example,

How many (orange are there)?
There are 10 oranges.

¿Cuántas (naranjas hay)?
Hay diez naranjas.

Fortunately, in Spanish there is no difference between "**there is**" and "**there are.**" You can say both of them with a single word:

hay

You can also use "**hay**" to ask the questions: "**Is there?**" or "**Are there?**"

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **¿Cuántas cosas hay en la maleta?**

- How many things are in the bag?

No hay nada.

There isn't anything.



2. **¿Hay** flores en tu jardín?

- Are there flowers in your garden?

No hay flores en mi jardín.

There are no flowers in my garden.

3. ¿Cuántas manzanas **hay** en el refrigerador?

- How many apples are there in the refrigerator?

Hay una manzana en el refrigerador.

There is one apple in the fridge.

You may also be interested to know that the words **unos** and **unas** can also mean "some." For example:

- Tengo **unas** flores. I have some flowers.
- Quiero **unos** pantalones. I want some pants.

Numbers from 101

Be careful ... some of these numbers can be tricky.

101	ciento uno	1100	mil cien
102	ciento dos	2000	dos mil
110	ciento diez	3000	tres mil
150	ciento cincuenta	5000	cinco mil
200	dos cientos	100,000	cien mil
500	quinientos	500,000	quinientos mil
700	setecientos	1,000,000	un millón (de)
900	novecientos	2,000,000	dos millones (de)
1000	mil	100,000,000	cien millones (de)

Unlike English, you do not say “one thousand” for the number 1000 in Spanish (*un mil* is incorrect), but simply use the word “**mil**.”

Also note that when you get to the thousands, the word for “thousand” in Spanish, **mil**, does not have a separate plural form. Two thousand is **dos mil**, NOT ‘*dos miles*.’

The only time **mil** is used in its plural form (**miles**) is when you talk about “thousands” of something in general, using it in the sense of “many” rather than any particular number. For example,

Hay **miles** de peces en el mar.

- *There are thousands of fish in the sea.*

Tengo **un millón doscientos mil quinientos** pesos en el banco.

- *I have 1,200,500 pesos in the bank.*

Hay **cincuenta mil** automóviles en la carretera.

- *There are 50,000 automobiles on the highway.*

En Chile hay más o menos **trece millones** de habitantes.

- *In Chile, there are more or less 13,000,000 inhabitants.*

Don't Forget the Gender

Not only will you continue to change the gender of numbers ending in **1** when used as a quantity, you will also change the gender of numbers ending in **-tos** (i.e., the hundreds) to reflect the noun they describe.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. El rancho tiene **cuatrocientas** vacas.
- *The ranch has four hundred cows.*
2. Hay **doscientas** niñas en la escuela.
- *There are two hundred girls in the school.*
3. Manejamos **seiscientos** clientes en mi compañía.
- *We manage six hundred clients in my company.*

Reverse Punctuation: How to Write Big Numbers

If you are in Spain and about to write down a number for some Spanish friends, you need to be careful with your punctuation! **Periods and commas are reversed in Spanish numbers.** For example, if you want to tell them that something costs \$12,870.65, you need to write it down as \$12.870,65.

Although some parts of the Spanish-speaking world do follow the American convention, it helps to know that €99,95 is not a typo in Spain, so don't go looking for a missing final digit!



1.7 Telling the Time

Do you want to know what time it is? Asking the time is simple in Spanish. All you need to ask is:



¿Qué hora es?

Literally, this question means: *What hour is it?* But we translate it as: *What time is it?*

If you wish to ask a stranger for the time in a more polite way, you could say

¿Me puede decir la hora, por favor?

This question means, *Can you please tell me the time?*

You already have all the vocabulary you need to understand the answer. All you need are the verb **ser** and the numbers.

The sentence structure for telling the time is similar to English.

What time is it? – *It is twelve thirty.*
¿Qué hora es? – Son las doce y media.

In most cases, you will start the answer with **Son las....**

Por ejemplo:

1. ¿Qué hora es? (9:25) – **Son las** nueve y veinticinco.
2. ¿Me puede decir la hora, por favor? (3:32) – **Son las** tres y treinta y dos.

Exception at One O'Clock

Nevertheless, there is an exception. If it is only one o'clock, you will start the answer with **Es la....**

¿Qué hora es? (1:00) – **Es la** una.

That is because the verb **ser** must agree with the *quantity* of the subject, **hours**.

*Do you know why the feminine "la" and "las" are used?
Hint: what gender is "hora"?*

International Variations

In some parts of the Spanish-speaking world, you hear the question, “¿Qué hora es?” asked as “**¿Qué hora son?**” Your answer will always begin “**Son las...**”, regardless of whether the hour that follows is singular or multiple. Por ejemplo ... “¿Qué hora son?” “Son las una.”

Talking about Quarter Hours and Thirty Minutes

As in English, you can also tell the time in 15- or 30-minute chunks.

15 min/quarter = *cuarto*
30 min/half = *media*

Por ejemplo:

1. ¿Qué hora es? (2:15) – Son las dos **y cuarto.** *It's a quarter past two.*
2. ¿Qué hora es? (1:30) – Es la una **y media.** *It's half past one.*

You can also tell how much time remains until striking the hour. For example,

a quarter to... = *cuarto para las...*

Por ejemplo:

1. ¿Qué hora es? (3:45) – Es cuarto **para las** cuatro.
2. ¿Qué hora es? (2:55) – Son cinco **para las** tres.

Is it Morning or Night?

You can indicate morning or afternoon by using **am** and **pm** just as you would in English.

Alternatively, you may say

de la mañana	for	<i>in the morning</i>
de la tarde	for	<i>in the afternoon, or</i>
de la noche	for	<i>in the evening.</i>

Por ejemplo:

1. ¿Qué hora es? (10:23am) – Son las diez y veintitrés **de la mañana**
2. ¿Qué hora es? (6:05pm) – Son las seis y cinco **de la tarde**
3. ¿Qué hora es? (11:45pm) – Es cuarto para las doce **de la noche**

Asking at What Time Something will Occur

When you need to ask the time that a meeting or certain activity is going to take place, you can use the phrase:

¿A qué hora...?

This means, *At what time...?*

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **¿A qué hora te levantaste hoy?**
- *At what time did you get up today?*



2. **¿A qué hora nos juntamos esta noche?**
- *At what time should we meet tonight?*



1.8 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

✓ **How to use nouns in Spanish**

- The difference between masculine and feminine nouns
- The difference between singular and plural nouns

✓ **How to choose the correct "the" or "a"**

✓ **How to talk about people: I, you, he, she, we, and they**

- The differences between the four forms of you: tú, usted, vosotros, and ustedes

✓ **The basic use of the verb SER**

- How to say who something belongs to
- How to say what you do

✓ **The numbers in Spanish**

- How to ask how much or how many
- How to answer with, "There are..."
- How to write down numbers correctly

✓ **How to tell the time**

- How to ask at what time something will occur

II. Vocabulary Review

Now it's time to review the vocabulary you've seen in this chapter! The vocabulary lists at the end of each section are handy resources to decipher the examples given in each chapter. You will find that each section is completely independent: if a vocabulary word appears in several sections, it will appear in the vocabulary list for each section in case you've forgotten it from before.

Each vocabulary list is divided into five sections: nouns, verbs, adjectives, other parts of speech, and 20 of the 140 MOST commonly used words in Spanish. Even if you don't use any other part of the vocabulary, study those 20 words! You'll be able to use them frequently in conversation.

Remember: the more time you invest in familiarizing yourself with these words, the more easily your speech will flow. If you make Spanish practice a habit, the right words will come to mind without effort, and you'll have made the first step towards becoming fluent!

Vocabulary List #1	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
actor (el)	<i>actor</i>
ajo (el)	<i>garlic</i>
artista (el, la)	<i>artist</i>
atleta (el, la)	<i>athlete</i>
automóvil (el)	<i>automobile</i>
avión (el)	<i>airplane</i>
banco (el)	<i>bank, bench</i>
boleto de avión (el)	<i>plane ticket</i>
carretera (la)	<i>highway</i>
chica (la)	<i>girl</i>
chico (el)	<i>boy</i>
cliente (el, la)	<i>client</i>
compañía (la)	<i>company</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
contribución (la)	<i>contribution</i>
conversación (la)	<i>conversation</i>
cosa (la)	<i>thing</i>
costo (el)	<i>cost</i>
cuchillo (el)	<i>knife</i>
destrucción (la)	<i>destruction</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
dinero (el)	<i>money</i>
doctor (el)	<i>doctor</i>
doctora (la)	<i>doctor (female)</i>
edad (la)	<i>age</i>
escuela (la)	<i>school</i>
España	<i>Spain</i>

estudiante (el, la)	<i>student</i>
familia (la)	<i>family</i>
flor (la)	<i>flower</i>
florero (el)	<i>vase</i>
futuro (el)	<i>future</i>
gata (la)	<i>cat (female)</i>
gato (el)	<i>cat (male)</i>
gracias (las)	<i>thanks</i>
guitarra (la)	<i>guitar</i>
habitante (el, la)	<i>inhabitant</i>
hombre (el)	<i>man</i>
hora (la)	<i>hour</i>
invitación (la)	<i>invitation</i>
jardín (el)	<i>garden</i>
mano (la)	<i>hand</i>
lápiz (el)	<i>pencil</i>
librería (la)	<i>bookstore</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
maleta (la)	<i>bag, suitcase</i>
manzana (la)	<i>apple</i>
mañana (la)	<i>tomorrow</i>
mar (el)	<i>sea</i>
mujer (la)	<i>woman</i>
naranja (la)	<i>orange</i>
niña (la)	<i>girl</i>
noche (la)	<i>night</i>
novia (la)	<i>girlfriend</i>
Nueva Zelanda	<i>New Zealand</i>
padres (los)	<i>parents</i>
país (el)	<i>country</i>
pantalones (los)	<i>pants</i>
pasaje de tren (el)	<i>train fare</i>
pasaporte (el)	<i>passport</i>
pelo (el)	<i>hair</i>
perra (la)	<i>dog (female)</i>
perro (el)	<i>dog (male)</i>
pesa (la)	<i>weight</i>
pez (el)	<i>fish</i>
pianista (el, la)	<i>pianist</i>
piloto (el)	<i>pilot</i>
problema (el)	<i>problem</i>
profesora (la)	<i>professor (female)</i>
puerta de salida (la)	<i>exit door</i>
puerta (la)	<i>door</i>
rancho (el)	<i>ranch</i>
refrigerador (el)	<i>refrigerator</i>
señor (el)	<i>gentleman, Mr.</i>
señora (la)	<i>lady, Mrs.</i>
sistema (el)	<i>system</i>
sociedad (la)	<i>society</i>
tarde (la)	<i>afternoon</i>
universidad (la)	<i>university</i>
vaca (la)	<i>cow</i>
ventana (la)	<i>window</i>

zapato (el)	shoe
-------------	------

VERBOS	VERBS
comprar	to buy
correr	to run
cortar	to cut
costar	to cost
decir	to say, to tell
estar	to be (temporary state e.g, health, emotion)
gustar	to be pleasing to (to like)
juntarse	to get together, to join
levantar	to lift
levantarse	to get up
llorar	to cry
manejar	to manage, to drive
necesitar	to need
poder	to be able to, can, may
salir	to leave
ser	to be (permanent condition)
tener	to have
tocar	to touch
ver	to see

ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
inteligente	intelligent
joven	young
podrido	rotten

EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
¿cómo?	how?
cuarto	quarter
¿dónde?	where?
hay	there is, there are
hoy	today
más o menos	more or less
media	half
mi	my
nada	nothing
por favor	please
que	that
¿quién?	who?
todos los días	every day
tu	your

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
¿cuándo?	when?
¿cuánto? ¿cuántos?	how much? how many?
de	of, from
él	he
el, la, los, las	the
ella	she
ellas	they (female)
ellos	they (all male or mixed gender)
en	in

número (el)	<i>number</i>
dos	<i>two</i>
nosotros/as	<i>we</i>
todos/todas	<i>all</i>
tú	<i>you (familiar singular)</i>
un, uno, una	<i>a, an, one</i>
unos, unas	<i>some, few</i>
usted (Ud.)	<i>you (polite singular)</i>
ustedes (Uds.)	<i>you (polite plural)</i>
vosotros	<i>you (familiar plural, used in Spain)</i>
yo	<i>I</i>

Find a Conversation Partner!

The best way to learn how to use these words—as well as learn new ones—is to find yourself a conversation partner. Many cities have informal Spanish conversation groups that meet regularly in members' homes or cafés and are open to anyone who wants to speak or listen. Discover one near you at <http://spanish.meetup.com/>.

III. Read the Conversation

The best way to remember what you have just learned is to see it in the context of a conversation. Read the following dialogue, in which Linda is trying to get to her class reunion. Try to understand what is being said without worrying about understanding every word. When you are learning a language, 90% of the words will fly right past your ear! That's okay. Bear with it, and in time the words will resolve themselves in your head without your making any effort at all.

- Linda:** Perdón, ¿me puede decir la hora?
Pablo: Claro. Son ... las doce y media.
Linda: ¡Doce y media! Estoy atrasada para una reunión importante.
Pablo: ¿Te puedo ayudar? Tengo un carro.
Linda: Gracias. La reunión está en una ciudad al norte de aquí. Tengo la invitación.

Linda pulls out the invitation and reads it aloud.

- Linda:** Bienvenidos a la reunión anual de la clase de mil novecientos sesenta y cuatro. Sea uno de los treinta y dos ex-alumnos en la ciudad de Coquimbo a las doce de la tarde.
Pablo: ¿Eres de Coquimbo?
Linda: Sí.
Pablo: Mi hermano es de Coquimbo. Es artista. Se graduó de la universidad en mil novecientos sesenta y tres.
Linda: ¿Se llama Ricardo?
Pablo: Sí.
Linda: ¡Yo lo conozco!
Pablo: Qué mundo pequeño....

PALABRAS NUEVAS

estoy atrasada	<i>I'm late</i>	ex alumnos	<i>former students</i>
¿te puedo ayudar?	<i>can I help you?</i>	hermano	<i>brother</i>
al norte de aquí	<i>to the north of here</i>	se graduó	<i>he graduated</i>
bienvenidos	<i>welcome</i>	¿se llama?	<i>is his name?</i>
anual	<i>annual</i>	lo conozco	<i>I know him</i>
sea uno de	<i>be one of</i>	que mundo pequeño	<i>what a small world</i>

IV. Exercises

Answers to the exercises can be found in Appendix 2 at the back of the book.

Exercise 1. Insert the correct definite article (**el, la, los, or las**) before the noun. The first one is done for you.

- Ex. Los libros son interesantes.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ manzana es deliciosa. | 9. _____ pantalones son viejos. |
| 2. _____ zapato es negro. | 10. _____ noche es fría. |
| 3. _____ cuchillo está afilado. | 11. _____ atleta es rápido. |
| 4. _____ conversación es aburrida. | 12. _____ país es grande. |
| 5. _____ señores son importantes. | 13. _____ problema es difícil. |
| 6. _____ gatas son de Anita. | 14. _____ pianista es buena. |
| 7. _____ lápices son amarillos. | 15. _____ profesores son inteligentes. |
| 8. _____ flores son bonitas. | 16. _____ refrigerador está lleno. |
| | 17. _____ jardín es hermoso. |

Exercise 2. Insert the correct indefinite article (**un, una, unos, or unas**) before the noun. Some may have MORE THAN ONE correct answer.

- Ex. Un piloto vuela.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ doctora cura. | 8. _____ banco presta dinero. |
| 2. _____ clientes compran. | 9. _____ perros ladran. |
| 3. _____ familia vive juntos. | 10. _____ peces nadan. |
| 4. _____ computadora calcula. | 11. _____ estudiante estudia. |
| 5. _____ automóvil anda. | 12. _____ habitantes viven aquí. |
| 6. _____ pianista hace música. | 13. _____ atletas compiten. |
| 7. _____ actora actúa. | 14. _____ compañía hace negocios. |
| | 15. _____ novia ama a su querido. |

Exercise 3. Draw lines to connect the correct form of *ser* with the sentence in which it belongs. Two words will be left unused.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Ex. Ud. <u>es</u> una persona amable. | soy |
| 1. Nosotros _____ de Argentina. | sois |
| 2. Ellas _____ muy chistosas. | eres |
| 3. Yo _____ artista. | ser |
| 4. Vosotros _____ estudiantes. | somos |
| 5. Tú _____ de los Estados Unido. | es |
| | está |
| | son |

Exercise 4. Write out the cost of the products below in full words in Spanish, including the dólares (dollars) and centavos (cents).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Ex. El jabón cuesta 85 centavos. | <u>ochenta y cinco centavos</u> |
| 1. El florero cuesta \$21. | _____ |
| 2. Los pantalones cuestan \$100. | _____ |
| 3. El costo del boleto es \$46. | _____ |
| 4. El costo de los zapatos es \$65,50. | _____ |
| 5. El refrigerador cuesta \$399,99. | _____ |
| 6. El costo de la computadora es \$1.750,00. | _____ |
| 7. El costo del automóvil es \$6.199,00. | _____ |

Exercise 5. What time is it? Look at the picture of the watch and answer the question, "¿Qué hora es?"



Ex. ¿Qué hora es?

son las doce.

¿Me puede decir la hora?

Son las _____ (1)



¿Qué hora es?

(2) Son las _____



¿Qué hora tienes?

Es _____ (3)



¿Me puede decir la hora, por favor?

(4) Son las _____

¿Qué hora es?

Es _____ (5)

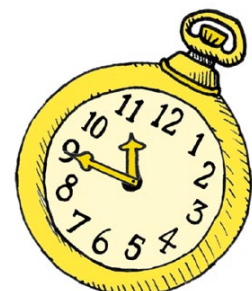


¿Qué hora tienes?

(6) Son las _____

¿Me puede decir la hora?

Es _____ (7)



Part II. Using Verbs



2.1 Verbs in the Present Tense

Understanding Infinitives

The *infinitive* of a verb is, as the name suggests, timeless. It is the unconjugated form of the verb and therefore has no *tense* (such as past, present, or future).

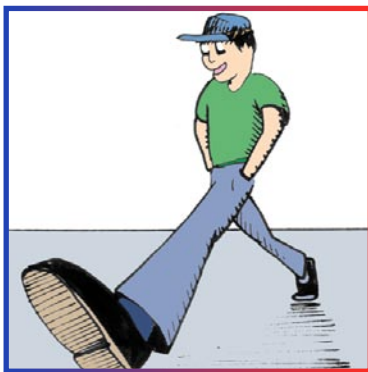
In English, the infinitive of a verb is formed by adding the word “**to**.” Examples include: *to learn*, *to act*, and *to be*.

In Spanish, the infinitive of a verb is indicated by one of the following endings:

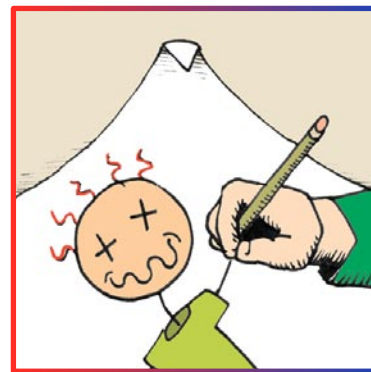
–AR, –ER, and –IR.

Here are some common verbs.

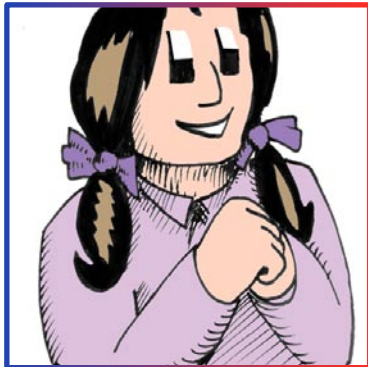
-AR verbs



caminar ... to walk



dibujar ... to draw



preguntar ... to ask



estudiar ... to study

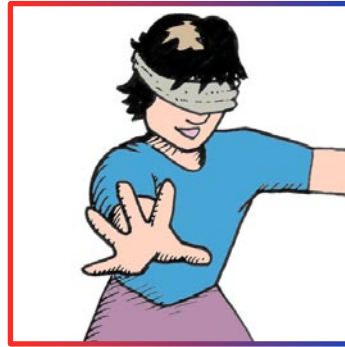


trabajar ... to work

-IR verbs



escribir ... *to write*



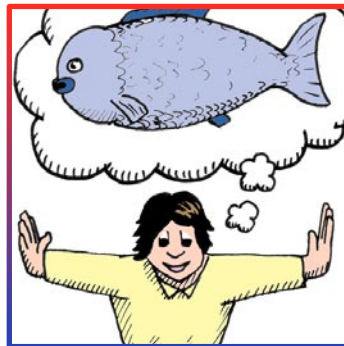
sentir ... *to feel*



decir ... *to say, tell*

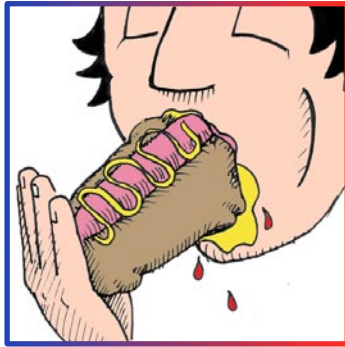


compartir ... *to share*



describir ... *to describe*

-ER verbs



comer ... to eat



leer ... to read



entretener ... to entertain



beber ... to drink



tener ... to have

Isolating Verb Endings

Just as you saw with **ser**, every verb has a different *conjugation* according to the **subject** and **tense** of the sentence. Fortunately, the conjugations follow some very simple rules. All you have to do is change the ending of the verb according to the appropriate rule.

Let's start with the present tense and see how the verb endings change with each subject pronoun.

Each type of verb—AR, ER, and IR—has a different set of endings. Study the verb endings in the table below. How is each type of verb different? Can you detect any patterns?

	-AR verbs caminar (to walk)	-ER verbs comer (to eat)	-IR verbs escribir (to write)
Yo	camin- o	com- o	escrib- o
Tú	camin- as	com- es	escrib- es
Ud., él, ella	camin- a	com- e	escrib- e
Nosotros	camin- amos	com- emos	escrib- imos
Vosotros	camin- áis	com- éis	escrib- ís
Uds., ellos, ellas	camin- an	com- en	escrib- en

How to Conjugate a Verb

In order to conjugate a verb, you first need to identify the verb “**stem**.” The **stem** is the part of the verb that, in most cases, remains constant.


Find the stem by taking the infinitive of the verb and removing the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** ending.

Por ejemplo:

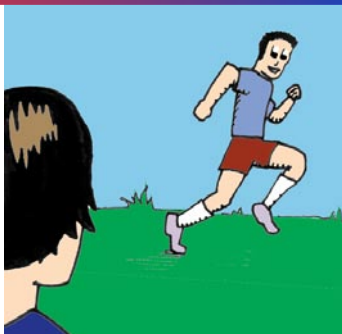
Verb	Stem
dibujar	<i>dibuj</i>
preguntar	<i>pregunt</i>
leer	<i>le</i>
compartir	<i>compart</i>

Now that you have the stem by itself, consult the table of verb endings and add the appropriate one, according to who is performing the action.


Por ejemplo:



(Yo)
I draw.
dibuj + o
Dibujo.




(Tú)
You run.
corr + es
Corres.




(Ud, él, ella)
She asks.
pregunt + a
Pregunta.

(Nosotros)
We read.
le + emos
Leemos.

(Uds, ellos, ellas)
They share.
compart + en
Comparten.

(Vosotros)
You share.
compart + ís
Compartís.



Using Two Verbs in a Row

When two verbs are used consecutively without changing the subject, the second verb is usually written in the infinitive form.

Por ejemplo:

1. Tú necesitas **estudiar** para la prueba.
- *You need to study for the exam.*
2. Espero **terminar** pronto.
- *I hope to finish soon.*
3. Los niños necesitan **descansar** esta semana.
- *The children need to rest this week.*

When Something Isn't Happening: Negative Sentences

To convert a sentence into a negative form in Spanish, all you need to do is add the word **"no"** *immediately before* the conjugated verb.

Por ejemplo:

1. **No** vamos a terminar pronto.
- *We are not going to finish soon.*
2. Ella **no** necesita estudiar para la prueba.
- *She does not need to study for the test.*
3. **Yo no soy piloto de aviones.**
- *I am not an airplane pilot.*



Be careful that you add the "no" *before the conjugated verb*—not the infinitive or subject.

Por ejemplo:

¡No ella necesita! (× incorrecto)

¡Ella **no** necesita! (✓ correcto)

In this section you've begun to learn about verbs, their endings, and use in the present tense. You'll learn more about verbs in the next chapter..

2.2 The Verb IR (to go)

The verb “**ir**” (to go) is one of the most commonly used verbs in Spanish. It can be used for everything from announcing where you are going to what you are going to do.

Ir happens to be a highly irregular verb. Like **ser**, it doesn’t follow the normal patterns for verb conjugations. Can you imagine why? For example, try to conjugate **ir** by taking the infinitive **-ir** ending away ... and you’ll find there’s nothing left!

Therefore, you’ll have to memorize the following pattern for **ir** in the present tense:

Yo	voy
Tú	vas
Ud., él, ella	va
Nosotros/as	vamos
Vosotros/as	vais
Uds., ellos, ellas	van



Going To a Place

If you want to say, “I am going **to** the beach,” in English, you know that you’ll have to add the word “**to**” after the verb “**to go**.” Similarly, in Spanish, the verb **ir** is almost always followed by “**a**.” For example, the preceding sentence would be translated as **Voy a la playa.**

If the noun that follows the “**a**” is masculine singular, as in “**el mercado**,” you must combine the two sounds of “**a**” and “**el**” into a single sound: “**al**.”

$$a + el = al$$

For example, if you wanted to say that you were going to the market, you would say, “**Voy al mercado**” ... NOT *Voy a el mercado*.

Por ejemplo:

1. **Voy al cine con Felipe.**
- I am going to the cinema with Phillip.
2. Nosotros **vamos a las** carreras de caballos.
- We are going to the horse races.
3. ¿**Van** Ustedes con nosotros?
- Are you going with us?



Using IR to Talk about What is Going to Happen

The simplest way to express that something **is going to** happen in the future is to use the verb **to go**—just as it was used in this sentence.

I'm going to walk to the beach.

Voy a caminar a la playa.

In order to express what is going to happen, add the appropriate conjugated form of **ir** plus “a” before the infinitive form of the verb.

He is going to read.

Él va a leer.

We are going to eat.

Vamos a comer.

Por ejemplo:

1. **Vamos a salir a caminar el sábado.**

- *We are going to go for a walk Saturday.*

2. Mañana los estudiantes **van a** estudiar en la biblioteca.

- *Tomorrow the students are going to study in the library.*

3. **Voy a** escribirlo en la mañana.

- *I am going to write it in the morning.*

4. **Vamos a** nadar en la piscina.

- *We are going to swim in the pool.*

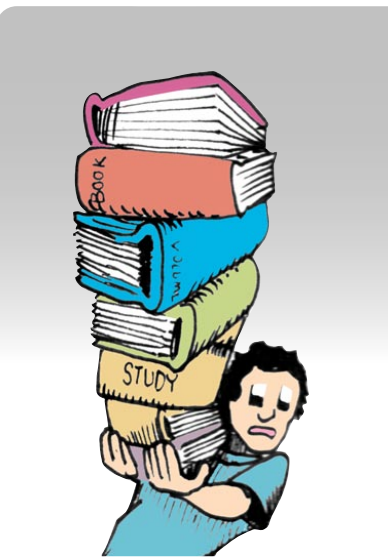
5. El hombre **va a** caminar alrededor de la ciudad.

- *The man is going to walk around the city.*



6. **¿Vas a estudiar esta noche?**

- *Are you going to study tonight?*





2.3 Asking Questions

There are many helpful words to enable you to ask questions in Spanish. The most common are:



Interrogative word		Por ejemplo	
¿Cuándo?	<i>When?</i>	¿Cuándo terminas?	<i>When do you finish?</i>
¿Dónde?	<i>Where?</i>	¿Dónde está el baño?	<i>Where is the bathroom?</i>
¿Adónde?	<i>Where to?</i>	¿Adonde vamos?	<i>Where are we going?</i>
¿De dónde?	<i>From where?</i>	¿De dónde eres tú?	<i>Where are you from?</i>
¿Cuánto/a?	<i>How much?</i>	¿Cuánto cuesta?	<i>How much is it?</i>
¿Cuántos/as?	<i>How many?</i>	¿Cuántos son?	<i>How many are they?</i>
¿Qué?	<i>What?</i>	¿Qué te gusta tomar?	<i>What do you like to drink?</i>
¿Por qué?	<i>Why?</i>	¿Por qué preguntas?	<i>Why do you ask?</i>
¿Cómo?	<i>How?</i>	¿Cómo estas?	<i>How are you?</i>
¿Cuál?	<i>Which</i>	¿Cuál es mío?	<i>Which is mine?</i>
¿Cuáles?	<i>Which ones?</i>	¿Cuáles son tuyos?	<i>Which ones are yours?</i>
¿Quién? / ¿Quiénes?	<i>Who?</i>	¿Quién es él?	<i>Who is he?</i>

Inflection

Unlike English, however, you don't raise the pitch of your voice at the end of a question in Spanish. Rather, you ask the interrogative word in a higher-pitched voice and drop your pitch for the rest of the question.

Funky Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks in Spanish are almost exactly the same as English—except for two. If you wish to add a question mark (?) at the end of a sentence, you must also add an upside-down question (¿) mark at the beginning.

¿Cómo te va?

How's it going?

Additionally, if you wish to use an exclamation point (!), you must add an upside-down exclamation point (¡) at the beginning of the exclamation.

¡Bien hecho!

Well done!

Using a Statement as a Question

As in English, you may use a statement to ask a question as long as you raise the pitch of your voice at the end of the question.

Por ejemplo:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Tienes calor.
¿Tienes calor?</p> | <p><i>You are hot.</i>
<i>Are you hot?</i></p> |
| <p>2. Estamos contentos.
¿Estamos contentos?</p> | <p><i>We are happy.</i>
<i>Are we happy?</i></p> |



Note that in English the order of the subject and verb are switched when converting a statement to a question. The same is true in Spanish. When asking a question, the order is as follows:

¿Complete verb(s) + subject + object?

Por ejemplo:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Maria y Juan terminan primero.
¿Terminan Maria y Juan primero?</p> | <p><i>Mary and John finish first.</i>
<i>Do Mary and John finish first?</i></p> |
| <p>2. Ustedes tienen mucha comida.
¿Tienen Uds. mucha comida?</p> | <p><i>You guys have a lot of food.</i>
<i>Do you have a lot of food?</i></p> |

Asking "Really? Is That True?"

Often, in English, when we want to know whether or not something is true, we make a statement then add, "Right?" or "Really?" or "No?" For example:

You're going to take the garbage out, right?
The museum is on the left, no?

You can do the same thing in Spanish:

El museo está a la izquierda, ¿no?

However, instead of saying "right" or "really," you'll ask, "True?"

Vas a sacar la basura, ¿verdad?

Simply remember to raise the pitch of your voice when you say “¿no?” or “¿verdad?”

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. El carro tiene gasolina.

El carro tiene gasolina, ¿verdad?

The car has gas.

The car has gas, right?



2. El vestido es muy bonito.

El vestido es muy bonito, **¿no?**

The dress is very pretty.

The dress is very pretty, no?



2.4 "To Be" Part 2: The Verb ESTAR

A couple of chapters ago, we worked on the basic use of the verb "to be." In this lesson we take a further look.

If you wanted to say, "I am sick," or, "I am lost," in Spanish, you'd be mistaken to use the "to be" verb that you learned in Chapter 1.5, **ser**. "Ser" only describes permanent or nearly permanent states, such as being married (*casado*) or being tall (*alto*) or skinny (*flaco*).

The second "to be" verb in Spanish, **estar**, is used to describe location, health, or any condition that is only temporary. In the above example, you certainly don't expect to be sick or lost forever.

The verb "estar" has a straight-forward conjugation in the present tense:

Present tense of ESTAR

Yo	estoy
Tú	estás
Ud., él, ella	está
Nosotros/as	estamos
Vosotros/as	estáis
Uds., ellos, ellas	están

Note the placement of the accent marks as well. While **está** can mean *he or she is* or *you are*, **esta** means "this," as in *esta cosa* or "this thing." The accent marks, in addition to indicating the correct pronunciation, distinguish completely separate words.

Where am I?

The most common way of asking the location of an object, person or place is:

¿Dónde está...?

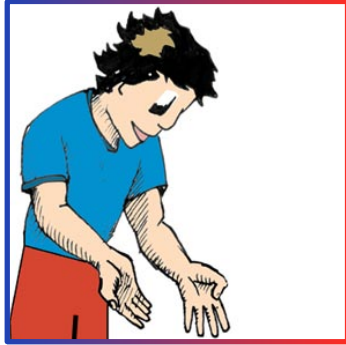
This means, *Where is...?* For example:

¿Dónde está el baño?	Where is the bathroom?
¿Dónde está mi carro?	Where is my car?
¿Dónde está el hotel?	Where is the hotel?



If you want to understand the answer, you need to learn some basic direction and location words.

Important Direction Words



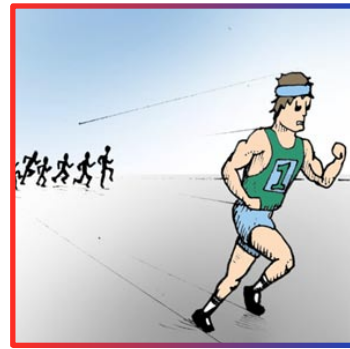
a la derecha ... *to the right*



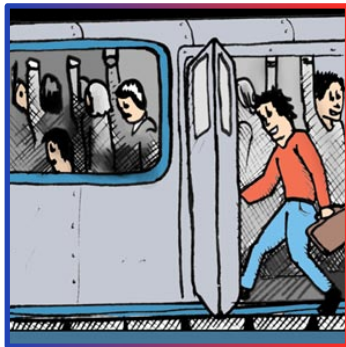
a la izquierda ... *to the left*



adelante ... *in front*
delante de ... *in front of*



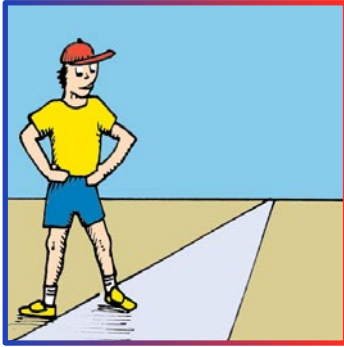
delante de ... *in front of*



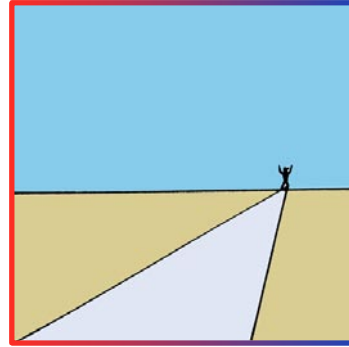
en ... *in, on*



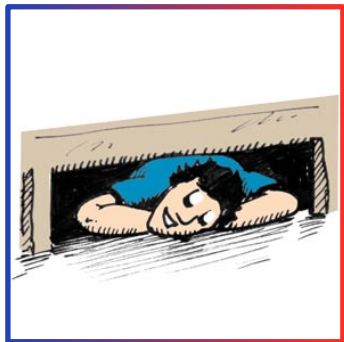
encima de ... *on top of*



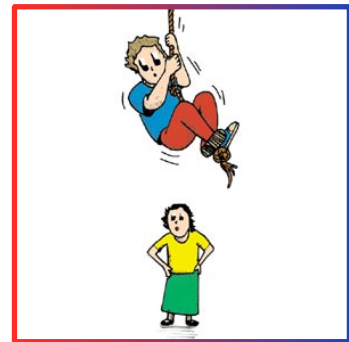
cerca ... *near*



lejos ... *far away*



debajo ... *underneath*



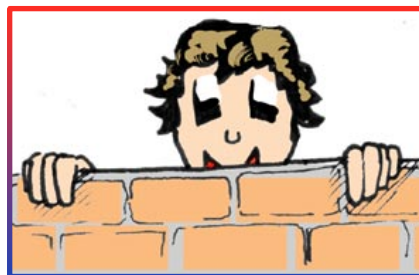
sobre ... *above*



entre ... *between*



al lado ... *beside*



detrás ... *behind*

 For example:



¿Dónde está el baño?
- *Where is the bathroom?*

Está adelante.
- *It's in front.*



¿Dónde está mi carro?
- *Where is my car?*

Está lejos.
- *It's far away.*



¿Dónde está el hotel?
- *Where is the hotel?*

Está a la derecha.
- *It's to the right.*

Forming DEL from DE and EL

Remember that the word **de** means **of**? Except for **adelante**, **entre**, and **en**, all the above direction words *require de* if they are followed by an object. For example:

a la izquierda de la calle principal

to the left of the principal street

delante de la tienda

in front of the shop

cerca del parque

near the park

al lado del museo nacional

beside the national museum

Hint: The words "de" + "el" form the contraction "del."

 More examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ¿Dónde está el gato?
El gato está al lado del perro. | <i>Where is the cat?
The cat is beside the dog.</i> |
| 2. ¿Dónde está el lápiz?
El lápiz está a la derecha de Maria. | <i>Where is the pencil?
The pencil is to Maria's right.</i> |
| 3. ¿Dónde está el baño?
El baño está cerca de la oficina. | <i>Where is the bathroom?
The bathroom is near the office.</i> |

You'll get more practice with the verb **estar** in Chapter 3.2. Coming up next is a review of what you've learned in this part of the program.

How Do You Feel?

When you talk about how you feel—whether you be tired, sad, or sick—you are usually talking about a *temporary state*. Therefore, you should use the “to be” verb **estar**.

How do you ask others how they feel?

Yo	¿Cómo estoy?	<i>How am I?</i>
Tú	¿Cómo estás?	<i>How are you? (e.g., to a friend)</i>
Ud.	¿Cómo está Ud?	<i>How are you? (e.g., to your boss)</i>
Nosotros/as	¿Cómo estamos?	<i>How are we?</i>
Vosotros/as	¿Cómo estáis?	<i>How are you? (e.g. to a group of friends)</i>
Uds.	¿Cómo están Uds.?	<i>How are you? (e.g., to a group of co-workers)</i>

Por ejemplo:

- ¿Cómo **estás** esta mañana?
Estoy muy bien, gracias. *How are you this morning?
I am very well, thank you.*
- ¿Cómo **está** tu madre?
Ella **está** muy cansada por el viaje. *How is your mother?
She is very tired because of the trip.*
- ¿Cómo **está** Juanita?
Juanita **está** muy feliz. *How is Juanita?
Juanita is very happy.*
- ¿Cómo **están** los pajaros de tu tío?
Los pajaros de mi tío **están** enfermos. *How are your uncle's birds?
My uncle's birds are sick.*

5. ¿Cómo estoy, Doctor?

How am I, Doctor?

Usted **está** muy saludable.
You are very healthy.





2.5 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **How to use verbs in Spanish**
 - What it means to talk about the “infinitive” of a verb
 - The steps of a verb conjugation
- ✓ **How to talk about where you’re going**
- ✓ **How to talk about what you’re going to do**
- ✓ **How to ask a question**
- ✓ **How to ask for and give directions**
- ✓ **How to ask how someone is feeling and express how you feel**

II. Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary List #2	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
baño (el)	<i>bathroom</i>
basura (la)	<i>garbage, trash</i>
biblioteca (la)	<i>library</i>
calle principal (la)	<i>principal street</i>
calor (el)	<i>heat</i>
carreras de caballo (las)	<i>horse races</i>
carro (el)	<i>car</i>
cine (el)	<i>theater, cinema</i>
ciudad (la)	<i>city</i>
gasolina (la)	<i>gas</i>
gato (el)	<i>cat</i>
hombre (el)	<i>man</i>
hotel (el)	<i>hotel</i>
lápiz (el)	<i>pencil</i>
madre (la)	<i>mother</i>
mañana (la)	<i>morning</i>
mercado (el)	<i>market</i>
museo nacional (el)	<i>national museum</i>
niños (los)	<i>children</i>
pájaro (el)	<i>bird</i>
parque (el)	<i>park</i>
perro (el)	<i>dog</i>
piloto de aviones (el)	<i>airplane pilot</i>
piscina (la)	<i>swimming pool</i>
playa (la)	<i>beach</i>
prueba (la)	<i>test</i>
sábado (el)	<i>Saturday</i>
semana (la)	<i>week</i>
tienda (la)	<i>shop, store</i>
tío (el)	<i>uncle</i>
verdad (la)	<i>truth</i>
vestido (el)	<i>dress</i>
viaje (el)	<i>trip</i>
VERBOS	VERBS
beber	<i>to drink</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
compartir	<i>to share</i>
descansar	<i>to rest</i>
describir	<i>to describe</i>
dibujar	<i>to draw</i>
entretener	<i>to entertain</i>
esperar	<i>to hope, to wait</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, feelings, location)</i>
estudiar	<i>to study</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (to like)</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>

necesitar	<i>to need (to)</i>
preguntar	<i>to ask</i>
sacar	<i>to take out</i>
sentir	<i>to feel</i>
terminar	<i>to finish</i>
tomar	<i>to drink, to take</i>
trabajar	<i>to work</i>

ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
bonito	<i>pretty</i>
cansado	<i>tired</i>
contento	<i>content, happy</i>
enfermo	<i>sick</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
saludable	<i>healthy</i>

EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
adelante	<i>in front</i>
¿adónde?	<i>where to?</i>
al lado	<i>beside</i>
alrededor de	<i>around</i>
cerca	<i>near</i>
¿cuándo?	<i>when?</i>
¿cuánto/a?	<i>how much?</i>
¿cuántos/as?	<i>how many?</i>
¿de dónde?	<i>from where?</i>
debajo	<i>underneath</i>
delante de	<i>in front of</i>
derecha	<i>right</i>
detrás	<i>behind</i>
en	<i>in, on</i>
encima	<i>on top</i>
esta	<i>this</i>
hecho	<i>done</i>
izquierda	<i>left</i>
lejos	<i>far</i>
mañana	<i>tomorrow</i>
mío	<i>mine</i>
pronto	<i>soon</i>
sobre	<i>above</i>
tuyo	<i>yours</i>

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
a, al	<i>to, to the (masculine singular)</i>
bien	<i>well</i>
cada	<i>each</i>
como	<i>as, like, how</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how?</i>
¿cuál?	<i>which</i>
¿cuáles?	<i>which ones?</i>
decir	<i>to say, tell</i>
¿dónde?	<i>where?</i>
entre	<i>between</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>

mucho	<i>much, a lot</i>
muy	<i>very</i>
¿por qué?	<i>why?</i>
primero	<i>first</i>
¿qué?	<i>what?</i>
¿quién? ¿quiénes?	<i>who?</i>
solo, solamente	<i>only</i>
todavía	<i>still, yet</i>
vez (una)	<i>once</i>

III. Read the Conversation

Margarita is asking Esteban for directions. See if you can follow their conversation.

- Margarita:** Estoy buscando el museo nacional. ¿Me puedes ayudar?
- Esteban:** Claro. Está cerca de aquí. ¿Ves el edificio alto?
- Margarita:** Sí.
- Esteban:** Desde ese edificio, vas a ir a la izquierda.
- Margarita:** ¿Cómo se llama la calle?
- Esteban:** Se llama la Calle San Isidro. De allí, vas a seguir tres cuadras. Vas a ver un hotel grande. El museo está detrás del hotel.
- Margarita:** ¿Cómo se llama el hotel?
- Esteban:** Creo que se llama el Windsor, pero no estoy seguro.
- Margarita:** Entonces, voy al edificio alto, sigo la calle a la derecha—
- Esteban:** —a la izquierda.
- Margarita:** A la izquierda. De allí, camino cuatro cuadras—
- Esteban:** —tres cuadras.
- Margarita:** Tres cuadras hasta la Calle San Isidro.
- Esteban:** No, hasta el Hotel Windsor.
- Margarita:** El Hotel Windsor. El museo está delante del hotel.
- Esteban:** No, el museo está detrás del hotel.
- Margarita:** Listo. ¡Gracias, señor!
- Esteban:** De nada. Buena suerte. ¡La necesitas!

PALABRAS NUEVAS

estoy buscando	<i>I'm looking for</i>	Creo que	<i>I think that, I believe that</i>
¿Me puedes ayudar?	<i>Can you help me?</i>	estar seguro	<i>to be sure</i>
¿Ves?	<i>Do you see?</i>	listo	<i>ready, set</i>
edificio alto	<i>tall building</i>	de nada	<i>you're welcome</i>
seguir	<i>to continue</i>	buena suerte	<i>good luck</i>
una cuadra	<i>a block</i>	la necesitas	<i>you need it</i>

IV. Exercises

Exercise 1. Using the -AR verb endings that you have just learned, write in the correctly conjugated verb to the right of the sentence.

Ex. Yo caminar al parque. *camino*

1. Nosotros le preguntar a la profesora.

2. Los estudiantes estudiar todos los días.

3. Juan trabajar los días miércoles.

4. El artista dibujar el paisaje.

5. Vosotros descansar ahora.

6. Casuela y yo nadar los fines de semana.

7. Lupita y su hermano sacar la basura.

8. Tú esperar el autobús.

9. ¿Necesitar ustedes algo?

10. Carlos y Pepe tomar jugo.

11. A ella le gustar el chocolate.

Exercise 2. Using the *-ER* and *-IR* verb endings that you have just learned, write in the correctly conjugated verb to the right of the sentence.

Ex. Ustedes leer los libros.

leen

1. Nadia y yo escribir cartas.

2. Tú beber una cola.

3. Mi tío compartir su sándwich conmigo.

4. El doctor describir el problema.

5. Cristóbal y Emilio comer hamburguesas.

6. La atleta correr rápidamente.

7. Vosotros salir temprano.

8. La niña ver el jardín.

9. Tú me escribir un mensaje electrónico.

10. German, Luis, y yo leer todas las noches.

11. Yo correr alrededor de la escuela.

Exercise 3. Take each sentence and rewrite it as a future happening by using the verb **ir**.

Ex. Nadamos en el mar. Vamos a nadar en el mar.

1. Estudio por una hora. _____

2. Camináis al parque. _____

3. Tenemos una fiesta. _____

4. Gloria y Juana comen pescado. _____

5. La mujer corta el pan. _____

6. Manejas el carro. _____

7. Los niños preguntan por su amigo. _____

8. Termino los ejercicios. _____

Exercise 4. Answer each question with the answer supplied. Write out the numbers.

Ex. ¿Cuánto cuestan los zapatos? Los zapatos cuestan veintiún dólares y veinticinco centavos.
(\$21,25)

1. ¿Cuál maleta es de Pablo?
(la maleta negra) _____

2. ¿Cuándo llega Elena a la estación?
(3:30 p.m.) _____

3. ¿De dónde es Ud.?
(Brasil—hint: answer as "I") _____

4. ¿Quién está en la casa?
(Manuel) _____

5. ¿Cuántas naranjas tenemos?
(12) _____

Exercise 5. Look at the picture below. Explain where each item is by filling in the blanks below with one of the following direction words—**al lado de, alrededor de, debajo de, detrás de, en, encima de, and sobre**—plus the correct form of “the.” Use each word once.



¿Dónde está el gato?

Ex. El gato está debajo del pájaro.

1. El gato está _____ perro.

¿Dónde está la manzana?

2. La manzana está _____ niño.

¿Dónde está la guitarra?

3. La guitarra está _____ niño.

¿Dónde está la calle?

4. La calle está _____ parque.

¿Dónde está el automóvil?

5. El automóvil está _____ niño.

¿Dónde está el niño?

6. El niño está _____ manzana.

¿Dónde juegan los niños?

7. Los niños juegan _____ parque.

Part III. Describing Things



3.1 Adjectives Part 1: Descriptions

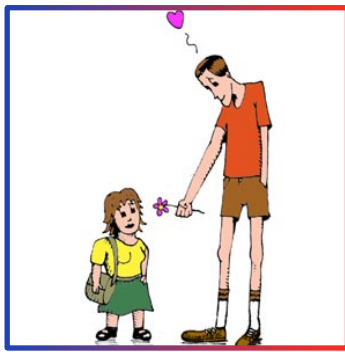
Getting Nouns and Adjectives in Order

One of the biggest differences between English and Spanish is the order of the adjectives and nouns.

In English, you say "white horse." In Spanish, you say "horse white" (*caballo blanco*).

Descriptive words always come after the noun they describe (such as *gato gordo*, "fat cat").

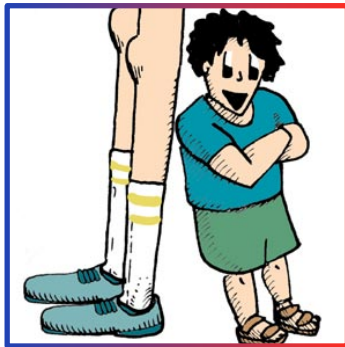
Here are some common descriptive words.



alto ... *tall*



bueno ... *good*



bajo ... *short*



caliente ... *hot*



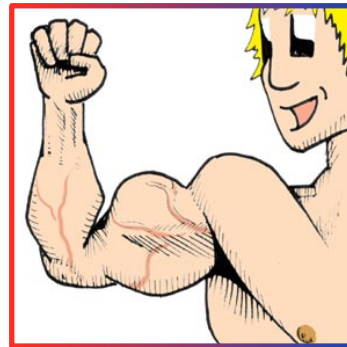
brillante ... *bright*



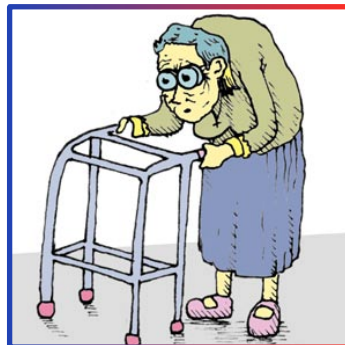
chico ... *small*



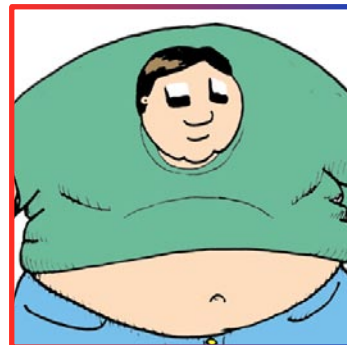
claro ... *clear*



fuerte ... *strong*



débil ... *weak*



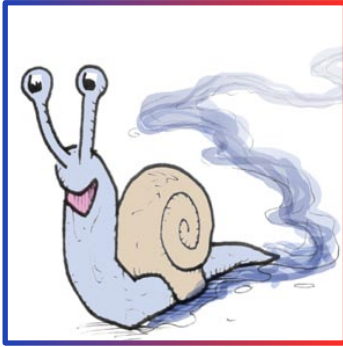
grande ... *big*



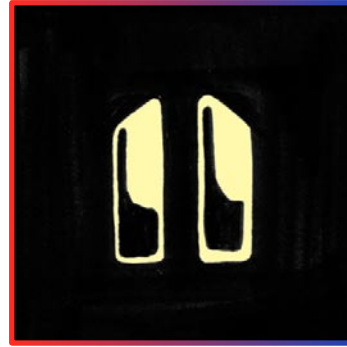
frío ... *cold*



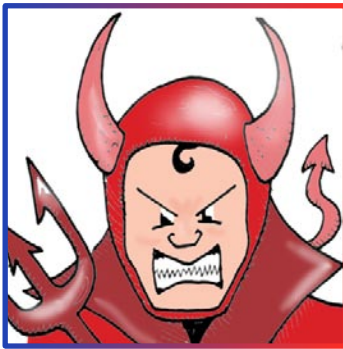
hermoso ... *beautiful*



lento ... *slow*



oscuro ... *dark*



malo ... *bad*



rápido ... *fast*



mojado ... *wet*



sucio ... *dirty*

Describing Things

The two most common words used to link nouns and descriptive words are “ser” (to be—a permanent condition) and “estar” (to be—a temporary state).

Por ejemplo:

1. Los caballos son grandes.
- *The horses are big.*

Use “ser” because the horses will always be big.

2. La señora es rubia.
- *The woman is blond.*

Use “ser” because the woman’s hair color is a stable characteristic.

3. El niño está sucio.
- *The boy is dirty.*

Use “estar” because the boy is just dirty right now.

4. La noche está oscura.
- *The night is dark.*

Use “estar” because it is especially dark this night in particular.

Adjust the Adjective to Suit the Noun

Adjectives in Spanish reflect the characteristics of the noun. For example, if the noun is feminine, the adjective will have a feminine ending. If the noun is plural, the adjective will have a plural form.

Examine the examples above. In the first example, the noun “**caballos**” is masculine and plural. Therefore, the adjective “**grandes**” is in a masculine plural form. In the second example, the noun “**señora**” is feminine and singular. Therefore, the adjective “**rubia**” is also feminine and singular.

Adjectives that End in –o or –a

Adjectives ending in –o are already in masculine form. To change to the feminine form of the adjective, you need to change the –o to –a. To make an adjective plural, simply add “s”.

Por ejemplo ... *lento* (slow)

Masculine	Masculine plural	Feminine	Feminine plural
lent- o	lent- os	lent- a	lent- as

1. El autobús está muy lento hoy.
- *The bus is very slow today.*

2. Maria es lenta para leer.
- *Maria is a slow reader.*

Literally, this means:
Maria is slow to read.

Adjectives that End in –e

Adjectives ending in –e or any consonant will not change their form no matter what the gender of the noun. In other words, their masculine and feminine forms are the same. Nevertheless, they do change according to whether the noun is singular or plural. To convert the singular form to the plural, simply add an “s” to the ending.

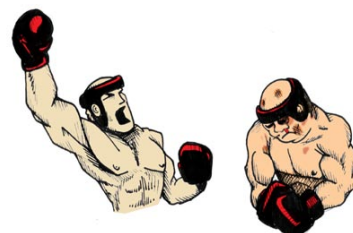
Por ejemplo: *fuerte* (strong)

Masculine	Masculine plural	Feminine	Feminine plural
fuert- e	fuert- es	fuert- e	fuert- es

1. El viento está muy fuerte.
- *The wind is very strong.*

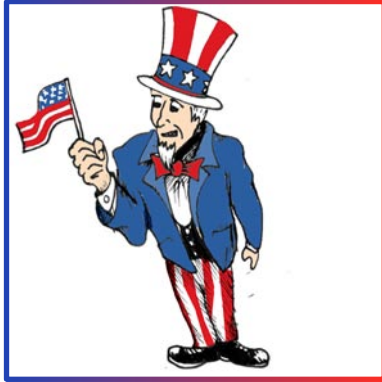


2. Los luchadores son fuertes.
- *The fighters are strong.*

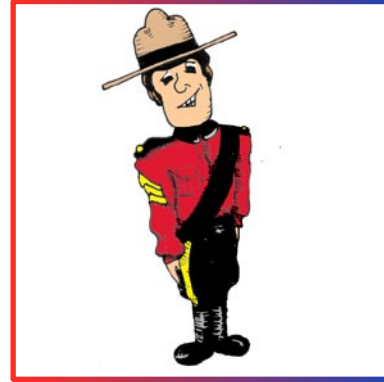


What Country are You From?

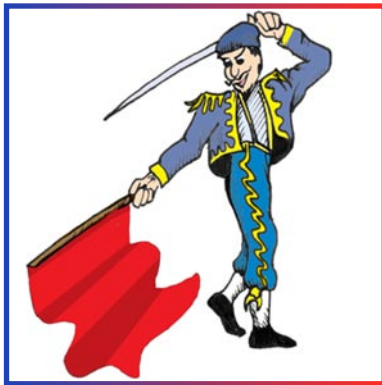
Descriptive adjectives are also used to describe the nationality of people. Review the examples below:



estadounidense ... *American (US)*



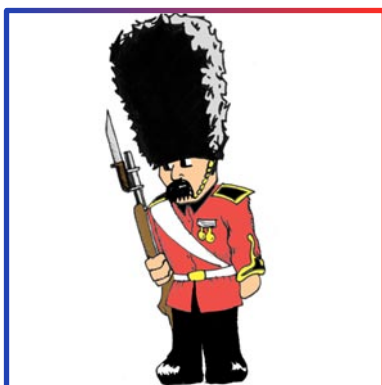
canadiense ... *Canadian*



español/a ... *Spanish*



francés/a ... *French*



inglés/a ... *English*



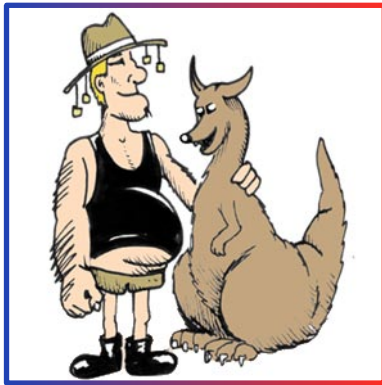
indio/a ... *Indian*



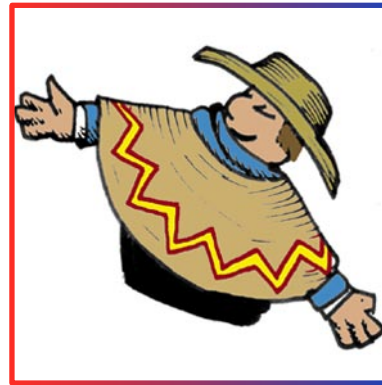
alemán/a ... *German*



peruano/a ... *Peruvian*



australiano/a ... *Australian*



chileno/a ... *Chilean*

Note that in Spanish, unlike English, adjectives of nationality are not capitalized.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Mi padre es alemán y mi madre española.
- *My father is German and my mother Spanish.*
2. Yo soy chileno.
- *I am Chilean.*
3. Mis abuelos son peruanos.
- *My grandparents are Peruvians.*

You can also express your nationality using the phrase **Soy de...** (*I'm from...*) that you learned in Chapter 1.5.

 **Por ejemplo:**

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1. Soy de Alemania.
- <i>I'm from Germany.</i> | or | Soy alemán.
- <i>I am German.</i> |
| 2. Ella es de Francia.
- <i>She is from France.</i> | or | Ella es francesa.
- <i>She is French.</i> |
| 3. Mis padres son de Inglaterra.
- <i>My parents are from England.</i> | or | Mis padres son ingleses.
- <i>My parents are English.</i> |

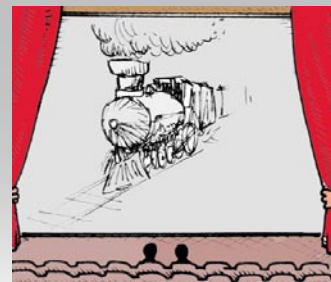
Describing How Much in General

You also use adjectives to describe quantity. Unlike descriptions of qualities, these adjectives are usually placed before the noun. Some examples are:

muchos/as	<i>many</i>
pocos/pocas	<i>few</i>
demasiado	<i>too much</i>
suficiente	<i>sufficient, enough</i>

Por ejemplo:

1. **Hay poca gente en el cine.**
- *There are few people in the cinema.*
2. ¿Comparamos **suficiente** papel para todos?
- *Did we buy enough paper for everyone?*
3. Tengo **muchas** manzanas en mi bolso.
- *I have many apples in my bag.*



Short and Simple: Adjectives like BUEN and MAL

Adjectives that are very common, simple, and short may go before the noun in some instances.

For example, you may place the following adjective either before or after the noun:

- **grande/gran** (*big, great*)
- **malo/mal** (*bad*)
- **bueno/buen** (*good*)

The above adjectives will change their structure if placed before a noun by dropping off their final syllable (i.e., *-de* or *-o*).

Por ejemplo:

1. **Matías es un mal pescador.**
or Matías es un pescador **malo**.
- *Matthew is a bad fisherman.*
2. Hay un **buen** concierto esta noche.
or Hay un concierto **bueno** esta noche.
- *There is a good concert tonight.*



Big or Great? Using GRAN and GRANDE

The meaning of the adjective *grande* may change from “big” to “great” depending on whether it is placed in front of or after the noun.



Por ejemplo:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Él es un cantante grande.
Él es un gran cantante. | <i>He is a big singer.</i>
<i>He is a great singer.</i> |
| 2. Es una carrera grande.
Es una gran carrera. | <i>It is a long race.</i>
<i>It is a great race.</i> |



3.2 Using ESTAR to Express a Feeling or Condition

The verb **estar** is one of the most useful verbs in Spanish, as it not only describes location but also physical, mental, and emotional states or feelings.

Let's practice more with this important verb. Express a condition or feeling by adding a descriptive adjective after **estar**.



Por ejemplo:

1. Estoy muy enojado.
- *I am very angry.*
2. Mi padre y yo estamos ocupados.
- *My father and I are busy.*
3. ¿Estás cansado?
- *Are you tired?*

You can also use **estar** in this way to describe the condition of various places or things.



Por ejemplo:

1. La casa está limpia.
- *The house is clean.*
2. Mi habitación está ordenada.
- *My room is tidy.*
3. La tienda está cerrada.
- *The shop is closed.*

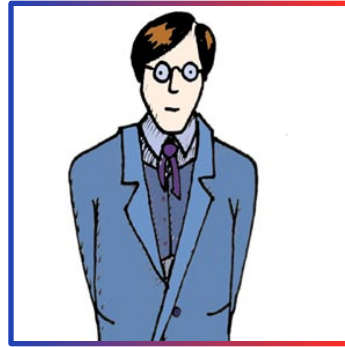
Remember that these conditions or states *must be temporary*. In other words, a clean house will eventually become messy, a tidy room will soon become disorganized, and a closed shop will eventually open. If you are describing a permanent condition of something (for example, "**El pared es blanco**," or "*The wall is white*"), you must use **ser**.

On the following page is a list of common adjectives used with **estar**:

Physical conditions or states



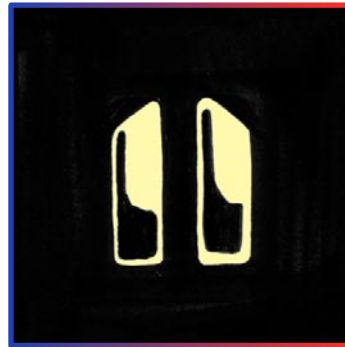
caliente ... *hot*



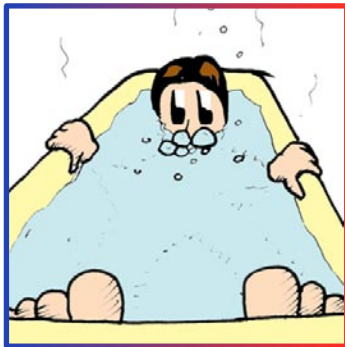
ordenado ... *tidy*



helado ... *icy*



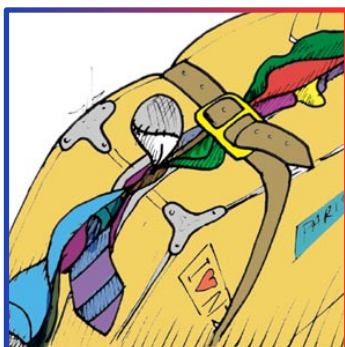
oscuro ... *dark*



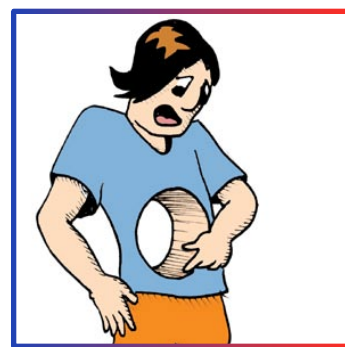
limpio ... *clean*



sucio ... *dirty*



lleno ... *full*

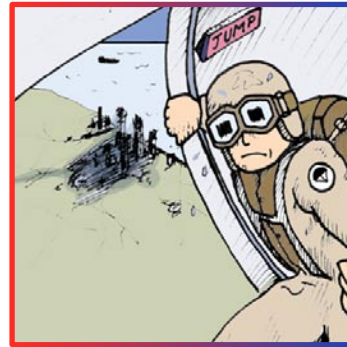


vacío ... *empty*

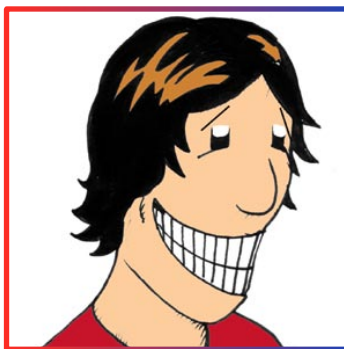
Mental or emotional feelings



triste ... sad



nervioso ... nervous



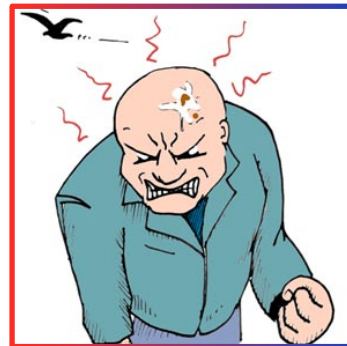
feliz ... happy



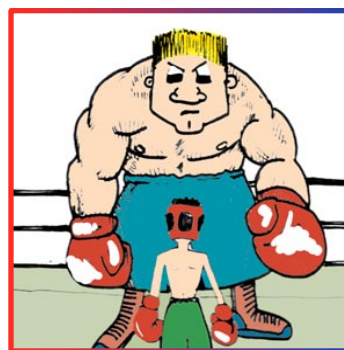
cansado ... tired



ocupado ... busy



enojado ... angry



preocupado ... worried



adolorido ... sore

DO NOT use **estar** to describe feeling hungry, thirsty, hot, or cold, however. Instead, you will use the verb **tener** (to have), as in, “I have hunger,” “I have thirst,” “I have heat,” *et cetera*. You will learn how to use the verb **tener** in Chapter 5.1.

Using the proper verb to express feelings is very important. If you try to say, “Estoy caliente,” to mean “I am hot” (rather than **Tengo calor**) people will look at you strangely! That is not because the sentence is grammatically incorrect. Rather, it is because the statement “Estoy caliente” means—to be blunt—“I’m horny.”

When to Use ESTAR, When to Use SER

One of the most difficult things for new Spanish speakers to learn is the difference between **ser** and **estar**. Here is a summary to help you clarify their use.

Use SER for...	Por ejemplo	Use ESTAR for...	Por ejemplo
Possession	La casa es mía.	Location	Estamos en Perú.
Nationality	Yo soy de España.	Weather	Está nublado.
Occupation	Él es profesor.	Physical Health	Estoy enfermo.
Permanent Characteristics	La puerta es vieja.	Mental Health and Well Being	Estamos cansados.
Time	Son las ocho y media.	Emotions	Estás triste.
		Continuous actions in the present	Estás estudiando.

The Importance of Getting SER and ESTAR Right

You may wonder why all the fuss. If you confuse **ser** and **estar** while you’re in a Spanish-speaking country, they’ll still understand you ... right?

I hate to disappoint you, but no. The meaning of many sentences can completely change according to whether you use **ser** or **estar** ... and sometimes in very embarrassing ways.

Por ejemplo:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. El niño está aburrido. | <i>The boy is bored.</i> |
| El niño es aburrido. | <i>The boy is boring.</i> |
| 2. La manzana está verde. | <i>The apple is unripe.</i> |
| La manzana es verde. | <i>The apple is green.</i> |
| 3. El perro está malo. | <i>The dog is sick.</i> |
| El perro es malo. | <i>The dog is bad.</i> |
| 4. El hombre está borracho. | <i>The man is drunk.</i> |
| El hombre es borracho. | <i>The man is a drunk.</i> |



3.3 Talking about the Weather

If you find yourself with nothing left to say to your new Spanish-speaking friends, you can always talk about the weather.

Imagine that you are on the phone to a friend in Spain and want to ask what the weather is like over there. There are two ways that you can do so. You can ask:

¿Qué tiempo hace?

Or, you can ask:

¿Cómo está el tiempo?

In fact, there are a variety of phrases you can use, including, "**¿Cómo está el clima?**" (*How's the weather/climate?*) and "**¿Cómo está por afuera?**" (*What's it like outside?*).

The first two phrases are the most common, however. Both are interchangeable, but when you respond, you will have to decide whether to use one of two verbs: **hacer** and **estar**.



Por ejemplo:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ¿Qué tiempo hace?
Hace mucho frío. | <i>What's the weather like?
It's very cold.</i> |
| 2. ¿Cómo está el tiempo?
Está lloviendo. | <i>How's the weather?
It's raining.</i> |

You are going to have to memorize the conditions in which you use "**hace**" as opposed to "**está**". Here are some common weather conditions to help you:

Use " hace... " (+ "mucho" if desired)		Use " está... " (+ "muy" if desired)	
Hace calor.	<i>It's hot.</i>	Está despejado.	<i>It's clear.</i>
Hace frío.	<i>It's cold.</i>	Está nublado.	<i>It's cloudy.</i>
Hace viento.	<i>It's windy.</i>	Está fresco.	<i>It's fresh.</i>
Hace sol.	<i>It's sunny.</i>	Está malo.	<i>It's bad.</i>
Hace buen tiempo.	<i>It's good weather.</i>	Está bueno.	<i>It's nice.</i>
Hace mal tiempo.	<i>It's bad weather.</i>	Está lloviendo.	<i>It's raining.</i>
		Está nevando.	<i>It's snowing.</i>

To emphasize a weather condition (in other words, add a "very" in front), you will use "**mucho**" for "**hace**" and "**muy**" for "**está**." For example:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| ⇒ " Hace mucho calor. " | <i>It's very hot.</i> |
| ⇒ " Está muy bueno. " | <i>It's very nice.</i> |

However, if the word following “**está**” is a verb (such as **lloviendo** or **nevando**), you cannot use “**muy**.” You will have to add a “**mucho**” after the verb.

⇒ “**Está lloviendo mucho.**” *It's raining a lot.*

 **Por ejemplo:**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ¿Cómo está el clima?
Hace mucho frío. | <i>How's the weather?
It's very cold.</i> |
| 2. ¿Qué tiempo hace?
Está nevando mucho. | <i>What's the weather like?
It's snowing a lot.</i> |
| 3. ¿Cómo está por afuera?
Hace mucho viento. | <i>What's it like outside?
It's very windy.</i> |
| 4. ¿Cómo está el tiempo?
Está muy despejado. | <i>How's the weather?
It's very clear.</i> |



3.4 Adjectives Part 2: Who Owns What

My Hat, Your Hat: Understanding Possessive Adjectives

Singular Noun	Plural Noun	Translation
mi	mis	<i>my</i>
tu	tus	<i>your (familiar)</i>
su	sus	<i>their, your, his, her, its</i>
nuestro/a	nuestros/as	<i>our</i>
vuestro/a	vuestros/as	<i>your (formal)</i>

These types of adjectives are used to express possession or ownership. When the pronoun is singular, these adjectives do not change according to gender. However, when the pronoun is plural (*nosotros* or *vosotros*), the possessive adjectives do reflect the gender of the subject noun.

As you can see from the table above, all possessive adjectives reflect the quantity of the noun to which they refer.

What is Owned v. Who Owns It

It may seem confusing to distinguish between the pronoun (e.g., I, you, we, them) implied by the possessive adjective, and the noun that is the subject of the sentence. Possessive adjectives will not reflect the gender or quantity of the person or persons owning a thing; rather, they'll reflect the gender and quantity of the thing being owned.

For example, take the sentence, "My hands are sore."

What is the subject?	<i>hands</i>	(in Spanish, <i>manos</i>)
What is the <u>possessive</u> adjective?	<i>my</i>	(in Spanish, <i>mis</i>)
What is the <u>descriptive</u> adjective?	<i>sore</i>	(in Spanish, <i>doloridas</i>)

Both the *possessive* and *descriptive* adjectives will reflect the gender and quantity of the subject noun, "hands."

Por ejemplo:

1. El color de **mi** vestido es negro.
- *The color of my dress is black.*
2. **Sus** padres están enfermos.
- *Their parents are sick.*
3. **Nuestras** carteras son iguales.
- *Our handbags are the same.*

This is All Mine

There is another way of referring to what you own. You may wish to say, “That car is mine,” or, “The purse is hers.” Use one of the following words.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Translation</i>
mío/a	míos/as	<i>mine, my</i>
tuyo/a	tuyos/as	<i>your, yours</i>
suyo/a	suyos/as	<i>his, her, hers, its, your, yours</i>
nuestro/a	nuestros/as	<i>our, ours</i>
vuestro/a	vuestros/as	<i>your, yours</i>

Por ejemplo:

1. El carro es mío.
- *The car is mine.*
2. La cartera es suya.
- *The handbag is hers.*
3. Las manzanas son nuestras.
- *The apples are ours.*

Just like an ordinary adjective, you must match the gender (masculine or feminine) and quantity (singular or plural) of the **stressed possessive adjective** to the noun.

You can also use one of these words to *replace* the noun. Look at the difference between the following sentences:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ⇒ Is this seat yours? | <i>¿Es este asiento suyo?</i> |
| ⇒ I don't want to use yours. | <i>No quiero usar el tuyo.</i> |

In the first sentence, “yours” is acting as an adjective. In the second sentence, “yours” is acting as a pronoun.

To use **mío, tuyo, suyo**, etc. as pronouns, all you have to do is add an **el, la, los, or las** in front.

For example, if you want to use “mine” as a noun (as in, “Mine is the best,” or, “You want mine”), you will use **el mío, la mía, los míos, or las mías**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. ¿Tienes tú los libros de la biblioteca? – Sí, y también tengo **los míos**.
- *Do you have the books from the library?* – *Yes, and mine too.*
2. ¿Mi casa está muy desordenada, y **la tuya**? – La mía está muy limpia.
- *My house is very messy, and yours?* – *Mine is very clean.*
3. ¡Las flores en mi jardín están todas secas! ¿**Las tuyas** también, no?
- *The flowers in my garden are all dry!* – *Yours are too, aren't they?*



3.5 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **How to describe a person, place, or thing**
- ✓ **How to express your nationality**
- ✓ **How to talk about physical conditions or emotional states**
- ✓ **When to use SER, when to use ESTAR**
- ✓ **How to ask about the weather**
- ✓ **How to say my, your, his, her, our, and their.**

II. Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary List #3	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
asiento (el)	seat
autobús (el)	bus
biblioteca (la)	library
bolso (el)	bag
caballo (el)	horse
calor (el)	heat
cantante (el, la)	singer
carrera (la)	race
cartera (la)	handbag
casa (la)	house
cine (el)	theater, cinema
clima (el)	climate, weather
color (el)	color
concierto (el)	concert
gato (el)	cat
habitación (la)	room
hombre (el)	man
libro (el)	book
luchador (el)	fighter
manzana (la)	apple
niño (el)	boy
noche (la)	night
padre (el)	father
padres (los)	parents
papel (el)	paper
pared (la)	wall
perro (el)	dog
pescador (el)	fisherman
señora (la)	lady, Mrs.
tiempo (el)	time, also weather
tienda (la)	shop, store
vestido (el)	dress
viento (el)	wind
VERBOS	VERBS
comprar	to buy
estudiar	to study
llover	to rain
nevar	to snow
tener	to have
ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
aburrido	boring
adolorido	sore
alemán/a	German
alto	tall
australiano	Australian
bajo	short

blanco	<i>white</i>
borracho	<i>drunk</i>
brillante	<i>bright</i>
caliente	<i>hot</i>
canadiense	<i>Canadian</i>
cansado	<i>tired</i>
cerrado	<i>closed</i>
chico	<i>small</i>
chileno/a	<i>Chilean</i>
claro	<i>clear</i>
débil	<i>weak</i>
demasiado	<i>too much</i>
desordenado	<i>disorganized</i>
despejado	<i>clear</i>
enfermo	<i>sick</i>
enojado	<i>angry</i>
español/a	<i>Spanish</i>
estadounidense	<i>American (US)</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
francés/a	<i>French</i>
fresco	<i>fresh</i>
frío	<i>cold</i>
fuerte	<i>strong</i>
gordo	<i>fat</i>
helado	<i>icy</i>
hermoso	<i>beautiful</i>
igual	<i>same</i>
indio/a	<i>Indian</i>
inglés	<i>English</i>
lento	<i>slow</i>
limpio	<i>clean</i>
lleno	<i>full</i>
mojado	<i>wet</i>
mucho	<i>many</i>
negro	<i>black</i>
nervioso	<i>nervous</i>
nublado	<i>cloudy</i>
ocupado	<i>busy</i>
ordenado	<i>tidy</i>
oscuro	<i>dark</i>
peruano	<i>Peruvian</i>
preocupado	<i>worried</i>
rápido	<i>fast</i>
rubia	<i>blond</i>
seco	<i>dry</i>
sucio	<i>dirty</i>
suficiente	<i>sufficient; enough</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>
vacío	<i>empty</i>
verde	<i>green</i>

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
bajo	<i>under, below</i>
bueno	<i>good</i>
corto	<i>short</i>
diferente	<i>different</i>
gran	<i>great</i>
grande	<i>big</i>
largo	<i>long</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
mal	<i>badly, wrongly</i>
malo	<i>bad</i>
mi, mis	<i>my</i>
nuestro, nuestros	<i>our</i>
pequeño	<i>small</i>
poco	<i>few</i>
sin	<i>without</i>
sobre	<i>about, above, on top of</i>
su, sus	<i>his, her, your (Ud), their, your (Uds)</i>
tu, tus	<i>your (tú)</i>
viejo	<i>old</i>
vuestro, vuestros	<i>your (vosotros)</i>

III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Sierra and Hernando take a break from their party to swap stories.

Hernando: Qué fiesta, ¿no?

Sierra: ¡Sí! No está aburrida.

Hernando: Pero hace mucho calor.

Sierra: ¿Qué tiempo hace afuera? Si no está lloviendo, podemos abrir las ventanas.

Hernando looks outside.

Hernando: No, no está lloviendo.

He opens a window.

Hernando: Sabes, estoy muy preocupado por Juan.

Sierra: ¿Por qué?

Hernando: Porque está borracho, y la cara está media verde.

Sierra: ¿Está enfermo?

Hernando: No, no está enfermo, pero va a estar enfermo si sigue tomando.

Sierra: No te preocupes. Yo le voy a hablar.

Hernando: ¿Y qué más?

Sierra: Estoy muy feliz. Hablé con un chico muy guapo. Se llama John y es australiano. Tiene el pelo rubio.

Hernando: ¡Chévere!

PALABRAS NUEVAS

qué fiesta...	<i>what a party</i>	cara	<i>face</i>
pero	<i>but</i>	media	<i>a little bit</i>
afuera	<i>outside</i>	seguir tomando	<i>to continue drinking</i>
si	<i>if</i>	¿y qué más?	<i>what else?</i>
sabes	<i>you know</i>	hablé con	<i>I talked with</i>
¿por qué?	<i>why?</i>	guapo	<i>handsome</i>
porque	<i>because</i>	chévere	<i>cool</i>

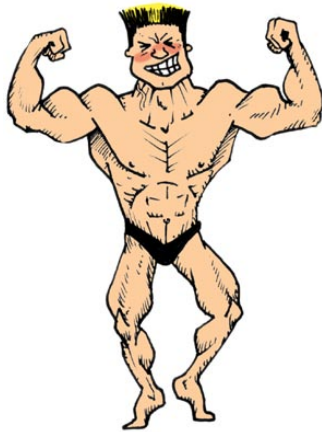
IV. Exercises

Exercise 1. Using the pictures below, write two adjectives that describe the picture. Choose from the following list: **bajo, brillante, caliente, enojado, feliz, frío, fuerte, grande, hermosa, mojado, rápido, and sucio.**



(3) _____

Ex. brillante, caliente



(1) _____

(4) _____



(2) _____

(5) _____

Exercise 2. Pick the correct form of **ser** or **estar** to fill in the blanks in the story, then answer the questions below.

Es lunes dos de mayo. Pilar se levanta tarde, porque no suena su despertador. Mira el reloj. ¡Ya son las ocho! Corre para el autobús.

levantarse—to wake up
sonar—to make a sound
despertador—alarm

—Pasaje, por favor—dice el chofer.

pasaje—fare
chofer—driver

Pilar busca en su maleta. No encuentra su cartera.

buscar—to search
encontrar—to find

—¿Qué voy a hacer?—piensa ella—. El chofer
(1) _____ una persona importante y
(2) _____ muy ocupado. No me va a esperar.

esperar—to wait

Pilar (3) _____ nerviosa ahora.

ahora—now

—Perdón, señor—dice Pilar—. (4) _____ muy tonta y me olvidé la cartera. Lo siento mucho. No sea malito, déjame pasar.

perdón—excuse me
tonta—foolish
olvidarse—to forget
lo siento—I'm sorry

—Señorita, tienes suerte que (5) _____ un hombre muy amable y que el bus (6) _____ casi vacío. Puedes pasar ... uesta vez!

no sea malito—don't be mean
déjame—let me
tener suerte—to be lucky
casi—almost

Pilar sube al bus. Ella (7) _____ muy cansada. ¡La próxima vez va a levantarse más temprano!

esta vez—this time
la próxima vez—next time

Ex. ¿A qué hora se levanta Pilar? *Pilar se levanta a las ocho de la mañana.*

7. ¿Cuál cosa no tiene? _____

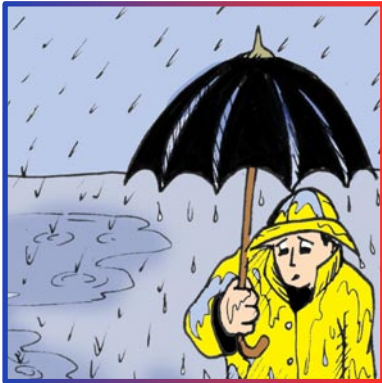
8. ¿Cómo se siente Pilar cuando descubre que no tiene dinero? _____

(sentirse—feel, descubrir—to discover)

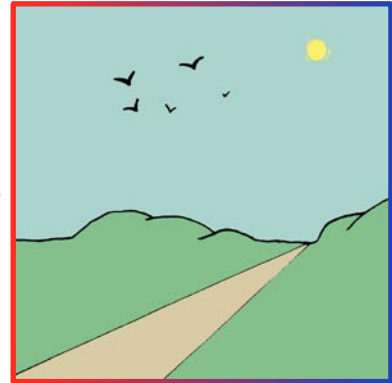
9. ¿Cómo es el chofer? _____

10. ¿Cómo se siente Pilar cuando sube al bus? _____

Exercise 3. Answer the question, "¿Qué tiempo hace?" by writing in the appropriate weather phrase next to the picture. Choose from the following descriptions: **está nevando**, **hace frío**, **está nublado**, **está despejado**, **hace calor**, **hace viento**, **está lloviendo**, **hace sol**.



Ex. Está lloviendo



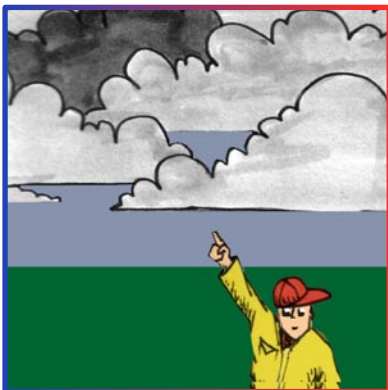
_____ (1)



(2) _____



_____ (3)



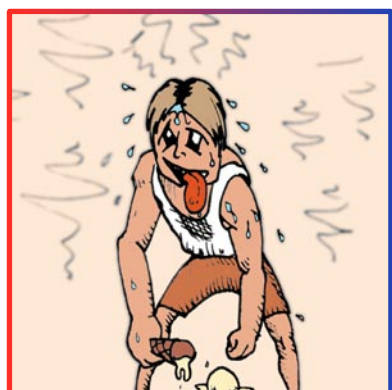
(4) _____



_____ (5)



(6) _____



_____ (7)

Exercise 4. Answer each question by inserting the correct possessive adjective.

- Ex. ¿De quién son los papeles? (ella) Son sus papeles.
1. ¿De quién es el perro? (Pepe) Es _____ perro.
2. ¿De quiénes son los libros? (ustedes) Son _____ libros.
3. ¿De quién son los pantalones? (tú) Son _____ pantalones.
4. ¿De quién es la guitarra? (yo) Es _____ guitarra.
5. ¿De quién es el automóvil? (Juana y Diego) Es _____ automóvil.
6. ¿De quién es la invitación? (mi madre y mi padre) Es _____ invitación.
7. ¿De quién es el problema? (nosotros) Es _____ problema.
8. ¿De quién es el rancho? (la familia Correa) Es _____ rancho.
9. ¿De quién es el pasaporte? (yo) Es _____ pasaporte.
10. ¿De quién es la piscina? (vosotros) Es _____ piscina.
11. ¿De quién es la cartera? (tú) Es _____ cartera.
12. ¿De quién es el dinero? (usted) Es _____ dinero.
13. ¿De quién son los zapatos? (Carlita y yo) Son _____ zapatos.
14. ¿De quién son las cosas? (los niños) Son _____ cosas.

Part IV. More Pronouns



4.1 Talking about Me, Her, and Us: Direct Object Pronouns

Understanding Direct Object Pronouns

In English, *pronouns* replace nouns previously mentioned to avoid unnecessarily repeating them. For example, in the sentence, "John did not come to work, because he was sick," the pronoun **he** is used to replace the proper noun **John**.

We have seen that pronouns can be used in the same way in Spanish. For example, the above sentence in Spanish would be: **Juan no vino a trabajar, porque él estaba enfermo.** The pronoun **él** replaces the proper noun **Juan**.

There is another way in which pronouns are used: to avoid unnecessarily repeating the *direct object* of a sentence. The *direct object* is the object that the action in the sentence is happening to.

For example, in the sentence, "**The cat ate the mouse,**" the "cat" is the **subject**, "ate" is the **verb**, and "mouse" is the **direct object**. If you wanted to replace the direct object noun with a pronoun, you could say, "The cat ate **it**." The pronoun "it" would refer to the mouse.

In Spanish, the construction of *direct object pronouns* is a bit different from English. The direct object comes before the verb, not afterwards. Let's look at some direct object pronouns now.

Spanish	English
me	<i>me</i>
te	<i>you (informal)</i>
lo	<i>you (formal, masculine), him, it</i>
la	<i>you (formal, feminine), her</i>
nos	<i>us</i>
os	<i>you (familiar, plural)</i>
los	<i>you (formal, plural), them (masculine)</i>
las	<i>you (formal, plural), them (feminine)</i>

Por ejemplo:

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Estela tiene el libro . | <i>becomes</i> | Estela lo tiene. |
| - Estela has the book . | <i>becomes</i> | Estela has it . |
| 2. Estoy comprando unos zapatos . | <i>becomes</i> | Los estoy comprando. |
| - I am buying some shoes . | <i>becomes</i> | I am buying them . |

When People are Direct Objects

The nice thing about direct object pronouns is that they're quick and simple, once you get the hang of them.

On the other hand, if you need to spell out the direct object and use a proper noun, you need to be careful about one thing. When human beings are direct objects, you need to add an "a" in front of the direct object noun.

Por ejemplo:

1. Vamos a ver **a** mi abuela.
- *We are going to see my grandmother.*
2. Voy a traer **a** Maria.
- *I'm going to bring Mary.*



4.2 Indirect Object Pronouns

Now that you understand the concept of the direct object (i.e., the object to which the action is being done in a sentence), you are ready to look at the concept of the indirect object.

An indirect object is the person or thing for whom an action is being or has been performed, usually indicated in English by the words “to” or “for.”

For instance, take a look at the following sentence:

Jenny is writing a **letter** to her **father**.

The subject in this sentence is “**Jenny**,” and the verb is “**is writing**.” The direct object is “**letter**.” The indirect object—the person or thing for whom the action is being performed—is “**father**.”

You could also say the sentence in the following way:

Jenny is writing a letter to **him**.

Him refers to Jenny’s father. In this sentence, the indirect object noun has been replaced by a pronoun.

You can do the same thing in Spanish, if you know the indirect object pronouns.

Singular		Plural	
me	<i>me</i>	nos	<i>us</i>
te	<i>you</i>	os	<i>you</i>
le	<i>you, him, her, it</i>	les	<i>you, them</i>

Unlike in English, the indirect object pronouns go directly before the verb. If the sentence is negative (has a “**no**” in it), the indirect object pronoun still goes directly before the verb (see example 2).

Por ejemplo:

1. **Quiero comprar un regalo para Teresa.**

- *I want to buy a gift for Teresa.*

Le quiero comprar un regalo.

- *I want to buy her a gift.*



2. No voy a invitar a Pedro y Ernesto a la fiesta.
- *I'm not going to invite Peter and Ernest to the party.*

No **les** voy a invitar a la fiesta.
- *I'm not going to invite them to the party.*

3. Lupe está hablando con nosotros
- *Lupe is talking with us.*

Lupe **nos** está hablando.
- *Lupe is talking with us.*

There is one case, however, in which the indirect object pronoun can be placed somewhere else. It can be attached to the end of an infinitive. For example, in example 1 above, the second sentence could be written, "**Quiero comprarle un regalo.**" In example 2 above, the second sentence could be written, "**No voy a invitarles a la fiesta.**"

To Whom? Adding Clarity to "Le" and "Les"

As you can see in the table above, when you use the indirect pronouns **le** or **les**, you could be referring to anyone: you, him, her, them! English is much more specific than Spanish in that sense. For that reason, if it is unknown or unclear to whom the indirect object pronoun is referring, it's a good idea to use proper nouns in addition to the indirect object pronoun.

Por ejemplo:

1. **Jenny le está escribiendo una carta a su padre.**
- *Jenny is writing a letter to her father.*
2. Carlos quiere dar**les** algo **a ustedes.**
- *Carlos wants to give you something.*
3. **Le** voy a llamar **a Juan** mañana.
- *I'm going to call John tomorrow.*



You can also use the indirect object noun in addition to the pronoun if you want to emphasize to whom or for whom the action is occurring.

 **Por ejemplo:**

Te invito a ti y nadie más.

- I'm inviting you and no one else.



! *A Note of Caution*

Indirect object pronouns in the “yo,” “tú,” “nosotros,” and “vosotros” forms are **identical** to reflexive pronouns! (You’ll study reflexive pronouns further in Chapter 6.3.) Their uses are quite different, however, so the only way you’ll be able to tell the difference is by the context of the sentence.



4.3 Putting Direct & Indirect Object Pronouns Together

Now that you've learned about direct and indirect object pronouns, what happens if you want to use them together?

The sentences that follow are examples of both object pronouns being used together. The direct object is in **bold**, while the indirect object is underlined.

- Does Hector give **them** to you? ¿**Te los** da Héctor?
- They ask us for **it**. Ellos **nos lo** piden.
- I need to give **it** to him tomorrow. Necesito **dárselo** mañana.

To refresh your memory, the direct and indirect object pronouns that you will use in combination are as follows:

Indirect object pronouns	Direct object pronouns
me	
te	
<u>se</u> (this is le normally)	lo, la
nos	
os	
<u>se</u> (this is les normally)	los, las

When you combine the direct and indirect object pronouns in a sentence, you have two options.

- You can put the indirect object pronoun, followed by the direct object pronoun, as two separate words **before the verb**.
 - such as, "**Te lo voy a dar.**" *I'm going to give it to you.*
- You can **attach** the indirect object pronoun and the direct object pronoun **onto the end of an infinitive**.
 - such as, "**Voy a dártelo.**" *I'm going to give it to you.*

(Note that you must add an accent on the infinitive ending to preserve the correct pronunciation.)

Which Object Comes First?

In English, you can switch the order of the direct and indirect objects. For example:

- I will give **it** to him. or I will give him **it**.
- Hector gave **them** to you. or Hector gave you **them**.

In Spanish, on the other hand, the indirect object pronoun will ALWAYS come before the direct object pronoun.

 **Por ejemplo:**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mi profesor me enseña hablar español.
Mi profesor me lo enseña. | <i>My professor teaches me to speak Spanish.
My professor teaches me it.</i> |
| 2. Nos arreglan los boletos de avión.
Nos los arreglan. | <i>They arrange our plane tickets for us.
They arrange them for us.</i> |
| 3. Paula te repara la computadora.
Paula te la repara. | <i>Paula repairs the computer for you.
Paula repairs it for you.</i> |
| 4. Jorge le pide los libros a Carla.
Jorge se los pide. | <i>George asks Carla for the books.
George asks her for them.</i> |

Why Does 'Le' Change to 'Se'?

As with so many irregularities in the Spanish language, the change of the indirect object pronoun in the third person makes pronunciation easier.

- Try saying, "Le voy a dar."
- Now, try saying, "**Se lo voy a dar.**" *I'm going to give it to him.*
- Can you hear why **le** changes to **se**?

 **Por ejemplo:**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Les servimos la comida.
Se la servimos. | <i>We serve them the food.
We serve them it.</i> |
| 2. Les muestra la casa.
Se la muestra. | <i>He shows them the house.
He shows them it.</i> |
| 3. Les explican los chistes a Uds.
Se los explican. | <i>They explain the jokes to you.
They explain them to you.</i> |

To Whom? Clarifying "Se"

The word "se" can refer to any number of indirect pronouns: him, her, it, them, you.... Just as it is recommended to add a clarification after "le," if your audience does not know to whom you are referring, it is also recommended to add a clarification after the use of "se" if the indirect object is not clear.

To do so, use "se" as you normally would, then append one of the following to the end of your sentence:

- a Ud.
- a él
- a ella
- a Uds.
- a ellos
- a ellas



Por ejemplo:

1. ¿A quién le servimos la comida?
Se la servimos a él.
2. ¿A quién le muestra él la casa?
Se la muestra a ellos.
3. ¿A quién les explicamos los chistes?
Se los explicamos a Uds.

*To whom do we serve the food?
We serve it to him.*

*To whom does he show the house?
He shows it to them.*

*To whom do we explain the jokes?
We explain them to you.*



4.4 More about *Us* and *Them*: Prepositional Pronouns

Understanding Prepositions

Do you know what **prepositions** are? They indicate **location** as well as **placement in time** (such as *before* and *after*). They include words like "*about, above, across, after, against, along, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond...*" and so on.

Examples of prepositional phrases in use (with the prepositions in bold) include:

- The cat was **on** the mat.
- The trapeze artist hung **above** the crowd.
- There were many stars **in** the sky.

Prepositional Pronouns

Sometimes, the **object of a preposition** (in the above examples, "mat," "crowd," and "sky") is a pronoun like "you," "me," or "it."

For example, look at the following sentences. The prepositional pronoun is in bold.

- He sat in front of **me**.
- They left before **us**.
- Everyone but **them** got to go.

In Spanish, the prepositional pronouns are exactly the same as the subject pronouns with the exceptions of "mí" and "ti". Look at the chart below.

mí	<i>me</i>	nosotros/as	<i>us</i>
ti	<i>you</i>	vosotros/as	<i>you (plural)</i>
Ud.	<i>you</i>	Uds.	<i>you (plural)</i>
él	<i>him</i>	ellos	<i>them</i>
ella	<i>her</i>	ellas	<i>them</i>

Note that the word "**mí**" has an accent mark over the "i," whereas "**ti**" has no accent mark.

Por ejemplo:

1. Me siento entre **él y ella**.
- *I sit between him and her.*
2. Marco sale antes de **Uds**.
- *Marco leaves before you.*
3. Quieren ir con **nosotros**.
- *They want to go with us.*

The Exceptions: Entre Tú y Yo, Conmigo and Contigo

Some combinations can sound a bit strange, though. Try saying, “entre ti y mí” (**between you and me**). The sequence of “ee” sounds can be hard to say!

For that reason, if you need to combine “you and me” in a phrase, use the subject pronouns instead:

entre tú y yo

Por ejemplo:

1. **Vamos a compartirlo entre tú y yo.**

- We are going to share it between you and me.

2. **Entre tú y yo**, pienso que él es un poco raro.

- Between you and me, I think that he is a little strange.



Another strange sound occurs when you want to say “with me” or “with you.” Try saying “con mí” or “con ti.” It’s hard to keep the words separated, isn’t it?

For that reason, if you need to say, “with me,” or “with you,” use the following words:

conmigo

or

contigo

Por ejemplo:



1. ¿Vas a venir **conmigo**?

- Are you going to come with me?



2. Mauricio quiere ir **contigo**.

- Mauricio wants to go with you.

4.5 Talking about *This, That, and That One over There*

Understanding This and That

When you want to point to something, you often use demonstrative adjectives or pronouns. For example, imagine that you are in a café in Spain. You are selecting un pan, or a bread roll, from a glass case. The waiter is waiting with his tongs to select the roll you want. He points to one, which isn't the roll you want. "No," you say, pointing to the one nearest you. "Not that roll, this one."

While English only has two options—**this** for something close to you, and **that** for something farther away—Spanish has three: **this**, **that**, and **that over there**. The third option implies an even greater distance.

To get a better understanding of the difference between **that** and **that over there**, imagine yourself standing with a friend at a harbor. Your friend tells you, "I'd like to own **that** boat." You point to one at the other end of the dock, asking, "**That** one?" "No," he tells you. He indicates a boat on the horizon. "**That boat, way over there.**"

Demonstrative Adjectives in Spanish

Study the table of demonstrative adjectives below. Notice that they change according to the gender and quantity of the noun they describe.

Close	Masculine	Feminine
<i>this</i>	este	esta
<i>these</i>	estos	estas
Farther Away		
<i>that</i>	ese	esa
<i>those</i>	esos	esas
At a Distance		
<i>that (over there)</i>	aquel	aquella
<i>those (over there)</i>	aquellos	aquellas

Por ejemplo:

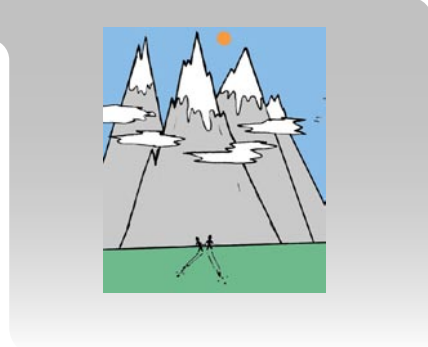
- ¿Puedes ver **aquel** barco?
Can you see that boat over there?



2. **Aquellas** montañas me parecen muy altas.
Those mountains over there seem to me very tall.

3. **Esos** lápices son de Pamela.
- Those pencils are Pamela's.

4. **Esta** revista es interesante.
- This magazine is interesting.



Demonstrative Pronouns

The main difference between a demonstrative adjective and a demonstrative pronoun is that the adjective comes before a noun ("**Quiero este pan**") while the pronoun can stand on its own ("**Quiero éste**").

In English, the difference can be characterized in this way:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ⇒ "I want that roll." | <i>demonstrative adjective</i> |
| ⇒ "I want that ." | <i>demonstrative pronoun</i> |

You can review demonstrative pronouns in the following table.

Close	Masculine	Feminine
<i>this (one)</i>	éste	ésta
<i>these (ones)</i>	éstos	éstas
Farther Away		
<i>that (one)</i>	ése	ésa
<i>those (ones)</i>	ésos	ésas
At a Distance		
<i>that (one over there)</i>	aquél	aquella
<i>those (ones over there)</i>	aquéllos	aquellas

Notice that the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns are *exactly the same* ... except for one small difference: the accent mark.

You may also be interested to know that if you don't know whether something is masculine or feminine, there is a neuter form for each of the above demonstrative pronouns.

- **esto**
- **eso**
- **aquello**

Use these forms only if you're referring to an abstract idea or an unknown object. For example...

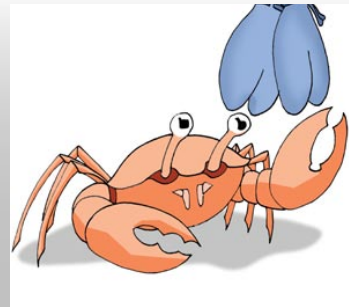
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ⇒ ¿Qué es eso? | <i>What is that?</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. ¿Cuáles zapatos quieres comprar?
- *Which shoes do you want to buy?*
Quiero comprar **é**sos.
- *I want to buy those.*



2. ¿Cuál es tu carro?
- *Which is your car?*
Aqué es mío.
- *That one over there is mine.*



3. ¿De quién son estos guantes?
- *Whose are these gloves?*
Éstos son míos.
- *These are mine.*

A Note of Caution: Accent Marks

As mentioned before, accent marks are very important in Spanish, because a misplaced or missing accent mark can completely change the meaning of a word. For example, think of the words:

esta ésta está

The first (**esta**) is an *adjective* that means "this ____"

The second (**ésta**) is a *pronoun* that means "this."

The third (**está**) is a *verb* that means "is."



4.6 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ⇒ **The difference between direct and indirect objects**
- ⇒ **How to form direct and indirect object pronouns in Spanish**
- ⇒ **How to identify a prepositional pronoun**
- ⇒ **How to form a prepositional pronoun in Spanish**
- ⇒ **How to point out this one, that one, or that one over there.**

II. Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary List #4	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
abuela (la)	<i>grandmother</i>
barco (el)	<i>boat</i>
boleto de avión (el)	<i>airplane ticket</i>
carro (el)	<i>car</i>
casa (la)	<i>house</i>
chiste (el)	<i>joke</i>
comida (la)	<i>food</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
guantes (los)	<i>gloves</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
mañana (la)	<i>tomorrow, morning</i>
montaña (la)	<i>mountain</i>
padre (el)	<i>father</i>
pan (el)	<i>bread</i>
partido (el)	<i>game</i>
profesor (el)	<i>professor</i>
regalo (el)	<i>gift</i>
revista (la)	<i>magazine</i>
zapato (el)	<i>shoe</i>
VERBOS	VERBS
<i>arreglar</i>	<i>to arrange</i>
<i>compartir</i>	<i>to share</i>
<i>comprar</i>	<i>to buy</i>
<i>enseñar</i>	<i>to teach</i>
<i>escribir</i>	<i>to write</i>
<i>explicar</i>	<i>to explain</i>
<i>hablar</i>	<i>to talk</i>
<i>invitar</i>	<i>to invite</i>
<i>ir</i>	<i>to go</i>
<i>mostrar</i>	<i>to show</i>
<i>pedir</i>	<i>to ask for, to request</i>
<i>pensar</i>	<i>to think</i>
<i>reparar</i>	<i>to repair</i>
<i>salir</i>	<i>to leave, to go out</i>
<i>sentarse</i>	<i>to sit down, to seat oneself</i>
<i>servir</i>	<i>to serve</i>
<i>tener</i>	<i>to have</i>
<i>traer</i>	<i>to bring</i>
ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
raro	<i>strange</i>
EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
algo	<i>something</i>
antes de	<i>before</i>
aquel / aquellos / aquella ...	<i>that over there (adjective)</i>

aquél / aquéllos / aquella ...	<i>that over there (noun)</i>
conmigo	<i>with me</i>
contigo	<i>with you</i>
entre	<i>between</i>
la	<i>direct object: you (Ud), her</i>
las	<i>direct object: you (Uds.), them (feminine)</i>
le	<i>indirect object: you (Ud), him, her, it</i>
les	<i>indirect object: you (Uds), them</i>
lo	<i>direct object: you (Ud), him, it</i>
los	<i>direct object: you (Uds), them (masculine)</i>
más	<i>more, else</i>
me	<i>me</i>
nadie	<i>no one</i>
poco	<i>little</i>
ti	<i>prepositional pronoun: you (tú)</i>
unos / unas	<i>some</i>

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
con	<i>with</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
ese / esos / esa / esas	<i>that (adjective)</i>
ése / ésos / ésa / ésas	<i>that (noun)</i>
estar	<i>to be</i>
este / estos / esta / estas	<i>this (adjective)</i>
éste / éstos / ésta / éstas	<i>this (noun)</i>
me	<i>myself (reflexive)</i>
mí	<i>prepositional pronoun: me</i>
mío	<i>mine</i>
nos	<i>ourselves</i>
os	<i>yourselves (vosotros)</i>
querer	<i>to want</i>
se	<i>himself, herself, yourselves (Ud)</i>
se	<i>themselves, yourselves (Uds)</i>
ser	<i>to be (permanent characteristic)</i>
suyo	<i>his, hers, yours (Ud), theirs, yours (Uds)</i>
te	<i>yourself (tú)</i>
todo	<i>all</i>
tuyo	<i>yours (tú)</i>

III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Tomás and Lucena have an argument about a book.

Tomás: ¿Me trajiste el libro?

Lucena: No, lo siento. Te traje este libro.

Lucena hands a book to him.

Tomás: No es el libro que necesito. Ese libro es viejo. Necesito el libro nuevo.

Lucena: Son iguales.

Tomás: ¿Por qué siempre me haces ésto?

Lucena: ¿Qué cosa?

Tomás: Siempre me prometes que vas a hacer algo, pero nunca lo haces.

Lucena: ¡Te traje el libro! ¿Qué más quieres?

Tomás: Dáme tu libro.

Lucena: ¿Mi libro? ¡No! Lo necesito para estudiar.

Tomás: Es mejor que el libro viejo que me trajiste.

Lucena: Vale.

Lucena takes the book she gave Tomás and gives him hers.

Lucena: Voy a pensar dos veces antes de prometerte otra cosa.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

trajiste (traer)	<i>you brought</i>	nunca	<i>never</i>
lo siento	<i>I'm sorry</i>	más	<i>more</i>
traje (traer)	<i>I brought</i>	querer	<i>to want</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>	dáme	<i>give me</i>
hacer	<i>to do</i>	para	<i>for, in order that</i>
prometer	<i>to promise</i>	es mejor que	<i>it's better than</i>
algo	<i>something</i>	dos veces	<i>twice</i>

IV. Exercises

Exercise 1. Rewrite each sentence using a direct object pronoun.

Ex. Inés tiene una manzana. Inés la tiene.

1. Javier tiene los guantes. _____

2. El profesor quiere una computadora. _____

3. Mi padre compra tres caballos. _____

4. Los estudiantes estudian los libros. _____

5. Nosotros ganamos la carrera. _____

6. Yo sé la verdad. _____

Exercise 2. Rewrite each sentence using an indirect object pronoun.

Ex. Inés da las manzanas a Carlos y Ángel. Inés les da las manzanas.

1. Describo el concierto a mis amigas. _____

2. Compras pan para el niño. _____

3. Escribo una carta a mis abuelos. _____

4. Sara invita a mí a la fiesta. _____

5. Felipe da unos regalos a nosotros. _____

6. Espero por tí. _____

Exercise 3. Now, rewrite the sentence using both direct and indirect object pronouns.

Ex. Inés les da las manzanas a Carlos y Ángel. Ines se las da.

1. Compro doce lápices para mis amigos. _____

2. Esperanza pide dinero de su mamá y papá. _____

3. El hotel tiene una habitación para nosotros. _____

4. Ustedes muestran el trabajo al profesor. _____

5. Ellos comparten la comida con nosotros. _____

6. Tú le enseñas la información a la clase. _____

Exercise 4. Read the following paragraph. Find the answer to each question in the paragraph and underline it. Then, in the blank, rewrite the phrase using one of the following prepositional pronouns: ellos, ellas, nosotros, nosotras.

En la escuela, mi asiento está entre los asientos de mis mejores amigas, Mercedes y Lola. La profesora tiene un escritorio en frente de los estudiantes. Ella se llama Maestra Hernández, y siempre habla con Mercedes, Lola y yo después de la clase. Quiere compartir su conocimiento con las mujeres del futuro. Tenemos mucha suerte tener una profesora como ella.

asiento—seat
escritorio—desk
maestra—teacher
siempre—always
conocimiento—knowledge
tener suerte—to be lucky
como—like, such as

Ex. ¿Dónde está mi asiento? entre los asientos de ellas

1. ¿Dónde está el escritorio de la profesora? _____

2. ¿Con quién habla la maestra? _____

(hint: from the narrator's point of view)

3. ¿Con quién comparte su conocimiento? _____

Exercise 5. Read the dialogue below. Insert the appropriate demonstrative adjective or pronoun (esta, ésta, esa, ésa, aquella, or aquélla).

Alejandro: ¡Hola, Sandra!

Sandra: Hola, Alejandro. ¿Cómo te va?

Alejandro: Bien, bien. Sabes, Sandra, estoy buscando la maleta que dejé por aquí.

Sandra holds up a bag and shows it to Alejandro.

Sandra: ¿Esta maleta?

Alejandro: No, no _____ maleta. La mía es una maleta negra y grande. (1)

Sandra: Entonces ...

Sandra searches below the table and behind the chairs. She finds another bag and picks it up.

Sandra: ¿_____ maleta? (2)

Alejandro: No, no _____ maleta. ¿Dónde está la maleta mía? (3)

Sandra spots another bag on top of the coffee table by the window.

Sandra: ¡Ja! Allí está. ¿Es _____ tu maleta? (4)

Alejandro: Es negra, pero no es mi maleta. Que bonita, la maleta. Si no encuentro mi maleta, ¡voy a llevar _____! (5)

Sandra: Vamos a encontrar tu maleta. Mira ... allá hay una maleta.

Sandra points to a bag on the far side of the room, hidden among the books on a shelf.

Sandra: ¿Es _____ tu maleta? (6)

Alejandro: ¡Sí, sí! _____ maleta es mía. ¡Gracias, Sandra!

PALABRAS NUEVAS

¿cómo te va?	<i>how's it going?</i>	no se	<i>I don't know</i>
bien	<i>well</i>	que bonita	<i>how pretty</i>
estoy buscando	<i>I'm looking for</i>	mira	<i>look (informal command)</i>
que	<i>that</i>	allí	<i>there</i>
dejé	<i>I left</i>	allá	<i>over there</i>
por aquí	<i>around here</i>		

Part V. Irregular Verbs in the Present



5.1 Introduction to Irregular Verbs: TENER and VENIR

Unlike most **-er** and **-ir** verbs we've learned, **tener** and **venir** are both **irregular verbs**. In other words, their verb endings do not follow the ordinary pattern for verbs with their infinitive endings.

Why Complicate Things? The Role of Irregular Verbs in Spanish

Why do irregular verbs exist in Spanish? Just as in English, irregular verbs have evolved as a result of spoken usage and ease of pronunciation. For example, compare the sounds of the word *teno* with the word *tengo*. The second word sounds cleaner and clearer, doesn't it?

If **tener** was a regular verb, its "yo" form would be "teno." But it's not. Look at the verb endings for *venir* and *tener* in the following table:

Subject	TENER	VENIR
Yo	ten- go	ven- go
Tú	tien- es	vien- es
Ud., él, ella	tien- e	vien- e
Nosotros/as	ten- emos	ven- imos
Vosotros/as	ten- éis	ven- ís
Uds., ellos, ellas	tien- en	vien- en

The irregularity of the verbs occurs in two areas.

1. The "yo" form is completely irregular, with a 'g' added before the **-o** ending.
2. The **stem** of the verbs changes in the *tú*, *Ud.*, and *Uds.* forms. The "e" is replaced by "ie".

Try saying the word *tene*. Now say *tiene*. Can you hear why the stem changes?

Por ejemplo:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Tú vienes de Brasil, ¿verdad? | <i>You come from Brazil, right?</i> |
| No, yo vengo de Argentina. | <i>No, I come from Argentina.</i> |
| 2. ¿ Tienen Ustedes familia en España? | <i>Do you have family in Spain?</i> |
| Sí, nosotros tenemos familia en España. | <i>Yes, we have family in Spain.</i> |

Using TENER to Talk about Age, What You Have, Whether You're Hungry, and What You Feel Like Doing

The verb “**tener**” is extremely common in Spanish. A mastery of it will enable you to say everything from how old you are to whether you're cold or thirsty.

In its most basic meaning, **tener** means “to have.” For example, “Tengo un trabajo,” means *I have a job*. If you want to say that you have to do something, you will use **tener que**. For example, “Tengo que ir al mercado,” means *I have to go to the market*.

Tener is also used in the colloquial phrase, “*I feel like...*” If you want to say you feel like doing something, start your sentence with, “**Tengo ganas de...**”


Por ejemplo:

1. **Tengo ganas de salir. Tú tienes que venir conmigo.**
- *I feel like going out. You have to come with me.*
2. **Tengo que** ir hacer compras. ¿**Tienes ganas de** ir conmigo?
- *I have to go shopping. Do you feel like going with me?*



Tener can also mean the same thing as the English “to be” in many situations.

- o For example, if you feel hot, cold, hungry, or thirsty, you will use **tener** to express your state. “Tengo calor,” means *I am [feeling] hot*.
- o When you want to express how many years old someone is, you can say, “Ella tiene 17 años.” In other words, *She is 17 years old*.
- o You will also use **tener** in some expressions, like “tener cuidado,” or *to be careful*.

 Por ejemplo:

1. **Tengo mucha hambre.**

- *I am very hungry.*

Tenemos que comer algo.

- *We have to eat something.*



2. **Hay que tener cuidado cruzando la calle.**

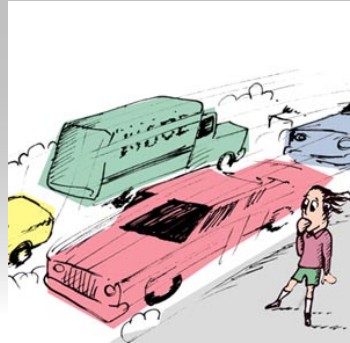
- *One must be careful crossing the street.*

3. ¿Cuántos años **tienes**?

- *How old are you?*

Tengo veintiséis años.

- *I am 26 years old.*





5.2 Stem Changing Verbs in the Present

What is a Stem Change?

Remember the two ways in which the verbs *venir* and *tener* were irregular? First, their **yo** form had a 'g' before the 'o,' and second, they had a **stem change** in the **tú, Ud.,** and **Uds.** forms.

This notion of a stem change will become quite familiar to you over time, as many Spanish verbs are **stem changing** in every form except **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as**.

Let's go back and review what a stem is. The **stem** of a verb is the part of the verb that is left once you take away the **-ar, -er,** or **-ir** ending. In regular verbs, the stem does not change no matter what ending you add on to it.

However, in stem changing verbs, the stem will change in every form but two. There are three common types of stem changing verbs: '**e' to 'ie'**', '**e' to 'i'**', and '**o' to 'ue'**'.

Review the following examples:

	e to ie COMENZAR <i>to begin</i>	e to i MEDIR <i>to measure</i>	o to ue DORMIR <i>to sleep</i>
Yo	comienzo	mido	duermo
Tú	comienzas	mides	duermes
Ud., él, ella	comienza	mide	duerme
Nosotros/as	comenzamos	medimos	dormimos
Vosotros/as	comenzáis	medéis	dormís
Uds., ellos, ellas	comienzan	miden	duermen



Por ejemplo:

- Mis primos duermen mucho.**
- *My cousins sleep a lot.*
- Mido** mi altura todas las semanas.
- *I measure my height every week.*
- Nosotros **comenzamos** el juego.
- *We start the game.*



A Rare Stem Change: *i to ie*

The stem change patterns above are the most common, but you will find a few verbs that make a different stem change: from **i to ie**.

	ADQUIRIR <i>to acquire</i>	INQUIRIR <i>to inquire</i>
Yo	adquiero	inquiero
Tú	adquieres	inquieres
Ud., él, ella	adquiere	inquire
Nosotros/as	adquirimos	inquirimos
Vosotros/as	adquirís	inquirís
Uds., ellos, ellas	adquieren	inquieren

 **Por ejemplo:**

- Hoy tus padres adquieren una casa nueva.
- *Today your parents acquire a new house.*
- Mi hermano inquiera sobre su equipo de fútbol.
- *My brother inquires about his football team.*

Another Rare Stem Change: u to ue

A verb that you will use often in Spanish is **jugar** (to play). **Jugar** is a stem-changing verb with a **u to ue** stem change.

Yo	juego
Tú	juegas
Ud., él, ella	juega
Nosotros/as	jugamos
Vosotros/as	jugáis
Uds., ellos, ellas	juegan

 **Por ejemplo:**

- Los niños juegan en el parque.**
- *The kids play in the park.*
- Jugamos con ellos.
- *We play with them.*



Please note that **jugar** does not include the sense of *playing* music or an instrument. If you want to say that you play the guitar, you will use the verb **tocar**, as in, "**Toco la guitarra.**"

The Last and Strangest Stem Change: o to hue

Last of all, you should note that the verb **oler** (to smell) is also irregular. You'll need to memorize this stem change if you want to talk of smelling the roses.

Yo	huelo
Tú	huelas
Ud., él, ella	huele
Nosotros/as	olemos
Vosotros/as	oléis
Uds., ellos, ellas	huelen

 **Por ejemplo:**

Huelo el aire del mar.

- I smell the air from the sea.





5.3 Irregular Verbs in the "Yo" Form

Now a G, Now an O, GO!

In the last chapter, I said there were two different irregularities in the verbs venir and tener: a stem change and a change in the 'yo' form.

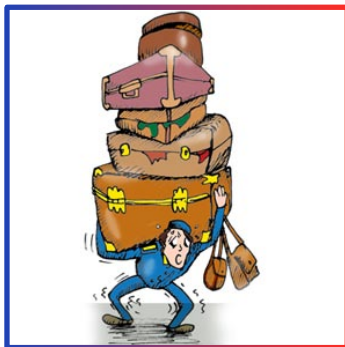
Well, venir and tener aren't the only verbs that add an extra 'g' before the 'o' in the 'yo' form. Many commonly used verbs in Spanish are irregular in the 'yo' form, even if that is the only irregularity they have.

For example, look at the table below.

	PONER <i>to put</i>	TRAER <i>to bring</i>	VALER <i>to value</i>	SALIR <i>to leave, go out</i>	HACER <i>to do, to make</i>
yo	pongo	traigo	valgo	salgo	hago
tú	pones	traes	vales	sales	haces
Ud., él, ella	ponen	trae	vale	sale	hace
nosotros/as	ponemos	traemos	valemos	salimos	hacemos
vosotros/as	ponéis	traéis	valéis	salís	hacéis
Uds., ellos, ellas	ponen	traen	valen	salen	hacen

Note that **traer** has an additional irregularity in the 'yo' form, with an 'i' in addition to the extra 'g'.

 **Por ejemplo:**



1. **¿Dónde pongo tus maletas?**
- *Where do I put your bags?*



2. **Te traigo un vaso de agua.**
- *I bring you a glass of water.*



3. **Salgo inmediatamente para Paris.**
- *I leave immediately for Paris.*



4. **¿Qué hago con eso?**
- *What do I do with that?*



5. **¿Qué no valgo yo nada para ti?**
- *Am I not worth anything to you?*

Thinking about VALER

You may be interested to know that the word “**vale**” is quite frequently used in Spain. For example, the phrase “**no vale**” is often used to mean, “It won’t work,” or “It’s no good.” The phrase “**vale,**” on the other hand, is a catch-all phrase meaning, “Okay,” or “It’s fine.” You’ll hear it a lot!



5.4 To Say and To Give: Using DECIR and DAR

As in English, the verbs **decir** (to say or to tell) and **dar** (to give) are widely used in the Spanish language.

Like **tener** and **venir**, the verb **decir** is both stem-changing (-e to -i) *and* irregular in the “yo” form. The verb **dar**, on the other hand, is irregular in the “yo” form only (aside from an unstressed—e.g., unaccented—vosotros form).

It is a good idea to memorize each individual form of these verbs, as you will use them frequently.

	DECIR <i>to say, to tell</i>	DAR <i>to give</i>
yo	digo	doy
tú	dices	das
Ud., él, ella	dice	da
nosotros/as	decimos	damos
vosotros/as	decís	dais
Uds., ellos, ellas	dicen	dan

Remember those indirect and direct object pronouns from the previous section? These verbs will give you the perfect chance to practice. Both are often used with indirect object pronouns. In other words, the action is performed for you or me, or he or she.

Por ejemplo:

- ¡Manuel te dice que no!
- *Manuel tells you no!*
- Tus amigos me dicen que la fiesta es el sábado.
- *Your friends tell me the party is on Saturday.*
- Yo te doy el dinero.
- *I give you the money.*
- Él me da el libro.
- *He gives me the book.*
- Ellos nos dan la comida.
- *They give us the food.*

You can also use **decir** and **dar** to practice combining direct and indirect object pronouns.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Él me lo dice.
- *He tells me it.*
2. Ellos se los dicen.
- *They tell it to them.*
3. Te lo doy.
- *I give it to you.*
4. Vosotros me la decís.
- *You tell me it.*
5. Nosotros se los damos.
- *We give it to them.*

 **DID YOU KNOW?**

Did you know that in Spanish, you don't capitalize the days of the week unless they start a sentence? The same goes for the months. For example ...

Nos reunimos el primer viernes en marzo.

(We meet on the first Friday in March.)

5.5 When Something is Happening

Understanding the Present Progressive

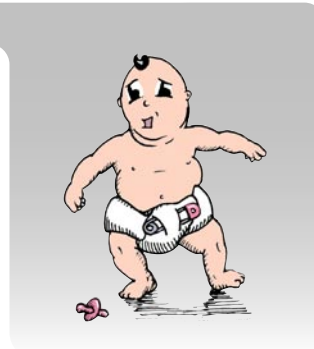
The term *present progressive* is a fancy way of describing the verb tense that emphasizes that an action is currently taking place as we speak. It is characterized by the verb “**to be**,” followed by a second verb that ends with **-ing** (the *present participle*). For example:


- ✓ I am studying.
- ✓ You are running.

In Spanish, the present progressive is constructed in a similar way. Use the “to be” verb **estar**. Instead of ending the present participle with **-ing**, however, you’ll end it with **-ando** or **-iendo**.

Por ejemplo:

1. **Estoy caminando.**
- *I am walking.*
2. Sara está viajando.
- *Sarah is travelling.*
3. Nosotros estamos corriendo.
- *We are running.*



 Be careful, though! In English you can also use the present participle in this way:

We are going fishing.

In this case, the verb “**to be**” indicates a future occurrence, that of fishing. You cannot use the *present participle* in this case in Spanish. Rather, you must use an infinitive. In other words:

DO NOT say “*Vamos pescando.*” DO say, “**Vamos a pescar.**”

The Present Participles of Regular Verbs

-ar verbs	p. participle	-er verbs	p. participle	-ir verbs	p. participle
comprar	<i>comprando</i>	correr	<i>corriendo</i>	vivir	<i>viviendo</i>
esperar	<i>esperando</i>	tener	<i>teniendo</i>	pedir	<i>pidiendo</i>
enseñar	<i>enseñando</i>	beber	<i>bebiendo</i>	abrir	<i>abriendo</i>
estudiar	<i>estudiando</i>	comer	<i>comiendo</i>	salir	<i>saliendo</i>

The general rules for creating the present participle of regular verbs are:

1. **-ar** verbs will end in **-ando**.
2. **-er** verbs and **-ir** verbs will both end in **-iendo**.

The present participles **never** change ... no matter which subject pronoun is used.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Estoy comprando unos calcetines.**
- *I am buying some socks.*
2. Estamos **bebiendo** la cerveza.
- *We are drinking the beer.*
3. Tú estás **viviendo** en Argentina.
- *You are living in Argentina.*

Irregular Stem Changing Verbs

Note the following irregular verbs, which make a stem change in the present participle form:

From e to i		From o to u	
venir	<i>viniendo</i>	dormir	<i>durmiendo</i>
sentir	<i>sintiendo</i>	morir	<i>muriendo</i>
decir	<i>diciendo</i>		

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Me estoy sintiendo triste.**
- *I am feeling sad.*
2. Nosotros estamos viniendo pronto.
- *We are coming soon.*
3. Tú estás durmiendo en la cama.
- *You are sleeping on the bed.*
4. Ellos están durmiendo ahora.
- *They are sleeping now.*





5.6 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **What it means to call a verb “irregular”**
- ✓ **How to use TENER to talk about:**
 - what you have
 - what you feel like
 - whether you’re hungry or thirsty, hot or cold
 - how old you are
- ✓ **The different kinds of “stem-changing” verbs**
- ✓ **That some verbs are only irregular in their “yo” form**
- ✓ **How to talk about something that is happening at this moment**

II. Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary List #5	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
agua (el)	<i>water</i>
aire (el)	<i>air</i>
altura (la)	<i>height, altitude</i>
calcetines (los)	<i>socks</i>
calle (la)	<i>street</i>
calor (el)	<i>heat</i>
cama (la)	<i>bed</i>
cerveza (la)	<i>beer</i>
compras (las)	<i>shopping</i>
edad (la)	<i>age</i>
equipo (el)	<i>team</i>
familia (la)	<i>family</i>
fútbol (el)	<i>soccer</i>
guitarra (la)	<i>guitar</i>
hambre (el)	<i>hunger</i>
hermano (el)	<i>brother</i>
juego (el)	<i>game</i>
maleta (la)	<i>suitcase</i>
mar (el)	<i>sea</i>
niño (el)	<i>child, boy</i>
parque (el)	<i>park</i>
primo (el)	<i>cousin</i>
semana (la)	<i>week</i>
vaso (el)	<i>glass</i>
VERBOS	VERBS
abrir	<i>to open</i>
adquirir	<i>to acquire</i>
beber	<i>to drink</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
comenzar	<i>to start</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
comprar	<i>to buy</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
cruzar	<i>to cross</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
decir	<i>to say, to tell</i>
dormir	<i>to dream</i>
enseñar	<i>to teach</i>
esperar	<i>to wait, to hope</i>
estudiar	<i>to study</i>
inquirir	<i>to inquire</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
jugar	<i>to play</i>
medir	<i>to measure</i>
oler	<i>to smell</i>
pedir	<i>to ask, to request</i>

pescar	<i>to fish</i>
poner	<i>to put</i>
salir	<i>to leave, to go out</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>
tener cuidado	<i>to be careful</i>
tener ganas de	<i>to feel like</i>
tener hambre	<i>to be hungry</i>
tener X años de edad	<i>to be X years old</i>
tocar	<i>to touch, to play (an instrument)</i>
traer	<i>to bring</i>
valer	<i>to be worth</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>

ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
mucho	<i>a lot, much</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>

EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
algo	<i>something</i>
hay que	<i>one must...</i>
hoy	<i>now, today</i>
inmediatamente	<i>immediately</i>
mi / mis	<i>my</i>
nada	<i>nothing</i>
pronto	<i>soon</i>
sobre	<i>about, over</i>
todos	<i>every, everyone, all</i>
tu / tus	<i>your (tú)</i>
vale	<i>colloquial phrase (Spain) meaning "okay"</i>

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
ahora	<i>now</i>
algún, alguno/a	<i>some, any</i>
año (el)	<i>year</i>
ayudar	<i>to help</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
haber	<i>to have (only as a "helping" verb)</i>
hacer	<i>to make, to do</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
antes	<i>before, earlier</i>
mirar	<i>to look, to watch</i>
tomar	<i>to take, to drink</i>
nuevo	<i>new</i>
para	<i>for, in order to</i>
parecer	<i>to seem</i>
poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
significar	<i>to mean, to signify</i>
tierra	<i>earth, land or soil</i>
venir	<i>to come</i>
ver	<i>to see</i>
vivir	<i>to live</i>

III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Alfonso and Denisa discuss what they want to do this evening.

- Denisa:** ¿Qué quieres hacer esta noche?
- Alfonso:** Tengo ganas de salir.
- Denisa:** Tengo hambre. Tengo que comer.
- Alfonso:** ¿Tienes ganas de comer en un restaurante en la ciudad?
- Denisa:** Sí. Me parece bien.
- Alfonso:** También tengo ganas de tomar una cerveza.
- Denisa:** Si tienes sed, debes tomar agua. Yo estoy comenzando un régimen.
- Alfonso:** ¿Por qué? Eres bonita.
- Denisa:** Puede ser, pero no soy flaca. Soy gorda.
- Alfonso:** Pero la cerveza no te engorda.
- Denisa:** Sí, me engorda. Tengo que tener cuidado con mi dieta.
- Alfonso:** Bueno, yo estoy tomando una cerveza. Tú puedes tomar agua.
- Denisa:** Ya no quiero comer.
- Alfonso:** Pero tienes hambre.
- Denisa:** Ya no. Mejor nos quedamos en casa y vemos una película.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

me parece bien	<i>it seems good to me</i>	solo	only, just
régimen	<i>diet (for losing weight)</i>	bueno	well
puede ser	<i>it could be</i>	ya no...	now I don't...
engordar	<i>to make fat /to fatten</i>	nos quedamos	we stay
entonces	<i>then</i>	una película	a movie

IV. Exercises

Exercise 1. Fill in the appropriate form of tener or venir to complete the sentences.

Ex. Soy millonario. Tengo tres casas, diez carros, y mucho dinero en el banco.

- Lupe es muy joven. Solo _____ ocho años de edad.
- Juan Carlos y Marcos son argentinos. _____ de Argentina.
- Nosotros queremos comer ahorita. _____ hambre.
- Mi mamá me está llamando para ir a comer. ¡_____, Mamá!
- Necesitas hacer el trabajo antes de mí. _____ que ayudarme después.
- Está nevando afuera. ¿_____ ustedes frío?

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks in the story with the appropriate form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

Mis amigos Guillermo, Marta, Raúl y yo jugamos (jugar) fútbol todos los días. Nuestro equipo de fútbol se llama los Dragones Rojos. Todos nosotros _____ (venir) del barrio San Pablo en el sur de la ciudad.

Yo soy German. A mí me encanta el fútbol. Cada noche cuando _____ (dormir) tengo sueños de ser un futbolista profesional. _____ (medir) mi altura todos los viernes para ver si estoy creciendo rápidamente. Tengo que ser más grande para jugar con el equipo de San Rafael, el cual es mejor que el nuestro.

Yo _____ (comenzar) la escuela en septiembre. No voy a tener suficiente tiempo para practicar. Mis amigos me _____ (inquirir) sobre mi horario de clases. Ellos terminan de estudiar a las tres. Ellos _____ (jugar) en el parque mientras me esperan. No anticipo el comienzo del año escolar mucho.

Dragones Rojos
barrio
el sur
me encanta
cada noche
tener sueños

Red Dragons
neighborhood
the south
I love
every night
to have dreams

futbolista
estoy creciendo
sobre
horario de clases
terminar de
año escolar

soccer player
I am growing
about
class schedule
to finish
school year

Exercise 3. Read the following story and answer the questions below.

Yo me llamo Sara. Voy a viajar a Francia mañana.
Esta noche estoy haciendo mi maleta.

hacer una maleta—to pack

Pongo todos mis pantalones y camisas en un lado
de la maleta. Pongo todos mis zapatos en el otro
lado. También tengo un vestido para bailar.

un lado—one side

el otro lado—the other side

también—also

bailar—to dance

Salgo a Paris a las ocho de la mañana. Tengo
hospedaje en un hotel muy caro. ¡Espero que
sea un buen viaje!

hospedaje—accommodations

sea un buen viaje—be a good trip

Ex. ¿Qué hace Sara mañana?

Sara viaja a Francia mañana.

1. ¿Qué está haciendo Sara hoy?

2. ¿Qué pone Sara en la maleta?

3. ¿Para qué tiene un vestido?

4. ¿A qué hora sale a Paris?

5. ¿Dónde va a dormir en Paris?

6. ¿Qué espera Sara?

Exercise 4. Place the parts of the scrambled sentence back into the correct order.

Ex. viniendo — el sábado — estoy — a tu fiesta

Estoy viniendo a tu fiesta el sábado.

1. los — durmiendo — niños — están

2. ¿ ? — estás — qué — diciendo — me

3. café — bebiendo — tú — estás

4. esperando — Estela — el autobús — está

5. comiendo — estamos — Ramiro y yo — hamburguesas

6. están — en Quito — ustedes — viviendo

7. la puerta — está — Pepe — abriendo — para mí

8. está — rápidamente — Carla — corriendo

9. regalos — está — nuestra — para nosotros — madre — comprando

10. en — estéis — vosotros — la universidad — estudiando

Part VI. Special Verbs



6.1 Talking about What You Know: SABER and CONOCER

Strange Shades of Meaning

You cannot expect to have a language that's a literal one-on-one translation of another language. As a result, you find some Spanish words that seem to convey a million and one English meanings (such as the word *llave*, which can mean a key, a tap, or a wrench). Conversely, you are going to find many verbs in Spanish that have shades of meaning that don't exist in English, such as **ser** and **estar**.

The verbs **saber** and **conocer** fall into the latter category. Both verbs mean "to know." They are very, very useful in everyday life, but they are used in different contexts. If you understand which verb to use, you can also ask someone if he or she knows someone else, or even tell people, "I don't know!"



Which verb you use will depend on what is being known in your sentence.

➤ **Saber** is used in the context of knowing information or ideas.

e.g., "Yo sé como cocinar." *I know how to cook.*

➤ **Conocer** is used in the context of knowing a person or a place.

e.g., "¿Conoces bien la ciudad?" *Do you know the city well?*



The present tense conjugations of the verbs can be seen in the following table. You will notice that both 'yo' forms are irregular in the present.

Present Tense...	SABER	CONOCER
Yo	sé	conozco
Tú	sabes	conoces
Ud., él, ella	sabe	conoce
Nosotros/as	sabemos	conocemos
Vosotros/as	sabéis	conocéis
Uds., ellos, ellas	saben	conocen

SABER: To Know Information or How to Do Something

Saber is used when the subject knows a piece of information or how to do a specific task. It can be translated as “**to know**” as well as “**to know how.**”

Por ejemplo:

1. **¿Sabes tú leer música?**
- *Do you know how to read music?*
2. Yo sé escribir en español.
- *I know how to write in Spanish.*
3. Ellos saben jugar a las cartas.
- *They know how to play cards.*
4. ¡No sé!
- *I don't know!*



CONOCER: To Know a Person, Place, or Thing

Conocer is used when the subject knows a particular person or place, as in, “Do you know where to go?” or “Do you know Jamie?”

It can also be used in the context of knowing a particular thing, such as, “I know this computer. I used to work on it before I switched desks,” or “I know that outfit! I almost bought it last week.”

Por ejemplo:

1. **Ellos conocen el sitio donde van a tener el concierto.**
They know the site where they're going to have the concert.



2. **Conozco este modelo, como casi lo compré anteriormente.**
- *I know this model, as I almost bought it previously.*
3. No conozco al abuelo de Estefanía.
- *I don't know Stephanie's grandfather.*

Notice that in the third example, the direct object is a person, which means that you should add the word "a" before "el abuelo." Remember that **a + el = al**.

? **Knowing Places**

The word **conocer** can be difficult to translate when you're talking about places. For example, if someone asks you...

¿Conoces España?

...they usually want to know if you've been to Spain. If, on the other hand, they ask:

¿Conoces España bien?

...they want to know whether you are familiar with the country, i.e., whether you know it well.

Por ejemplo:

1. ¿Conoces mi casa?
- *Do you know my house? (Have you been to it before?)*
2. ¿Conoces Nueva York? ¡Que chévere!
- *Do you know New York? How cool!*



6.2 Talking about What You Like, Love, and Lack

Verbs without English Equivalents

Not only are there Spanish words that convey shades of meaning that don't exist in English, there are also Spanish words that can't be translated literally into their equivalent English meaning. Although they may be quite common in the Latin world, their usage will seem strange to an English speaker.

The verbs in the list below might seem quite complicated at first! However, you will encounter them often enough that you should invest some time in understanding them. You may feel less confused if you do not try to translate them literally. Rather, get used to how they're used and the contexts in which you hear them.

Many of these verbs follow a similar pattern. In English, the meaning conveyed by these verbs would usually have a person or people as the subject. For example:

- *I like X.*
- *I'm missing Y.*
- *I'm fascinated by Z.*

In Spanish, however, what would have been the direct object in the English sentence (X, Y, and Z) becomes the subject, while the person (I) becomes the direct object.

- *X is pleasing to me.*
- *Y is missed by me.*
- *Z fascinates me.*

Sound confusing? Perhaps the table below will help clarify things.

Verb	Meaning	Por ejemplo	Everyday meaning / Literal translation
encantar	<i>to delight or enchant</i>	Me encanta la música latina.	I love Latin music. / Latin music delights me.
faltar	<i>to be missed, to be lacked, to be needed</i>	Me falta dinero para comer.	I don't have enough money to eat. / Money is lacking for me to eat.
fascinar	<i>to fascinate</i>	Me fascinó la película.	I was fascinated by the movie. / The movie fascinated me.
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to, to be liked</i>	Me gusta oír tu voz.	I like to hear your voice. / Your voice is pleasing to me.

importar	<i>to be important to; to be cared about</i>	No me importa nada	I don't care about anything. / Nothing is important to me.
interesar	<i>to interest, to be interesting</i>	Me interesa la política.	I'm interested in politics. / Politics is interesting to me.
molestar	<i>to annoy, to bother</i>	Me molestan los mosquitos.	The mosquitoes annoy me.
quedar	<i>to fit, to suit</i>	Me quedó el vestido.	The dress suited me.

You will find the verbs above in the third person singular and plural forms almost exclusively, and they always be accompanied by an indirect object pronoun.

 **Por ejemplo:**

- Nos falta un escritorio para la oficina.**
- *We lack a desk for the office.*
- ¿No te interesa ver la televisión conmigo?
- *Aren't you interested in watching television with me?*
- Nos faltan dos jugadores en el equipo de fútbol.
- *We're missing two players on the soccer team.*
- Juanita siempre me molesta cuando estoy intentando trabajar.
- *Juanita always bothers me when I'm trying to work.*
- A ella le encanta pasar por las huertas botánicas.
- *She loves to walk through the botanical gardens.*



Using GUSTAR to Talk About What You Like

As an example of these verbs, let's take the verb **gustar**. This is one of the most common verbs in Spanish, because it enables you to express what you like and don't like.

 Por ejemplo:



1. **Me gusta la comida española.**
- I like Spanish food.
2. **No me gusta mojarme.**
- I don't like to get wet.

Literally, the first example translates as, "The Spanish food pleases me." The second example literally translates as, "To get wet does not please me."

Obviously, it can be quite unhelpful if you feel as if you have to understand every expression in terms of its direct English translation. When you are learning a new language for the first time, you may feel as if you need to know exactly what each word means in English so that you can do the translation in your head. Languages don't work like that! If you are going to learn to speak a new language, you have to allow your mind to connect words and ideas in Spanish ways ... ways that may be untranslatable in English.

If you want to say that you like more than one thing—for example, that you like the **cats**, or the **colors blue and green**, you will use the third person plural form of **gustar**. For example,

- **Me gustan las gatas.**
- **Me gustan los colores azul y verde.**

Notice that, in the above examples, "las gatas" and "los colores azul y verde" are actually the subjects of the sentences. However, rather than coming first, they will nearly always come after the verb. If you are constructing a sentence using **gustar** or one of the verbs in the above table, put the elements of the sentence in the following order:

indirect pronoun + **conjugated verb** + **subject**

You may wish to use the handy table below. Choose one pronoun from the first column and the correct form of **gustar** from one of the other two columns, depending on the tense and the quantity of what is being liked. (If what you like is a verb, like *running* or *cooking*, then use the singular form of **gustar** followed by the infinitive form of the verb.) Remember that the correct form of the verb does NOT follow from the pronoun, but rather from what is being liked.

Pronoun	Present	Past (preterite)
Me, te, le	gusta	gustó
Nos, os, les	gustan	gustaron

 **Por ejemplo:**

- Me gustó la fiesta.**
- *I liked the party.*
- Nos gusta estudiar la geografía.
- *We like studying geography.*
- Les gustaron las dos películas.
- *They liked the two movies.*
- A Cecilia le gusta el fútbol.
- *Cecilia likes soccer.*



Example #4 is a bit trickier than the other examples. If you use **le** or **les** (for *he, she, formal you, or them*), you'll need to clarify who the pronoun is referring to. For example, if you heard the following sentence:

Le gustan los chocolates.

How would you know who liked the chocolates? You would be able to guess that it is a male, a female, or you (formal singular), but the sentence would be much clearer if you heard it like this:

A Lorena le gustan los chocolates.

or

A Ud. le gustan los chocolates.

Common Errors with GUSTAR

Mistake #1

- ✗ DO NOT say "*Me gusta corriendo.*" DO SAY "**Me gusta correr.**"
In other words, *do not* say in Spanish, "*I like running.*" *Do say* "**I like to run.**"
- ✓ **Rule:** If you are talking about an activity you like, follow **gustar** with the infinitive form of the verb ("to run") rather than the present participle ("running").

Mistake #2

- ✗ DO NOT say “A ellos les gustan acampar.” DO SAY “**A ellos les gusta acampar.**”
- ✓ **Rule:** Make sure that the verb **gustar** reflects the quantity of what is being liked (“to camp” is a single thing”), not the quantity of the people doing the liking.

Mistake #3

- ✗ DO NOT say “A mí me gustan piñas.” DO SAY “**A mí me gustan las piñas.**” In other words, *do not* say in Spanish, “I like pineapples.” *Do say*, “I like the pineapples,” even when you are talking about pineapples in general.
- ✓ **Rule:** If what you like is a noun, always include the correct form of “the.”

Mistake #4

- ✗ DO NOT say “Me gusta Jorge.” DO SAY “Jorge me cae bien.”
- ✓ **Rule:** Avoid using **gustar** to talk about liking people. If you say “Me gusta Jorge,” people will assume that you find Jorge attractive and would like to date him! If you just like Jorge as a friend, find some other way to express your affection towards him. “**Me cae bien**” is a much more neutral phrase to express positive feelings towards an acquaintance or friend. Similarly, if you don’t like someone, you can use the phrase, “**Me cae mal,**” as in, “Jorge me cae mal.”

Think about the following ... what would someone’s intentions be if they came up to you and said, “Me gustas tú”?

(Answer: It would usually mean that they liked you—and I don’t mean as friends!)

Using FALTAR to Talk about What You Lack or Need

You will find the verb **faltar** to be a very useful tool as you talk about what you’re lacking, missing, or don’t have enough of. It can be difficult to translate directly. For example, if you want to say that you’re lacking three assignments to finish the course, you’d say...

Me faltan tres tareas para terminar el curso.

The verb **faltan** must be plural to reflect the plural **tareas**. In another example, “**Me falta dinero para comprar la leche**” (*I don’t have enough money to buy the milk*), the verb **falta** will reflect the singular **la leche**.

You will also notice that the verb “hacer” is often used with “faltar.” This gives emphasis to the need or lack. For example,

Me hace falta un auto.
I need (or am lacking) a car.

In another common usage, this phrase can be used to talking about what you miss (**extrañar**).

 Por ejemplo:



1. **Me haces falta.**
- *I miss you.*



2. **Me falta un lápiz para dibujar.**
- *I need a pencil for drawing.*

3. Me hace falta estar con mi familia.
- *I miss being with my family.*
4. Me falta un vestido para el baile.
- *I'm lacking a dress for the dance.*
5. Me faltan los últimos dos certificados.
- *I'm lacking the last two certificates.*
6. Me hace falta tomar café contigo.
- *I miss drinking coffee with you.*

Using the Verb QUEDAR

The verb **quedar** is also quite commonly used in Spanish. It can mean a variety of things and be used in a variety of contexts. For example, you can use it to express:



- **Agreement**

- Nos quedamos** en salir a las siete.
- *We agreed to leave at seven.*

- **Location**

La tienda **queda** dos metros de la estación del tren.

- *The store is two meters from the train station.*



- **What is left or remaining**

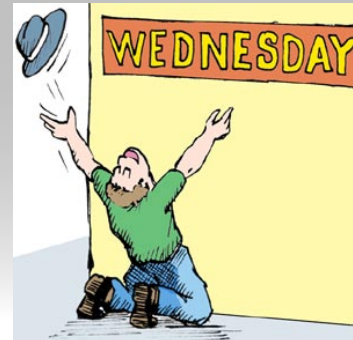
No **queda** más.

- *There's nothing left.*

- **How much is left to go**

Quedan dos días para el fin de semana.

- *There are two days to go until the weekend.*



- **How something fits or looks**

Esa camisa te **queda** muy bien.

- *That shirt suits you very well.*

Don't stress about memorizing all of these! For now, just be familiar with the concepts behind each of these important words. As you hear more Spanish being spoken, you'll start to pick up the nuances of meaning that are impossible to convey in a book. Language is an organic, living thing. Seek out conversation practice wherever you can!



6.3 Actions You Perform on Yourself: Reflexive Verbs

Understanding Reflexive Verbs

At last, you've come to the final section on pronouns. This is one of the more complicated sections (but no more complicated than the last section!). In Spanish, when you talk about an action being performed on yourself, you show the **reflexive** nature of the action with a reflexive verb.

Reflexive verbs indicate that the subject of the sentence has performed an action on itself. In other words, in a reflexive sentence the subject is the same as the object. Examples of reflexive actions are the following:

- José got up.
- He put his shoes on.
- Eva got sick.
- I asked myself a question.
- The girl brushed her teeth.

You may look at the last example and say, "But the object is teeth! Why should that verb be reflexive?"

In Spanish, parts of the body are never preceded by personal pronouns. In other words, you never talk about "my teeth"—you talk about "the teeth," with a reflexive verb preceding it.

For example, in English you would say:

- I comb my hair.
- I wash my face.
- I scratch my arm.

In Spanish, you would say:

- o **Me peino el pelo.**
- o **Me lavo la cara.**
- o **Me rasco el brazo.**

All reflexive verbs are preceded by reflexive pronouns.

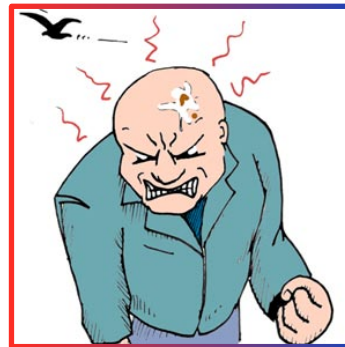
	Reflexive pronoun	Example using "peinarse," to comb	Translation
Yo	me	Me peino el pelo.	I comb my hair.
Tú	te	Te peinas el pelo.	You comb your hair.
Ud., él, ella	se	Ella se peina el pelo.	She combs her hair.
Nosotros/as	nos	Nos peinamos el pelo.	We comb our hair.
Vosotros/as	os	Os peináis el pelo.	You comb your hair.
Uds., ellos, ellas	se	Ellos se peinan el pelo.	They comb their hair.

When a Verb is Reflexive and When It is Not

If you are reading Spanish, you will know that a verb is reflexive by the ending **-se** tacked onto its infinitive form. Below is a list of some common reflexive verbs. Note the common **-se** ending.



alegrarse ... to be happy



enojarse ... to get angry



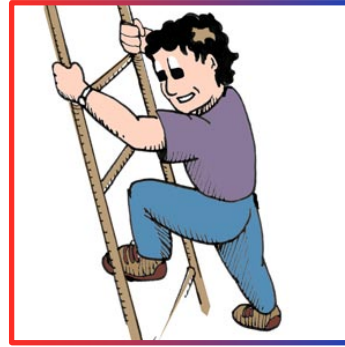
cepillarse ... to brush (yourself)



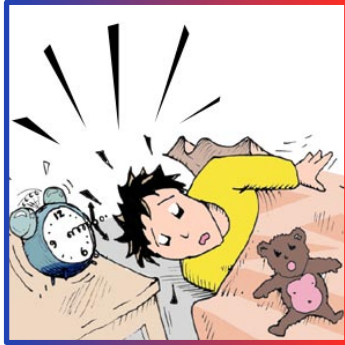
lavarse ... to wash (yourself)



cortarse ... to cut yourself



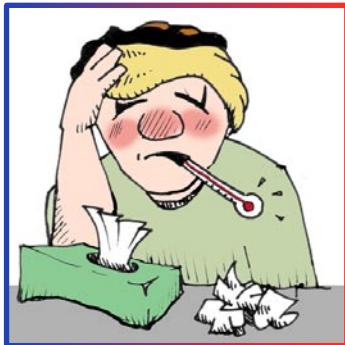
levantarse ... to get up



despertarse ... to wake up



quemarse ... to burn yourself



enfermarse ... to get sick



meterse ... to put (yourself)

A verb is not reflexive if it does not have this ending. For example, compare:

Me despierto. with **Te despierto.**

The first example is reflexive, but the second one is not! In the first example, the subject is performing the action on his/herself (e.g., *I wake myself up*), and the verb is **despertarse**. In the second example, the subject is performing the action on someone else (e.g., *I wake you up*), and the verb is **despertar**.

Now compare:

Te enojaron. with **Nos enojamos.**

Can you guess which example uses a reflexive verb and which does not?

- The first example is not reflexive (*They made you angry*) and uses the verb **enojar**.
- The second example is is reflexive (*We got angry*) and uses the verb **enojarse**.

Some verbs are ALWAYS reflexive, like **enfermarse**.

Por ejemplo:

1. **Maria se peina el pelo todas las noches.**
 - *Mary combs her hair every night.*
2. Me lavo la cara todas las mañanas.
 - *I wash my face every morning.*
3. Mis padres se enojan cuando no los llamo.
 - *My parents get angry when I don't call them.*
4. Francisco se cortó la mano.
 - *Francis cut his hand.*
5. Los niños se quemaron con los juegos pirotécnicos.
 - *The children burned themselves with the fireworks.*
6. Nos metimos en una mala situación.
 - *We got ourselves into a bad situation.*
7. ¿Te enfermaste ayer?
 - *Did you get sick yesterday?*
8. Me alegro por ti.
 - *I'm happy for you.*



To Get Emotional with a Reflexive Verb

When a person becomes emotional, the verb used will often be reflexive. For example, if you get angry, become sad, or feel happy for someone, you will need to express yourself using a reflexive verb.

This can seem a bit confusing at first. Back in Chapter 3.2, you learned how to use **estar** with descriptive adjectives to express emotions.

Estoy enojado ... *I am angry.*

Estoy feliz ... *I am happy.*

Estoy triste ... *I am sad.*

When you say how you feel in this way, you're expressing your emotional state at that moment.

However, when you want to describe how your emotional state has changed over time or as a result of something, **estar** simply won't do. You'll need a reflexive verb.

- I quickly got angry. **Me enojé rápidamente.**
- It made me sad. **Me puso triste.**
- It makes me happy to hear your voice. **Me alegro oír tu voz.**

Don't worry too much about this nuance of reflexive verbs! The more you hear verbs in action, the more you'll naturally pick up which verbs are used reflexively and which are not.



6.4 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **How to talk about what or whom you know**
 - o the difference between SABER and CONOCER
- ✓ **How to talk about what fascinates or interests you**
- ✓ **How to talk about what you like**
- ✓ **How to talk about what you need or lack**
- ✓ **How to talk about whether your clothes fit or look good on you**
- ✓ **How to talk about what is left or remaining**
- ✓ **How to talk about your personal daily routine (waking up, showering, brushing your hair, etc.)**
- ✓ **How to recognize a reflexive verb by its “-se” ending**
- ✓ **How to talk about becoming angry or being happy for someone**

II. Vocabulary Building

Vocabulary List #6	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
abuelo (el)	<i>grandfather</i>
baile (el)	<i>dance</i>
café (el)	<i>coffee</i>
camisa (la)	<i>shirt</i>
cara (la)	<i>face</i>
carta (la)	<i>card, letter</i>
cepillo de dientes (el)	<i>toothbrush</i>
certificado (el)	<i>certificate</i>
chocolate (el)	<i>chocolate</i>
ciudad (la)	<i>city</i>
color (el)	<i>color</i>
comida española (la)	<i>Spanish food</i>
concierto (el)	<i>concert</i>
cuarto (el)	<i>room (also habitación)</i>
equipo (el)	<i>team</i>
escritorio (el)	<i>desk</i>
estación del tren (la)	<i>train station</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
fin (el)	<i>end, ending</i>
fin de semana (el)	<i>weekend</i>
fútbol (el)	<i>soccer</i>
gato (el)	<i>cat</i>
geografía (la)	<i>geography</i>
huerta botánica (la)	<i>botanic garden</i>
juegos pirotécnicos (los)	<i>fireworks</i>
jugador (el)	<i>player</i>
lápiz (el)	<i>pencil</i>
mano (la)	<i>hand</i>
metro (el)	<i>meter</i>
modelo (el)	<i>model</i>
mosquito (el)	<i>mosquito</i>
música (la)	<i>music</i>
música latina (la)	<i>Latin music</i>
oficina (la)	<i>office</i>
película (la)	<i>movie, film</i>
pelo (el)	<i>hair</i>
piña (la)	<i>pineapple</i>
política (la)	<i>politics</i>
sitio (el)	<i>site</i>
situación (la)	<i>situation</i>
televisión (la)	<i>television</i>
vestido (el)	<i>dress</i>
voz (la)	<i>voice</i>
VERBOS	VERBS
acampar	<i>to camp</i>

alegrarse	<i>to be happy</i>
cepillarse	<i>to brush (yourself)</i>
cocinar	<i>to cook</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
cortarse	<i>to cut yourself</i>
despertarse	<i>to wake up</i>
dibujar	<i>to draw</i>
encantar	<i>to enchant (love)</i>
enfermarse	<i>to get sick</i>
enojarse	<i>to get angry</i>
escribir	<i>to write</i>
faltar	<i>to be lacking, to be missing, to be needed</i>
fascinar	<i>to fascinate</i>
hacer falta	<i>to miss something (emotionally)</i>
importar	<i>to be important</i>
intentar	<i>to try</i>
interesar	<i>to be interesting</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
jugar	<i>to play</i>
lavarse	<i>to wash (yourself)</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
levantarse	<i>to get up</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
meterse	<i>to put (yourself)</i>
mojarse	<i>to get wet</i>
molestar	<i>to annoy, to bother</i>
oír	<i>to hear</i>
pasar	<i>to pass, to stroll</i>
peinarse	<i>to comb (yourself)</i>
ponerse triste	<i>to become sad</i>
quedar	<i>to fit, to suit, to be remaining, to be left</i>
quemarse	<i>to burn yourself</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tomar	<i>to drink, to take</i>
trabajar	<i>to work</i>

ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
azul	<i>blue</i>
enojado	<i>angry</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>
verde	<i>green</i>

EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
algunos / algunas	<i>some</i>
anteriormente	<i>previously</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>
bien	<i>well</i>
casi	<i>almost</i>
chévere	<i>cool, great, amazing</i>
como	<i>how</i>
conmigo	<i>with me</i>
este (esta, estos, estas)	<i>this (adj)</i>
más	<i>more</i>
...me cae bien.	<i>I like... (in the context of liking someone)</i>

... me cae mal.	<i>I don't like...</i>
nada	<i>nothing</i>
para	<i>for</i>
por ti	<i>for you</i>
propio	<i>own</i>
rápidamente	<i>rapidly</i>

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
acá	<i>over here</i>
allá	<i>over there</i>
allí	<i>there</i>
amigo	<i>friend</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
conocer	<i>to know (a person, place, or thing)</i>
cual (el, la)	<i>which</i>
cuando	<i>when</i>
después	<i>after, later</i>
donde	<i>where</i>
encontrar	<i>to find</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (like)</i>
por	<i>through, for, along, by</i>
que	<i>that, which, who, than</i>
quien, quienes	<i>who, whom</i>
saber	<i>to know (knowledge, an idea)</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>
último	<i>last</i>
vez	<i>once</i>

III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation between Marta and Mateo, as they meet on the street unexpectedly, very early in the morning.

Mateo: Hola, Marta. ¡Qué sorpresa! ¿Cómo estás?

Marta: Estoy bien, ¿y tú?

Mateo: Bien. Bueno, un poco cansado.

Marta: Te levantaste temprano. Son las seis de la mañana. ¿Adónde vas?

Mateo: Me gusta levantarme temprano, y además voy a mi nuevo trabajo.

Marta: ¡Me alegro que tienes un trabajo nuevo! ¿Dónde trabajas?

Mateo: Trabajo en una compañía de música. Ayudo a los artistas con sus necesidades. Tuve que comprar ropa nueva para parecer más profesional. ¿Te gusta?

Marta: Tus pantalones negros te quedan bien. Sí, ¡me gustan!

Mateo: ¿Adónde vas tú?

Marta : Voy a la panadería. Estaba cocinando el desayuno, pero me faltan pan y leche.

Mateo: Bueno, creo que tus hijos te están esperando. No te quito más tiempo.

Marta: Hasta luego, Mateo.

Mateo: ¡Chao!

PALABRAS NUEVAS

qué sorpresa	<i>what a surprise</i>	panadería	<i>bakery</i>
un poco cansado	<i>a little tired</i>	estaba cocinando	<i>I was cooking</i>
temprano	<i>early</i>	desayuno	<i>breakfast</i>
además	<i>furthermore</i>	pan	<i>bread</i>
necesidades	<i>necessities</i>	leche	<i>milk</i>
ropa	<i>clothing, clothes</i>	quitar	<i>to take away</i>
profesional	<i>professional</i>	hasta luego	<i>until later</i>

IV. Exercises

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions according to your own personal preference.

Ex. A Maria le gusta bailar. ¿Te gusta bailar?

 Sí, me gusta bailar. or *No, no me gusta bailar.*

1. A Eduardo y Ramón les gusta comer las hamburguesas. ¿Te gustan las hamburguesas?

2. A nosotros nos gusta nadar en el mar. ¿Te gusta nadar en el mar?

3. A mi profesor le gusta hablar. ¿A ti te gusta hablar?

4. Me gusta la música latina muchísimo. ¿A ti te gusta la música latina?

5. Al Señor Salazar le gustan los carros japoneses. ¿Te gustan los carros japoneses?

6. A Rosario le gusta jugar fútbol. ¿Te gusta jugar fútbol?

7. A Javier, Ramiro, Jorge y yo nos gusta manejar los carros rápidamente. ¿Te gusta manejar rápidamente?

8. A mí me gustan las clases de español. ¿Te gustan las clases de español?

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions according to your own personal preference. Use the verb "faltar."

Ex. A Maria le falta dinero. ¿Te falta dinero?

 Sí, me falta dinero. or *No, no me falta dinero.*

1. A Rodrigo y Miguel les faltan sombreros para el sol. ¿Te falta un sombrero?

2. Me falta dinero para comprar almuerzo. ¿Te falta dinero para comprar almuerzo?

3. Nos falta una computadora para trabajar. ¿Te falta una computadora para trabajar?

4. A Ramona le falta un lápiz para escribir. ¿Te falta un lápiz para escribir?

5. No me gusta el primer año de universidad. Me hace falta mi familia. ¿Te hace falta tu familia?

6. A Wilfredo le falta un carro para ir a la universidad. ¿Te falta un carro?

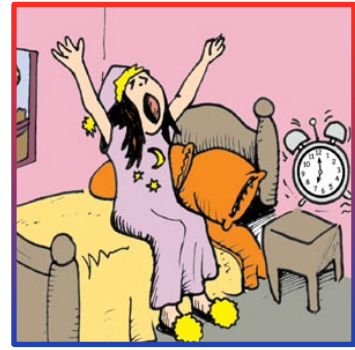
7. A Marcela le hace falta un esposo con mucho dinero. ¿Te hace falta un esposo/a?

8. Jaime siempre llega tarde. Le hace falta un reloj. ¿Te hace falta un reloj?

Exercise 3. Describe Tia's morning routine, using the pictures below.

Ex. A las siete de la mañana

Tia se levanta



1. A las _____

Tia _____

2. A las _____

Tia _____



3. A las _____

Tia _____

4. A _____

Tia _____



5. A las _____

Tia _____

Exercise 4. *Decide whether the underlined verb is reflexive or not and check in the appropriate box.*

Reflexive

**NOT
Reflexive**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ex. Estaba tan enferma ayer. <u>Me enfermé</u> rápidamente. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Necesito una alarma para <u>despertarme</u> en la mañana. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Mi mamá siempre <u>me cepilla</u> el pelo. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Es importante <u>lavarse</u> las manos antes de comer. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Hay tener cuidado con los cuchillos, como una persona puede <u>cortarse</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Los profesores aburridos <u>me enojan</u> , mientras los profesores interesantes <u>me alegran</u> . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. El padre de Enrique <u>se enoja</u> cuando sus hijos ven demasiado televisión. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Mi hermana siempre <u>me despierta</u> todas las mañanas. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. <u>Me lavé</u> el pelo antes de salir del baño. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. La niña <u>se pone</u> los zapatos. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Las amigas <u>se ayudan</u> a cepillar el pelo. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. El gato <u>se metió</u> en un árbol y no quería salir. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. <u>Me llamo</u> Carmen. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. <u>Nos llamaron</u> desde la estación de tren. |

Part VII. Special Words



7.1 Talking about What's Good, Better, and Best

Understanding Comparatives and Superlatives

Now let's take a breather and go to something easier and more fun! Let's talk about the best band of all time, who is the oldest person in your class, and how your friend's car compares with yours. You can compare things just as easily in Spanish as you can in English.

You should already be familiar with the concept of good, better, and best. When you're talking about one thing, it's *good*. When you're comparing it to something else, it's *better*. When you say that it is better than anything else, it's the *best*.

If you understand this, you already know what a comparative and a superlative are.

- ✓ Words that compare one thing to another (e.g., better, older) are called **comparatives**.
- ✓ Words that put something at the top or bottom of the class, so to speak, (e.g., best, oldest) are called **superlatives**.

Below are some common comparatives and superlatives in Spanish. Look at the table and follow each word from left to right.

Adjective	Translation	Comparative	Translation	Superlative	Translation
bueno	<i>good</i>	mejor que	<i>better</i>	el / la mejor	<i>the best</i>
malo	<i>bad</i>	peor que	<i>worse</i>	el / la peor	<i>the worst</i>
viejo	<i>old</i>	mayor que	<i>older</i>	el / la mayor	<i>the oldest</i>
joven	<i>young</i>	menor que	<i>younger</i>	el / la menor	<i>the youngest</i>

(You should also know that **bien** and **mal** share the same construction as **bueno** and **malo**.)

Let's say that you want to talk about your favorite soccer team.

- **Mi equipo de fútbol favorito es muy bueno.**
My favorite soccer team is very good.

Say that you want to claim that your favorite soccer team is better than your friend's.

- **Mi equipo de fútbol favorito es mejor que el tuyo.**
My favorite soccer team is better than yours.



Now, say that you want to boast that your soccer team is the best of all!

- **¡Mi equipo de fútbol es el mejor!**
My soccer team is the best!

For Better or for Worse: MEJOR QUE and PEOR QUE

When you want to compare the age (older, younger) or quality (better, best) of two things, you will use the comparative form of the adjective plus **than**. For example:

- o better than = **mejor que**
- o worse than = **peor que**
- o older than = **mayor que**
- o younger than = **menor que**

If you want to say, for example, that your sister is older than you are, you will say, "**Mi hermana es mayor que mí.**"

Por ejemplo:

1. **El hermano de Juan es mayor que él.**
- Juan's brother is older than him.
2. El sombrero negro es mejor que el sombrero blanco.
- The black hat is better than the white hat.
3. La primera banda fue mejor que la segunda.
- The first band was better than the second.



The Best of All: LA MEJOR

If you want to say that your sister is the oldest in your family, you will simply add the article "**the**" to the comparative form of the adjective. The sentence becomes: "**Mi hermana es la mayor.**"

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Él es el mejor cantante del mundo.**
- *He is the best singer in the world.*
2. Ella es la peor estudiante de la clase.
- *She is the worst student in the class.*
3. La señora es la mayor del barrio.
- *The lady is the oldest in the neighborhood.*
4. Margarita es la hija menor.
- *Margaret is the youngest daughter.*



You will notice that the word **de** is often used with superlatives. When used after a superlative, **de** can mean "in" or "of."

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. El jugador es el mejor **de** todos.
- *The player is the best **of** all.*
2. Lupe es la mejor trabajadora **del** grupo.
- *Lupe is the best worker in the group.*

Notice that in the second example, **de** has combined with **el** to form **del**. This is identical to the formation of **al** from **a** and **el**. Anytime you see **de** and **el** together, remember:

de + el = del

The Most of All: MÁS DE

You can also form superlatives by talking about the strongest, coolest, fastest thing of all. Whereas you form these superlatives in English by adding an **-est** to the end of the adjective or adverb, you form them in Spanish by using the word **más** instead.

Más means most. If you wish to talk about "the hottest day of the summer" in Spanish, you'll have to say "the day most hot of the summer." Sound strange?

Remember that in English, not all adjectives can be transformed with an **-est** ending. You can't say "beautiful^{est}" or "expensiv^{est}"! In those cases, you form the superlative just as it is done in Spanish: you talk about the "most beautiful" or the "most expensive."

That's exactly how it's done in Spanish. All other superlatives will be formed using the sentence construction below.

noun + "más" + adjective or adverb + "de" + noun

In Spanish, then, the phrase "the hottest day of the summer" will become:

el día + más + caluroso + del + verano

Por ejemplo:

1. **Hoy es el día más caluroso del verano.**
- *Today is the hottest day of the summer.*
2. La primavera es la estación más lluviosa en mi región.
- *The spring is the wettest season in my region.*
3. Los matadores profesionales solo usan los toros más fuertes de España.
- *Professional bullfighters only use the strongest bulls in Spain.*
4. Estas son las flores más hermosas de mi jardín.
- *These are the most beautiful flowers of my garden.*
5. Juan tiene la guitarra más cara del grupo.
- *John has the most expensive guitar in the group.*



Super Cool: The Ending -ísimo

In Spanish, there's another way of expressing how something is just the "most-est." You can intensify the meaning of any adjective by adding the ending **-ísimo**.

This is the English equivalent adding a "very" or "super" before the adjective.

Por ejemplo:

1. **La comida está riquísima.**
- *The food is super delicious.*
2. Estás bellísima, mi hija.
- *You're gorgeous, my daughter.*
3. El atleta corrió rapidísimo en la competencia.
- *The athlete ran super fast in the competition.*
4. La noche estuvo heladísima.
- *The night was super cold.*



Some More Comparisons: MÁS QUE and MENOS QUE

Other comparisons you will make will be of the greater and lesser sort. In other words, you will say that something has *more* or *less* of a quality than the other thing. For example,

- Julie has **more** pens **than** Matt.
- San Francisco has **fewer** people **than** Los Angeles.
- When it comes to shoes, Annette has **more than** her sister.

Notice that the words “more” and “less” are followed by a “than.” In Spanish, it’s just the same, but instead of talking about “more than” you will talk about **más que**.

más que = more (or greater) than
menos que = less (or fewer) than

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Ricardo es más inteligente que José.**
- *Richard is more intelligent than Joe.*
2. Elena tiene **menos** dinero **que** Nadia.
- *Ellen has less money than Nadia.*
3. Javier es **más** fuerte **que** su hermano.
- *Javier is stronger than his brother.*
4. Pedro come **menos que** Miguel.
- *Peter eats less than Michael.*
5. El pasaje de tren cuesta **menos que** el de avion.
- *The train ticket costs less than the airplane ticket.*



Expressing How Things are Alike: **TAN COMO** and **TANTO COMO**

You can also use comparatives to describe how similar two things are. For example, you might wish to say:

- You’re **as** nice **as** your sister.
- I have **as many** toys **as** you.

Expressions like **tan ... como** and **tanto ... como** help you do that.

When you compare two things that are similar in English, you often use **as ... as**, whether or not the word that the two things have in common is a noun, adjective, or adverb. In Spanish, however, there is a distinction.

- ✓ Use **tan ... como** for “as ... as” when the characteristic in common is an adjective or adverb.
- ✓ Use **tanto ... como** for “as many ... as” or “as much ... as,” when the characteristic in common is a noun.

Go back and look at the sample sentences in English above. Can you guess which would

use **tan ... como** and which would use **tanto ... como**?

- Eres **tan** amable **como** tu hermana. (*"nice" is an adjective*)
- Tengo **tantos** juguetes **como** tú. (*"toys" is a noun*)

Remember that the word **tanto** must reflect the gender and quantity of the noun it describes.

- Tengo **tanto** dinero como él.
- Ella tiene **tantos** zapatos como su amiga.
- Nosotros tenemos **tanta** comida como los otros.
- Ustedes tienen **tantas** cosas como nosotros.

 **Por ejemplo:**



1. **Tu auto es tan lento como un caracol.**

- *Your car is as slow as a snail.* (*"slow" is an adjective*)

2. Tenemos tantas vacas como ovejas.

- *We have as many cows as sheep.* (*"cows" is a noun*)

3. Carlos es tan guapo como su hermano.

- *Charles is as handsome as his brother.* (*"handsome" is an adjective*)

4. Tú tienes tantas ideas como yo.

- *You have as many ideas as I do.* (*"ideas" is a noun*)



7.2 Talking about *Ifs, Ands, Buts*

Understanding Conjunctions

Up until now, you've only been able to speak in simple sentences. But what if you want to say, "I want the red one and the blue one?" Or, "I like this one, but I prefer that one"?

To create *complex sentences*, you need to be able to use **conjunctions**. These are words that join two parts of a sentence together. The most common are:

o	<i>or</i>
pero	<i>but</i>
si	<i>if</i>
y	<i>and</i>
porque	<i>because</i>



You will use these conjunctions in the exact same way you do in English.

Por ejemplo:

1. Quiero la camisa roja y la camisa azul.
- *I want the red shirt and the blue shirt.*
2. Me gusta éste, pero prefiero ése.
- *I like this one, but I prefer that one.*
3. Si quieres ir con nosotros, te puedo llevar.
- *If you want to go with us, I can take you.*
4. Podemos elegir entre esta opción o la otra.
- *We can choose between this option or the other.*

Watch those accent marks! Make sure that you don't confuse **si** with **sí**.

- **Si** means "if."
- **Sí** means "yes."



7.3 Talking about Something and Nothing

Understanding Indefinite Words

Sometimes you don't exactly know what you want to refer to. It could be something, or someone, or anyone, for that matter.

These sorts of words are *indefinite* words. Spanish has them just as English does.

algo	<i>something, anything</i>
alguien	<i>someone, somebody</i>
alguna vez	<i>once, sometime</i>
alguno/a	<i>some, any</i>
cualquier/a	<i>whichever, whatever</i>

Note that **algo** and **alguien** never change forms—there is NO such thing as “*algos*” or “*alguienes*.” However, **alguno** and **cualquier** do change forms according to gender. **Alguno** also changes form according to quantity (in which case it translates as “several”).

Por ejemplo:

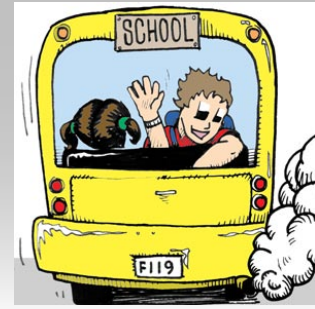
1. Algo pasó en el banco.
- *Something happened in the bank.*
2. Alguna vez en mi vida, quiero volar en un avión pequeño.
- *Sometime in my life, I'd like to fly in a small plane.*
3. Alguien está en mi cuarto.
- *Someone is in my room.*
4. ¿Cuál bebida te gusta? —No me importa; cualquiera está bien para mí.
- *Which drink do you like? —I don't care; whichever is fine for me.*
5. Vamos a llevar algunos en caso de emergencia.
- *We're going to take several in case of emergency.*

Some other useful words along this vein are:

siempre	<i>always</i>
también	<i>also, too</i>

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Héctor siempre va al colegio en bus.**
- *Hector always goes to the high school by bus.*
2. **Quiero ir con usted también.**
- *I want to go with you, too.*



Understanding Negative Words

Perhaps, though, you don't want to talk about somebody or something. Perhaps you prefer to talk about **nobody** and **nothing**. These are *negative* indefinite words. In Spanish, there is a word with exactly the opposite meaning for each of the positive words you learned above.

Positive Indefinite	Negative Indefinite	Translation
algo	nada	<i>nothing</i>
alguien	nadie	<i>no one / nobody</i>
alguno	ningún	<i>not any</i>
cualquier	ninguno/a	<i>neither one</i>
o	ni	<i>neither / nor</i>
siempre	nunca, jamás	<i>never</i>
también	tampoco	<i>neither / not either</i>

Forming negatives in Spanish can be tricky. Sometimes you can form a negative sentence in Spanish just as you would in English.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Jamás he jugado fútbol.**
- *I have never played soccer.*
2. **Nadie** tiene ganas de salir.
- *No one wants to go out.*
3. ¿Cuál bebida quieres? —**Ninguna.** No me gustan estas bebidas.
- *Which drink do you want? —Neither one. I don't like these drinks.*
4. ¿Quieren ustedes ir conmigo? —No. —Yo **tampoco.**
- *Do you want to go with me? —No. —Me neither.*



There's another way of forming negative sentences, however. This involves placing the word **no** before the verb. (Make sure that you do NOT place it before the subject.)

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **No quiero ir.**
- *I don't want to go.*
2. Ellos **no** van mañana.
- *They aren't going tomorrow.*
3. Sarita y Tomás **no** están en la clase hoy.
- *Sarah and Thomas are not in class today.*



If you want to add a negative indefinite word like "nobody" or "nothing" to a negative sentence, you're going to have to unlearn some English grammar!

Remember how you learned in school that you should never say things like...

- *I ain't never done it.*
- *He don't know nothing.*
- *There isn't no one here.*

These are called **double negatives** ... and they're perfectly fine in Spanish!

- ✓ **No lo he hecho nunca.**
- ✓ **Él no sabe nada.**
- ✓ **No hay nadie aquí.**

In fact, you *have* to form double negatives in Spanish, because that's the proper way to form those sentences grammatically.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **No tengo nada.**
- *I have nothing.*
(Literally, *I don't have nothing.*)
2. **No quiero ni éste ni el otro.**
- *I don't want either this one or the other.*
(Literally, *I don't want neither this one nor the other.*)





7.4 Review

I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **How to say when something is good, something else is better, and something else is the best**
- ✓ **How to talk about the oldest and youngest people in your family**
- ✓ **How to talk about the hottest, wettest, strongest, prettiest, etc.**
- ✓ **How to talk about who has more or less than others**
- ✓ **How to compare two things**
- ✓ **How to interject an “if,” “and,” or “but**
- ✓ **How to talk about something, anything, no one, nothing, etc.**
- ✓ **Why you should use “double negatives” in Spanish.**

II. Vocabulary Building

Vocabulary List #7	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
atleta (el, la)	<i>athlete</i>
auto (el)	<i>car</i>
avión (el)	<i>airplane</i>
banco (el)	<i>bank</i>
banda (la)	<i>band</i>
barrio (el)	<i>neighborhood</i>
bebida (la)	<i>drink</i>
bus (el)	<i>bus</i>
camisa (la)	<i>shirt, blouse</i>
cantante (el, la)	<i>singer</i>
caracol (el)	<i>snail</i>
clase (la)	<i>class</i>
colegio (el)	<i>high school</i>
comida (la)	<i>food</i>
competencia (la)	<i>competition</i>
cuarto (el)	<i>room</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
dinero (el)	<i>money</i>
estación (la)	<i>season, station</i>
estudiante (el, la)	<i>student</i>
flor (la)	<i>flower</i>
fútbol (el)	<i>soccer</i>
grupo (el)	<i>group</i>
guitarra (la)	<i>guitar</i>
hermana (la)	<i>sister</i>
hermano (el)	<i>brother</i>
hija (la)	<i>daughter</i>
idea (la)	<i>idea</i>
jardín (el)	<i>garden</i>
jugador (el)	<i>player</i>
juguete (el)	<i>toy</i>
matador (el)	<i>bullfighter</i>
mundo (el)	<i>world</i>
noche (la)	<i>night</i>
opción (la)	<i>option</i>
oveja (la)	<i>sheep</i>
pasaje (el)	<i>fare</i>
primavera (la)	<i>spring</i>
región (la)	<i>region</i>
señora (la)	<i>lady, Mrs.</i>
sombrero (el)	<i>hat</i>
toro (el)	<i>bull</i>
trabajadora (la)	<i>female worker</i>
tren (el)	<i>train</i>
vaca (la)	<i>cow</i>
verano (el)	<i>summer</i>
vida (la)	<i>life</i>

VERBOS	VERBS
comer	<i>to eat</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
costar	<i>to cost</i>
elegir	<i>to select, to elect</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, location, feeling)</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (to like)</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
jugar	<i>to play</i>
llevar	<i>to take, to carry</i>
pasar	<i>to happen, to stroll, to pass</i>
poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
querer	<i>to want</i>
saber	<i>to know (information)</i>
salir	<i>to leave, to go out</i>
ser	<i>to be (permanent condition)</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tener ganas de	<i>to feel like</i>
volar	<i>to fly</i>

ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
amable	<i>nice</i>
azul	<i>blue</i>
bella (bellísima)	<i>beautiful (extremely beautiful)</i>
blanco	<i>white</i>
bueno	<i>good</i>
caluroso	<i>hot</i>
caro	<i>expensive</i>
fuerte	<i>strong</i>
helado (heladísimo)	<i>icy cold (extremely icy cold)</i>
hermoso	<i>beautiful, handsome</i>
inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>
joven	<i>young</i>
lento	<i>slow</i>
lluvioso	<i>rainy</i>
malo	<i>bad</i>
negro	<i>black</i>
pequeño	<i>small</i>
profesional	<i>professional</i>
rápido (rapidísimo)	<i>fast (extremely fast)</i>
rica (riquísima)	<i>delicious (extremely delicious)</i>
rojo	<i>red</i>
viejo	<i>old</i>

EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
algo	<i>something, anything</i>
alguien	<i>someone, somebody</i>
alguna vez	<i>once, sometime</i>
alguno/a	<i>some, any</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
conmigo	<i>with me</i>
cualquier/a	<i>whichever, whatever</i>

de	<i>in, of</i>
el / la mayor	<i>the oldest</i>
el / la mejor	<i>the best</i>
el / la menor	<i>the youngest</i>
el / la peor	<i>the worst</i>
en caso de emergencia	<i>in case of emergency</i>
entre	<i>between</i>
ése	<i>that one (masculine singular)</i>
esta	<i>this (adj., singular feminine)</i>
éste	<i>this one (masculine singular)</i>
hay	<i>there is, there are</i>
hoy	<i>today</i>
jamás	<i>never</i>
mayor	<i>older</i>
mejor	<i>better</i>
menor	<i>younger</i>
nada	<i>nothing</i>
nadie	<i>no one, nobody</i>
ni	<i>neither, nor</i>
nunca	<i>never</i>
para	<i>for</i>
peor que	<i>worse</i>
primera	<i>first</i>
segunda	<i>second</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>
tampoco	<i>neither / not either</i>
todos	<i>all</i>

TWENTY OF THE 140 MOST	COMMON WORDS IN SPANISH
del	<i>in the, of the (masculine singular)</i>
entonces	<i>then</i>
hola	<i>hello</i>
más	<i>more</i>
menos	<i>less, fewer</i>
mismo	<i>same</i>
ningún	<i>not any</i>
ninguno/a	<i>neither one</i>
no	<i>no, not</i>
o	<i>or</i>
otro (el)	<i>other</i>
pero	<i>but</i>
porque	<i>because</i>
si	<i>if</i>
sí	<i>yes</i>
también	<i>also, too</i>
tan ... como	<i>as ... as</i>
tanto ... como	<i>as many ... as, as much ... as</i>
usar	<i>to use</i>
y	<i>and</i>

III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Carlota and Tonio argue over who is older.

Tonio: ¡Yo soy mayor que tú!

Carlota: ¡No, yo soy mayor que tú!

Tonio: Yo tuve una fiesta de cumpleaños. Tenía ocho velas en la torta.

Carlota: Eso no es nada. Yo tuve mi fiesta de cumpleaños, y tenía ocho y media velas.

Tonio: No puedes tener una media vela.

Carlota: ¿Por qué?

Tonio: Porque ... porque...

Carlota: Tengo más velas que tú, entonces soy la mayor.

Tonio: Tú no eres tan alta como yo.

Carlota: ¡Sí soy!

Tonio: ¡No eres!

Carlota: Tú eres tan lento como un caracol.

Tonio: Tú eres tan lenta como una piedra.

Carlota: Pero todavía soy la mayor.

Tonio: ¿Está alguien hablando conmigo?

Carlota: No sabes nada, Tonio.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

tuve / tenía
fiesta de cumpleaños
vela

I had
birthday party
candle

torta
media
piedra

cake
half
rock

IV. Exercises

Exercise 1. Rank the following three things in order of how much you like them.

Ex. **café, agua, cerveza**

El agua es buen o.

El café es mejor que el agua.

La cerveza es la mejor.

1. **caballos, gatos, perros**

_____ son buen_____.

_____ son mejores que_____.

_____ son _____ mejores.

2. **autobús, avión, automóvil**

_____ es buen_____.

_____ es mejor que_____.

_____ es _____ mejor.

3. **museo, parque, piscina**

_____ es buen_____.

_____ es mejor que_____.

_____ es _____ mejor.

4. **manzanas, naranjas, piñas**

_____ son buen_____.

_____ son mejores que_____.

_____ son _____ mejores.

Exercise 2. *Who is youngest in the family? Who is oldest? Read the paragraph about the Jiménez family and answer the following questions.*

¡Hola! Yo soy Ricardo, y soy de la familia Jiménez. Es una familia grande. Tengo cuatro hermanos. Mis hermanas se llaman Dolores y Maricruz, y tienen doce años y quince años respectivamente. Mis hermanos se llaman Diego y Francisco. Diego tiene catorce años de edad, mientras Francisco tiene dieciséis años.

Mi papá se llama Carlos. Él es abogado. Tiene dos años más de edad que mi mamá, Lorena. Ella es científica y tiene cuarenta años de edad. Yo tengo ocho años de edad. ¡Algún día, quiero ser bombero!



*respectivamente—
respectively
mientras—while
abogado—lawyer
científica—scientist
bombero—fireman*

Ex. ¿Quién es la persona más mayor de la familia Jiménez?

Carlos es el mayor de la familia.

1. ¿Quién es el menor?

2. ¿Es Maricruz mayor que Diego?

3. ¿Es Carlos menor que Lorena?

4. ¿Quién es menor: Dolores o Ricardo?

5. ¿Quién es el hijo mayor?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentence by making a superlative from the fragments below.

Ex. Hoy es _____ *el día más frío del invierno.*
(día — frío — invierno)

1. José es _____
(hijo — alto — familia)

2. Emilia es _____
(chica — bonita — ciudad)

3. Nosotros somos _____
(estudiantes — inteligentes — universidad)

4. Tú eres _____
(persona — amable — que conozco)

5. Tenemos _____
(auto — rápido — barrio)

Exercise 4. Answer the question according to the hint below. Use one of the following words: cualquier/a, ningun/a, nada, nadie, or siempre.

Ex. ¿Cuál camisa prefieres? _____ *Cualquiera.*
(Todas las camisas son buenas.)

1. ¿Quién está en el baño? _____
(El baño está vacío.)

2. ¿Ves mucha televisión? _____
(todo el tiempo)

3. ¿Qué tienes en la maleta? _____
(La maleta está vacía.)

4. ¿Cuál pasaporte es tuyo? _____
(Mi pasaporte no está en el grupo.)

Exercise 5. Look at the picture and express whether Pepe y Felipa have more, less, or the same as one another.



Ex. *Felipa tiene más lápices que Pepe.*



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

Conclusion

You've done it! You've just mastered nearly 200 pages of material. What can you say now in Spanish that you couldn't before?

This book has given you an insight into a completely different world. There is so, so much more to learn ... like how to discuss what will happen in the future, how to talk about what you want or desire, how to tell someone to do something, and how to talk about what you're certain about or what you doubt. All those topics and more are coming up in the **Rocket Spanish Advanced** Book.

Now, don't forget to keep practicing what you have learned. You can use the topics and exercises in the **Beginners Vocabulary Supplement** to learn the vocabulary that you need to know for whatever situation you find yourself in. Now, get out there and start speaking some Spanish!

Sincerely yours...

Mauricio

Appendix 1. *Grammatical Concepts in English*

Because you may not be familiar with many of the grammatical concepts I've used in this book, I am including a handy glossary of grammatical terms.

accent mark	A slanted line above a letter, such as <i>á</i> . Means that you should stress that sound.
adjective	A word that modifies or describes a noun. In Spanish, adjectives come before the nouns they described, as in "cat black" or "fish cold." See also <i>possessive adjectives</i> and <i>demonstrative adjectives</i> .
adverb	A word that modifies or describes an action. Comes after the verb it describes, as in, "We did it quickly ."
article	see <i>definite article</i> or <i>indefinite article</i>
comparative	When one thing is compared to another thing, such as <i>better</i> , <i>worse</i> , and <i>older</i> .
conjugation	When you take a Spanish verb from its <i>infinitive form</i> and combine it with a subject.
conjunctions	Joining words that combine two sentences or clauses, such as <i>and</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>if</i> , and <i>because</i> .
contraction	When two words are combined to create one for ease of pronunciation, such as del (de + el) and al (a + el).
definite article	"the" — el, la, los, las
demonstrative adjectives	Such as <i>this</i> thing, <i>that</i> thing, <i>that</i> thing over there.
demonstrative pronouns	Such as this (one), that (one), that (one) over there.
direct object	The person or thing that an action is being done to. See also <i>direct object pronouns</i> .
direct object pronouns	Pronouns used when a person (like me, you, him, her, us, or them) is the direct object of a sentence. For example, "I called <u>you</u> ."

double negative	When two negatives are used in a row, such as, "I ain't got nothing," or, "We don't never do it."
gender	A characteristic of nouns in Spanish. May be <i>masculine</i> or <i>feminine</i> .
indefinite article	"a" or "an" — un, una, unos, unas
indefinite words	Words such as <i>something, anything, someone, sometime, some, any, whichever, and whatever</i> .
indirect object	The person or thing that an action is being done for. See also <i>indirect object pronouns</i> .
indirect object pronouns	Pronouns used when a person is the indirect object of a sentence. For example, "I gave <u>her</u> the money."
infinitive	The "timeless" form of a verb that begins with "to," such as <i>to be, to want, ser, or querer</i> .
interrogative word	A word that is used to ask a question, like <i>Where?</i> or <i>When?</i>
irregular verb	A verb that does not follow the normal pattern of verb endings for a specific tense. Verbs can be regular in one tense but irregular in another.
negative words	Words such as <i>nothing, no one, nobody, not any, never, and neither</i> .
noun	A person, place, thing, or idea
plural	Referring to more than one thing.
possessive adjective	An adjective used to describe whose something is, like <i>my, your, their, his, her, its, and our</i> .
preposition	Words like <i>above, by, for, with, on, in, between</i> .
prepositional pronouns	Pronouns used when a person is the object of a preposition. Examples include "between you and me" and "written by him." In Spanish, two unique prepositional pronouns are <i>conmigo</i> and <i>contigo</i> .

present participle	A verb form used to create the present progressive tense. In English, present participles are distinguished by their –ing ending (like <i>doing, running, eating</i>). In Spanish, present participles are distinguished by their –ando or –iendo endings.
present progressive	A tense used to describe action in process, such as “I am doing it.” Characterized by a form of verb “to be” followed by a present participle. For example, “Lo estoy haciendo.”
present tense	An action that is occurring right now.
pronouns	Words that refer to people, such as I, me, you, he, him, them, us. See also <i>subject pronouns, direct/indirect object pronouns, reflexive pronouns, prepositional pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns</i> .
reflexive pronoun	These are similar to the English <i>myself, himself, herself, yourself, ourselves</i> . These pronouns indicate when an action is being performed by the subject on him/herself. In Spanish, they include me, te, se, nos, and os .
reflexive verbs	A type of verb in which the subject of the sentence performs the action on him/herself. Distinguished in Spanish by the –se tacked onto its infinitive form, like peinarse or cortarse .
regular verb	A verb that follows the normal pattern of verb endings for a specific tense.
singular	Referring to one thing.
stem	The part of the verb that is left when you take away the verb ending.
stem change	When the stem of a verb changes when it is conjugated. Some common stem changes in Spanish include –e to –ie, –e to –i, and –o to –ue.
subject	The person or thing that performs the action in a sentence.
subject pronouns	Pronouns that function as the subject of a sentence, such as I, you, he, she, it, we, and they .

superlative	When one thing is compared to two or more things, such as <i>best</i> , <i>worst</i> , or the <i>most of all</i> .
verb	An action word, like <i>ran</i> or <i>lived</i> . See also <i>irregular verbs</i> , <i>regular verbs</i> , <i>verb endings</i> , <i>conjugations</i> , <i>stem</i> , <i>stem changing</i> , and <i>reflexive verbs</i> .
verb ending	The ending of a verb, grouped into three main categories: -AR (<i>hablar</i>), -ER (<i>comer</i>), and -IR (<i>vivir</i>).

Appendix 2. Answer Key

PART 1

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. La | 9. Los |
| 2. El | 10. La |
| 3. El | 11. El |
| 4. La | 12. El |
| 5. Los | 13. El |
| 6. Las | 14. La |
| 7. Los | 15. Los |
| 8. Las | 16. El |
| | 17. El |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Una | 9. Unos |
| 2. Unos / unas | 10. Unos |
| 3. Una | 11. Un / una |
| 4. Una | 12. Unos / unas |
| 5. Un | 13. Unos / unas |
| 6. Un / una | 14. Una |
| 7. Una | 15. Una |
| 8. Un | |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. somos | 4. sois |
| 2. son | 5. eres |
| 3. soy | |

Exercise 4

1. veintiún dólares
2. cien dólares
3. cuarenta y seis dólares
4. sesenta y cinco dólares y cincuenta centavos
5. trescientos noventa y nueve dólares y noventa y nueve centavos
6. mil setecientos cincuenta dólares
7. seis mil ciento noventa y nueve dólares

Exercise 5

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. tres y media | 5. la una y cuarto |
| 2. dos y veinte | 6. siete y cinco |
| 3. cuarto para las nueve | 7. cuarto para las once |
| 4. cinco para las cuatro | |

PART 2

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. preguntamos | 7. sacan |
| 2. estudian | 8. esperas |
| 3. trabaja | 9. necesitan |
| 4. dibuja | 10. toman |
| 5. descansáis | 11. gusta |
| 6. nadamos | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. escribimos | 7. salís |
| 2. bebes | 8. ve |
| 3. comparte | 9. escribes |
| 4. describe | 10. leemos |
| 5. comen | 11. corro |
| 6. corre | |

Exercise 3

1. Voy a estudiar por una hora.
2. Vais a caminar al parque.
3. Vamos a tener una fiesta.
4. Gloria y Juana van a comer pescado.
5. La mujer va a cortar el pan.
6. Vas a manejar el carro.
7. Los niños van a preguntar por su amigo.
8. Voy a terminar los ejercicios.

Exercise 4

1. La maleta negra es de Pablo.
2. Elena llega a la estación a las tres y media de la tarde.
3. Soy de Brasil.
4. Manuel está en la casa.
5. Tenemos doce naranjas.

Exercise 5

1. sobre
2. encima del
3. al lado del
4. alrededor del
5. detrás del
6. debajo de la
7. en el

PART 3

Exercise 1

1. fuerte, grande
2. frío, mojado
3. enojado, sucio
4. bajo, rápido
5. feliz, hermosa

Exercise 2

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. es | 7. está |
| 2. está | 8. No tiene su cartera. |
| 3. está | 9. Pilar se siente nerviosa. |
| 4. estoy | 10. El chofer es un hombre muy amable. |
| 5. soy | 11. Se siente muy cansada. |
| 6. está | |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Está despejado. | 5. Hace viento. |
| 2. Está nevando. | 6. Hace frío. |
| 3. Hace sol. | 7. Hace calor. |
| 4. Está nublado. | |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. su | 8. su |
| 2. sus | 9. mi |
| 3. tus | 10. vuestra |
| 4. mi | 11. tu |
| 5. su | 12. su |
| 6. su | 13. nuestros |
| 7. nuestro | 14. sus |

PART 4

Exercise 1

1. Javier los tiene.
2. El profesor la quiere.
3. Mi padres los compra.
4. Los estudiantes los estudian.
5. Nosotros la ganamos.
6. Yo la sé.

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Les describo el concierto. | 4. Sara me invita a la fiesta. |
| 2. Le compras pan. | 5. Felipe nos da unos regalos. |
| 3. Les escribo una carta. | 6. Te espero. |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Se los compro. | 4. Ustedes se lo muestran. |
| 2. Esperanza se lo pide. | 5. Ellos nos la comparten. |
| 3. El hotel nos la tiene. | 6. Tú se la enseñas a la clase. |

Exercise 4

1. en frente de ellos (*los estudiantes*)
2. con nosotras (*Mercedes, Lola y yo*)
3. con ellas (*las mujeres del futuro*)

Exercise 5

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. esa | 5. ésa |
| 2. Esta | 6. aquélla |
| 3. esa | 7. Aquella |
| 4. ésa | |

PART 5

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. tiene | 4. Vengo |
| 2. Vienen | 5. Tienes |
| 3. Tenemos | 6. Tienen |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Venimos | 4. Comienzo |
| 2. duermo | 5. inquietan |
| 3. Mido | 6. juegan |

Exercise 3

1. Sara está haciendo su maleta.
2. Sara pone sus pantalones, camisas, zapatos, y un vestido en la maleta.
3. Tiene un vestido para bailar.
4. Sale a París a las ocho de la mañana.
5. Va a dormir en un hotel muy caro.
6. Sara espera que sea un buen viaje.

Exercise 4

1. Los niños están durmiendo.
2. ¿Qué me estás diciendo?
3. Tú estás bebiendo café.
4. Estela está esperando el autobús.
5. Ramiro y yo estamos comiendo hamburguesas.
6. Ustedes están viviendo en Quito.
7. Pepe está abriendo la puerta para mí.
8. Carla está corriendo rápidamente.
9. Nuestra madre está comprando regalos para nosotros.
10. Vosotros estáis estudiando en la universidad.

PART 6

Exercise 1

1. Sí, me gustan las hamburguesas. / No, no me gustan las hamburguesas.
2. Sí, me gusta nadar en el mar. / No, no me gusta nadar en el mar.
3. Sí, a mí me gusta hablar. / No, a mí no me gusta hablar.
4. Sí, a mí me gusta la música latina. / No, a mí no me gusta la música latina.
5. Sí, me gustan los carros japoneses. / No, no me gustan los carros japoneses.
6. Sí, me gusta jugar fútbol. / No, no me gusta jugar fútbol.
7. Sí, me gusta manejar rápidamente. / No, no me gusta manejar rápidamente.
8. Sí, me gustan las clases de español. / No, no me gustan las clases de español.

Exercise 2

1. Sí, me falta un sombrero. / No, no me falta un sombrero.
2. Sí, me falta dinero para comprar almuerzo. / No, no me falta dinero para comprar almuerzo.
3. Sí, me falta una computadora para trabajar. / No, no me falta una computadora para trabajar.
4. Sí, me falta un lápiz para escribir. / No, no me falta un lápiz para escribir.
5. Sí, me hace falta mi familia. / No, no me hace falta mi familia.
6. Sí, me falta un carro. / No, no me falta un carro.
7. Sí, me hace falta un esposo/a. / No, no me hace falta un esposo/a.
8. Sí, me hace falta un reloj. / No, no me hace falta un reloj.

Exercise 3

1. A las siete y cuarto, Tia se ducha.
2. A las siete y media, Tia se cepilla los dientes.
3. A las siete y treinta y cinco, Tia se cepilla el pelo.
4. A cuarto para las ocho, Tia come (el desayuno).
5. A las ocho, Tia espera el bus.

Exercise 4

1. reflexive
2. not reflexive
3. reflexive
4. reflexive
5. not reflexive
6. reflexive
7. not reflexive
8. reflexive
9. reflexive
10. reflexive
11. reflexive
12. reflexive
13. not reflexive

PART 7

Exercise 1

Your answers need not follow this format. The following is an example only.

1. Los caballos son buenos.
Los gatos son mejores que los caballos.
Los perros son los mejores.
2. El autobús es bueno.
El avión es mejor que el autobús.
El automóvil es el mejor.
3. El museo es bueno.
El parque es mejor que el museo.
La piscina es la mejor.
4. Las manzanas son buenas.
Las naranjas son mejores que las manzanas.
Las piñas son las mejores.

Exercise 2

1. Ricardo es el menor.
2. Sí, Maricruz es mayor que Diego.
3. No, Carlos no es menor que Lorena.
4. Ricardo es menor que Dolores.
5. Francisco es el hijo mayor.

Exercise 3

1. José es el hijo más alto de la familia.
2. Emilia es la chica más bonita de la ciudad.
3. Nosotros somos los estudiantes más inteligentes de la universidad.
4. Tú eres la persona más amable que conozco.
5. Tenemos el auto más rápido del barrio.

Exercise 4

1. nadie / Nadie está en el baño.
2. siempre / Siempre veo la televisión.
3. nada / Nada está en la maleta.
4. ninguno / Ningún pasaporte es mío.

Exercise 5

1. Pepe tiene más manzanas que Felipa. / Felipa tiene menos manzanas que Pepe.
2. Felipa tiene más flores que Pepe. / Pepe tiene menos flores que Felipa.
3. Pepe tiene tantos libros como Felipa. / Felipa tiene tantos libros como Pepe.
4. Pepe tiene tantos peces como Felipa. / Felipa tiene tantas peces como Pepe.

Appendix 3. Complete Beginners Book Vocabulary

(Spanish to English)

VOCABULARY	
Spanish	English
SUSTANTIVOS	NOUNS
abuela (la)	<i>grandmother</i>
abuelo (el)	<i>grandfather</i>
actor (el)	<i>actor</i>
agua (el)	<i>water</i>
aire (el)	<i>air</i>
ajo (el)	<i>garlic</i>
altura (la)	<i>height, altitude</i>
artista (el, la)	<i>artist</i>
asiento (el)	<i>seat</i>
atleta (el, la)	<i>athlete</i>
auto (el)	<i>car</i>
autobús (el)	<i>bus</i>
automóvil (el)	<i>automobile</i>
avión (el)	<i>airplane</i>
baile (el)	<i>dance</i>
banco (el)	<i>bank</i>
banda (la)	<i>band</i>
baño (el)	<i>bathroom</i>
barco (el)	<i>boat</i>
barrio (el)	<i>neighborhood</i>
basura (la)	<i>garbage, trash</i>
bebida (la)	<i>drink</i>
biblioteca (la)	<i>library</i>
boleto de avión (el)	<i>airplane ticket</i>
bolso (el)	<i>bag</i>
bus (el)	<i>bus</i>
caballo (el)	<i>horse</i>
café (el)	<i>coffee</i>
calcetines (los)	<i>socks</i>
calle (la)	<i>street</i>
calle principal (la)	<i>principal street</i>
calor (el)	<i>heat</i>
cama (la)	<i>bed</i>
camisa (la)	<i>shirt</i>
cantante (el, la)	<i>singer</i>
cara (la)	<i>face</i>
caracol (el)	<i>snail</i>
carrera (la)	<i>race</i>
carreras de caballo (las)	<i>horse races</i>
carretera (la)	<i>highway</i>
carro (el)	<i>car</i>
carta (la)	<i>card, letter</i>
cartera (la)	<i>handbag</i>
casa (la)	<i>house</i>
cepillo de dientes (el)	<i>toothbrush</i>

certificado (el)	<i>certificate</i>
cerveza (la)	<i>beer</i>
chica (la)	<i>girl</i>
chico (el)	<i>boy</i>
chiste (el)	<i>joke</i>
chocolate (el)	<i>chocolate</i>
cine (el)	<i>theater, cinema</i>
ciudad (la)	<i>city</i>
clase (la)	<i>class</i>
cliente (el, la)	<i>client</i>
clima (el)	<i>climate, weather</i>
colegio (el)	<i>high school</i>
color (el)	<i>color</i>
comida (la)	<i>food</i>
comida española (la)	<i>Spanish food</i>
compañía (la)	<i>company</i>
competencia (la)	<i>competition</i>
compras (las)	<i>shopping</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
concierto (el)	<i>concert</i>
contribución (la)	<i>contribution</i>
conversación (la)	<i>conversation</i>
cosa (la)	<i>thing</i>
costo (el)	<i>cost</i>
cuarto (el)	<i>room</i>
cuchillo (el)	<i>knife</i>
destrucción (la)	<i>destruction</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
dinero (el)	<i>money</i>
doctor (el)	<i>doctor</i>
doctora (la)	<i>doctor (female)</i>
edad (la)	<i>age</i>
equipo (el)	<i>team</i>
escritorio (el)	<i>desk</i>
escuela (la)	<i>school</i>
España	<i>Spain</i>
estación (la)	<i>season, station</i>
estación del tren (la)	<i>train station</i>
estudiante (el, la)	<i>student</i>
familia (la)	<i>family</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
fin (el)	<i>end, ending</i>
fin de semana (el)	<i>weekend</i>
flor (la)	<i>flower</i>
florero (el)	<i>vase</i>
fútbol (el)	<i>soccer</i>
futuro (el)	<i>future</i>
gasolina (la)	<i>gas</i>
gata (la)	<i>cat (female)</i>
gato (el)	<i>cat (male)</i>
geografía (la)	<i>geography</i>
gracias (las)	<i>thanks</i>
grupo (el)	<i>group</i>
guantes (los)	<i>gloves</i>

guitarra (la)	<i>guitar</i>
habitación (la)	<i>room</i>
habitante (el, la)	<i>inhabitant</i>
hambre (el)	<i>hunger</i>
hermana (la)	<i>sister</i>
hermano (el)	<i>brother</i>
hija (la)	<i>daughter</i>
hombre (el)	<i>man</i>
hora (la)	<i>hour</i>
hotel (el)	<i>hotel</i>
huerta botánica (la)	<i>botanic garden</i>
idea (la)	<i>idea</i>
invitación (la)	<i>invitation</i>
jardín (el)	<i>garden</i>
juego (el)	<i>game</i>
juegos pirotécnicos (los)	<i>fireworks</i>
jugador (el)	<i>player</i>
juguete (el)	<i>toy</i>
lápiz (el)	<i>pencil</i>
librería (la)	<i>bookstore</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
luchador (el)	<i>fighter</i>
madre (la)	<i>mother</i>
maleta (la)	<i>bag, suitcase</i>
mañana (la)	<i>tomorrow, morning</i>
mano (la)	<i>hand</i>
manzana (la)	<i>apple</i>
mar (el)	<i>sea</i>
matador (el)	<i>bullfighter</i>
mercado (el)	<i>market</i>
metro (el)	<i>meter</i>
modelo (el)	<i>model</i>
montaña (la)	<i>mountain</i>
mosquito (el)	<i>mosquito</i>
mujer (la)	<i>woman</i>
mundo (el)	<i>world</i>
museo nacional (el)	<i>national museum</i>
música (la)	<i>music</i>
música latina (la)	<i>Latin music</i>
naranja (la)	<i>orange</i>
niña (la)	<i>girl</i>
niño (el)	<i>child, boy</i>
niños (los)	<i>children</i>
noche (la)	<i>night</i>
novia (la)	<i>girlfriend</i>
Nueva Zelanda	<i>New Zealand</i>
oficina (la)	<i>office</i>
opción (la)	<i>option</i>
oveja (la)	<i>sheep</i>
padre (el)	<i>father</i>
padres (los)	<i>parents</i>
país (el)	<i>country</i>
pájaro (el)	<i>bird</i>
pan (el)	<i>bread</i>

pantalones (los)	<i>pants</i>
papel (el)	<i>paper</i>
pared (la)	<i>wall</i>
parque (el)	<i>park</i>
partido (el)	<i>game</i>
pasaje (el)	<i>fare</i>
pasaje de tren (el)	<i>train fare</i>
pasaporte (el)	<i>passport</i>
película (la)	<i>movie, film</i>
pelo (el)	<i>hair</i>
perra (la)	<i>dog (female)</i>
perro (el)	<i>dog (male)</i>
pesa (la)	<i>weight</i>
pescador (el)	<i>fisherman</i>
pez (el)	<i>fish</i>
pianista (el, la)	<i>pianist</i>
piloto (el)	<i>pilot</i>
piloto de aviones (el)	<i>airplane pilot</i>
piña (la)	<i>pineapple</i>
piscina (la)	<i>swimming pool</i>
playa (la)	<i>beach</i>
política (la)	<i>politics</i>
primavera (la)	<i>spring</i>
primo (el)	<i>cousin</i>
problema (el)	<i>problem</i>
profesor (el)	<i>professor</i>
profesora (la)	<i>professor (female)</i>
prueba (la)	<i>test</i>
puerta (la)	<i>door</i>
puerta de salida (la)	<i>exit door</i>
rancho (el)	<i>ranch</i>
refrigerador (el)	<i>refrigerator</i>
regalo (el)	<i>gift</i>
región (la)	<i>region</i>
revista (la)	<i>magazine</i>
sábado (el)	<i>Saturday</i>
semana (la)	<i>week</i>
señor (el)	<i>gentleman, Mr.</i>
señora (la)	<i>lady, Mrs.</i>
sistema (el)	<i>system</i>
sitio (el)	<i>site</i>
situación (la)	<i>situation</i>
sociedad (la)	<i>society</i>
sombrero (el)	<i>hat</i>
tarde (la)	<i>afternoon</i>
televisión (la)	<i>television</i>
tiempo (el)	<i>time, also weather</i>
tienda (la)	<i>shop, store</i>
tío (el)	<i>uncle</i>
toro (el)	<i>bull</i>
trabajadora (la)	<i>female worker</i>
tren (el)	<i>train</i>
universidad (la)	<i>university</i>
vaca (la)	<i>cow</i>

vaso (el)	<i>glass</i>
ventana (la)	<i>window</i>
verano (el)	<i>summer</i>
verdad (la)	<i>truth</i>
vestido (el)	<i>dress</i>
viaje (el)	<i>trip</i>
vida (la)	<i>life</i>
viento (el)	<i>wind</i>
voz (la)	<i>voice</i>
zapato (el)	<i>shoe</i>

VERBOS	VERBS
abrir	<i>to open</i>
acampar	<i>to camp</i>
adquirir	<i>to acquire</i>
alegrarse	<i>to be happy</i>
arreglar	<i>to arrange</i>
beber	<i>to drink</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
cepillarse	<i>to brush (yourself)</i>
cocinar	<i>to cook</i>
comenzar	<i>to start</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
compartir	<i>to share</i>
comprar	<i>to buy</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
cortar	<i>to cut</i>
cortarse	<i>to cut yourself</i>
costar	<i>to cost</i>
cruzar	<i>to cross</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
decir	<i>to say, to tell</i>
descansar	<i>to rest</i>
describir	<i>to describe</i>
despertarse	<i>to wake up</i>
dibujar	<i>to draw</i>
dormir	<i>to dream</i>
elegir	<i>to select, to elect</i>
encantar	<i>to enchant (love)</i>
enfermarse	<i>to get sick</i>
enojarse	<i>to get angry</i>
enseñar	<i>to teach</i>
entretener	<i>to entertain</i>
escribir	<i>to write</i>
esperar	<i>to wait, to hope</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, feelings, location)</i>
estudiar	<i>to study</i>
explicar	<i>to explain</i>
faltar	<i>to be lacking, to be missing, to be needed</i>
fascinar	<i>to fascinate</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (to like)</i>
hablar	<i>to talk</i>
hacer falta	<i>to miss something, to lack something</i>
importar	<i>to be important</i>

inquirir	<i>to inquire</i>
intentar	<i>to try</i>
interesar	<i>to be interesting</i>
invitar	<i>to invite</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
jugar	<i>to play</i>
juntarse	<i>to get together, to join</i>
lavarse	<i>to wash (yourself)</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
levantar	<i>to lift</i>
levantarse	<i>to get up</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
llevar	<i>to take, to carry</i>
llorar	<i>to cry</i>
llover	<i>to rain</i>
manejar	<i>to manage, to drive</i>
medir	<i>to measure</i>
meterse	<i>to put (yourself)</i>
mojarse	<i>to get wet</i>
molestar	<i>to annoy, to bother</i>
mostrar	<i>to show</i>
necesitar	<i>to need (to)</i>
nevar	<i>to snow</i>
oír	<i>to hear</i>
oler	<i>to smell</i>
pasar	<i>to happen, to stroll, to pass</i>
pedir	<i>to ask for, to request</i>
peinarse	<i>to comb (yourself)</i>
pensar	<i>to think</i>
pescar	<i>to fish</i>
poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
poner	<i>to put</i>
ponerse triste	<i>to become sad</i>
preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
preguntar	<i>to ask</i>
quedar	<i>to fit, to suit, to be remaining, to be left</i>
quemarse	<i>to burn yourself</i>
querer	<i>to want</i>
reparar	<i>to repair</i>
saber	<i>to know (information)</i>
sacar	<i>to take out</i>
salir	<i>to leave, to go out</i>
sentarse	<i>to sit down, to seat oneself</i>
sentir	<i>to feel</i>
ser	<i>to be (permanent condition)</i>
servir	<i>to serve</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>
tener cuidado	<i>to be careful</i>
tener ganas de	<i>to feel like</i>
tener hambre	<i>to be hungry</i>
tener X años de edad	<i>to be X years old</i>
terminar	<i>to finish</i>
tocar	<i>to touch, to play (an instrument)</i>

tomar	<i>to drink, to take</i>
trabajar	<i>to work</i>
traer	<i>to bring</i>
valer	<i>to be worth</i>
ver	<i>to see</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>
volar	<i>to fly</i>

ADJECTIVOS	ADJECTIVES
aburrido	<i>boring</i>
adolorido	<i>sore</i>
alemán/a	<i>German</i>
alto	<i>tall</i>
amable	<i>nice</i>
australiano	<i>Australian</i>
azul	<i>blue</i>
bajo	<i>short</i>
bella (bellísima)	<i>beautiful (extremely beautiful)</i>
blanco	<i>white</i>
bonito	<i>pretty</i>
borracho	<i>drunk</i>
brillante	<i>bright</i>
bueno	<i>good</i>
caliente	<i>hot</i>
caluroso	<i>hot</i>
canadiense	<i>Canadian</i>
cansado	<i>tired</i>
caro	<i>expensive</i>
cerrado	<i>closed</i>
chico	<i>small</i>
chileno/a	<i>Chilean</i>
claro	<i>clear</i>
contento	<i>content, happy</i>
débil	<i>weak</i>
demasiado	<i>too much</i>
desordenado	<i>disorganized</i>
despejado	<i>clear</i>
enfermo	<i>sick</i>
enojado	<i>angry</i>
español/a	<i>Spanish</i>
estadounidense	<i>American (US)</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
francés/a	<i>French</i>
fresco	<i>fresh</i>
frío	<i>cold</i>
fuerte	<i>strong</i>
gordo	<i>fat</i>
helado (heladísimo)	<i>icy cold (extremely icy cold)</i>
hermoso	<i>beautiful, handsome</i>
igual	<i>same</i>
indio/a	<i>Indian</i>
inglés	<i>English</i>
inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>
joven	<i>young</i>

lento	<i>slow</i>
limpio	<i>clean</i>
lleno	<i>full</i>
lluvioso	<i>rainy</i>
malo	<i>bad</i>
mojado	<i>wet</i>
mucho	<i>many, a lot, much</i>
negro	<i>black</i>
nervioso	<i>nervous</i>
nublado	<i>cloudy</i>
ocupado	<i>busy</i>
ordenado	<i>tidy</i>
oscuro	<i>dark</i>
pequeño	<i>small</i>
peruano	<i>Peruvian</i>
podrido	<i>rotten</i>
preocupado	<i>worried</i>
profesional	<i>professional</i>
rápido (rapidísimo)	<i>fast (extremely fast)</i>
raro	<i>strange</i>
rica (riquísima)	<i>delicious (extremely delicious)</i>
rojo	<i>red</i>
rubia	<i>blond</i>
saludable	<i>healthy</i>
seco	<i>dry</i>
sucio	<i>dirty</i>
suficiente	<i>sufficient; enough</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>
vacío	<i>empty</i>
verde	<i>green</i>
viejo	<i>old</i>

EXPRESIONES COMUNES	OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH
adelante	<i>in front</i>
¿adónde?	<i>where to?</i>
al lado	<i>beside</i>
algo	<i>something, anything</i>
alguien	<i>someone, somebody</i>
alguna vez	<i>once, sometime</i>
alguno/a	<i>some, any</i>
algunos / algunas	<i>some</i>
alrededor de	<i>around</i>
anteriormente	<i>previously</i>
antes de	<i>before</i>
aquel / aquellos / aquella ...	<i>that over there (adjective)</i>
aquél / aquéllos / aquélla ...	<i>that over there (noun)</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>
bien	<i>well</i>
casi	<i>almost</i>
cerca	<i>near</i>
chévere	<i>cool, great, amazing</i>
como	<i>how</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how? what?</i>

conmigo	<i>with me</i>
contigo	<i>with you</i>
cualquier/a	<i>whichever, whatever</i>
¿cuándo?	<i>when?</i>
¿cuánto/a?	<i>how much?</i>
¿cuántos/as?	<i>how many?</i>
cuarto	<i>quarter</i>
de	<i>in, of</i>
¿de dónde?	<i>from where?</i>
debajo	<i>underneath</i>
delante de	<i>in front of</i>
derecha	<i>right</i>
detrás	<i>behind</i>
¿dónde?	<i>where?</i>
en	<i>in, on</i>
en caso de emergencia	<i>in case of emergency</i>
encima	<i>on top</i>
entre	<i>between</i>
ése	<i>that one (masculine singular)</i>
esta	<i>this (adj., singular feminine)</i>
éste	<i>this one (masculine singular)</i>
este (esta, estos, estas)	<i>this (adj)</i>
hay	<i>there is, there are</i>
hay que	<i>one must...</i>
hecho	<i>done</i>
hoy	<i>now, today</i>
inmediatamente	<i>immediately</i>
izquierda	<i>left</i>
jamás	<i>never</i>
la	<i>direct object: you (Ud), her</i>
las	<i>direct object: you (Uds.), them (feminine)</i>
le	<i>indirect object: you (Ud), him, her, it</i>
lejos	<i>far</i>
les	<i>indirect object: you (Uds), them</i>
lo	<i>direct object: you (Ud), him, it</i>
los	<i>direct object: you (Uds), them (masculine)</i>
mañana	<i>tomorrow</i>
más	<i>more, else</i>
más o menos	<i>more or less</i>
mayor	<i>older</i>
mayor (el, la)	<i>the oldest</i>
me	<i>me</i>
... me cae bien.	<i>I like... (in the context of liking someone)</i>
... me cae mal.	<i>I don't like...(someone)</i>
media	<i>half</i>
mejor	<i>better</i>
mejor (el, la)	<i>the best</i>
menor	<i>younger</i>
menor (el, la)	<i>the youngest</i>
mi / mis	<i>my</i>
mío	<i>mine</i>
nada	<i>nothing</i>
nadie	<i>no one, nobody</i>
ni	<i>neither, nor</i>

nunca	<i>never</i>
para	<i>for</i>
peor (el, la)	<i>the worst</i>
peor que	<i>worse</i>
poco	<i>little</i>
por favor	<i>please</i>
por ti	<i>for you</i>
primera	<i>first</i>
pronto	<i>soon</i>
propio	<i>own</i>
que	<i>that, which</i>
¿quién?	<i>who?</i>
rápidamente	<i>rapidly</i>
segunda	<i>second</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>
sobre	<i>about, over</i>
tampoco	<i>neither / not either</i>
tí	<i>prepositional pronoun: you (tú)</i>
todos	<i>every, everyone, all</i>
todos los días	<i>every day</i>
tú	<i>you (familiar)</i>
tu / tus	<i>your (tú)</i>
tuyo	<i>yours</i>
unos / unas	<i>some</i>
vale	<i>colloquial phrase (Spain) meaning "okay"</i>

140 MOST COMMON WORDS	IN SPANISH
a, al	<i>to, to the (masculine singular)</i>
acá	<i>over here</i>
ahora	<i>now</i>
algún, alguno/a	<i>some, any</i>
allá	<i>over there</i>
allí	<i>there</i>
amigo	<i>friend</i>
antes	<i>before, earlier</i>
año (el)	<i>year</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
ayudar	<i>to help</i>
bajo	<i>under, below</i>
bien	<i>well</i>
bueno	<i>good</i>
cada	<i>each</i>
como	<i>as, like, how</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how?</i>
con	<i>with</i>
conocer	<i>to know (a person, place, or thing)</i>
corto	<i>short</i>
cual (el, la)	<i>which</i>
¿cuál?	<i>which?</i>
¿cuáles?	<i>which ones?</i>
cuando	<i>when</i>
¿cuándo?	<i>when?</i>
¿cuánto? ¿cuántos?	<i>how much? how many?</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>

de	<i>of, from</i>
decir	<i>to say, tell</i>
del	<i>in the, of the (masculine singular)</i>
después	<i>after, later</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
diferente	<i>different</i>
donde	<i>where</i>
¿dónde?	<i>where?</i>
dos	<i>two</i>
él	<i>he</i>
el, la, los, las	<i>the</i>
ella	<i>she</i>
ellas	<i>they (female)</i>
ellos	<i>they (all male or mixed gender)</i>
en	<i>in</i>
encontrar	<i>to find</i>
entonces	<i>then</i>
entre	<i>between</i>
ese / esos / esa / esas	<i>that (adjective)</i>
ése / ésos / ésa / ésas	<i>that (noun)</i>
estar	<i>to be</i>
este / estos / esta / estas	<i>this (adjective)</i>
éste / éstos / ésta / éstas	<i>this (noun)</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
gran	<i>great</i>
grande	<i>big</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (like)</i>
haber	<i>to have (only as a "helping" verb)</i>
hacer	<i>to make, to do</i>
hola	<i>hello</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
largo	<i>long</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
mal	<i>badly, wrongly</i>
malo	<i>bad</i>
más	<i>more</i>
me	<i>myself (reflexive)</i>
menos	<i>less, fewer</i>
mí	<i>prepositional pronoun: me</i>
mi, mis	<i>my</i>
mío	<i>mine</i>
mirar	<i>to look, to watch</i>
mismo	<i>same</i>
mucho	<i>much, a lot</i>
muy	<i>very</i>
ningún	<i>not any</i>
ninguno/a	<i>neither one</i>
no	<i>no, not</i>
nos	<i>ourselves</i>
nosotros/as	<i>we</i>
nuestro, nuestros	<i>our</i>
nuevo	<i>new</i>
número (el)	<i>number</i>

o	or
os	yourselves (vosotros)
otro (el)	other
para	for, in order to
parecer	to seem
pequeño	small
pero	but
poco	few
poder	to be able to, can, may
por	through, for, along, by
¿por qué?	why?
porque	because
primero	first
que	that, which, who, than
¿qué?	what?
querer	to want
quien, quienes	who, whom
¿quién? ¿quiénes?	who?
saber	to know (knowledge, an idea)
se	himself, herself, yourselves (Ud)
se	themselves, yourselves (Uds)
ser	to be (permanent characteristic)
si	if
sí	yes
siempre	always
significar	to mean, to signify
sin	without
sobre	about, above, on top of
solo, solamente	only
su, sus	his, her, your (Ud), their, your (Uds)
suyo	his, hers, yours (Ud), theirs, yours (Uds)
también	also, too
tan ... como	as ... as
tanto ... como	as many ... as, as much ... as
te	yourself (tú)
todavía	still, yet
todo	all
todos/todas	all
tomar	to take, to drink
tú	you (familiar singular)
tu, tus	your (tú)
tuyo	yours (tú)
último	last
un, uno, una	a, an, one
unos, unas	some, few
usar	to use
usted (Ud.)	you (polite singular)
ustedes (Uds.)	you (polite plural)
venir	to come
ver	to see
vez (una)	once
viejo	old
vivir	to live
vosotros	you (familiar plural, used in Spain)

vuestro, vuestros	<i>your (vosotros)</i>
y	<i>and</i>
yo	<i>I</i>

Appendix 4. Complete Beginners Book Vocabulary

(English to Spanish)

VOCABULARY	
English	Spanish
NOUNS	SUSTANTIVOS
actor	<i>actor (el)</i>
afternoon	<i>tarde (la)</i>
age	<i>edad (la)</i>
air	<i>aire (el)</i>
airplane	<i>avión (el)</i>
airplane pilot	<i>piloto de aviones (el)</i>
airplane ticket	<i>boleto de avión (el)</i>
apple	<i>manzana (la)</i>
artist	<i>artista (el, la)</i>
athlete	<i>atleta (el, la)</i>
automobile	<i>automóvil (el)</i>
bag	<i>bolso (el), maleta (la)</i>
band	<i>banda (la)</i>
bank	<i>banco (el)</i>
bathroom	<i>baño (el)</i>
beach	<i>playa (la)</i>
bed	<i>cama (la)</i>
beer	<i>cerveza (la)</i>
bird	<i>pájaro (el)</i>
boat	<i>barco (el)</i>
book	<i>libro (el)</i>
bookstore	<i>librería (la)</i>
botanic garden	<i>huerta botánica (la)</i>
boy	<i>chico (el)</i>
bread	<i>pan (el)</i>
brother	<i>hermano (el)</i>
bull	<i>toro (el)</i>
bullfighter	<i>matador (el)</i>
bus	<i>autobús (el), bus (el)</i>
car	<i>carro (el), auto (el)</i>
card, letter	<i>carta (la)</i>
cat (female)	<i>gata (la)</i>
cat (male)	<i>gato (el)</i>
certificate	<i>certificado (el)</i>
child	<i>niño (el)</i>
children	<i>niños (los)</i>
chocolate	<i>chocolate (el)</i>
city	<i>ciudad (la)</i>
class	<i>clase (la)</i>
client	<i>cliente (el, la)</i>
climate, weather	<i>clima (el)</i>
coffee	<i>café (el)</i>
color	<i>color (el)</i>
company	<i>compañía (la)</i>
competition	<i>competencia (la)</i>
computer	<i>computadora (la)</i>

concert	<i>concierto (el)</i>
contribution	<i>contribución (la)</i>
conversation	<i>conversación (la)</i>
cost	<i>costo (el)</i>
country	<i>país (el)</i>
cousin	<i>primo (el)</i>
cow	<i>vaca (la)</i>
dance	<i>baile (el)</i>
daughter	<i>hija (la)</i>
day	<i>día (el)</i>
desk	<i>escritorio (el)</i>
destruction	<i>destrucción (la)</i>
doctor (female)	<i>doctora (la)</i>
doctor (male)	<i>doctor (el)</i>
dog (female)	<i>perra (la)</i>
dog (male)	<i>perro (el)</i>
door	<i>puerta (la)</i>
dress	<i>vestido (el)</i>
drink	<i>bebida (la)</i>
end, ending	<i>fin (el)</i>
exit door	<i>puerta de salida (la)</i>
face	<i>cara (la)</i>
family	<i>familia (la)</i>
fare	<i>pasaje (el)</i>
father	<i>padre (el)</i>
fighter	<i>luchador (el)</i>
fireworks	<i>juegos pirotécnicos (los)</i>
fish	<i>pez (el)</i>
fisherman	<i>pescador (el)</i>
flower	<i>flor (la)</i>
food	<i>comida (la)</i>
future	<i>futuro (el)</i>
game	<i>partido (el), juego (el)</i>
garbage	<i>basura (la)</i>
garden	<i>jardín (el)</i>
garlic	<i>ajo (el)</i>
gas	<i>gasolina (la)</i>
gentleman, Mr.	<i>señor (el)</i>
geography	<i>geografía (la)</i>
gift	<i>regalo (el)</i>
girl	<i>niña (la), chica (la)</i>
girlfriend	<i>novia (la)</i>
glass	<i>vaso (el)</i>
gloves	<i>guantes (los)</i>
grandfather	<i>abuelo (el)</i>
grandmother	<i>abuela (la)</i>
group	<i>grupo (el)</i>
guitar	<i>guitarra (la)</i>
hair	<i>pelo (el)</i>
hand	<i>mano (la)</i>
handbag	<i>cartera (la)</i>
hat	<i>sombrero (el)</i>
heat	<i>calor (el)</i>
height	<i>altura (la)</i>

high school	<i>colegio (el)</i>
highway	<i>carretera (la)</i>
horse	<i>caballo (el)</i>
horse races	<i>carreras de caballo (las)</i>
hotel	<i>hotel (el)</i>
hour	<i>hora (la)</i>
house	<i>casa (la)</i>
hunger	<i>hambre (el)</i>
idea	<i>idea (la)</i>
inhabitant	<i>habitante (el, la)</i>
invitation	<i>invitación (la)</i>
joke	<i>chiste (el)</i>
knife	<i>cuchillo (el)</i>
lady, Mrs.	<i>señora (la)</i>
Latin music	<i>música latina (la)</i>
library	<i>biblioteca (la)</i>
life	<i>vida (la)</i>
magazine	<i>revista (la)</i>
man	<i>hombre (el)</i>
market	<i>mercado (el)</i>
meter	<i>metro (el)</i>
model	<i>modelo (el)</i>
money	<i>dinero (el)</i>
morning	<i>mañana (la)</i>
mosquito	<i>mosquito (el)</i>
mother	<i>madre (la)</i>
mountain	<i>montaña (la)</i>
movie	<i>película (la)</i>
music	<i>música (la)</i>
national museum	<i>museo nacional (el)</i>
neighborhood	<i>barrío (el)</i>
New Zealand	<i>Nueva Zelanda</i>
night	<i>noche (la)</i>
office	<i>oficina (la)</i>
option	<i>opción (la)</i>
orange (fruit)	<i>naranja (la)</i>
pants	<i>pantalones (los)</i>
paper	<i>papel (el)</i>
parents	<i>padres (los)</i>
park	<i>parque (el)</i>
party	<i>fiesta (la)</i>
passport	<i>pasaporte (el)</i>
pencil	<i>lápiz (el)</i>
pianist	<i>pianista (el, la)</i>
pilot	<i>piloto (el)</i>
pineapple	<i>piña (la)</i>
player	<i>jugador (el)</i>
politics	<i>política (la)</i>
principal street	<i>calle principal (la)</i>
problem	<i>problema (el)</i>
professor (female)	<i>profesora (la)</i>
professor (male)	<i>profesor (el)</i>
race	<i>carrera (la)</i>
ranch	<i>rancho (el)</i>

refrigerator	<i>refrigerador (el)</i>
region	<i>región (la)</i>
room	<i>habitación (la), cuarto (el)</i>
Saturday	<i>sábado (el)</i>
school	<i>escuela (la)</i>
sea	<i>mar (el)</i>
season	<i>estación (la)</i>
seat	<i>asiento (el)</i>
sheep	<i>oveja (la)</i>
shirt	<i>camisa (la)</i>
shoe	<i>zapato (el)</i>
shop, store	<i>tienda (la)</i>
shopping	<i>compras (las)</i>
singer	<i>cantante (el, la)</i>
sister	<i>hermana (la)</i>
site	<i>sitio (el)</i>
situation	<i>situación (la)</i>
snail	<i>caracol (el)</i>
soccer	<i>fútbol (el)</i>
society	<i>sociedad (la)</i>
socks	<i>calcetines (los)</i>
Spain	<i>España</i>
Spanish food	<i>comida española (la)</i>
spring (season)	<i>primavera (la)</i>
station	<i>estación (la)</i>
street	<i>calle (la)</i>
student	<i>estudiante (el, la)</i>
suitcase	<i>maleta (la)</i>
summer	<i>verano (el)</i>
swimming pool	<i>piscina (la)</i>
system	<i>sistema (el)</i>
team	<i>equipo (el)</i>
television	<i>televisión (la)</i>
test	<i>prueba (la)</i>
thanks	<i>gracias (las)</i>
theater	<i>cine (el)</i>
thing	<i>cosa (la)</i>
time	<i>tiempo (el)</i>
tomorrow	<i>mañana (la)</i>
toothbrush	<i>cepillo de dientes (el)</i>
toy	<i>juguete (el)</i>
train	<i>tren (el)</i>
train fare	<i>pasaje de tren (el)</i>
train station	<i>estación del tren (la)</i>
trip	<i>viaje (el)</i>
truth	<i>verdad (la)</i>
uncle	<i>tío (el)</i>
university	<i>universidad (la)</i>
vase	<i>florero (el)</i>
voice	<i>voz (la)</i>
wall	<i>pared (la)</i>
water	<i>agua (el)</i>
weather	<i>tiempo (el), clima (el)</i>
week	<i>semana (la)</i>

weekend	<i>fin de semana (el)</i>
weight	<i>pesa (la)</i>
wind	<i>viento (el)</i>
window	<i>ventana (la)</i>
woman	<i>mujer (la)</i>
worker (female)	<i>trabajadora (la)</i>
world	<i>mundo (el)</i>

VERBS	VERBOS
can (to be able to)	<i>poder</i>
may (to be able to)	<i>poder</i>
to acquire	<i>adquirir</i>
to annoy	<i>molestar</i>
to arrange	<i>arreglar</i>
to ask	<i>preguntar</i>
to ask for	<i>pedir</i>
to be (health, feelings, location)	<i>estar</i>
to be (permanent condition)	<i>ser</i>
to be able to	<i>poder</i>
to be careful	<i>tener cuidado</i>
to be happy	<i>alegrarse</i>
to be hot	<i>tener calor</i>
to be hungry	<i>tener hambre</i>
to be important	<i>importar</i>
to be interesting	<i>interesar</i>
to be lacking	<i>faltar</i>
to be left	<i>quedar</i>
to be missing	<i>faltar</i>
to be needed	<i>faltar</i>
to be pleasing to (to like)	<i>gustar</i>
to be remaining	<i>quedar</i>
to be worth	<i>valer</i>
to be X years old	<i>tener X años de edad</i>
to become sad	<i>ponerse triste</i>
to bother	<i>molestar</i>
to bring	<i>traer</i>
to brush (yourself)	<i>cepillarse</i>
to burn (yourself)	<i>quemarse</i>
to buy	<i>comprar</i>
to call	<i>llamar</i>
to camp	<i>acampar</i>
to carry	<i>llevar</i>
to comb (yourself)	<i>peinarse</i>
to cook	<i>cocinar</i>
to cost	<i>costar</i>
to cross	<i>cruzar</i>
to cry	<i>llorar</i>
to cut	<i>cortar</i>
to cut yourself	<i>cortarse</i>
to describe	<i>describir</i>
to draw	<i>dibujar</i>
to dream	<i>dormir</i>
to drink	<i>beber</i>
to drink	<i>tomar</i>

to drive	<i>manejar</i>
to eat	<i>comer</i>
to elect	<i>elegir</i>
to enchant (to love a thing)	<i>encantar</i>
to entertain	<i>entretener</i>
to explain	<i>explicar</i>
to fascinate	<i>fascinar</i>
to feel	<i>sentir</i>
to feel like	<i>tener ganas de</i>
to finish	<i>terminar</i>
to fish	<i>pescar</i>
to fit	<i>quedar</i>
to fly	<i>volar</i>
to get angry	<i>enojarse</i>
to get into	<i>meterse</i>
to get sick	<i>enfermarse</i>
to get together	<i>juntarse</i>
to get up	<i>levantarse</i>
to get wet	<i>mojarse</i>
to give	<i>dar</i>
to go	<i>ir</i>
to go out	<i>salir</i>
to happen	<i>pasar</i>
to have	<i>tener</i>
to hear	<i>oír</i>
to hope	<i>esperar</i>
to inquire	<i>inquirir</i>
to invite	<i>invitar</i>
to join	<i>juntarse</i>
to know (information)	<i>saber</i>
to lack something	<i>hacer falta</i>
to leave	<i>salir</i>
to lift	<i>levantar</i>
to like (to be pleasing to)	<i>gustar</i>
to love (a thing)	<i>encantar</i>
to manage	<i>manejar</i>
to measure	<i>medir</i>
to miss something	<i>hacer falta</i>
to need (to)	<i>necesitar</i>
to open	<i>abrir</i>
to pass	<i>pasar</i>
to play	<i>jugar</i>
to play (an instrument)	<i>tocar</i>
to prefer	<i>preferir</i>
to put	<i>poner</i>
to rain	<i>llover</i>
to read	<i>leer</i>
to repair	<i>reparar</i>
to request	<i>pedir</i>
to rest	<i>descansar</i>
to run	<i>correr</i>
to say	<i>decir</i>
to seat oneself	<i>sentarse</i>
to see	<i>ver</i>

to select	<i>elegir</i>
to serve	<i>servir</i>
to share	<i>compartir</i>
to show	<i>mostrar</i>
to sit down	<i>sentarse</i>
to smell	<i>oler</i>
to snow	<i>nevar</i>
to start	<i>comenzar</i>
to stroll	<i>pasar</i>
to study	<i>estudiar</i>
to suit	<i>quedar</i>
to take	<i>tomar</i>
to take	<i>llevar</i>
to take out	<i>sacar</i>
to talk	<i>hablar</i>
to teach	<i>enseñar</i>
to tell	<i>decir</i>
to think	<i>pensar</i>
to touch	<i>tocar</i>
to travel	<i>viajar</i>
to try	<i>intentar</i>
to wait	<i>esperar</i>
to wake up	<i>despertarse</i>
to walk	<i>caminar</i>
to want	<i>querer</i>
to wash (yourself)	<i>lavarse</i>
to work	<i>trabajar</i>
to write	<i>escribir</i>

ADJECTIVES	ADJECTIVOS
American (US)	<i>estadounidense</i>
angry	<i>enojado</i>
Australian	<i>australiano</i>
bad	<i>malo</i>
beautiful (extremely beautiful)	<i>bella (bellísima)</i>
black	<i>negro</i>
blond	<i>rubia</i>
blue	<i>azul</i>
boring	<i>aburrido</i>
bright	<i>brillante</i>
busy	<i>ocupado</i>
Canadian	<i>canadiense</i>
Chilean	<i>chileno/a</i>
clean	<i>limpio</i>
clear	<i>claro</i>
clear (without clouds)	<i>despejado</i>
closed	<i>cerrado</i>
cloudy	<i>nublado</i>
cold	<i>frío</i>
content	<i>contento</i>
dark	<i>oscuro</i>
delicious (extremely delicious)	<i>rica (riquísima)</i>
dirty	<i>sucio</i>
disorganized	<i>desordenado</i>

drunk	<i>borracho</i>
dry	<i>seco</i>
empty	<i>vacío</i>
English	<i>inglés</i>
expensive	<i>caro</i>
fast (extremely fast)	<i>rápido (rapidísimo)</i>
fat	<i>gordo</i>
French	<i>francés/a</i>
fresh	<i>fresco</i>
full	<i>lleno</i>
German	<i>alemán/a</i>
good	<i>bueno</i>
green	<i>verde</i>
handsome	<i>hermoso</i>
happy	<i>feliz, contento</i>
healthy	<i>saludable</i>
hot	<i>caliente, caluroso</i>
icy cold (extremely icy cold)	<i>helado (heladísimo)</i>
Indian	<i>indio/a</i>
intelligent	<i>inteligente</i>
many, a lot, much	<i>mucho</i>
nervous	<i>nervioso</i>
nice	<i>amable</i>
old	<i>viejo</i>
Peruvian	<i>peruano</i>
pretty	<i>bonito</i>
professional	<i>profesional</i>
rainy	<i>lluvioso</i>
red	<i>rojo</i>
rotten	<i>podrido</i>
sad	<i>triste</i>
same	<i>igual</i>
short	<i>bajo</i>
sick	<i>enfermo</i>
slow	<i>lento</i>
small	<i>chico, pequeño</i>
sore	<i>adolorido</i>
Spanish	<i>español/a</i>
strange	<i>raro</i>
strong	<i>fuerte</i>
sufficient, enough	<i>suficiente</i>
tall	<i>alto</i>
tidy	<i>ordenado</i>
tired	<i>cansado</i>
too much	<i>demasiado</i>
weak	<i>débil</i>
wet	<i>mojado</i>
white	<i>blanco</i>
worried	<i>preocupado</i>
young	<i>joven</i>

OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH	EXPRESIONES COMUNES
about	<i>sobre</i>
almost	<i>casi</i>

always	<i>siempre</i>
any, some	<i>alguno/a</i>
around	<i>alrededor de</i>
before	<i>antes de</i>
behind	<i>detrás</i>
beside	<i>al lado</i>
best (the)	<i>mejor (el, la)</i>
better	<i>mejor</i>
between	<i>entre</i>
colloquial phrase (Spain) meaning "okay"	<i>vale</i>
cool, great, amazing	<i>chévere</i>
direct object: you (Ud), her	<i>la</i>
direct object: you (Ud), him, it	<i>lo</i>
direct object: you (Uds), them (masculine)	<i>los</i>
direct object: you (Uds.), them (feminine)	<i>las</i>
done	<i>hecho</i>
every day	<i>todos los días</i>
every, everyone, all	<i>todos</i>
far	<i>lejos</i>
first	<i>primera</i>
for	<i>para, por</i>
for you	<i>por ti</i>
from where?	<i>¿de dónde?</i>
half	<i>media</i>
here	<i>aquí</i>
how	<i>como</i>
how many?	<i>¿cuántos/as?</i>
how much?	<i>¿cuánto/a?</i>
how? what?	<i>¿cómo?</i>
I don't like...(someone)	<i>... me cae mal.</i>
I like... (someone)	<i>... me cae bien.</i>
immediately	<i>inmediatamente</i>
in	<i>en</i>
in case of emergency	<i>en caso de emergencia</i>
in front	<i>adelante</i>
in front of	<i>delante de</i>
indirect object: you (Ud), him, her, it	<i>le</i>
indirect object: you (Uds), them	<i>les</i>
left	<i>izquierda</i>
little	<i>poco</i>
me	<i>me</i>
mine	<i>mío</i>
more or less	<i>más o menos</i>
more, else	<i>más</i>
my	<i>mi / mis</i>
near	<i>cerca</i>
neither, nor	<i>ni</i>
neither, not either	<i>tampoco</i>
never	<i>nunca, jamás</i>
no one, nobody	<i>nadie</i>
nothing	<i>nada</i>
of	<i>de</i>
older	<i>mayor</i>
oldest (the)	<i>mayor (el, la)</i>

on	<i>en</i>
on top	<i>encima</i>
once, sometime	<i>alguna vez</i>
one must...	<i>hay que...</i>
over	<i>sobre</i>
own (as in "my own")	<i>propio</i>
please	<i>por favor</i>
prepositional pronoun: you (tú)	<i>ti</i>
previously	<i>anteriormente</i>
quarter	<i>cuarto</i>
rapidly	<i>rápidamente</i>
right	<i>derecha</i>
second	<i>segunda</i>
some	<i>algunos / algunas, unos / unas</i>
someone, somebody	<i>alguien</i>
something, anything	<i>algo</i>
soon	<i>pronto</i>
that one (masculine singular)	<i>ése</i>
that over there (adjective)	<i>aquel / aquellos / aquella ...</i>
that over there (noun)	<i>aquél / aquéllos / aquélla ...</i>
that, which	<i>que</i>
there is, there are	<i>hay</i>
this (adj)	<i>este (esta, estos, estas)</i>
this one (masculine singular)	<i>éste</i>
today	<i>hoy</i>
tomorrow	<i>mañana</i>
underneath	<i>debajo</i>
well	<i>bien</i>
when?	<i>¿cuándo?</i>
where to?	<i>¿adónde?</i>
where?	<i>¿dónde?</i>
whichever, whatever	<i>cualquier/la</i>
who?	<i>¿quién?</i>
with me	<i>conmigo</i>
with you	<i>contigo</i>
worse	<i>peor que</i>
worst (the)	<i>peor (el, la)</i>
yesterday	<i>ayer</i>
you (familiar)	<i>tú</i>
younger	<i>menor</i>
youngest (the)	<i>menor (el, la)</i>
your (tú)	<i>tu / tus</i>
yours	<i>tuyo</i>

140 MOST COMMON WORDS	IN SPANISH
a, an, one	<i>un, uno, una</i>
about, above, on top of	<i>sobre</i>
after, later	<i>después</i>
all	<i>todo, todos/todas</i>
also	<i>también</i>
always	<i>siempre</i>
and	<i>y</i>
as ... as	<i>tan ... como</i>
as many ... as, as much ... as	<i>tanto ... como</i>

as, like, how	<i>como</i>
bad	<i>malo</i>
badly, wrongly	<i>mal</i>
because	<i>porque</i>
before, earlier	<i>antes</i>
below	<i>bajo</i>
between	<i>entre</i>
big	<i>grande</i>
but	<i>pero</i>
day	<i>día (el)</i>
different	<i>diferente</i>
each	<i>cada</i>
few	<i>poco</i>
first	<i>primero</i>
for, in order to	<i>para</i>
friend	<i>amigo</i>
good	<i>bueno</i>
great	<i>gran</i>
happy	<i>feliz</i>
he	<i>él</i>
hello	<i>hola</i>
here	<i>aquí</i>
himself, herself, yourselves (Ud)	<i>se</i>
his, her, your (Ud), their, your (Uds)	<i>su, sus</i>
his, hers, yours (Ud), theirs, yours (Uds)	<i>suyo</i>
how much? how many?	<i>¿cuánto? ¿cuántos?</i>
how?	<i>¿cómo?</i>
I	<i>yo</i>
if	<i>si</i>
in	<i>en</i>
last	<i>último</i>
less, fewer	<i>menos</i>
long	<i>largo</i>
mine	<i>mío</i>
more	<i>más</i>
much, a lot	<i>mucho</i>
my	<i>mi, mis</i>
myself (reflexive)	<i>me</i>
neither one	<i>ninguno/a</i>
new	<i>nuevo</i>
no, not	<i>no</i>
not any	<i>ningún</i>
now	<i>ahora</i>
number	<i>número (el)</i>
of the, in the (masculine singular)	<i>del</i>
of, from	<i>de</i>
old	<i>viejo</i>
once	<i>una vez</i>
only	<i>solo, solamente</i>
or	<i>o</i>
other	<i>otro (el)</i>
our	<i>nuestro, nuestros</i>
ourselves	<i>nos</i>
over here	<i>acá</i>

over there	<i>allá</i>
prepositional pronoun: me	<i>mí</i>
same	<i>mismo, igual</i>
she	<i>ella</i>
short (height)	<i>bajo</i>
short (length)	<i>corto</i>
small	<i>pequeño</i>
some, any	<i>algún, alguno/a</i>
some, few	<i>unos, unas</i>
still, yet	<i>todavía</i>
that (adjective)	<i>ese / esos / esa / esas</i>
that (noun)	<i>ése / ésos / ésa / ésas</i>
that, which, who, than	<i>que</i>
the	<i>el, la, los, las</i>
themselves, yourselves (Uds)	<i>se</i>
then	<i>entonces</i>
there	<i>allí</i>
they (all male or mixed gender)	<i>ellos</i>
they (female)	<i>ellas</i>
this (adjective)	<i>este / estos / esta / estas</i>
this (noun)	<i>éste / éstos / ésta / éstas</i>
through, for, along, by	<i>por</i>
to be (health, location, feelings)	<i>estar</i>
to be (permanent characteristic)	<i>ser</i>
to be able to, can, may	<i>poder</i>
to be pleasing to (like)	<i>gustar</i>
to call	<i>llamar</i>
to come	<i>venir</i>
to do	<i>hacer</i>
to drink	<i>tomar</i>
to find	<i>encontrar</i>
to give	<i>dar</i>
to go	<i>ir</i>
to have (only as a "helping" verb)	<i>haber</i>
to help	<i>ayudar</i>
to know (a person, place, or thing)	<i>conocer</i>
to know (knowledge, an idea)	<i>saber</i>
to live	<i>vivir</i>
to look	<i>mirar</i>
to make	<i>hacer</i>
to mean (to signify)	<i>significar</i>
to read	<i>leer</i>
to say	<i>decir</i>
to see	<i>ver</i>
to seem	<i>parecer</i>
to take	<i>tomar</i>
to use	<i>usar</i>
to want	<i>querer</i>
to watch	<i>mirar</i>
to, to the (masculine singular)	<i>a, al</i>
too	<i>también</i>
two	<i>dos</i>
under	<i>bajo</i>
very	<i>muy</i>

we	<i>nosotros/as</i>
well	<i>bien</i>
what?	<i>¿qué?</i>
when	<i>cuando</i>
when?	<i>¿cuándo?</i>
where	<i>donde</i>
where?	<i>¿dónde?</i>
which	<i>cual (el, la)</i>
which ones?	<i>¿cuáles?</i>
which?	<i>¿cuál?</i>
who, whom	<i>quien, quienes</i>
who?	<i>¿quién? ¿quiénes?</i>
why?	<i>¿por qué?</i>
with	<i>con</i>
without	<i>sin</i>
year	<i>año (el)</i>
yes	<i>sí</i>
you (familiar plural, used in Spain)	<i>vosotros</i>
you (familiar singular)	<i>tú</i>
you (polite plural)	<i>ustedes (Uds.)</i>
you (polite singular)	<i>usted (Ud.)</i>
your (tú)	<i>tu, tus</i>
your (vosotros)	<i>vuestro, vuestros</i>
yours (tú)	<i>tuyo</i>
yourself (tú)	<i>te</i>
yourselves (vosotros)	<i>os</i>