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Speak in a Week!™

See, Hear, Say & Learn

SPANISH

WEEK TWO

Feralan.com



Speak in a Week™
Spanish
Week Two

Designed by Donald S. Rivera
Illustrated by Julie Bradbury

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Feralan.com

Speak in a Week™

**Spanish:
Week Two**

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How to Use Speak in a Week:

Start with **Lesson Nine**. If you've studied Spanish before, you'll move on more quickly. Follow the lessons in order so you learn everything well. Master each lesson before you go to the next one.

Each lesson begins with an outline of what you'll be learning, followed by ten illustrated examples, first in Spanish, then in English. For every lesson, there's a track on the audio CD to help you with Spanish pronunciation.



On the illustrated pages, you'll also find extra grammar tips, helpful hints, and interesting facts about Spanish-speaking cultures. Following the eight lessons, you'll find a reference section with basic info, more words, and extra grammar.

When you've finished the lessons, go to the audio CD and listen to the last five tracks: **The Mastery Exercises**. You'll play with the Spanish you now know, so that you'll be able to make new sentences from what you've learned.

You'll be speaking Spanish!

Lesson 9

In this lesson you will learn...

- to ask questions using the words, *What?*, *Where?*, *When?*, *Who?*, *Why?*, *Which?*, *How?*, etc.
 -  ¿Qué?, ¿Dónde?, ¿Cuándo?, ¿Quién?, ¿Por qué?, ¿Cuál?, ¿Cómo?, etc.
- some common “question” phrases.
 -  ¿Qué hora es?, ¿Dónde trabaja?, ¿Cuál quiere?, ¿Quién es?, etc...

In Spanish, there are nine important “question” words that are absolutely essential to know. Learn the words below and you’ll be able to request information about anyone or anything:



¿Qué?

What?

¿Dónde?

Where?

¿Cuándo?

When?

¿Cuánto?

How much?

¿Cuántos?

How many?

¿Quién?

Who?

¿Por qué?

Why?

¿Cuál?

Which/What?

¿Cómo?

How?

Note: All question words in Spanish have an accent mark. There is also an inverted question mark (¿) at the beginning of the question.

¿Qué pasó?

keh pah-soh



Que (without an accent)
can mean **that** or **than**: **Él**
es mayor que yo. (He's
older **than** me.) - **El carro**
que me gusta. (The car
that I like.)

What happened?



Glossary pg. 234
presents other **What?** &
How? questions to
practice.

¿Qué hora es?

keh oh-rah-ehs



For hours between 1:00
and 1:59, use **es**: **Es la**
una. (It's 1:00.)

All other hours are plural
and use **son**: **Son las dos.**
(It's 2:00.)

What time is it?



Learn to express time
easily by memorizing
the chart on **Glossary pg.
184, What Time Is It?**

¿Dónde trabaja?

dohn-deh trah-bah-hah



¿Adónde? (to where) is used to ask where someone or something is going. **¿Adónde va?** - Where are you going (to)?



Where do you work?



Practice more useful **Where?** & **When?**
questions on Glossary pgs. 231-232.



¿Cuánto cuesta?

kwahn-toh kweh-stah



Another way to ask how much something costs is to say: **¿Cuánto es?** (How much is it?)

How much does
it cost?



Practice asking **How
Much?** & **How Many?**
on **Glossary pg. 236.**

¿Cuántos tiene?

kwahn-tos tyeh-neh



¿Cuántos? is used to ask **How many?** When you are referring to a feminine noun, it becomes **¿Cuántas?**



How many do you have?



Need a bag, bucket or basket? Pick one of the Containers on Glossary pg. 205.



¿Quién es?

kyehn ehs



If there is more than one **who**, say: ¿Quiénes son?
(Who are they? or Who are you (plural)?)



Who is it?



Learn the question words well. You'll see them again in Lesson 16 as you begin to form more complex sentences.



¿Por qué?

pohr keh

¿Por qué no?

pohr keh noh



Try not to confuse **¿Por qué?**, with **porque** (because).
Porque (because) has no accent and is written as one word.



Why?

Why not?



Try learning some of the **Common Phrases** on **Glossary** **pgs. 229-230**. Add a few to your conversations and you'll sound very fluent!



¿**Cómo** puedo ayudarle?

koh-moh pweh-doh ah-yoo-dahr-leh



If you didn't hear what a person said, the polite way of saying **What?** is **¿Cómo?** (Not **¿Qué?**)

How can I help you?



Watch out! **Como**, without an accent, can mean **like**, **as**, or even **I eat**.

¿Cuándo sale el tren?

kwahn-doh sah-leh ehl trehn



If you want to ask what time the train arrives, say:
¿Cuándo llega el tren? (When does the train arrive?)



When does the train leave?



For a list of common **When?** questions,
see **Glossary pg. 232.**



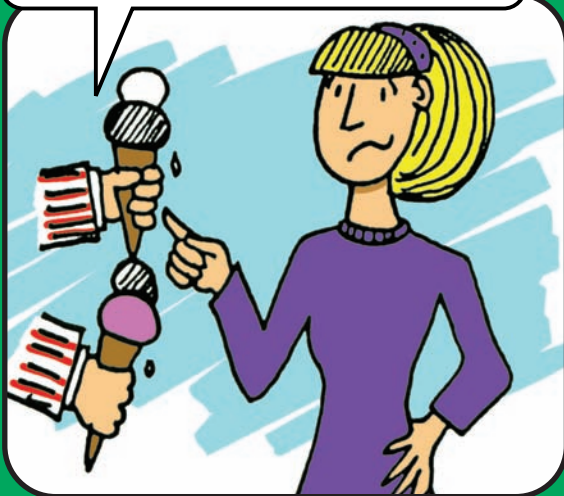
¿Cuál quiere?

kwahl kyeh-reh



To ask about **more than one** (Which ones?), say:
¿Cuáles? Watch out!
¿Cuál? is often used to express **What?**

Which one do you want?



The **What?** & **Which?** questions on **Glossary pg. 235** make up some of the most common expressions you will need to know.

Lesson 10

In this lesson you will learn...

- to talk about activities
you *like* and *dislike*
 - 👉 Me gusta, ¿Le gusta?,
No me gusta
- to talk about activities
you *would like* to do
 - 👉 Me gustaría,
¿Le gustaría?
- to talk about actions
 - 👉 hablar, escuchar,
trabajar, leer, jugar,
comprar, hacer, etc.

Lessons 10 through 15 will teach you to talk about *actions* people do every day, such as walk, talk, eat, play, etc. All of the actions (verbs) are presented in their infinitive form. For example: ***hablar*** (*to speak*), ***comer*** (*to eat*), ***escribir*** (*to write*).

Pay special attention to how the language concepts in lessons 10 through 15 are divided into small blocks of words or phrases, each independent of the other. The words in the upper left hand corner, the upper right hand corner, and those below the pictures, can all be moved between the lessons to form new and different sentences, using the same group of language concepts.

As your knowledge of the language increases, practice changing the different blocks, mixing and matching them to create new sentences of your own.

Me gusta...

meh goos-tah

hablar

ah-blahr



con mis amigos.

kohn mees ah-mee-gohs

Hablar can also mean to speak.
Me gusta hablar español. (I like to speak Spanish.)



I like...

to talk



with my friends.

Study the different blocks of text on each page as separate concepts, then practice putting them together as a whole.



Me gusta...

meh goos-tah

viajar

beeah-hahr



en agosto.

ehn ah-gohs-toh

Change what you want to say by substituting one word for another. Me gusta viajar **con mis amigos.**
(I like to travel **with my friends.**)



I like...

to travel



in August.

Learn the **Months of the Year** (Glossary pg. 184)
with the exercises in this lesson.



No me gusta...

noh meh goos-tah

trabajar

trah-bah-hahr



los sábados.

lohs sah-bah-dohs

To express **on Saturday**, say: **el sábado** (singular).
To express **on Saturdays**, say: **los sábados** (plural).



I don't like...

to work



on Saturdays.

Make sure you know how to say **on Monday**, **on Tuesday**, etc. by studying all the **Days of the Week** on **Glossary pg. 183**.



¿Le gusta...

leh goos-tah

leer

leh-ehr



libros románticos?

lee-brohs roh-mahn-tee-kohs

If you want to say, **I like** to read romantic books, just substitute **Me gusta...** for **¿Le gusta...?**
– **Me gusta** leer libros románticos.



Do you like...

to read



romantic books?

Don't forget! Adjectives of quality follow the noun, and must agree in number and gender with the noun they modify.



¿Le gusta...

leh goos-tah

jugar

hoo-gahr



al golf?

ahl gohlf

Jugar means to play a sport. Tocar means to play a musical instrument. Me gusta tocar el piano.
(I like to play the piano.)



Do you like...

to play



golf?

If you prefer to play a different kind of game, take your pick from the list of **Games & Toys** on **Glossary pg. 223**.



Me gustaría...

me goos-tah-ree-ah

comprar

kohm-prahr



una camisa nueva.

oo-nah kah-mee-sah nweh-vah

Another way of saying **I would like...** is **Quisiera...**
(kee-syeh-rah).



I would like...

to buy



a new shirt.

A popular four-pocket shirt called a **chacavana** is worn by men throughout Latin America.



Me gustaría...

me goos-tah-ree-ah

hacer

ah-sehr



reservaciones.

reh-sehr-vah-syoh-nehs

Hacer can also mean **to do**. Me gustaría **hacerlo** hoy.
– I would like **to do** it today.



I would like...

to make



reservations.

All verbs (in the infinitive form) end in either **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**. You'll see why this is good to know when you get to Lesson 20 in Week Three.



Me gustaría...

meh goos-tah-ree-ah

comer

koh-mehr



a las siete.

ah lahs syeh-teh

Me gustaría comer is very different from Me gusta comer.
Me gustaría... is a more polite way of saying I want...



I would like...

to eat



at seven o'clock.

In Latin America, **la cena** (dinner) is usually eaten after 8:00 p.m. In Spain, it is often served after 10:00 p.m.!



¿Le gustaría...

le goos-tah-ree-ah

tomar

toh-mahr



una taza de café?

oo-nah tah-sah deh kah-feh

The verb **tomar** can also mean **to take**. Me gustaría **tomar** el tren. (I would like **to take** the train.)



Would you like...

to have



a cup of coffee?

Another common action you'll need to know
is **beber** (to drink).



¿Le gustaría...

le goos-tah-ree-ah

ver

vehr



una película?

oo-nah peh-lee-koo-lah

In Spanish, you can either **ver** (see) **una película** or
you can **mirar** (watch) **una película**.



Would you like...

to see






a movie?

If you would rather see a video,
the Spanish word is un vídeo.



Lesson 11

In this lesson you will learn...

- the subject pronouns *I, you, he, she, they*, etc.  **yo, tú, usted, ustedes, él, ella, ellos, ellas, etc.**
- the different forms of the verb *to need*  **necesito, necesitas, necesita, necesitamos, necesitan**
- new words of action  **estudiar, ir, lavar, traer, pagar, descansar, escribir, cambiar, etc.**

Before beginning this lesson,
study the Spanish subject pronouns below:

Singular		Plural	
yo	I	nosotros	we (masc.)
		nosotras	we (fem.)
tú	you (informal)	vosotros*	you (inf. masc.)
		vosotras*	you (inf. fem.)
usted	you (formal)	ustedes	you (formal)
él	he	ellos	they (masc.)
ella	she	ellas	they (fem.)

* The plural form of **tú** (**vosotros**, **vosotras**) is rarely used in the Spanish-speaking world, outside of Spain. Because of its limited use, it will not be emphasized in this program.

Yo necesito...

yoh neh-seh-see-toh

estudiar

ehs-too-dyahr



para el examen.

pah-rah ehl ehk-sah-mehn

To express **I need**, say either **Yo necesito** or simply **Necesito**. The verb form **Necesito** already implies the **Yo**.



I need...

to study



for the exam.

For more things you might find **In the Classroom**,
see **Glossary pg. 222**.



Yo necesito...

yoh neh-seh-see-toh

ir

eer



al supermercado.

ahl soo-pehr-mehr-kah-doh

Remember: When a (to) is used before the article **el** (the), they form the contraction **al** (to the).



I need...

to go



to the supermarket.

Small grocery stores are still very popular in many Spanish-speaking countries. Visit all **The Stores** on **Glossary pgs. 218-219.**



Usted necesita...

oos-tehd neh-seh-see-tah

lavar

lah-vahr



el carro.

ehl kah-rroh

To express **You need...**, say either: **Usted necesita...** or simply **Necesita**. The verb form **Necesita** already implies the **Usted**.



You need...

to wash



the car.

You can find all the cleaning supplies you need for the car, or the house, in **The Laundry** on **Glossary pg. 210**.



¿Necesita usted...

neh-seh-see-tah oos-tehd

traer

trah-ehr



tantas cosas?

tahn-tahs koh-sahs

To ask a question using **usted**, you must reverse the word order. **Remember:** The word **usted** is frequently dropped.



Do you need...

to bring



so many things?

Looks like this lady definitely needed **un portero** (a porter).
Hopefully, she will remember **to give a tip** (dar una propina).



Tú necesitas...

too neh-seh-see-tahs

pagar

pah-gahr



la cuenta.

lah kwehn-tah

Tú is the familiar form of **usted**. Both mean **you**, but **tú** is used when speaking to friends and family (not strangers).



You need...
informal

to pay



the check.

Remember: The word *informal* below *you* means to use the *informal* form for addressing someone.



Él necesita...

ehl neh-seh-see-tah

descansar

dehs-kan-sahr



un poco.

oon poh-koh

Some words have an accent mark to clarify their meaning.
Él with an accent means **he**. El without an accent means **the**.



He needs...

to rest



a little.

It is customary in most Spanish-speaking countries to take **una siesta** (a nap) during the middle of the day.



Ella necesita...

eh-yah neh-seh-see-tah

escribir

ehs-kree-beer



una carta.

oo-nah kahr-tah

Have you noticed? **Él**, **ella**, and **usted** all share the same form of **to need**. **Él** necesita... **Ella** necesita... and **Usted** necesita...



She needs...

to write



a letter.

With help from **The Post Office** on **Glossary pgs. 224-225**, you'll find all the things you need to write and mail a letter successfully.



Ellos necesitan...

eh-yohs neh-seh-see-tahn

cambiar

kahm-byahr



cien dólares.

syehn doh-lah-rehs

The verb **cambiar** is commonly used to mean **to change**. Ellos **necesitan cambiar de tren**. (They need to change trains.)



They need... to exchange



one hundred dollars.

If the **they** you are referring to are **all females**, use **ellas**. If **they** includes a mixed group of **males and females**, use **ellos**.



Ustedes necesitan...

oos-teh-dehs neh-seh-see-tahn

tomar

toh-mahr



34 Barcelona
16 Madrid
12 Sevilla



el tren
número doce.

ehl trehn noo-meh-roh doh-seh

Ustedes is the plural form of **usted** (you) and is used when referring to **multiple people**, as in “**you guys**.”



You need...
plural

to take



34 Barcelona
16 Madrid
12 Sevilla



train number
twelve.

The **plural** below the word **you** means the sentence is referring to **multiple people**, as in “**you guys**.”



Nosotros necesitamos...

noh-soh-trohs neh-seh-see-tah-mohs

encontrar

ehn-kohn-trahr



un banco.

uhn bahn-koh

Nosotros means **we**, but is often dropped when speaking as it is already implied by the verb form **Necesitamos**.



We need...

to find





a bank.

Practice mixing and matching the vocabulary and concepts
in Lessons 10 and 11 until you can combine them easily.



Lesson 12

In this lesson you will learn...

- the different forms of the verb *to want*
 - new words of action
-  **quiero, quieres, quiere, queremos, quieren**
-  **aprender, sacar, escuchar, venir, vender, enviar, nadar, mirar, tener, esperar**

Before beginning this lesson, study the different forms of the verb **querer** (*to want*).

Singular		Plural	
<i>Yo</i>	quiero	<i>Nosotros</i> <i>Nosotras</i>	} queremos
<i>Tú</i>	quieres		
<i>Usted</i> <i>Él</i> <i>Ella</i>	} quiere	<i>Ustedes</i> <i>Ellos</i> <i>Ellas</i>	} quieren

Because Spanish verb endings indicate the subject of a sentence, the subject pronouns are often dropped. In this lesson, you will practice applying this concept to the verb **querer** (*to want*).

Quiero...

kyeh-roh

aprender

ah-pren-dehr



español.

ehs-pah-nyohl

The personal pronoun **Yo (I)** is often dropped in conversations as it is already implied in the verb form **Quiero (I want)**.



I want...

to learn



Spanish.

In Spanish, nationalities and languages are not capitalized unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence.



No quiero...

noh qyeh-roh

sacar

sah-cahr



la basura.

lah bah-soo-rah

Try not to confuse the verb **sacar** (to take out) with the verb **quitar** (to take off).



I don't want... to take out



the trash.

Once you take out the trash, why not fix those little things around the house with **Tools & Materials** on **Glossary pgs. 212-213.**



¿Quiere...

kyeh-reh

escuchar

es-koo-chahr



música?

moo-see-kah

Literally translated, **escuchar** means **to listen to**.
The preposition **a (to)** is already included in the verb.



Do you want... to listen (to)



music?

Study Tip: Listen to Spanish radio stations. It will help you develop an ear for the rhythm and intonation of the language.



Quieres...

kyeh-rehs

venir

veh-neer



a mi casa?

ah mee kah-sah

Practice using the **informal** form of **you** when speaking to a friend, relative, child, or pet.



Do you want...
informal

to come



to my house?

All the exercises in this lesson express the idea of **to want** for different people without using the subject pronouns (**Yo**, **Tú**, etc.)



Tomás quiere...

toh-mahs kyeh-reh

vender

vehn-dehr



su barco.

soo bahr-koh

Mastery Exercise: Tomás necesita vender su carro.



Thomas wants... to sell



his boat.

Mastery Exercise: Thomas needs to sell his car.



Lorena quiere...

loh-reh-nah kye-h-reh

enviar

ehn-vee-ahr



un paquete a su madre.

oon pah-keh-teh ah soo mah-dreh

Another word for **enviar** (to send) is **mandar**.



Lorena wants... to send



a package to her mother.

*Each exercise contains multiple language concepts.
It's best to master each part of the exercise separately.*



Quieren...

kyeh-rehn

nadar

nah-dahr



en la piscina.

ehn lah pee-see-nah

Notice how **ellos** (**they**) is not stated. That's because it's implied in the verb **quieren**.



They want...

to swim



in the pool.

Have you started to see how you can substitute a word or group of words from another exercise, and say something totally different?



¿Quieren...

kyeh-rehn

mirar

mee-rah



la televisión?

lah teh-leh-vee-syohn

La televisión refers to a program on the television.
The actual set is called **el televisor**.



Do you want...
plural

to watch



television?

Remember: The **plural** below the word **you** means the sentence is referring to **multiple people**, as in “**you guys**.”



Queremos...

keh-reh-mohs

tener

teh-nehr



una fiesta.

oo-nah fyehs-stah

You've already seen **Tengo** (I have) and **¿Tiene?** (Do you have?). They both come from the verb **tener** (to have).



We want...

to have



a party.

A young girl's fifteenth birthday celebration, *una quinceañera*, is an important event marking her transition into womanhood.



No queremos...

noh keh-reh-mohs

esperar

ehs-peh-rahr



hasta mañana.

ahs-tah mah-nyah-nah

Remember: To express the negative just put **no** in front of whatever you are saying!



We don't want...

to wait





until tomorrow.

It is essential to be able to express different
Time Elements. Use **Glossary pgs. 187-190** to
learn how to say **before**, **after**, etc.



Lesson 13

In this lesson you will learn...

- to talk about activities you and other people *have to* do
 - new words of action
-  **Yo tengo que**
Tú tienes que
Usted tiene que, etc.
-  **llamar, obtener,**
preguntar, hacer,
regresar, limpiar,
cortar, alquilar,
partir, dejar

You already know a couple of the forms of the verb *tener* (to have). Here are a few more:

Singular		Plural	
<i>Yo</i>	tengo	<i>Nosotros</i>	} tenemos
		<i>Nosotras</i>	
<i>Tú</i>	 tienes		
<i>Usted</i>	} tiene	<i>Ustedes</i>	} tienen
<i>Él</i>		<i>Ellos</i>	
<i>Ella</i>		<i>Ellas</i>	

Note: When *que* is used after the different forms of the verb *tener*, it implies an *obligation* to do something. For example:

Tengo el carro. (*I have* the car.)

Tengo que lavar el carro. (*I have to* wash the car.)

Tengo que...

tehn-goh keh

obtener

ohb-teh-nehr



una visa.

oo-nah vee-sah

Use **Tengo** with people and things: **Tengo una visa.** Use
Tengo que with actions: **Tengo que obtener una visa.**



I have...

to get



a visa.

Get ready for **Trips & Travel** with **Glossary pgs. 214-215.**
While you're there, check **In the Hotel** with
Glossary pgs. 218-219.



Tengo que...

tehn-goh keh

llamar

yah-mahr



a mi esposa.

a mee ehs-poh-sah

The word “a” is used with verbs when referring to people. See **Glossary pg. 237** for an explanation of the **Personal A**.



I have...

to call



my wife.

Don't forget to refer to **Glossary pgs. 191-192** and learn the **Family Members**. If you don't yet know them, now is the time!



Tienes que...

tyeh-nehs keh

preguntar

preh-goon-tahr



a tu madre.

ah too mah-dreh

In Lesson 6 of Week One, you learned to express
your as **su** or **sus**. In the informal form,
your becomes **tu** or **tus**.



You have...
informal

to ask



your mother.

Make sure you look at **Glossary pg. 237** for an
explanation of the **Personal A.**



¿Tienes que...

tyeh-nehs-keh

hacer

ah-sehr



tu tarea?

too tah-reh-ah

Remember: The verb **hacer** can also be used to express to make (**hacer reservaciones** – to make reservations).



Do you have...

informal

to do



your homework?

Study Tip: Take this book with you everywhere! Study when you're waiting in line, on a break, during a commercial, etc.



Ud. tiene que...

oos-tehd tyeh-neh keh

regresar

reh-greh-sahr



más tarde.

mahs tahr-deh

Ud. is the abbreviation for **usted**.
A synonym of **regresar** is **volver**.



You have...

to return



later.

Another way to say to **return** is **volver**. To **return something** (such as books), use **devolver**.



Ella tiene que...

eh-yah tyeh-neh keh

limpiar

leem-pyahr



la sala.

lah sah-lah

Mastery Exercise: **Él tiene que limpiar la cocina.**



She has...

to clean



the living room.

Mastery Exercise: He has to clean the kitchen.



Él tiene que...

ehl tyeh-neh keh

cortar

kohr-tahr



el césped.

ehl sehs-pehd

Other names for grass include **la grama**, **el pasto**,
and **la hierba**. **Hierba** is also the word for **herb**.
A **mala hierba** is a **weed**.



He has...

to cut



the grass.

There are many words to describe other things
you'll find **Inside & Outside** the house. Look
them up on **Glossary pg. 207.**



Uds. tienen que...

oos-teh-dehs tyeh-nehn keh

dejar

deh-hahr



una propina.

oo-nah proh-pee-nah

Uds. is the abbreviation for **ustedes**.



You have...
plural

to leave



a tip.

Some restaurants include the tip in the bill. Look at **la cuenta**. It will read: **servicio incluido** (service included).



Ellos tienen que...

eh-yohs tyeh-nehn keh

partir

pahr-teer



el ocho de abril.

ehl oh-choh deh ah-breel

When expressing the date in Spanish,
the number comes before the month.



They have...

to leave



April 8th.

Glossary pg. 185 will give you help expressing
Dates & Large Numbers.



Tenemos que...

teh-neh-mohs keh

alquilar

ahl-kee-lahr



un apartamento.

oon ah-pahr-tah-mehn-toh

Mastery Exercise: Queremos alquilar unas bicicletas.



We have...

to rent



an apartment.


Mastery Exercise: We want to rent some bicycles.




Lesson 14

In this lesson you will learn...

- to talk about activities
you and other people are
going to do

 **Yo voy a**
Tú vas a
Usted va a, etc.

- new words of action

 **apagar, dormir,**
visitar, llegar, llevar,
ayudar, correr,
terminar, buscar,
pasar

In this lesson you will learn to use the verb *ir* (to go) to express actions you and other people are **going to** do in the future.

Singular		Plural	
<i>Yo</i>	voy	<i>Nosotros</i>	} vamos
		<i>Nosotras</i>	
<i>Tú</i>	vas		
<i>Usted</i>	} va	<i>Ustedes</i>	} van
<i>Él</i>		<i>Ellos</i>	
<i>Ella</i>		<i>Ellas</i>	

Note: Say the word “**a**” after the above forms to express an action you are **going to** do.

Voy a lavar el carro. (I’m going to wash the car.)

Voy a...

voy ah

apagar

ah-pah-gahr



la luz.

lah loos

If you're going to turn on the light, say: **Voy a prender la luz.**



I am going to...

turn off



the light.

If you turn the light on and it doesn't work, you probably need to **change the light bulb** (*cambiar el foco*).



¿Vas a...

vahs ah

dormir

dohr-meer



todo el día?

toh-doh ehl dee-ah

Mastery Exercise: ¿Vas a trabajar todo el día?



Are you going to...
informal

sleep



all day?

Mastery Exercise: Are you going to work all day?



¿Va Ud. a...

vah oos-tehd ah

visitar

vee-see-tahr



la catedral?

lah kah-teh-drahl

Remember: Saying **usted** is optional.
(¿Va a visitar la catedral?)



Are you going to...

visit



the cathedral?

If you like to go sightseeing, be sure to stop by the
Points of Interest on **Glossary pg. 227.**



Él va a...

ehl vah ah

llegar

yeh-gahr



tarde.

tahr-deh

Mastery Exercise: **Ella va a llegar a las seis y media.**



He is going to...

arrive



late.

Mastery Exercise: *She's going to arrive at six-thirty.*
Need help? Review *What Time Is It?*, Glossary pg. 186.



Ella va a...

eh-yah vah ah

llevar

yeh-vahr



su sombrero favorito.

soo sohm-breh-roh fah-voh-ree-toh

The verb **llevar** can also mean to carry as in: **Ella va a llevar a su hijo a casa.** (She is going to take [carry] her son home.)



She is going to...

wear



her favorite hat.

Study the **Clothing & Jewelry** items on **Glossary pgs. 193-196** and you'll be able to talk about everything you are going to wear.



Carlitos va a...

kahr-lee-tohs vah ah

ayudar

ah-yoo-dahr



a su tía.

ah soo tee-ah

The verb **ayudar** is followed by **a** when referring to a person.
See **Glossary pg. 237** for use of the **Personal A**.



Carlitos is going to...

help



his aunt.

The endings **-ito**, **-ita**, **-itos**, and **-itas** are often added to the end of a name as a sign of endearment, or to show smallness in size.



Ellos van a...

eh-yohs vahn ah

correr

koh-rrehr



cinco kilómetros

seen-koh kee-loh-meh-trohs

Remember: If the **they** to whom you are referring are all females, you would use **ellas**.



They are going to...

run



five kilometers.

A kilometer is approximately $\frac{3}{5}$ of **una milla** (a mile).
See weights and measurements on **Glossary pg. 240**.



¿Van a...

vahn ah

terminar

tehr-mee-nahr



Ustedes is already implied in the verb form **van**. If speaking to only one person, you would ask: **¿Va a terminar hoy?**



Are you going to...
plural

finish



Another way to say to finish is **acabar**.



Vamos a...

vah-mohs ah

pasar

pah-sahr



muchos puntos
de interés

*moo-chohs poon-tohs deh
een-teh-rehs*

Pasar also means to happen or to spend (time). ¿Cómo va a pasar el día? (How are you going to spend the day?)



We are going to...

pass



many points
of interest.

In many Spanish-speaking countries, it is very common to
dar un paseo (take a walk) in the early evening.



Vamos a...

vah-mohs ah

buscar

boos-kahr



unos recuerdos.

oo-nohs reh-kwehr-dohs

If you just want to say **Let's go!**, as in
"we're leaving," say: **Vámonos!**



Let's go...

look for





some souvenirs.

Una tienda de regalos (a gift shop) will generally have a good selection of souvenirs and gifts for everyone.



Lesson 15

In this lesson you will learn...

- to talk about activities you and other people *can* (*are able*) to do
 - new words of action
-  Yo puedo, Tú puedes, Él puede, Ella puede, Ellos pueden, etc.
-  tocar, usar, recordar, abrir, dar, manejar, cocinar, caminar, bailar, estacionar

In this lesson you will learn to use the verb ***poder*** (*to be able*) to express actions that you and other people ***can*** or ***can't*** do:

Singular		Plural	
<i>Yo</i>	puedo	<i>Nosotros</i>	} podemos
		<i>Nosotras</i>	
<i>Tú</i>	puedes		
<i>Usted</i>	} puede	<i>Ustedes</i>	} pueden
<i>Él</i>		<i>Ellos</i>	
<i>Ella</i>		<i>Ellas</i>	

Note: The actions in the upper right hand corner on the English pgs. in this lesson are written without the “to” which normally accompanies the infinitive verb. The “to” is implied but has been omitted for it to make sense in English.

Yo puedo...

yoh pweh-doh

tocar

toh-kahr



el piano.

ehl pyah-noh

The verb **tocar** means **to touch** or **to play** a musical instrument. The verb **jugar** (**to play**) is used if referring to a sport or game.



I can...

play



the piano.

Don't forget to use tracks 1-8 on the CD to practice each lesson and help with your pronunciation.



¿Puedo...

pweh-doh

usar

oo-sahr



el teléfono?

ehl teh-leh-foh-noh

Mastery Exercise: ¿Puedo apagar la luz?



Can I...

use



the telephone?

Mastery Exercise: *Can I turn off the light?*



No puedo...

noh pweh-doh

abrir

ah-breer



la puerta

lah pwehr-tah

The opposite of **abrir** is **cerrar** (seh-rrahr),
which means **to close**.



I can't...

open



the door.

If you're really stuck and can't get out, yell: **iSoccoro!** (Help!).
For more **Survival Phrases**, see **Glossary pg. 228**.



No puedo...

noh pweh-doh

recordar

reh-kohr-dahr



el número.

ehl noo-meh-roh

Mastery Exercise: **No puedo hacer eso.**



I can't...

remember



the number.

Mastery Exercise: *I can't do that.* To express
This & That, see Glossary pgs. 238-239.



¿Puede...

pweh-deh

dar

dahr



**esto a la
repcionista?**

*ehs-toh ah lah
reh-sehp-syoh-nee-stah*

If you want to say **these** instead of **this**, use **estos**.



Can you...

give



this to the
receptionist?

Be sure to look over **Glossary pgs. 238-239** for
the rules on **This & That**. They are used frequently,
and are important to know.



¿Puedes...

pweh-dehs

manejar

mah-neh-hahr



**más despacio
por favor?**

mahs dehs-pah-syoh pohr-fah-vohr

If you prefer to go faster, say: **Más rápido, por favor!**



Can you...
informal

drive



Another way to say **to drive** is **conducir** (kohn-doo-seer).



Carlos no puede...

kahr-lohs noh pweh-deh

cocinar

koh-see-nahr



muy bien.

mwee byehn

Mastery Exercise: **A él no le gusta cocinar.**



Carlos can't...

cook



Mastery Exercise: He doesn't like to cook.



Ellos pueden...

eh-yohs pweh-dehn

bailar

bah-ee-lahr



la salsa.

lah sahl-sah

La salsa is a popular Latin American dance
(and music) of Afro-Cuban origin.



They can...

dance



the salsa.

Other dances you'll want to get lessons on include
el merengue, la cumbia, and el chachachá.



¿Pueden..

pweh-dehn

caminar

kah-mee-nahr



más rápido?

mahs rah-pee-doh

Mastery Exercise: **Tenemos que caminar más rápido.**



Can you...
plural

walk



faster?

Mastery Exercise: *We have to walk faster.*



Podemos...

poh-deh-mohs

estacionar

ehs-tah-syoh-nahr



aquí.

ah-kee

Anytime you give or receive directions, you'll need these words: **ahí**, **allí** (there), **allá** (there, over there), **aquí**, **acá** (here).



We can...

park





here.

Take some time to review Lessons 9-14
before moving on to Lesson 16.



Lesson 16

In this lesson you will...

- review the question words
 -  ¿Qué?, ¿Dónde?,
¿Cuándo?, ¿Quién?,
¿Por qué?, etc.
- practice making questions out of words and concepts from this lesson
 -  ¿Qué quieres jugar?
¿Cómo vas a pagar?
¿Cuál quiere comprar?, etc.

Once you can use the concepts from this lesson, you will be well on your way to becoming a master at speaking Spanish. You still, however, need to review what you have learned so far.

Upon completion of Lesson 16, make sure you use the Mastery Exercises on the CD (tracks 9-13) to practice mixing and matching the words and phrases from the previous lessons. If you are confident in your ability to understand and recall the words quickly, move on to Lesson 17 in Week Three. But, remember! The only one who can judge your mastery is you. Be honest with yourself and concentrate on building a strong foundation. If you need some help in a few areas, go back and review.

Note: The phonetic guides are not in this lesson since you have already seen most of the words before. From now on, the phonetic guides will only appear under words of unusual difficulty.

¿Qué quieres jugar?

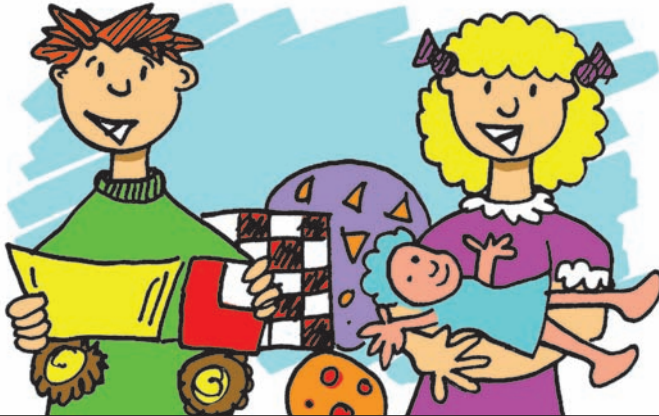


Mastery Exercise: ¿Qué vas a hacer?



What do you want to play?

informal



Mastery Exercise: What are you (informal) going to do?



¿Qué le gustaría tomar?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Qué quiere comer?



What would you like to drink?



Mastery Exercise: What do you want to eat?



¿Cuándo necesita regresar?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Cuándo vas a estudiar?



When do you need to return?



Mastery Exercise: When are you (informal) going to study?



¿Dónde puedo encontrar un taxi?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Dónde puedo estacionar?



Where can I find a taxi?



Mastery Exercise: Where can I park?



¿Cuánto quiere cambiar?



Mastery Exercise: *¿Cuánto necesitamos?*



How much do you want to exchange?



Mastery Exercise: How much do we need?



¿Cuántos puedes ver?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Cuántos kilómetros van a correr?



How many can you see?
informal



Mastery Exercise: How many kilometers are
they going to run?



¿Por qué no le gusta bailar?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Por qué tengo que sacar la basura?



Why don't you like to dance?



Mastery Exercise: Why do I have to take out the trash?



¿Cómo vas a pagar?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Cómo vamos a enviar el paquete?



How are you going to pay?
informal



Mastery Exercise: **How are we going to send the package?**



¿Quién necesita ir al baño?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Quién quiere mirar la televisión?



Who needs to go to the bathroom?



Mastery Exercise: Who wants to watch television?



¿Cuál quiere comprar?



Mastery Exercise: ¿Cuál le gusta?



Which one do you want to buy?



Mastery Exercise: Which one do you like?



Glossary

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Spanish Alphabet

a	ah	n	eh -neh
b	beh	ñ	ehn -yeh
c	seh	o	oh
ch	cheh	p	peh
d	deh	q	koo
e	eh	r	eh -reh
f	eh -feh	rr	eh -rreh
g	heh	s	eh -seh
h	ah -cheh	t	teh
i	ee	u	oo
j	hoh -tah	v	veh
k	kah	w	doh -bleh veh
l	eh -leh	x	eh -kees
ll	eh -yeh	y	ee-gree- eh -gah
m	eh -meh	z	seh -tah

The Spanish alphabet contains four letters that are not found in English: **ch**, **ll**, **ñ**, and **rr**.

Spanish Vowels

These are the most important sounds in Spanish and they will almost always sound the same.

Vowel	Sounds like the...	Spanish Word
a (ah)	a as in father	casa (<i>kah-sah</i>)
e (eh)	e as in bed, let	mesa (<i>meh-sah</i>)
i (ee)	ee as in meet, feet	libro (<i>lee-broh</i>)
o (oh)	o in old, okay	hotel (<i>oh-tehl</i>)
u (oo)	oo in moon, soon	lunes (<i>loo-nehs</i>)

Sometimes two or more letters come together and make another sound. Don't worry! You'll learn those sounds as they appear!

Sounds of Spanish

- c** Before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a **consonant**, like the **k** in *kite*.
Before **e** or **i**, like the **s** in *see*.
- cc** Always sounds like the **x** in *tax*.
- ch** Like the **ch** in *church*.
- d** Usually like the **d** in *dog*. Between vowels or at the end of a syllable, **d** sounds like **th**, as in *that*.
- g** Before **a**, **o**, or **u**, hard, like the **g** in *go*.
Before **e** or **i**, soft, like the **h** in *hat*.
- h** The Spanish **h** is **always silent!**
- j** Like the **h** in *hat*.

Sounds of Spanish

- l** If only one **l**, it sounds like the **l** in *leave*.
- ll** The double **ll** sounds like the **y** in *yell*.
- ñ** Sounds like the **ny** in *canyon*.
- r** Slightly rolled or trilled.
- rr** Heavily trilled.
- v** A cross between **v** and **b**. It is pronounced like a very soft **v**, much like the **v** in *mauve*.
- y** Like the **y** in *yet* **unless it appears alone**, then it sounds like the **ee** in *feet* and means “**and**”.
- z** Always sounds like the **s** in *see*.

The letters **k** and **w** are used only to spell words from other languages, such as *kilo*, *ketchup*, *Washington*.

Days Of The Week

Days of the week and months of the year are not capitalized unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence. Notice the Spanish calendar (*el calendario*) begins on Monday.

Monday	el lunes	<i>ehl loo-nehs</i>
Tuesday	el martes	<i>ehl mahr-tehs</i>
Wednesday	el miércoles	<i>ehl myehr-koh-lehs</i>
Thursday	el jueves	<i>ehl hweh-behs</i>
Friday	el viernes	<i>ehl vyehr-nehs</i>
Saturday	el sábado	<i>ehl sah-bah-doh</i>
Sunday	el domingo	<i>ehl doh-meen-goh</i>

Spanish-speakers never use **en** (on), when expressing a certain day. Instead, they use the article **el** or **los**. For example:

*Salgo **el** lunes. (I'm leaving on Monday).*

Months Of The Year

January	enero	<i>eh-neh-roh</i>
February	febrero	<i>feh-breh-roh</i>
March	marzo	<i>mahr-soh</i>
April	abril	<i>ah-breel</i>
May	mayo	<i>mah-yoh</i>
June	junio	<i>hoo-neeoh</i>
July	julio	<i>hoo-leeoh</i>
August	agosto	<i>ah-gohs-toh</i>
September	septiembre	<i>sehp-tyehm-breh</i>
October	octubre	<i>ohk-too-breh</i>
November	noviembre	<i>noh-vyehm-breh</i>
December	diciembre	<i>dee-syehm-breh</i>

Dates & Large Numbers

To express the specific date or time of an event, you simply use the days, months and large numbers you already know.

The year 1997 is expressed exactly like the number 1,997:
mil novecientos noventa y siete

To express the date July 4, 1963, you give:
the day + the month + the year
El cuatro de julio, mil novecientos sesenta y tres.

To give the date something began, say: **Desde ...** (Since...)
Desde mil novecientos cincuenta y tres (Since 1953)

To express the year you were born, use: **Nací...** (I was born...)
Nací en mil novecientos setenta. (I was born in 1970.)

What Time Is It?

What time is it?	<i>¿Qué hora es?</i>	-----
From 1:00 - 1:59:	<i>Es la una...</i>	<i>It's 1:00</i>
From 2:00 on:	<i>Son las dos...</i>	<i>It's 2:00</i>
Before the hour:	<i>Es la una menos veinte.</i>	<i>It's 12:40</i>
hour less minutes	<i>Son las dos menos cinco.</i>	<i>It's 1:55</i>
<i>menos (less)</i>	<i>Son las tres menos diez.</i>	<i>It's 2:50</i>
After the hour:	<i>Es la una y diez.</i>	<i>It's 1:10</i>
hour plus minutes	<i>Son las tres y cuarto.</i>	<i>It's 3:15</i>
using <i>y (and)</i>	<i>Son las dos y media.</i>	<i>It's 2:30</i>
Exactly the hour:	<i>Es exactamente la una.</i>	<i>1:00 exactly</i>
On the dot:	<i>Son las dos en punto.</i>	<i>2:00 sharp</i>
The half hour:	<i>Son las tres y media.</i>	<i>It's 3:30</i>

Time Elements

today	hoy	oy
in the morning	en la mañana	<i>ehn lah mah-nyah-nah</i>
in the afternoon	en la tarde	<i>ehn lah tahr-deh</i>
in the evening	en la noche	<i>ehn lah noh-cheh</i>
this morning	esta mañana	<i>ehs-tah mah-nyah-nah</i>
this afternoon	esta tarde	<i>ehs-tah tahr-deh</i>
tonight	esta noche	<i>ehs-tah noh-cheh</i>
on the dot	en punto	<i>ehn poon-toh</i>
noon	el mediodía	<i>ehl meh-dyoh-dee-ah</i>
as soon as possible	lo más pronto posible	<i>loh mahs prohn-toh poh-see-bleh</i>

Time Elements (cntd.)

tomorrow	mañana	<i>mah-nyah-nah</i>
the day after tomorrow	pasado mañana	<i>pah-sah-doh</i> <i>mah-nyah-nah</i>
yesterday	ayer	<i>ah-yehr</i>
the day before yesterday	anteayer	<i>ahn-teh-ah-yehr</i>
last night	anoche	<i>ah-noh-cheh</i>
the week	la semana	<i>lah seh-mah-nah</i>
last week	la semana pasada	<i>...pah-sah-dah</i>
each week	cada semana	<i>kah-dah...</i>
next week	la próxima semana	<i>lah prohk-see-ma...</i>
the weekend	el fin de semana	<i>ehl feen deh...</i>

Time Elements (cntd.)

a moment	un momento	<i>oon moh-mehn-toh</i>
after	después (de)	<i>dehs-pwehs deh</i>
all the time	todo el tiempo	<i>toh doh ehl tyehm-poh</i>
always	siempre	<i>syehm-preh</i>
before	antes	<i>ahn-tehs</i>
during	durante	<i>doo-rahn-teh</i>
early	temprano	<i>tehm-prah-noh</i>
everyday	todos los días	<i>toh-dohs lohs dee-ahs</i>
late	tarde	<i>tahr-deh</i>
later	más tarde	<i>mahs tahr-deh</i>
lots of times	muchas veces	<i>moo-chahs veh-sehs</i>

Time Elements (cntd.)

never	nunca	<i>noon-kah</i>
now	ahora	<i>ah-oh-rah</i>
often	a menudo	<i>ah meh-noo-doh</i>
once	una vez	<i>oo-nah vehs</i>
right now	ahorita	<i>ah-oh-ree-tah</i>
seldom	casi nunca	<i>kah-see noon-kah</i>
since	desde	<i>dehs-deh</i>
sometimes	a veces	<i>ah veh-sehs</i>
soon	pronto	<i>prohn-toh</i>
still	todavía	<i>toh-dah-vee-ah</i>
lately, recently	últimamente	<i>oohl-tee-mah-mehn-teh</i>
until	hasta	<i>ahs-tah</i>

Family Members

father	el padre	<i>ehl pah-dreh</i>
mother	la madre	<i>lah mah-dreh</i>
son	el hijo	<i>ehl ee-hoh</i>
daughter	la hija	<i>lah ee-hah</i>
brother	el hermano	<i>ehl ehr-mah-noh</i>
sister	la hermana	<i>lah ehr-mah-nah</i>
grandfather	el abuelo	<i>ehl ah-bweh-loh</i>
grandmother	la abuela	<i>lah ah-bweh-lah</i>
grandson	el nieto	<i>ehl nyeh-toh</i>
granddaughter	la nieta	<i>lah nyeh-tah</i>
uncle	el tío	<i>ehl tee-oh</i>
aunt	la tía	<i>lah tee-ah</i>

Family Members (cntd.)

cousin (male)	el primo	<i>ehl pree-moh</i>
cousin (female)	la prima	<i>lah pree-mah</i>
nephew	el sobrino	<i>ehl soh-bree-noh</i>
niece	la sobrina	<i>lah soh-bree-nah</i>
baby	el bebé	<i>ehl beh-beh</i>
small boy	el niño	<i>ehl nee-nyoh</i>
small girl	la niña	<i>lah nee-nyah</i>
young boy	el muchacho	<i>ehl moo-chah-choh</i>
young girl	la muchacha	<i>lah moo-chah-chah</i>
husband	el esposo	<i>ehl ehs-poh-soh</i>
husband	el marido	<i>ehl mah-ree-doh</i>
wife	la esposa	<i>lah ehs-poh-sah</i>

Clothing

Clothing	La ropa	<i>lah roh-pah</i>
bathing suit	el traje de baño	<i>ehl trah-heh deh bah-nyoh</i>
bathrobe	la bata	<i>lah bah-tah</i>
belt	el cinturón	<i>ehl seen-too-rohn</i>
blouse	la blusa	<i>lah bloo-sah</i>
boots	las botas	<i>lahs boh-tahs</i>
buckle	la hebilla	<i>lah eh-bee-yah</i>
button	el botón	<i>ehl boh-tohn</i>
cap (baseball)	la gorra	<i>lah goh-rrah</i>
collar	el cuello	<i>ehl kweh-yoh</i>
dress	el vestido	<i>ehl vehs-tee-doh</i>
gloves	los guantes	<i>lohs gwahn-tehs</i>

Clothing (cntd.)

jacket	la chaqueta	<i>lah chah-keh-tah</i>
overcoat	el abrigo	<i>ehl ah-bree-goh</i>
pajamas	los pijamas	<i>lohs pee-yah-mahs</i>
panties	las bragas	<i>lahs brah-gahs</i>
pants	los pantalones	<i>lohs pahn-tah-loh-nehs</i>
raincoat	el impermeable	<i>ehl eem-pehr-meh-ah-bleh</i>
sandals	las sandalias	<i>lahs sahn-dah-leeahs</i>
scarf	la bufanda	<i>lah boo-fahn-dah</i>
shirt	la camisa	<i>lah kah-mee-sah</i>
shoes	los zapatos	<i>los sah-pah-tohs</i>
shorts	los pantalones cortos	<i>lohs pahn-tah-loh-nehs kohr-tohs</i>

Clothing (cntd.)

skirt	la falda	<i>lah fahl-dah</i>
socks	los calcetines	<i>lohs kahl-seh-tee-nehs</i>
sportcoat	el saco	<i>ehl sah-koh</i>
stockings	las medias	<i>lahs meh-dyahs</i>
suit	el traje	<i>ehl trah-heh</i>
sweater	el suéter	<i>ehl sweh-tehr</i>
sweatsuit	la sudadera	<i>lah soo-dah-deh-rah</i>
t-shirt	la camiseta	<i>lah kah-mee-seh-tah</i>
tennis shoes	los tenis	<i>lohs teh-nees</i>
tie	la corbata	<i>lah kohr-bah-tah</i>
underwear	la ropa interior	<i>lah roh-pah een-teh-reeohr</i>
vest	el chaleco	<i>ehl chah-leh-koh</i>

Jewelry

The jewelry	Las joyas	<i>lahs hoh-yahs</i>
bracelet	la pulsera	<i>lah pool-seh-rah</i>
chain	la cadena	<i>lah kah-deh-nah</i>
diamonds	los diamantes	<i>lohs deeah-mahn-tehs</i>
earrings	los aretes	<i>lohs ah-reh-tehs</i>
gold	el oro	<i>ehl oh-roh</i>
necklace	el collar	<i>ehl koh-yahr</i>
pearls	las perlas	<i>lahs pehr-lahs</i>
ring	el anillo	<i>ehl ah-nee-yoh</i>
silver	la plata	<i>lah plah-tah</i>
watch	el reloj	<i>ehl reh-lohh</i>

Breads, Grains & Cereals

The food	La comida	<i>lah koh-mee-dah</i>
bread	el pan	<i>ehl pahn</i>
bread (sweet)	el pan dulce	<i>ehl pahn dool-seh</i>
biscuit	el bizcocho	<i>ehl bees-koh-choh</i>
cereal	el cereal	<i>ehl seh-reh-ahl</i>
cornbread	el pan de maíz	<i>ehl pahn deh mah-ees</i>
crackers	las galletas	<i>lahs gah-yeh-tahs</i>
french bread	el pan francés	<i>ehl pahn frahn-sehs</i>
muffin	el panecillo	<i>ehl pah-neh-see-yoh</i>
toast	la tostada	<i>lah tohs-tah-dah</i>
oatmeal	la avena	<i>lah ah-veh-nah</i>

Vegetables

Vegetables	Los vegetales	<i>lohs veh-heh-tah-lehs</i>
asparagus	el espárrago	<i>ehl ehs-pah-rrah-goh</i>
beans	los frijoles	<i>lohs free-hoh-lehs</i>
beet	la remolacha	<i>lah reh-moh-lah-cha</i>
broccoli	el brécol	<i>ehl breh-kohl</i>
cabbage	el repollo	<i>ehl reh-poh-yoh</i>
carrot	la zanahoria	<i>lah sah-nah-oh-reeah</i>
cauliflower	la coliflor	<i>lah koh-lee-flohr</i>
celery	el apio	<i>ehl ah-pyoh</i>
corn	el maíz	<i>ehl mah-ees</i>
cucumber	el pepino	<i>ehl peh-pee-noh</i>
eggplant	la berenjena	<i>lah beh-rehn-heh-nah</i>

Vegetables (cntd.)

garlic	el ajo	<i>ehl ah-hoh</i>
green bean	la judía verde	<i>lah hoo-dee-ah vehr-deh</i>
lettuce	la lechuga	<i>lah leh-choo-gah</i>
mushroom	el champiñón	<i>ehl chahm-pee-nyohn</i>
onion	la cebolla	<i>lah seh-boh-yah</i>
peas	los guisantes	<i>lohs gee-sahn-tehs</i>
potato	la papa	<i>lah pah-pah</i>
radish	el rábano	<i>ehl rah-bah-noh</i>
spinach	la espinaca	<i>lah ehs-pee-nah-kah</i>
squash	la calabaza	<i>lah kah-lah-bah-sah</i>
sweet potato	el camote	<i>ehl kah-moh-teh</i>
tomato	el tomate	<i>ehl toh-mah-teh</i>

Fish & Seafood

Seafood	Los mariscos	<i>loh's mah-rees-koh's</i>
clams	las almejas	<i>lah's ahl-meh-has</i>
crab	el cangrejo	<i>ehl kahn-greh-hoh</i>
fish	el pescado	<i>ehl pehs-kah-doh</i>
halibut	el hálibut	<i>ehl ah-lee-boot</i>
lobster	la langosta	<i>lah lahn-goh's-tah</i>
oysters	la ostra	<i>lah ohs-trah</i>
salmon	el salmón	<i>ehl sahl-mohn</i>
shrimp	los camarones	<i>loh's kah-mah-roh-nehs</i>
squid	el calamar	<i>ehl kah-lah-mahr</i>
trout	la trucha	<i>lah troo-chah</i>
tuna	el atún	<i>ehl ah-toon</i>

Meat, Chicken & Pork

Meat	La carne	<i>lah kahr-neh</i>
...from beef	...de vaca/de res	<i>deh vah-kah /deh rehsh</i>
...from lamb	...de cordero	<i>deh kohr-deh-roh</i>
...from pork	...de cerdo	<i>deh sehr-doh</i>
...from veal	...de ternera	<i>deh tehr-neh-rah</i>
bacon	el tocino	<i>ehl toh-see-noh</i>
chicken	el pollo	<i>ehl poh-yoh</i>
duck	el pato	<i>ehl pah-toh</i>
ham	el jamón	<i>ehl hah-mohn</i>
liver	el hígado	<i>ehl ee-gah-doh</i>
sausage	las salchichas	<i>lahs sahl-chee-chahs</i>
turkey	el pavo	<i>ehl pah-voh</i>

Dairy Products

butter	la mantequilla	<i>lah mahn-teh-kee-yah</i>
cheese	el queso	<i>ehl keh-soh</i>
cottage cheese	el requesón	<i>ehl reh-keh-sohn</i>
cream cheese	el queso de nata	<i>ehl keh-soh deh nah-tah</i>
cream	la crema	<i>lah kreh-mah</i>
sour cream	la crema agria	<i>lah kreh-mah ah-gree-ah</i>
whipped cream	la crema batida	<i>lah kreh-mah bah-tee-dah</i>
eggs	los huevos	<i>lohs hweh-bohs</i>
margarine	la margarina	<i>lah mahr-gah-ree-nah</i>
omelette	la tortilla	<i>lah tohr-tee-yah</i>
milk	la leche	<i>lah leh-ch eh</i>
yogurt	el yogur	<i>ehl ee-oh-goohr</i>

Ingredients & Condiments

broth	el caldo	<i>ehl kahl-doh</i>
cinnamon	la canela	<i>lah kah-neh-lah</i>
condiments	los condimentos	<i>lohs kohn-dee-mehn-tohs</i>
cornmeal	la harina de maíz	<i>lah ah-ree-nah deh mah-ees</i>
flour	la harina	<i>lah ah-ree-nah</i>
garlic	el ajo	<i>ehl ah-hoh</i>
honey	la miel	<i>lah myehl</i>
ingredients	los ingredientes	<i>lohs een-greh-dyehn-tehs</i>
jam/jelly	la mermelada	<i>lah mehr-meh-lah-dah</i>
mayonnaise	la mayonesa	<i>lah mah-yoh-neh-sah</i>
mint	la menta	<i>lah mehn-tah</i>
mustard	la mostaza	<i>lah mohs-tah-sah</i>

Ingredients & Condiments (cntd.)

nuts	las nueces	<i>lahs nweh-sehs</i>
olive oil	el aceite de aceituna	<i>ehl ah-sehy-teh deh ah-sehy-too-nah</i>
pepper	la pimienta	<i>lah pee-mee-ehn-tah</i>
salt	la sal	<i>lah sahl</i>
sauce	la salsa	<i>lah sahl-sah</i>
shortening	la manteca	<i>lah mahn-teh-kah</i>
spices	las especias	<i>lahs ehs-peh-syahs</i>
sugar	el azúcar	<i>ehl ah-soo-kahr</i>
syrup	el jarabe	<i>ehl hah-rah-beh</i>
vanilla	la vainilla	<i>lah vahee-nee-yah</i>
vinegar	el vinagre	<i>ehl vee-nah-greh</i>

Containers

bag	la bolsa	<i>lah bohl-sah</i>
basket	la canasta	<i>lah kah-nahs-tah</i>
bottle	la botella	<i>lah boh-teh-yah</i>
box	la caja	<i>lah kah-hah</i>
bucket	el balde	<i>ehl bahl-deh</i>
can	la lata	<i>lah lah-tah</i>
carton	el cartón	<i>ehl kahr-tohn</i>
jar	el jarro	<i>ehl hah-rroh</i>
package	el paquete	<i>ehl pah-keh-teh</i>
paper	el papel	<i>ehl pah-pehl</i>
plastic	el plástico	<i>ehl plahs-tee-koh</i>

The House

The house	La casa	<i>lah kah-sah</i>
attic	el desván	<i>ehl dehs-vahn</i>
basement	el sótano	<i>ehl soh-tah-noh</i>
bathroom	el baño	<i>ehl bah-nyoh</i>
bedroom	el dormitorio	<i>ehl dohr-mee-toh-reeoh</i>
dining room	el comedor	<i>ehl koh-meh-dohr</i>
garage	el garaje	<i>ehl gah-rah-heh</i>
kitchen	la cocina	<i>lah koh-see-nah</i>
laundry	la lavandería	<i>lah lah-vahn-deh-ree-ah</i>
library	la biblioteca	<i>lah bee-blee-oh-teh-kah</i>
living room	la sala de estar	<i>lah sah-lah deh ehs-tahr</i>

Inside & Outside

ceiling	el techo	<i>ehl teh-choh</i>
closet	el armario	<i>ehl ahr-mah-reeoh</i>
door	la puerta	<i>lah pwehr-tah</i>
fireplace	la chimenea	<i>lah chee-meh-neh-ah</i>
floor (room)	el suelo	<i>ehl sweh-loh</i>
light	la luz	<i>lah loos</i>
porch	el porche	<i>ehl pohr-cheh</i>
roof	el techo	<i>ehl teh-cho</i>
stairs	la escalera	<i>lah ehs-kah-leh-rah</i>
terrace	la terraza	<i>lah teh-rrah-sah</i>
wall	la pared	<i>lah pah-rehd</i>
window	la ventana	<i>lah vehn-tah-nah</i>

In the Kitchen

In the kitchen
the cook
apron
coffee pot
dishes
pan
pot
pitcher
silverware
saucepan
tea kettle
tray

En la cocina
el cocinero
el delantal
la cafetera
los platos
el sartén
la olla
el cántaro
los cubiertos
la cacerola
la tetera
la bandeja

ehn lah koh-see-nah
*ehl koh-see-**neh**-roh*
*ehl deh-lahn-**tahl***
*lah kah-feh-**teh**-rah*
*lohs **plah**-tohs*
*ehl sahr-**tehn***
*lah **oh**-yah*
*ehl **kahn**-tah-roh*
*lohs koo-**byehr**-tohs*
*lah kah-seh-**roh**-lah*
*lah teh-**teh**-rah*
*lah bahn-**deh**-hah*

Appliances

blender	la licuadora	<i>lah lee-kwah-doh-rah</i>
can opener	el abrelatas	<i>ehl ah-breh-lah-tahs</i>
dishwasher	el lavaplatos	<i>ehl lah-vah-plah-tohs</i>
dryer	la secadora	<i>lah seh-kah-dohr-ah</i>
freezer	el congelador	<i>ehl kohn-heh-lah-dohr</i>
mixer	la batidora	<i>lah bah-tee-doh-rah</i>
oven	el horno	<i>ehl ohr-noh</i>
refrigerator	la nevera	<i>lah neh-veh-rah</i>
stove	la cocina	<i>lah koh-see-nah</i>
vacuum cleaner	la aspiradora	<i>lah ahs-pee-rah-doh-rah</i>
washing machine	la lavadora	<i>lah lah-vah-doh-rah</i>

The Laundry

The laundry	La lavandería	<i>lah lah-vahn-deh-ree-ah</i>
broom	la escoba	<i>lah ehs-koh-bah</i>
detergent	el detergente	<i>ehl deh-tehr-hehn-teh</i>
dirty clothes	la ropa sucia	<i>lah roh-pah soo-syah</i>
hangers	los ganchos	<i>lohs gahn-chohs</i>
iron	la plancha	<i>lah plahn-chah</i>
ironing board	la mesa de planchar	<i>lah meh-sah deh plahn-chahr</i>
mop	el trapeador	<i>ehl trah-peh-ah-dohr</i>
sponge	la esponja	<i>lah ehs-pohn-hah</i>
stain	la mancha	<i>lah-mahn-chah</i>
starch	el almidón	<i>ehl ahl-mee-dohn</i>

Patio & Garden

The patio	El patio	<i>ehl pah-tyoh</i>
butterfly	la mariposa	<i>lah mah-ree-poh-sah</i>
flowers	las flores	<i>lahs floh-rehs</i>
fly	la mosca	<i>lah mohs-kah</i>
fly swatter	el matamoscas	<i>ehl mah-tah-mohs-kahs</i>
garden	el jardín	<i>ehl hahr-deen</i>
grass	el césped	<i>ehl sehs-pehd</i>
insects	los insectos	<i>lohs een-sehk-tohs</i>
lawn mower	la cortadora de grama	<i>lah kohr-tah-doo-rah deh grah-mah</i>
pool	la piscina	<i>lah pee-see-nah</i>
shade	la sombra	<i>lah sohm-brah</i>
tree	el árbol	<i>ehl ahr-bohl</i>

Tools & Materials

ax	el hacha	<i>ehl ah-chah</i>
cord (electric)	el cordón eléctrico	<i>ehl kohr-dohn</i> <i>eh-lehk-tree-koh</i>
drill	el taladro	<i>ehl tah-lah-droh</i>
flashlight	la linterna eléctrica	<i>lah leen-tehr-nah</i> <i>eh-lehk-tree-kah</i>
glue	el pegamento	<i>ehl peh-gah-mehn-toh</i>
hammer	el martillo	<i>ehl mahr-tee-yoh</i>
hoe	el azadón	<i>ehl ah-sah-dohn</i>
hose	la manguera	<i>lah mahn-geh-rah</i>
jack	el gato	<i>ehl gah-toh</i>
ladder	la escalera	<i>lah ehs-kah-leh-rah</i>
level	el nivel	<i>ehl nee-vehl</i>

Tools & Materials (cntd.)

nails	los clavos	<i>lohs klah-vohs</i>
paint	la pintura	<i>lah peen-too-rah</i>
pliers	las pinzas	<i>lahs peen-sahs</i>
rake	el rastrillo	<i>ehl rahs-tree-yoh</i>
saw	el serrucho	<i>ehl seh-rroo-choh</i>
screw	el tornillo	<i>ehl tohr-nee-yoh</i>
screwdriver	el destornillador	<i>ehl dehs-tohr-nee-yah-dohr</i>
shovel	la pala	<i>lah pah-lah</i>
tape measure	la cinta para medir	<i>lah seen-tah pah-rah meh-deer</i>
tools	las herramientas	<i>lahs eh-rrah-myehn-tahs</i>
wheelbarrow	la carretilla	<i>lah kah-rreh-tee-yah</i>
wrench	la llave	<i>lah yah-veh</i>

Trips & Travel

airplane	el avión	<i>ehl ah-vyohn</i>
airport	el aeropuerto	<i>ehl ah-eh-roh-pwehr-toh</i>
aisle	el pasillo	<i>ehl pah-see-yoh</i>
arrival	la llegada	<i>lah yeh-gah-dah</i>
baggage claim	la contraseña de equipaje	<i>lah kohn-trah-seh-nyah deh eh-kee-pah-heh</i>
customs	la aduana	<i>lah ah-dwah-nah</i>
departure	la partida	<i>lah pahr-tee-dah</i>
destination	el destino	<i>ehl dehs-tee-noh</i>
entrance	la entrada	<i>lah ehn-trah-dah</i>
flight	el vuelo	<i>ehl vweh-loh</i>
gate	la puerta	<i>lah pwehr-tah</i>

Trips & Travel

luggage	el equipaje	<i>ehl eh-kee-pah-heh</i>
passengers	los pasajeros	<i>lohs pah-sah-heh-rohs</i>
passport	el pasaporte	<i>ehl pah-sah-pohr-teh</i>
pilot	el piloto	<i>ehl pee-loh-toh</i>
porter	el mozo de equipaje	<i>ehl moh-soh deh eh-kee-pah-heh</i>
runway	la pista	<i>lah pees-tah</i>
seat belt	el cinturón de seguridad	<i>ehl seen-too-rohn deh seh-goo-ree-dahd</i>
suitcase	la maleta	<i>lah mah-leh-tah</i>
ticket counter	el mostrador de boletos	<i>ehl mohs-trah-dohr deh boh-leh-tohs</i>
tickets	los boletos	<i>lohs boh-leh-tohs</i>

The Restaurant

appetizers	los aperitivos	<i>lohs ah-peh-ree-tee-vohs</i>
bar	el bar	<i>ehl bahr</i>
breakfast	el desayuno	<i>ehl deh-sah-yoo-noh</i>
check	la cuenta	<i>lah kwehn-tah</i>
cook	el cocinero	<i>ehl koh-see-neh-roh</i>
dinner	la cena	<i>lah seh-nah</i>
lunch	el almuerzo	<i>ehl ahl-mwehr-soh</i>
menu	el menú	<i>ehl meh-noo</i>
reservation	la reservación	<i>lah reh-sehr-vah-syon</i>
snack/tea	la merienda	<i>lah meh-reeehn-dah</i>
tip	la propina	<i>lah proh-pee-nah</i>
waiter	el camarero	<i>ehl kah-mah-reh-roh</i>

Who's Calling

Hello!

¿Aló!, ¡Oiga!

Hello!

¡Diga!, ¡Bueno!

Who's calling?

**¿De parte de quién?,
¿Quién habla?**

I would like to speak to...

Quisiera hablar con...

Can I speak with...?

¿Puedo hablar con...?

Is Maria in?

¿Está María?

When will she return?

¿Cuándo va a regresar?

Don't hang up!

¡No cuelgue!

May I leave a message?

¿Puedo dejar un recado?

I'll call back...

Volveré a llamar...

Call me back...

Vuelva a llamarme...

The Stores

The stores	Las tiendas	<i>lahs tyehn-dahs</i>
bakery	la pandadería	<i>lah pah-nah-deh-ree-ah</i>
beauty shop	la peluquería	<i>lah peh-loo-keh-ree-ah</i>
bookstore	la librería	<i>lah lee-breh-ree-ah</i>
candy store	la confitería	<i>lah kohn-fee-teh-ree-ah</i>
clothing store	el almacén	<i>ehl ahl-mah-sehn</i>
dry cleaner	la tienda de lavado en seco	<i>lah tyehn-dah deh lah-bah-doh ehn seh-koh</i>
fish store	la pescadería	<i>lah pehs-kah-deh-ree-ah</i>
florist	la florería	<i>lah floh-reh-ree-ah</i>
furniture store	la tienda de muebles	<i>lah teeehn-dah deh mweh-blehs</i>

The Stores (cntd.)

grocery store	la tienda de comestibles	lah tyehn -dah de koh-mehs- tee -blehs
jewelry store	la joyería	lah hoh-yeh- ree -ah
laundromat	la lavandería	lah lah-vahn-deh- ree -ah
meat market	la carnicería	lah kahr-nee-seh- ree -ah
newsstand	el quiosco	ehl kee -oh-skoh
pastry shop	la pastelería	lah pah-steh-leh- ree -ah
pharmacy	la farmacia	lah fahr- mah -syah
restaurant	el restaurante	ehl rehs-tahw- rahn -teh
saloon (beer)	la cervecería	lah sehr-beh-seh- ree -ah
shoe store	la zapatería	lah sah-pah-teh- ree -ah
toy store	la juguetería	lah hoo-geh-teh- ree -ah

In the Hotel

Where is..?	¿Dónde está...?	<i>dohn-deh ehs-tah</i>
the bellhop	el botones	<i>ehl boh-toh-nehs</i>
the concierge	el conserje	<i>ehl kohn-sehr-heh</i>
the doorman	el portero	<i>ehl pohr-teh-roh</i>
the elevator	el ascensor	<i>ehl ah-sehn-sohr</i>
the floor*	el piso	<i>ehl pee-soh</i>
the key	la llave	<i>lah yah-veh</i>
the maid	la criada	<i>lah kree-ah-dah</i>
the manager	el gerente	<i>ehl heh-rehn-teh</i>
the pool	la piscina	<i>lah pee-see-nah</i>

* The word **piso** (floor) refers to floors above the ground.
The ground floor is called **la planta baja** (the lower floor).

In the Hotel (cntd.)

I need...	Necesito...	<i>neh-seh-see-toh</i>
a blanket	una manta	<i>oo-nah mahn-tah</i>
a pillow	una almohada	<i>oo-nah ahl-moh-ah-dah</i>
a room	una habitación	<i>oo-nah ah-bee-tah-syohn</i>
...single	...con una cama	<i>kohn oo-nah kah-mah</i>
...double	...con dos camas	<i>kohn dohs kah-mahs</i>
a sheet	una sábana	<i>oo-nah sah-bah-nah</i>
a shower	una ducha	<i>oo-nah doo-chah</i>
more ice	más hielo	<i>mahs yeh-loh</i>
more soap	más jabón	<i>mahs hah-bohn</i>
more towels	más toallas	<i>mahs toh-ah-yahs</i>
toilet paper	papel higiénico	<i>pah-pehl ee-hyeh-nee-koh</i>

In the Classroom

The classroom	La aula	<i>lah ah-oo-lah</i>
books	los libros	<i>lohs lee-brohs</i>
chalk	la tiza	<i>lah tee-sah</i>
chalkboard	la pizarra	<i>lah pee-sah-rrah</i>
crayons	el creyón	<i>ehl kreh-yohn</i>
homework	la tarea	<i>lah tah-reh-ah</i>
map	el mapa	<i>ehl mah-pah</i>
notebook	el cuaderno	<i>ehl kwah-dehr-noh</i>
problems	los problemas	<i>lohs proh-bleh-mahs</i>
pupil's desk	el pupitre	<i>ehl poo-pee-treh</i>
student	el estudiante	<i>ehl ehs-too-dyahn-teh</i>
teacher	el maestro	<i>ehl mah-ehs-troh</i>

Games & Toys

Toys	Los juguetes	<i>loh's hoo-geh-tehs</i>
cards	los naipes	<i>loh's nahee-pehs</i>
checkers	el juego de damas	<i>ehl hweh-goh deh dah-mahs</i>
chess	el ajedrez	<i>ehl ah-heh-drehs</i>
doll	la muñeca	<i>lah moo-nyeh-kah</i>
games	los juegos	<i>loh's hweh-gohs</i>
kite	la cometa	<i>lah koh-meh-tah</i>
marbles	las canicas	<i>lahs kah-nee-kahs</i>
puzzle	el rompecabezas	<i>ehl rohm-peh-kah-beh-sahs</i>
seesaw	el sube y baja	<i>ehl soo-beh ee bah-hah</i>
slide	el tobagán	<i>ehl toh-bah-gahn</i>
swing	el columpio	<i>ehl koh-loom-pyoh</i>

Post Office

Post office	El correo	<i>ehl koh-rreh-oh</i>
address	la dirección	<i>lah dee-rehk-syohn</i>
addressee	el destinatario	<i>ehl dehs-tee-nah-tah-ree-ho</i>
airmail	el correo aéreo	<i>ehl koh-rreh-oh ah-eh-reh-oh</i>
certified	certificada	<i>sehr-tee-fee-kah-dah</i>
envelope	el sobre	<i>ehl soh-breh</i>
insured	asegurada	<i>ah-seh-goo-rah-dah</i>
label	la etiqueta	<i>lah eh-tee-keh-tah</i>
letter	la carta	<i>lah kahr-tah</i>
mail	el correo	<i>ehl koh-rreh-oh</i>
mail box	el buzón	<i>ehl boo-sohn</i>
money order	el giro postal	<i>ehl hee-roh pohs-tahl</i>

Post Office (cntd.)

package	el paquete	<i>ehl pah-keh-teh</i>
postage	el franqueo	<i>ehl frahn-keh-oh</i>
postcard	la tarjeta postal	<i>lah tahr-heh-tah pohs-tahl</i>
postmark	el matasellos	<i>ehl mah-tah-seh-yohs</i>
rate	la tarifa	<i>lah tah-ree-fah</i>
scale	la balanza	<i>lah bah-lahn-sah</i>
sender	el remitente	<i>ehl reh-mee-tehn-teh</i>
stamp	el sello	<i>ehl seh-yoh</i>
string	la cuerda	<i>lah kwehr-dah</i>
telegram	el telegrama	<i>ehl teh-leh-grah-mah</i>
tape	la cinta	<i>lah seen-tah</i>
zip code	el código postal	<i>ehl koh-dee-goh pohs-tahl</i>

Directions & Locations

over there	allá	<i>ah-yah</i>
straight ahead	adelante	<i>ah-deh-lahn-teh</i>
anywhere	cualquier parte	<i>kwahl-kyehr pahr-teh</i>
everywhere	por todas partes	<i>pohr toh-dahs pahr-tehs</i>
nowhere	por ningún lado	<i>pohr neen-goon lah-doh</i>
somewhere	por algún lugar	<i>pohr ahl-goon loo-gahr</i>
to the east	al este	<i>ahl ehs-teh</i>
to the west	al oeste	<i>ahl oh-ehs-teh</i>
to the north	al norte	<i>ahl nohr-teh</i>
to the south	al sur	<i>ahl soor</i>
to the right	a la derecha	<i>ah lah deh-reh-chah</i>
to the left	a la izquierda	<i>a lah ees-kyehr-dah</i>

Points of Interest

aquarium	el acuario	jungle	la jungla
beach	la playa	museum	el museo
castle	el castillo	ocean	el mar
cathedral	la catedral	palace	el palacio
church	la iglesia	park	el parque
circus	el circo	ruins	las ruinas
city	la ciudad	stadium	el estadio
concert	el concierto	square	la plaza
country	el campo	statue	la estatua
disco	la discoteca	the king	el rey
fair	la feria	the queen	la reina
fountain	la fuente	theatre	el teatro

Survival Phrases

Can you help me?

How do you say it?

How do you spell it?

I don't understand.

Do you understand?

Speak slower.

Where is the bathroom?

Where are you from?

Excuse me!

May I come in?

I need to find...

Help!

¿Puede ayudarme?

¿Cómo se dice?

¿Cómo se deletrea?

No comprendo.

¿Comprende?

Hable más despacio.

¿Dónde está el baño?

¿De dónde eres?

¡Perdón! (¡Disculpe!)

¿Puedo entrar?

Necesito encontrar...

¡Socorro!

Common Phrases!

Good for you!

Really?

I think so.

I hope so.

I'm coming.

I'm going.

He/she has gone (left).

Of course.

Sure.

Just a minute.

As a matter of fact...

Finally... (At last...)

¡Así se hace!

¿De veras?

Creo que sí.

Ojalá.

Ya vengo.

Ya me voy.

Ya se fue.

Como no.

Claro.

Un momento.

En realidad...

Por fin... (Por último...)

Common Phrases! (cntd.)

More or less.

Maybe.

As usual.

From today on...

Me too.

Me neither.

I'm very sorry.

In my opinion...

It's a deal!

It's almost time.

Above all...

It seems to me that...

Más o menos.

Quizás.

Como de costumbre.

A partir de hoy...

Yo también.

Yo tampoco.

Lo siento mucho.

En mi opinión...

¡Trato hecho!

Falta poco.

Sobre todo...

Me parece que...

¿Dónde?

¿Dónde está...?

Where is...?

¿Dónde están...?

Where are...?

¿Dónde estoy?

Where am I?

¿Dónde estás?

Where are you? (informal)

¿Dónde vive?

Where do you live?

¿Dónde trabaja?

Where do you work?

¿Dónde quiere comer?

Where do you want to eat?

¿De dónde es?

Where are you from?

¿Adónde va?

Where are you going?

¿Adónde quiere ir?

Where do you want to go?

¿Cuándo?

¿Cuándo sale?

When does it leave?

¿Cuándo llega?

When does it arrive?

¿Cuándo empieza?

When does it start?

¿Cuándo termina?

When does it finish?

¿Cuándo regresa?

When does it return?

¿Cuándo pasó esto?

When did this happen?

¿Cuándo quiere comer?

When do you want to eat?

¿Cuándo estará listo?

When will it be ready?

¿Cuándo nació?

When were you born?

**¿Cuándo es su
cumpleaños?**

When is your birthday?

¿Para cuándo lo quiere?

When do you want it?

¿Cómo?

¿Cómo?

What?

¿Cómo se llama?

What is your name?

¿Cómo está?

How are you?

¿Cómo se dice...?

How do you say...?

¿Cómo le va?

How's it going?

¿Cómo se escribe?

How do you write it?

¿Cómo se deletrea?

How do you spell it?

¿Cómo lo sabe?

How do you know?

¿Cómo quiere pagar?

How do you want to pay?

Yo no sé cómo.

I don't know how.

¡Como has crecido!

You've really grown! (informal)

¡Como no!

But of course!

¿Qué?

¿Qué hora es (son)?

¿Qué tal?

¿Qué hubo?

¿Qué le parece...?

¿Qué sé yo?

¿Qué es esto?

¿Qué significa?

¿Qué dijo?

¿Qué haces?

¿Qué hay de malo con eso?

¿Qué hay de nuevo?

¿Qué lástima!

What time is it?

How are things?

What's up?

How do you like...?

How should I know?

What's this?

What does it mean?

What did you say?

What are you doing?

What's wrong with that?

What's new?

What a shame! / Too bad!

¿Cuál?

¿Cuál?

Which one?

¿Cuáles?

Which ones?

¿Cuál es su nombre?

What is your name?

¿Cuál es su apellido?

What is your last name?

¿Cuál es su dirección?

What is your address?

¿Cuál es su número de
teléfono?

What is your telephone
number?

¿Cuál es suyo?

Which one is yours?

¿Cuál le gusta?

Which one do you like?

¿Cuál es?

Which (one) is it?

¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?

What is the date today?

¿Cuánto?

¿Cuántos años tiene?

How old are you?

¿Cuánto cuesta?

How much does it cost?

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

¿Cuánto pagó?

How much did you pay?

¿Cuánto vale?

How much is it worth?

¿Por cuánto tiempo?

For how long?

¿Cuántos quiere?

How many do you want?

¿A cuánto(s) estamos?

What is the date?

¿Cuántos tiene?

How many do you have?

¿Cuánto le debo?

How much do I owe you?

¿Cuántas veces?

How many times?

Personal “A”

Spanish requires the preposition **a** before a direct object that refers to a person or pet. This personal **a** does not translate into English.

*Necesito llamar **a** mi tía. (I need to call my aunt.)*

*Visité **a** Juan. (I visited Juan.)*

*Ayudo **a** mis amigos. (I help my friends.)*

This personal **a** is not used with the verb tener.

Tengo dos hermanas. (I have two sisters.)

Verbs that are frequently followed by a personal **a** include:

ayudar

to help

invitar

to invite

buscar

to look for

llamar

to call

cuidar

to care for

mirar

to watch

esperar

to wait for

preguntar

to ask

This & That

Use the chart below to choose the correct form of **this**, **that**, **these** and **those**. Notice how the demonstrative adjective changes depending on the gender and proximity of the noun to which it refers.

Meaning	Masculine	Feminine
this (here)	este libro	esta mesa
these (here)	estos libros	estas mesas
that (near listener)	ese libro	esa mesa
those (near listener)	esos libros	esas mesas
that (over there)	aquel libro	aquella mesa
those (over there)	aquellos libros	aquellas mesas

This & That (cntd.)

To express *this one*, *that one*, *these* or *those* without specifically mentioning the object, use the demonstrative pronouns in the chart below. They are just like demonstrative pronouns (pg. 236) only they have accents.

Meaning	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<i>this one (here)</i>	<i>éste</i>	<i>ésta</i>	<i>esto</i>
<i>these (here)</i>	<i>éstos</i>	<i>ésta</i> s	
<i>that one (near listener)</i>	<i>ése</i>	<i>ésa</i>	<i>eso</i>
<i>those (near listener)</i>	<i>esos</i>	<i>esas</i>	
<i>that one (over there)</i>	<i>aquél</i>	<i>aquella</i>	<i>aquello</i>
<i>those (over there)</i>	<i>aquéllos</i>	<i>aquellas</i>	

Use the demonstrative pronouns *esto*, *eso* and *aquello* when you have no specific object in mind. These *neuter* pronouns always end in **-o**.

Common Measurements

Conversion Table

1 millimeter = .0400 inches

1 inch = 2.5400 centimeters

1 centimeter = .3940 inches

1 foot = 30.4800 centimeters

1 meter = 39.3700

1 yard = 91.4400 centimeters

1 kilometer = 3,281.5 feet

1 mile = 1.6090 kilometers

1 kilometer = .621 miles

Metric Weights & Measures

1 liter = 1.057 quarts

1 ounce = 28.3500 grams

1 liter = .264 gallon

1 pound = 0.4540 kilograms

3.785 liters = 1 gallon

1 gram = .035 ounces

Inches → centimeters, multiply by 2.54

Centimeters → inches, multiply by .394