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# Speak in a Week!™

See, Hear, Say & Learn

# SPANISH

**WEEK ONE**

Feralan.com



**Speak in a Week™**  
**Spanish**  
**Week One**

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**Illustrated by Julie Bradbury**

**Produced & distributed by**



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**Speak in a Week™**  
**Spanish:**  
**Week One**

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## How to Use Speak in a Week:

Start with **Lesson One**. 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 1

## In this lesson you will learn...

- basic greetings  **Hola, Buenos días, Buenas tardes, etc.**
- to meet someone and make introductions  **¿Cómo se llama?, Me llamo..., etc.**
- different ways to say good-bye  **Adiós, Hasta luego, Hasta mañana, etc.**

## Tips For Using Speak in a Week!

- Master one lesson at a time. Make sure you are comfortable with all of the vocabulary and grammatical concepts in each lesson before moving on to the next.
- Expand your vocabulary! Add the Glossary Section into your study program when instructed to do so.
- Practice each lesson out loud. Use the phonetic guides and audio CD to help you practice speaking.
- If you have the opportunity, practice with a partner.

*Most of all, take your time and make learning Spanish fun.*

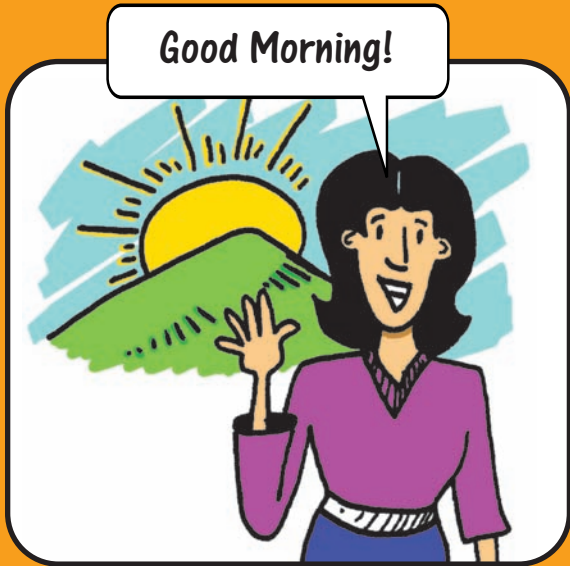
**¡Buenos días!**

*bweh-nohs dee-ahs*



The key to sounding good  
in Spanish is in the vowels.  
Try to pronounce them  
short and crisp, without  
using a lot of air.

Good Morning!



**Pages 179-80**  
will teach you the  
different **Sounds of**  
**Spanish**. Use them as an  
easy reference guide for  
pronunciation.

**¡Buenas tardes!**

*bweh-nahs tahr-dehs*



In Spanish, an inverted question mark (¿) precedes a question. An inverted exclamation mark (¡) precedes an exclamation.

Good afternoon!



Your pronunciation may  
not be perfect at first.  
That's okay!  
Practice with the CD and  
repeat the words  
**OUT LOUD!**

**¡Buenas noches!**

*bweh-nahs noh-chehs*



**¡Buenas noches!** is used  
as both a greeting,  
**Good evening!**  
and to bid farewell,  
**Good night!**



*Good evening*



*Listen carefully to how  
native Spanish speakers  
greet each other. You'll  
pick up many new  
greetings in a hurry!*



**¡Hola!** is a casual greeting  
used to greet friends and  
people you know very well.  
Notice, the Spanish **h** is  
silent!



Ladies, don't be surprised  
if your Spanish-speaking  
friend gives you a kiss on  
the cheek when you meet.

¿Cómo está usted?

*koh-moh eh-stah oo-stehd*

Bien gracias.

*byehn grah-syahs*

¿Y usted?

*ee oo-stehd*



**Usted** (you) is a **formal** form of speech, used with someone you don't know very well or as a sign of respect



How are you?

Fine thank you.

And you?



In Spanish, you may address another person using either **a formal** or **informal** form of speech.



¿Cómo estás?

*koh-moh eh-stahs*

Bien gracias.

*byehn grah-syahs*

¿Y tú?

*ee too*



**Tú** (you) is an **informal** form of speech, used with friends, family, and others with whom you are on a first-name basis.



How are you?

*(informal)*

Fine thanks.

And you?

*(informal)*



Throughout this program, **informal**, written below or after the word **you**, indicates use of the informal form of address.



**¿Cómo se llama usted?**

*koh-moh seh yah-mah oo-stehd*

**Me llamo...**

*meh yah-moh*



Another way to say **What is your name?** is: **¿Cuál es su nombre?** Respond with: **Mi nombre es...** (My name is...).





What's your name?

My name is...



Many Spanish speakers have two family names: their father's family name, followed by their mother's maiden name.



**¡Mucho gusto!**

*moo-choh goo-stoh*

**¡Igualmente!**

*ee-gwahl-mehn-teh*



Try saying the Spanish words **without** using the phonetic guide. Then, refer to the guide and see how close you came.



Nice to meet you!

Same here!



Spanish speakers generally shake hands when greeting each other and also when saying goodbye.



**¡Adiós!**

*ah-dyohs*

**¡Hasta luego!**

*ah-stah lweh-goh*



**"Adiós"** literally means **"to God"**, and is generally used when you do not plan on seeing the person for a while.



Good-bye!

See you later!



There are many ways to greet someone in Spanish.  
For a list of frequently used **Greetings and Courtesies**,  
see **page 233**.



¡Hasta mañana!

*ah-stah mah-nyah-nah*

¡Hasta el lunes!

*ah-stah ehl loo-nehs*



Careful! **Mañana** means both **tomorrow** and **in the morning**.  
To say, **tomorrow in the morning** say: **mañana en la mañana**.



See you tomorrow!

See you on Monday!



To benefit the most from this program, be sure  
to master each lesson before beginning the next!



# Lesson 2

## In this lesson you will learn...

- basic survival phrases
  - ☞ **Sí, No, ¿Entiende?, No entiendo, ¿Cómo se dice...?, etc.**
- common expressions of courtesy
  - ☞ **Gracias, De nada, Por favor, Con permiso, etc.**



## Tips For Learning SPANISH!

- **Practice Often** – Your effort is the most important factor in this program. Make a daily appointment to study and keep it!
- **Immerse Yourself** – Learn as much as you can about the culture and its people. Tune in to Spanish television and radio and practice with audio CDs.
- **Find a Spanish-Speaking Friend** – Most Spanish-speakers enjoy helping learners of Spanish and feel good that you are trying to speak their language. Thus, they are often very willing to help you practice, errors and all!
- **Be Patient** – Learning to speak Spanish may seem a little difficult at first, but rest assured, it will become less and less “foreign” with a little time and a lot of practice.



Notice that **Sí** has an accent over the **í**.  
**Si** without an accent means **if**.





*Spanish speakers may use body language such as moving their pointer finger back and forth to emphasize, "No!"*



¡Si, por favor!

*see pohr fah-vohr*



The Spanish **v** is a cross between **v** and **b**. It is pronounced with the lips slightly parted, much like the **v** in **mauve**.



Yes, please!



Be courteous at all times and don't forget to say **please**.  
Courtesy and respect will take you far in any language.



¡Gracias!  
*grah-syahs*

¡De nada!  
*deh nah-dah*



Literally translated, **de nada** means **for nothing**. You may also say **por nada**, which means the same thing.



Thank you!

You're welcome!



Don't be surprised if your Spanish friend uses a different word. Vocabulary varies greatly by country and region.



A cartoon illustration of a man and a woman bumping into each other. The man, on the left, has glasses and is wearing a blue sweater over a yellow collared shirt. He has a surprised expression. The woman, on the right, has dark curly hair and is wearing a purple top. She is holding a green folder or book. A speech bubble from the man contains the text '¡Perdóname!' and its phonetic transcription.

¡Perdóname!

*pehr-doh-nah-meh*



Use **perdóname** if you bump into someone. But if you want to squeeze past someone, say: **con permiso** (excuse me).



A cartoon illustration of a man and a woman. The man, on the left, has brown hair, wears glasses, a yellow collared shirt, and a purple sweater. He is looking at the woman with a slight smile. The woman, on the right, has dark curly hair and is wearing a purple top. She is looking up at the man. A speech bubble from the man contains the text "Pardon me!". The background of the illustration is white with some light blue motion lines.

Pardon me!



Don't be intimidated by pronunciation. Try for your best accent and start speaking. You'll sound better each time.

**¿Habla español?**

*ah-blah eh-span-yohl*

**Solo un poco.**

*soh-loh oon poh-koh*



At first you might find yourself asking,  
**¿Habla inglés?** (Do you speak English?)



Do you speak  
Spanish?

Only a little.



**Did you know?** There are 21 Spanish-speaking countries,  
and more than 300 million people who speak Spanish!



¿Cómo se dice \_\_\_\_\_ en español?  
*koh-moh seh dee-seh* *ehn eh-spah-nyohl*



Just fill in the blank with the word you want to know and  
you'll be able to ask for any word you need.



How do you say \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish?



Don't be afraid to ask a lot of questions and then let the words fly! You'll learn much faster and have a lot more fun.



¿Cómo se deletrea?

*koh-moh seh deh-leh-treh-ah*



Ask them to spell it, **letra por letra** (letter by letter). For a quick review of the **Spanish Alphabet**, see **page 177**.

How do you spell it?



**Did you know?** Spanish, along with French, Italian and other Romance languages, all stem from vulgar (spoken) Latin.

## ¿Cuál es el número de teléfono?

*kwahl ehs ehl noo-meh-roh deh teh-leh-foh-noh*



If you're having a difficult  
time understanding a  
number, ask for it one  
number at a time –  
**número por número,  
por favor.**



What is the telephone number?



Make sure you include the **Numbers** (pages 185-90) in your words to learn this week. They're a must for survival.

**¡Repita por favor!**

*reh-pee-tah pohr fah-vohr*



You can also say, **más despacio** (more slowly), or, if you just didn't hear what was said, ask: **¿Cómo?** or **¿Qué?** (What?)

Repeat that please!



At first, Spanish may  
sound like the words all  
run together. Don't worry  
- you'll be running yours  
together in no time!

¿Entiende?

*ehn-tyehn-deh*

¡No entiendo!

*noh ehn-tyehn-doh*



If you understand the question being asked, but don't know the answer, just say: **¡No sé!** (I don't know.).



Do you understand?

I don't understand!






Be sure to master the greetings and survival phrases in the first two lessons before beginning the next.



# Lesson 3

## In this lesson you will learn...

- to ask where something or someone is located  **¿Dónde está...?**
- to talk about likes and dislikes (singular)  **Me gusta, ¿Le gusta?,  
No me gusta**
- about gender and the two singular articles for the word the  **masculine/feminine,  
el and la**

In Spanish, all nouns are classified by gender as either masculine or feminine. (See **page 183** for an explanation of **Gender**.) The article the for singular nouns is expressed as either *el* or *la* depending on the gender of the noun to which it refers.

### **Masculine Nouns**

*el* niño (the boy)

*el* libro (the book)

*el* hotel (the hotel)

*el* color (the color)

### **Feminine Nouns**

*la* niña (the girl)

*la* pluma (the pen)

*la* ciudad (the city)

*la* lección (the lesson)

Be sure to look over **page 183**  
before starting this lesson.

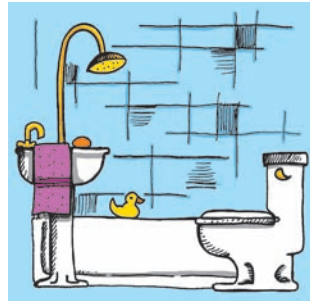
# ¿Dónde está...?

*dohn-deh eh-stah*



**el teléfono?**

*ehl teh-leh-foh-noh*



**el baño?**

*ehl bah-nyoh*

As a general rule, use **el** to express **the** for singular nouns ending with the letter **-o**

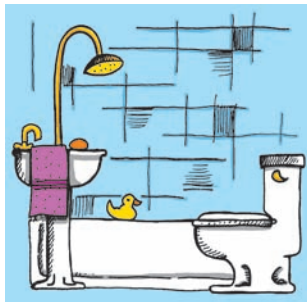




## Where is... ?



the telephone



the bathroom

Master a couple of Glossary pages with each lesson and by the end of this program, you'll be able to talk about almost anything.



# ¿Dónde está... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stah*



**la mesa**

*lah meh-sah*



**la silla**

*lah see-yah*

As a general rule, use **la** to express **the** for singular nouns ending in **-a**.



Where is... ?



the table



the chair

Practice the vocabulary words on **pages 211-12** by making signs and labeling all of the **Furniture** in your home.



# ¿Dónde está... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stah*



**el niño**

*ehl nee-nyoh*



**la niña**

*ehl nee-nyah*

Use **el** to express **the** for singular nouns referring to **males**  
and **la** for singular nouns referring to **females**.



Where is... ?



the boy



the girl

If you are referring to an older boy or girl say:  
*el muchacho* or *la muchacha*.



# ¿Dónde está... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stah*



**el señor Garcia**

*ehl seh-nyohr gahr-see-ah*



**la señora Garcia?**

*ehl seh-nyohr-rah gahr-see-ah*

The articles **el** and **la** accompany a title except when addressing the person directly. (**¡Buenos días señor Garcia!**)



Where is... ?



Mr. Garcia



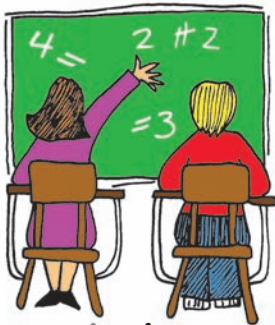
Mrs. Garcia

The Spanish word for **Miss** is **señorita**, and refers to an unmarried woman. There is no word for **Ms**, yet!



# ¿Dónde está... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stah*



**la clase**

*lah klah-seh*



**el restaurante**

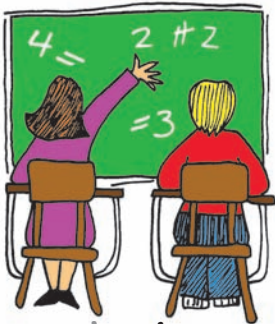
*ehl reh-stow-rah-n-teh*

It's best to learn the article (**el, la**) right along with the noun, especially for words not ending in **-o** or **-a**.





# Where is... ?



the class



the restaurant

You'll be surprised at how many Spanish words you already know or can easily recognize.



¿Le gusta... ?

*leh goo-stah*



**la música?**

*lah moo-see-kah*



**la fiesta?**

*lah fyeh-sta*

The accent mark over the **ú** in **música** means to say that part of the word is louder.



Do you like... ?



the music



the party

**Did you know?** The popular disco music of the 70s originated from the Latin rhythms of Cuba and the Caribbean.



# Me gusta...

*meh goo-stah*



**la sopa**  
*lah soh-pah*



**la ensalada**  
*lah ehn-sah-lah-dah*

Definite articles (**el, la**) are used even when referring to something in general: **Me gusta la sopa.** (I like soup.).



I like...



the soup



the salad

While eating, this sentence refers to the soup or salad being eaten. If said when not eating, it refers to soup or salad **in general**.



# ¿Le gusta... ?

*leh goo-stah*



**el libro?**

*ehl lee-broh*



**el museo?**

*ehl moo-seh-oh*

To ask **friend** if he or she likes something say: **¿Te gusta...?**  
You'll learn more about **le** and **te** when you get to Lesson 29.



Do you like... ?



the library



the museum

Use this lesson to tune your “ear” to **gender** by saying each word (with its article) over and over again.



# Me gusta...

*meh goo-stah*



**el parque**

*ehl pahr-keh*



**la playa**

*lah plah-yah*

The letter combination **qu** is always pronounced like the **k** in **kite**.





I like...



the park



the beach

Before you leave to the park or the beach, you may want to  
check out **The Weather** on **pages 193-94**



# No me gusta...

*noh meh goo-stah*



**el hotel**

*ehl oh-tehl*



**el café**

*ehl kah-feh*

Use the articles **el** and **la** even when referring to something in general: **No me gusta el café.** (I don't like coffee.)



I don't like...



the hotel






coffee

Make sure you're comfortable with vocabulary and grammatical principles presented in this lesson before moving on to the next.



# Lesson 4

## In this lesson you will learn...

- to ask where people and things are located       **¿Dónde están...?**
- to talk about likes and dislikes (plural)       **Me gustan,  
¿Le gustan?, etc...**
- to use the two plural articles for the word *the*       **los, las**

In Spanish, the article *the* for plural nouns can be expressed as either *los* or *las*. Use *los* to refer to *masculine* nouns and *las* to refer to *feminine* nouns. (See page 183.)

### Masculine Nouns

#### **Singular**

#### **Plural**

*el* niño

*los* niños

*el* libro

*los* libros

*el* hotel

*los* hoteles

*el* color

*los* colores

### Feminine Nouns

#### **Singular**

#### **Plural**

*la* niña

*las* niñas

*la* pluma

*las* plumas

*la* ciudad

*las* ciudades

*la* lección

*las* lecciones

**Note:** a noun is made plural by adding **-s** if it ends in a vowel, and **-es** if it ends in a consonant. (See above.)

# ¿Dónde están... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stahn*



**los niños**

*lohs nee-nyohs*



**las niñas**

*lahs nee-nyahs*

Use **el** or **la** for **singular** nouns only! For **plural** nouns, use **los** and **las** (**el** niño - **los** niños / **la** niña - **las** niñas).



# Where are... ?



the boys



the girls

If you are referring to older boys or girls say:  
**los muchachos** or **las muchachas.**



# ¿Dónde están... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stahn*



**los hombres**

*lohs ohm-brehs*



**las mujeres**

*lahs moo-heh-rehs*

Use **los** to express plural nouns referring to **males** and  
**las** for plural nouns referring to **females**.





# Where are... ?



the men



the women

To refer to **ladies** say: **las señoras** or **las damas**.  
To refer to **gentlemen** say: **los caballeros**.



# ¿Dónde están... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stahn*



**los boletos**

*lohs bo-leh-tohs*



**los regalos**

*lohs reh-gah-lohs*

Train you ear, and the articles become easy. Just remember  
**los (lohs)** goes with words ending with the sound **ohs**.



## Where are... ?



the tickets



the gifts

Another word for tickets is **las entradas**. If you are specifically referring to tickets for a train or an airplane say: **los billetes**.



# ¿Dónde están... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stahn*



**las revistas**

*lahs reh-vee-stahs*



**las tiendas**

*lahs tyehn-dohs*

Just listen to the rhyme and remember that **las** (**lahs**)  
goes with words ending with the sound **ahs**.



# Where are... ?



the magazines



the stores

Stop by one of **The Stores** on **pages 231-32** and pick up the **Everyday Necessities** you'll need on **pages 201-02.**



# ¿Dónde están... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stahn*



**los pasajeros**

*lohs pah-sah-heh-rohs*



**las maletas**

*lahs mah-leh-tahs*

Practice saying the words out loud and notice how the articles just sound right. (**L**ohs with **o**hs and **l**ahs with **a**hs.)



## Where are... ?



the passengers



the suitcases

Sometimes you just have to get away. Get ready for  
all your **Trips & Travel** with **pages 215-16.**



# ¿Dónde están... ?

*dohn-deh eh-stahn*



**las llaves**

*lahs yah-behs*



**los paquetes**

*lohs pah-keh-tehs*

Many nouns do not follow the guidelines for gender.  
It's best to learn the matching article (**el, la, los, las**)  
as you learn the noun.





Where are... ?



the keys



the packages

Want to send a little gift home? Well, first you  
need to locate your keys...then hurry to **The**  
**Post Office on pages 220-21.**



# ¿Le gustan... ?

*leh goo-stahn*



**las fresas**

*lahs freh-sahs*



**las galletas**

*lahs gah-yeh-tahs*

You must use a definite article (**el**, **la**, **los**, **las**) before the noun even when referring to something in general.



Do you like... ?



strawberries



cookies

Pick any of the **Fruit** you like on **pages 207-08**. But if you really want to splurge, head for the **Desserts** on **page 206**.



# ¿Me gustan... ?

*meh goo-stahn*



**las montañas**

*lahs mohn-tah-nyahs*



**los árboles**

*lahs ahr-boh-lehs*

To form the plural, add **-s** to nouns ending in a vowel  
and **-es** to nouns ending in a consonant.



I like...



the mountains



the trees

The concept of **masculine** and **feminine** is used for classification only and has no relation to an object's physical characteristics.



# ¿Le gustan... ?

*leh goo-stahn*



**las flores**

*lahs floh-rehs*



**las rosas**

*lahs roh-sahs*

**Remember:** You must use a definite article (**el, la, los, las**) before a noun even when referring to something in general.



Do you like... ?



flowers



roses

Build your vocabulary quickly by substituting words from the  
**Glossary** for the words you learned in this lesson!



# No me gustan...

*noh meh goo-stahn*



**los perros**

*lohs peh-rrohs*



**los gatos**

*lohs gah-tohs*

When referring to plural nouns, *¿Le gusta...?*  
changes to *¿Le gustan...?* and *¿Dónde está...?*  
changes to *¿Dónde están...?*





I don't like...



dogs






cats

**Remember:** Carry the book with you and study until you can express plurals with ease. Then move on to Lesson 5.



# Lesson 5

## In this lesson you will learn...

- to talk about things you **need, want, and have**  **Nesicito, Quiero, Tengo**
- to express the concept of ***a***  **un, una**
- to express the concept of ***some***  **unos, unas**

In Spanish, the indefinite articles ***un, una*** (a) and ***unos, unas*** (some) must agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they refer. Use ***un*** and ***unos*** to refer to masculine nouns and ***una*** and ***unas*** to refer to feminine nouns.

### **Masculine Nouns**

***un*** niño (*a boy*)

***unos*** niños (*some boys*)

***un*** libro (*a book*)

***unos*** libros (*some books*)

### **Feminine Nouns**

***una*** niña (*a girl*)

***unas*** niñas (*some girls*)

***una*** pluma (*a pen*)

***unas*** plumas (*some pens*)

For a review on determining the **Gender** of a noun,  
see **page 183**.

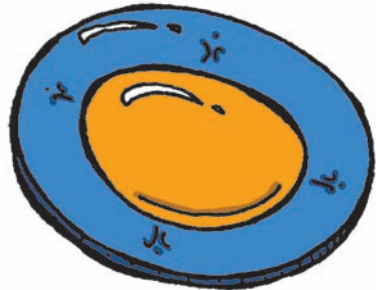
# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**un vaso**

*oon vah-soh*



**un plato**

*oon plah-toh*

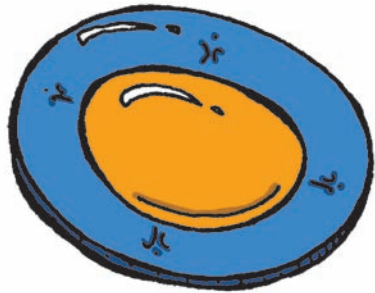
To express “a” for singular masculine nouns, say **un**. **Remember:** The letter **v** sounds like a cross between a **b** and a **v**.



I need...



a glass



a plate

Having guests for dinner? For additional items you might need to **Set The Table** see **pages 213-14.**



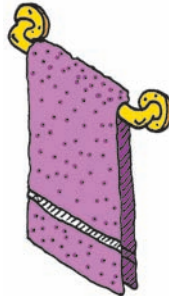
# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**una pluma**

*oo-nah ploo-mah*



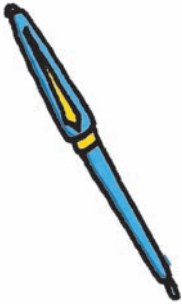
**una toalla**

*oo-nah twah-yah*

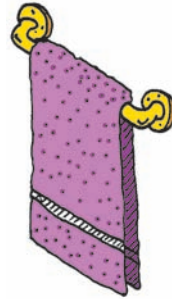
To express “a” for singular feminine nouns, say **una**.  
In Spanish the double letters **ll** sound like a **y**, as in **yet**.



I need...



a pen



a towel

Another word for a **pen** is **un bolígrafo**.



# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**unos zapatos**

*oo-nohs sah-pah-tohs*



**unas botas**

*oo-nahs boh-tahs*

The plural form of **un** is **unos** (some).  
The plural form of **una** is **unas** (some).





I need...



some shoes



some boots

Need some new socks? How about a new belt?  
Check out the **Clothing and Jewelry** on **pages 197-200.**



# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**un menú**

*oon meh-noo*



**un lápiz**

*oon lah-pees*

Learn the article with the noun, almost as if they were one word. This is especially important for nouns not ending in **-o** or **-a**.



I need...



a menu



a pencil

**Study Tip:** Writing these phrases over and over in Spanish will help cement them in you memory.



# Quiero...

*kveh-roh*



**una cerveza**

*oo-nah sehr-veh-sah*



**una bebida**

*oo-nah beh-bee-dah*

Use **Yo (I)** to clarify or to emphasize the subject of a sentence. **Yo quiero una cerveza. (I want a beer.)**



I want...



a beer



a drink

Okay! Time to take a short break. Order up a drink from the **Beverages** on **pages 204-05** and just relax!



# Quiero...

*kyeh-roh*



**un sandwich**

*oon san-weech*



**un helado**

*oon eh-lah-doh*

**Sandwich** is commonly understood in many countries. It may also be called **una torta** (Mexico) and **un bocadillo** (Spain).



I want



a sandwich



an ice cream

The pronunciation guides disappear after Lesson 15, so pay attention to how the Spanish letters are pronounced.



Quiero...

*kyeh-roh*



**unas manzanas**

*oo-nahs mahn-sah-nahs*



**unos plátanos**

*oo-nohs plah-tah-nohs*

The word for **banana** in Spain is **plátano**. In some countries, however, **plátano** is used to refer to a large cooking banana.





I want...



some apples



some bananas

Whether it's a pound or a handful, you can get exactly the  
**Portions & Measurements** you need with **page 230**.



Tengo...  
*tehn-goh*



**un hijo**  
*oon ee-hoh*



**una hija**  
*oo-nah ee-hah*

Watch your pronunciation! The letter **j** sounds like the **h** in **hat** and the letter **h** is silent.



I have...



a son



a daughter

Talking about family is a great icebreaker. See **pages 195-96** for a list of other **Family Members** you might want to brag about.



# Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**un problema**

*oon proh-bleh-mah*



**una pregunta**

*oo-nah preh-goona-tah*

**Problema** is an exception to the gender rules. Make sure you say, **el problema**, **un problema**, and **unos problemas**.



I have...



a problem



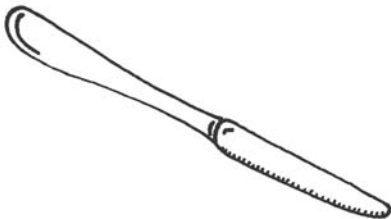
a question

Be patient! In Lesson 12 you'll learn  
how to ask all the questions you want.



# No tengo...

*noh tehn-goh*



**un cuchillo**

*oon koo-chee-yoh*



**una servilleta**

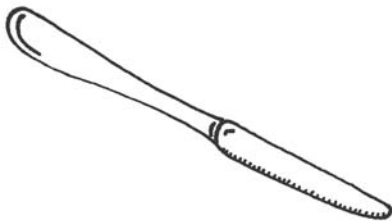
*oo-nah sehr-vee-yeh-tah*

Now try to combine concepts from one lesson with others.

Mastery Exercise: **No tengo las llaves.**



I don't have...



a knife





a napkin

Mastery Exercise: *I don't have the keys.* You'll find more chances to test your mastery in the pages ahead.



# Lesson 6

## In this lesson you will learn...

- to talk about what other people *have, want* and *need*  ¿Tiene?, ¿Quiere?, ¿Necesita?
- to indicate to whom something belongs: *my, your, his, her, their, its, Alicia's*, etc.  mi, mis, su, sus, “de” Alicia, etc.



In Spanish, the possessive adjectives ***mi, mis*** (*my*) and ***su, sus*** (*his, her, your, their, and its*) must agree in ***number*** with the noun to which they refer.

### Singular

***mi*** libro (*my* book)

***su*** libro (*your* book)

***su*** libro (*his* book)

***su*** libro (*her* book)

***su*** libro (*their* book)

### Plural

***mis*** libros (*my* books)

***sus*** libros (*your* books)

***sus*** libros (*his* books)

***sus*** libros (*her* books)

***sus*** libros (*their* books)

To express possession in Spanish, (*Maria's book*), the preposition ***de*** (*of*) is used in front of the noun and the word is reserved.

(*El libro de María – The book of Maria*)

# ¿Tiene... ?

*tyeh-neh*



**mi maleta**

*mee mah-leh-tah*



**mis boletos**

*mees boh-leh-tohs*

The word **my** can be expressed a **mi** or **mis**. Use **mi** with singular nouns and **mis** with plural nouns.



Do you have... ?



my suitcase



my tickets

If you've been mastering previous lessons,  
**suitcase** and **tickets** should already be a part of  
your Spanish vocabulary.



# ¿Tiene... ?

*tyeh-neh*



**su billetera**

*soo bee-yah-teh-rah*



**sus llaves**

*soos yah-vehs*

The word **your** can be expressed as **su** or **sus**. Use **su** with singular nouns and **sus** with plural nouns.



Do you have... ?



your wallet



your keys

Words for the **Everyday Necessities** are a must for your new vocabulary. Learn them with **pages 201-02.**



# ¿Tiene... ?

*tyeh-neh*



**su cámara**

*soo kah-mah-rah*



**sus fotos**

*soos foh-tohs*

The words **su** and **sus** can also be used to express **her**.  
(**her** shoes - **su** zapato / **her** shoes - **sus** zapatos)



Do you have... ?



his camera



his photos

Don't forget to use the Audio CD to  
help master each lesson.



# ¿Tiene... ?

*tyeh-neh*



**su dinero**

*soo dee-neh-roh*



**sus paquetes**

*soos pah-keh-tehs*

Just think of **su** and **sus** as the multi-purpose words of Spanish. They can be used to express **his, her, your, their** and **its**.





Do you have... ?



their money



their packages

Carry the book with you and try to use the words  
during the day. You'll learn twice as fast!



# ¿Necesita...?

*neh-seh-see-tah*



**su medicina**

*soo meh-dee-see-nah*



**sus pastillas**

*soos pah-stee-yahs*

Mastery Exercise: ¿Dónde está mi medicina?



Do you need... ?



your medicine



your pills

Mastery Exercise: *Where is my medicine?*



# ¿Necesita...?

*neh-seh-see-tah*



**mi sombrero**

*mee sohm-breh-roh*



**mis anteojos de sol**

*mees ahn-teh-oh-hohs deh sohl*

If you just want to say my glasses, say: **mis anteojos**.  
Another common way of saying glasses is **los lentes**.



Do you need... ?



my hat



my sunglasses

Be aware! Different Spanish-speaking countries or regions  
have variations in vocabulary and pronunciation.



# ¿Necesita... ?

*neh-seh-see-tah*



**su dirección**

*soo dee-rehk-syohn*



**su número de teléfono**

It can usually be determined by the context of the conversation whether **su** is being used to mean **his, her, your, their, or its.**



Do you need... ?



his address



their phone number

Wondering how to say, **our** telephone number or **our** address? You'll learn how to express **our** in Lesson 7.



# ¿Quiere... ?

*kyeh-reh*



**su suéter**

*soo sweh-tehr*



**sus guantes**

*soos gwahn-tehs*

To be more specific, use **de** (of) with **él** (he) or **ella** (she). **el suéter de él** (his sweater) – **los guantes de ella** (her gloves)





Do you want... ?



his sweater

*soo sweh-tehr*



her gloves

*soos gwahn-tehs*

What **talla** (size) is your sweater?  
**Chico, mediano, grande or extra?**



# ¿Quiere... ?

*kych-reh*



**su comida**

*soo koh-mee-dah*



**su mesa**

*soo meh-sah*

For clarity, use **de** (of) with **usted** (you) or **ellos/ellas** (they).  
**la comida de usted** (your food) – **la mesa de ellos** (their table)



Do you want... ?



your food



their table

Tell the waiter *exactly* how you like your food cooked with  
**Food Preparation and Flavors** on **page 210.**



# ¿Quiere... ?

*kveh-reh*



**la chaqueta  
de Alicia**

*lah chah-keh-tah de ah-lee-see-ah*

If something belongs to someone else, use **de** (of) followed by the name of the person to whom it belongs.



Do you want... ?



Alicia's  
jacket

In English, we use **-s** to show possession (Alicia's jacket).  
In Spanish, there are no apostrophes.



# Lesson 7

## In this lesson you will learn...

- to express the concept of *our*
  - 👉 **nuestro, nuestros**  
**nuestra, nuestras**
- to use words of description like *big, small, black, white, clean, dirty*, etc.
  - 👉 **grande, grandes,**  
**pequeño(s),**  
**pequeña(s), negro(s),**  
**negra(s), blanco(s),**  
**blanca(s), etc.**

In Spanish, the possessive adjective **our** changes to agree with the noun it modifies in both **number** and **gender**.

**Masculine**

*nuestro niño (our boy)*  
*nuestros niños (our boys)*

**Feminine**

*nuestra niña (our girl)*  
*nuestras niñas (our girls)*

Most descriptive adjectives **ending** with the letter **–o** or **–a** change their ending to agree in both **number** and **gender**.

**Masculine**

*el libro negro (black book)*  
*los libros negros (black books)*

**Feminine**

*la pluma negra (black pen)*  
*las plumas negras (black pens)*

Most Adjectives not **ending** with the letter **–o** or **–a** change to agree only in **number**.

**Singular**

*la casa grande (big house)*

**Plural**

*las casas grandes (big houses)*

Adjectives of **quantity** or **number precede** the nouns they describe.

Adjectives of **quality** generally **follow** the nouns they describe.

# ¿Necesita...?

*neh-seh-see-tah*



**nuestro carro**

*nweh-stroh kah-rroh*



**nuestros pasaportes**

*nweh-strohs pah-sah-pohr-tehs*

Use **nuestro** to refer to masculine singular nouns and  
**nuestros** to refer to masculine plural nouns.





Do you need... ?



our car



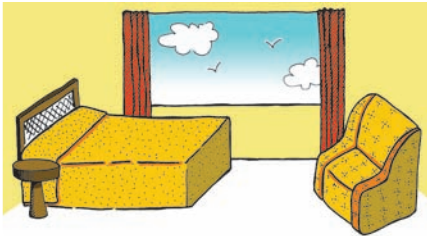
our passports

See the back of the Lesson 7 introduction for a brief summary of how to use the possessive adjective **our** and descriptive adjectives.



# ¿Tiene... ?

*tyeh-neh*



**nuestra habitación?**

*nweh-strah ah-bee-tah-syohn*



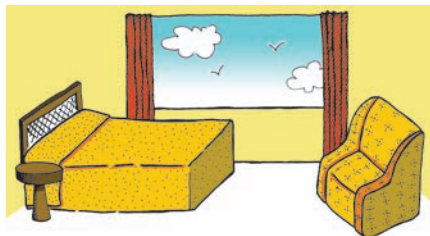
**nuestras reservaciones?**

*nweh-strahs reh-sehr-bah-syoh-nehs*

Use **nuestra** to refer to feminine singular nouns  
and **nuestras** to refer to feminine plural nouns.



Do you have... ?



our room



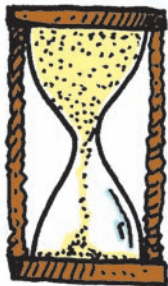
our reservations

Most English words ending in **-tion** become Spanish words simply by changing **-tion** to **-ción**. Don't forget the accent!



# Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**mucho tiempo**

*moo-choh tyehm-poh*



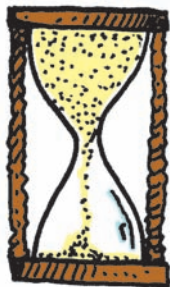
**muchos amigos**

*moo-chohs ah-mee-gohs*

Most descriptive adjectives change to match the  
**number** of the nouns they describe.



I have...



a lot of time



a lot of friends

*In Spanish-speaking countries, it is usually acceptable to arrive at social events well after the appointed time.*



# ¿Quiere... ?

*kych-reh*



**otro helado**

*oh-troh eh-lah-doh*



**outra bebida**

*oh-troh beh-bee-dah*

Descriptive adjectives ending with the letter **-o** or **-a**  
change to match both the **number** and the **gender** of  
the noun they describe.



Do you want... ?



another ice cream



another drink

Learn the **Words to Describe** on pages 224-29, and you'll be able to describe just about anything or anyone.



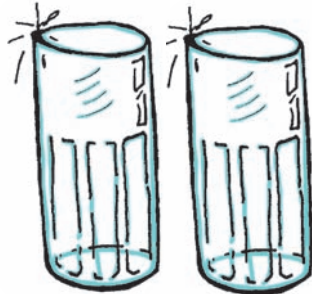
# Quiero...

*kyeh-roh*



**una cerveza grande**

*oo-nah sehr-veh-sah grahn-deh*



**dos vasos grandes**

*dohs vah-sohs grahn-deh*

Adjectives of **quantity**, ie. **dos**, usually **precede** the noun.  
Adjectives of **quality**, ie. **grande**, usually **follow** the noun.

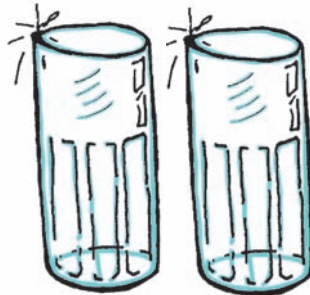




I want...



a large beer



two large glasses

As you and your **amigo** clink glasses, say: ¡Salud!



# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**un mapa diferente**

*oon mah-pah dee-feh-rehn-teh*



**tres boletos diferentes**

*trehs boh-leh-tohs dee-feh-rehn-tehs*

Most descriptive adjectives ending in **-e** change only  
to match the **number** of the noun they describe.



I need...



a different map



three different tickets

Many English words ending in **-ent** or **-ant** become Spanish words simply by adding an **-e** at the end: **-ente**, **-ante**.



# Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**pelo negro**  
*peh-loh neh-groh*



**pantalones negros**  
*pahn-tah-loh-nehs neh-grohs*

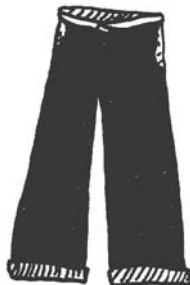
Colors are adjectives too, and must agree in number and gender with the nouns they describe.



I have...



black hair



black pants

But what if you have brown hair and green pants?  
You'll need to know all of the **Colors** on **page 203**.



# Me gusta...

*meh-goo-stah*



**su blusa blanca**

*soo bloo-seh blahn-kah*



**su vestido blanco**

*soo veh-stee-doh blahn-koh*

**Remember:** The gender of an item has nothing to do with its physical characteristics. **Vestido** is masculine. (It's **el vestido**.)



I like...



your white blouse



your white dress

**Learning Tip:** You can't learn to speak Spanish without speaking it! Be sure to practice saying the words out loud.



# ¿Necesita...?

*neh-seh-see-tah*



**un plato limpio**

*oon plah-toh leem-pyoh*



**una toalla limpia**

*oo-nah twah-yah leem-pyah*

Don't forget! Descriptive adjectives agree in number and gender. **Necesito unas toallas limpias.**  
(I need some clean towels.)





Do you need... ?



a clean plate



a clean towel

If a fork is **un tenedor** and a spoon is **una cuchara**,  
how would you ask for a clean fork or a clean spoon?



# Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**una maleta pequeña**

*oo-nah mah-leh-tah peh-keh-nyah*



**un paquete pequeño**

*oon pah-keh-teh peh-keh-nyoh*

**Mastery Exercise: Tengo dos perros pequeños.**  
Remember! The **ñ** sounds like the **ny** in **canyon**.



I have...



a small suitcase



a small package


Mastery Exercise: *I have two small dogs.*




# Lesson 8

## In this lesson you will learn...

- continue to practice expressing the concepts *to have, to want, and to need*

 Tengo, ¿Tiene?,  
Quiero, ¿Quiere?,  
Necesito, ¿Necesita?

- Learn to connect ideas using the words *and, or, but, with, without, of, in, to, and for*

 y, o, pero, con, sin,  
de, en, a, por, para

## Mastery Exercises

After you have mastered this lesson, take some time to review the previous seven lessons. Once you feel comfortable with the vocabulary and grammatical concepts covered in each of the eight lessons, it's time to begin using the Mastery Exercises.

The Mastery Exercises are designed to reinforce what you already know by mixing and matching different language concepts from all eight lessons. Use it to practice and test yourself until you feel confident with all the concepts presented in this first week of Spanish.

# Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**una esposa**  
*oo-nah ehs-poh-sah*

**y**  
*ee*



**dos hijos**  
*dohs ee-hohs*

The masculine form **hijos** is used when referring to a mixed group of children. If the children are all girls, use **hijas**.



I have...



a wife

and



two children

In the Hispanic culture, the family unit usually extends to include godparents, in-laws, and even close friends.



# ¿Quiere... ?

*kyeh-reh*



**la sopa**

*lah soh-pah*

**O**

*oh*



**la ensalada**

*lah ehn-sah-lah-dah*

In Spanish, words of two or more syllables have only one phonetic stress. Be sure to say that part of the word louder!





Do you want... ?



soup

or



salad

Hungry for something different?  
Check out the **Main Dishes** on **page 209**.



Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**una raqueta**

*oo-nah rah-keh-tah*

**pero**

*peh-roh*

No tengo...

*no tehn-goh*



**una pelota**

*oo-nah peh-loh-tah*

Watch out! **Perro** (with **rr**) means dog,



I have...



a racket

I don't have...



a ball

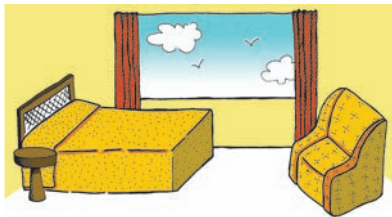
but

With **Sports and Equipment**, pages 222-23, you can talk about your favorite sport and get all the right equipment.



# ¿Tiene... ?

*tyeh-neh*



**una habitación**

*oo-nah ah-bee-tah-syohn*

**CON**

*kohn*



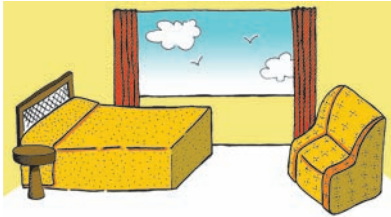
**una vista**

*oo-nah vee-stah*

**Con** connects with **mi**, **ti** and **si** to form **conmigo** (with me), **contigo** (with you – familiar) and **consigo** (with you, him, her, them).



Do you have... ?



**a room**

**with**



**a view**

*Learn each part of the example separately. You will soon discover one language concept can be substituted for another.*



# Quiero...

*kveh-roh*



**una margarita**

*oo-nah mahr-gah-ree-tah*

**sin**

*seen*



**sal**

*sahl*

**Remember:** the opposite of **sin** is **con** (with).  
**Quiero una margarita con sal.** (I want a margarita with salt.)



I want...



a margarita

without



salt

**Margarita** is not only the name of a popular drink, it can also mean the name Margaret, or the flower daisy.



# ¿Necesita...?

*neh-seh-see-tah*



**un vaso**

*oon vah-soh*

**de**  
*deh*



**agua**

*ah-gwah*

Mastery Exercise: **¿Necesita otro vaso de agua?**





Do you need... ?



a glass

of



water

Mastery Exercise: *Do you need another glass of water?*



# Tengo...

*tehn-goh*



**una mapa**

*oo-nah mah-pah*

**en**

*ehn*



**mi mochila**

*mee moh-chee-lah*

The Spanish word **en** can also mean **at**, **on**, or **upon**.



I have...



a map

in



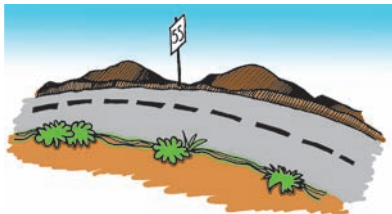
my backpack

Pack your backpack and your map and explore the things you'll find **In the Country** on **page 217**.



# ¿Dónde está... ?

*dohn-deh ehs-tah*



**el camino**

*ehl kah-mee-noh*

**a**  
ah



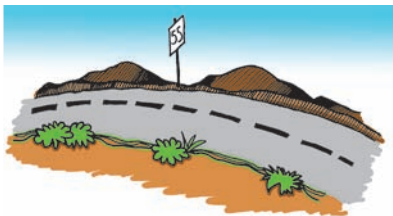
**la playa**

*lah plah-yah*

When **a** (to) is used before the article **el** (the), they form the contraction **al** (to the) as in “**al** hotel” (to the hotel).



# Where is... ?



the road

to



the beach

If you plan on travelling in a Spanish-speaking country, you'll need to know the **Travel & Road Signs** on **pages 218-219..**



# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**una mesa**

*oo-nah meh-sah*

**para**  
*pah-rah*



**tres personas**

*trehs pehr-soh-nahs*

Use **para** to express, “for a person.” For help with using **para** correctly, see **page 236**.



I need...



a table

for



three people

Once you feel comfortable Lessons 1-8 , test your mastery of all the concepts with the Mastery Exercises on the CD.



# Necesito...

*neh-seh-see-toh*



**el carro**

*ehl kah-rroh*

**por**

*pohr*



**tres días**

*trehs dee-ahs*

Use **por** to express, "for a time period."  
For help with using **por** correctly, see **page 235**.





I need...



the car

for



three days

Make sure you know the **Days of the Week** (page 191) before moving on to the next Lesson in the Second Week of Spanish!



# Spanish Alphabet

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

## Punctuation & Stress

- ▶ In every Spanish word of more than one syllable, one is always stressed more than the others.
- ▶ In the infinitive, a verb is stressed on the **last syllable**.  
*trabajar* (trah-bah-hahr)    *cantar* (kahn-tahr)
- ▶ In the **present tense** or when used as a **noun**, stress is placed on the **next to last syllable**.  
*yo trabajo* (yoh trah-bah-hoh) (I work.)  
*el trabajo* (ehl trah-bah-hoh) (the work)
- ▶ If a word ends in a **vowel** or the **consonants -s or -n**, stress is placed on the **next to last syllable**.  
*el sombrero* (ehl sohm-breh-roh)  
*las manos* (lahs mah-nohs)
- ▶ Direct and indirect question words such as *¿cómo?*, *¿cuál?*, *¿qué?*, *¿dónde?*, *¿cuánto?* and others require a written accent.

## Punctuation & Stress

- Words not following normal stress rules will always have an accent mark indicating which syllable to stress.

*café* (kah-feh)    *avión* (ah-vyohn)    *música* (moo-see-kah)

- An accent mark is used to distinguish between two words which are spelled the same but have different meanings.

<b>él</b> (he, him)	<b>el</b> (the)	<b>más</b> (more)	<b>mas</b> (but)
<b>tú</b> (you)	<b>tu</b> (your)	<b>dé</b> (give)	<b>de</b> (of, from)
<b>mí</b> (me)	<b>mi</b> (my)	<b>sí</b> (yes)	<b>si</b> (if)

- Spanish has an inverted question mark (¿) at the beginning of a question and an inverted exclamation point (¡) at the beginning of an exclamation.
- Other rules on accents, stress and syllabification are explained as they occur in each lesson.

## Gender

In Spanish, all nouns are classified as being **masculine** or **feminine**. Use the following guidelines to determine gender:

- ▶ Most nouns ending in **-o**, **-ma** or the consonants **l**, **n**, **r**, **s**, and **all nouns** referring to males are masculine
- ▶ Most nouns ending in **-a**, **-d**, **-z**, **-ión**, **-dad**, **-tad**, **-tud**-, **ie**, **-umbre**, and **all nouns** referring to females are feminine.
- ▶ Some nouns keep the same form for both masculine and feminine: *el/la dentista*, *el/ la estudiante*, *el/la joven*, etc.
- ▶ Some nouns are exceptions and must be memorized.  
Masculine nouns ending in **-a**: *el mapa*, *el problema*, *el clima*, *el drama*, *el sofá*, *el día*, etc.  
Feminine nouns ending in **-o**: *la mano*, *la foto*, *la moto*, etc.



## Plural

Use the following guidelines for making nouns plural:

- ▶ If the noun ends in a vowel, add an -s:  
*el libro → los libros*
- ▶ If the noun ends in a consonant, add -es:  
*el hotel → los hoteles*
- ▶ If a noun ends in an -s, the noun stays the same but the article changes to its plural form:  
*el martes → los martes*
- ▶ If the noun ends in a -z, the -z changes to a -c and -es is added:  
*el lápiz → los lápices*

## Numbers 0 - 9

0	cero	<i>seh-roh</i>
1	uno	<i>oo-noh</i>
2	dos	<i>dohs</i>
3	tres	<i>trehs</i>
4	cuatro	<i>kwah-troh</i>
5	cinco	<i>seen-koh</i>
6	seis	<i>says</i>
7	siete	<i>syeh-teh</i>
8	ocho	<i>oh-choh</i>
9	nueve	<i>nweh-veh</i>

*Uno* is used only when counting. Before a masculine noun, it becomes **un** and before a feminine noun, it becomes **una**.

## Numbers 10 - 19

10	diez	<i>dyehs</i>
11	once	<i>ohn-seh</i>
12	doce	<i>doh-seh</i>
13	trece	<i>treh-seh</i>
14	catorce	<i>kah-tohr-seh</i>
15	quince	<i>keen-seh</i>
16	dieciséis	<i>dyehs-ee-says</i>
17	diecisiete	<i>dyehs-ee-syeh-teh</i>
18	dieciocho	<i>dyehs-ee-oh-choh</i>
19	diecinueve	<i>dyehs-ee-nweh-veh</i>

Numbers 16 to 29 are usually written as one word: ***diecisiete***.  
In some countries, they are written as three words: ***diez y siete***.

## Numbers 20 - 99

20	veinte	<i>vehn-teh</i>
21	veintiuno	<i>vehn-tee-oo-noh</i>
30	treinta	<i>trehn-tah</i>
40	cuarenta	<i>kwah-rehn-tah</i>
50	cincuenta	<i>seen-kwehn-tah</i>
60	sesenta	<i>seh-sehn-tah</i>
70	setenta	<i>seh-tehn-tah</i>
80	ochenta	<i>oh-chen-tah</i>
90	noventa	<i>noh-vehn-tah</i>
99	noventa y nueve	<i>noh-vehn-tah ee nweh-veh</i>

To count from 21-99, say the number and add the conjunction *y* (*and*). Example: *treinta y seis* (36).

## Numbers 100 - 1,000,000

100	cien	<i>syehn</i>
101	ciento uno*	<i>syehn-toh oo-noh</i>
200	doscientos**	<i>dohs syehn--tohs</i>
500	quinientos	<i>kee-nyehn-tohs</i>
700	setecientos	<i>seh-teh-syehn-tohs</i>
900	novcientos	<i>noh-veh-syehn-tohs</i>
1000	mil	<i>meel</i>
100,000	cien mil	<i>syehn meel</i>
1,000,000	un millón	<i>oon mee-yohn</i>

\* *Ciento* (100) is used only in compound numbers like *ciento uno*, *ciento dos* (101-102), etc.

\*\* Numbers between 200 and 999 agree in gender with the nouns they describe: *doscientas personas* (200 people).

## Ordinal Numbers

Spanish has ten ordinal numbers. After ten, cardinal numbers are used. They agree in number and gender with the noun.

first	<b>primero</b>	<i>pree-meh-roh</i>
second	<b>segundo</b>	<i>seh-goön-doh</i>
third	<b>tercero</b>	<i>tehr-seh-roh</i>
fourth	<b>cuarto</b>	<i>kwahr-toh</i>
fifth	<b>quinto</b>	<i>keen-toh</i>
sixth	<b>sexto</b>	<i>sehks-toh</i>
seventh	<b>séptimo</b>	<i>seh-p-tee-moh</i>
eighth	<b>octavo</b>	<i>ohk-tah-voh</i>
ninth	<b>noveno</b>	<i>noh-veh-noh</i>
tenth	<b>décimo</b>	<i>deh-see-moh</i>

## Ordinal Numbers

Masculine ordinal numbers end in **-o** and describe **el** words:  
*el cuarto piso* (the fourth floor).

**Exception:** When you use **primero** or **tercero** before a **masculine singular word**, the final **-o** is dropped.

*el primer día* (the first day)   *el tercer piso* (the third floor)

Feminine ordinal numbers end in **-a** and describe **la** words:  
*la segunda puerta* (the second door)

The ordinal number **primero** (first) is always used to describe the first day of the month, year, etc.

*el primero de enero* (the first of January)

*el primer día del año* (the first day of the year)

## 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.

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

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

## Weather

### ¿Qué tiempo hace? (What's the weather like?)

Weather is generally expressed using the present tense forms of *hacer* (*hace*), *estar* (*está*), and *haber* (*hay*). You can also use the progressive tense (Lesson 20) to discuss an existing condition.

It's sunny.

It's cold.

It's hot.

It's cool.

The weather's nice.

The weather's bad.

**Hace sol.**

**Hace frío.**

**Hace calor.**

**Hace fresco.**

**Hace buen tiempo.**

**Hace mal tiempo.**

*Hace* (*hacer*) is not used when discussing **rain** or **snow**.

Use *está* (*estar*) and the progressive form of the verb.

*Está lloviendo.* (It's raining.) *Está nevando.* (It's snowing.)

## Weather

**How is the climate?**

It's clear.

It's cloudy.

It's overcast.

It's raining.

It's snowing.

There is snow.

There is rain.

There are clouds.

There is a lot of wind.

There are showers.

There is a rainbow.

**¿Cómo es el clima?**

**Está despejado.**

**Está nublado.**

**Está cubierto.**

**Está lloviendo.**

**Está nevando.**

**Hay nieve.**

**Hay lluvia.**

**Hay nubes.**

**Hay mucho viento.**

**Hay lloviznas.**

**Hay un arco iris.**

## 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

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

## Clothing

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

## Clothing

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

## Clothing

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



## Jewelry

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

## Everyday Necessities

backpack	<b>la mochila</b>	<i>lah moh-<b>chee</b>-lah</i>
batteries	<b>las pilas</b>	<i>lahs <b>pee</b>-lahs</i>
book	<b>el libro</b>	<i>ehl <b>lee</b>-broh</i>
briefcase	<b>la cartera</b>	<i>lah kahr-<b>teh</b>-rah</i>
change	<b>el cambio</b>	<i>ehl <b>kahm</b>-byoh</i>
credit card	<b>la tarjeta de crédito</b>	<i>lah tahr-<b>heh</b>-tah deh <b>kreh</b>-dee-toh</i>
film	<b>los rollos de foto</b>	<i>lohs <b>roh</b>-yohs deh <b>foh</b>-toh</i>
glasses	<b>los anteojos</b>	<i>lohs ahn-teh-<b>oh</b>-hohs</i>
keys	<b>las llaves</b>	<i>lahs <b>yah</b>-vehs</i>
map	<b>el mapa</b>	<i>ehl <b>mah</b>-pah</i>
magazine	<b>la revista</b>	<i>lah ree-<b>vee</b>-stah</i>

## Everyday Necessities

money	el dinero	<i>ehl dee-<b>neh</b>-roh</i>
newspaper	el periódico	<i>ehl peh-ree-<b>oh</b>-dee-koh</i>
passport	el pasaporte	<i>ehl pah-sah-<b>pohr</b>-teh</i>
pen	la pluma	<i>lah <b>ploo</b>-mah</i>
pencil	el lápiz	<i>ehl <b>lah</b>-pees</i>
purse	la bolsa	<i>lah <b>bohl</b>-sah</i>
sunglasses	los antejos de sol	<i>lohs ahn-teh-<b>oh</b>-hohs deh sohl</i>
tickets	los boletos	<i>lohs boh-<b>leh</b>-tohs</i>
umbrella	el paraguas	<i>ehl pah-<b>rah</b>-gwahs</i>
wallet	la billetera	<i>lah bee-yeh-<b>teh</b>-rah</i>
watch	el reloj	<i>ehl reh-<b>loh</b></i>
stamp	el sello	<i>ehl <b>seh</b>-yoh</i>

## Colors

Colors	Los colores	<i>lohs koh-loh-rehs</i>
black	negro	<i>neh-groh</i>
blue	azul	<i>ah-sool</i>
brown	café/pardo	<i>kah-feh (pahr-doh)</i>
gray	gris	<i>grees</i>
green	verde	<i>vehr-deh</i>
orange	anaranjado	<i>ah-nah-rah-nah-doh</i>
purple	morado	<i>moh-rah-doh</i>
pink	rosado	<i>roh-sah-doh</i>
red	rojo	<i>roh-hoh</i>
white	blanco	<i>blahn-koh</i>
yellow	amarillo	<i>ah-mah-ree-yoh</i>

## Beverages

I'm thirsty.	Tengo sed.	<i>tehn-goh sehd</i>
drinks	las bebidas	<i>lahs beh-bee-dahs</i>
to take a drink	tomar	<i>toh-mahr</i>
to drink	beber	<i>beh-behr</i>
beer	la cerveza	<i>lah sehr-veh-sah</i>
coffee	el café	<i>ehl kah-feh</i>
decaffeinated	descafeinado	<i>dehs-kah-fey-nah-doh</i>
diet	dietética	<i>dee-eh-teh-tee-kah</i>
hot chocolate	el chocolate	<i>ehl choh-koh-lah-teh</i>
juice	el jugo	<i>ehl hoo-goh</i>
lemonade	la limonada	<i>lah lee-moh-nah-dah</i>
milk	la leche	<i>lah leh-cheh</i>

## Beverages

punch	el ponche	<i>ehl pohn-cheh</i>
shake	el batido	<i>ehl bah-tee-doh</i>
soft drink	el refresco	<i>ehl reh-freh-s-koh</i>
straw	el popote	<i>ehl poh-poh-teh</i>
tea (iced)	el té (helado)	<i>ehl teh (eh-lah-doh)</i>
water	el agua	<i>ehl ah-gwah</i>
wine	el vino	<i>ehl vee-noh</i>
with...	con...	<i>kohn</i>
without...	sin...	<i>seen</i>
cream	la crema	<i>lah kreh-mah</i>
ice	el hielo	<i>ehl yeh-loh</i>
sugar	el azúcar	<i>ehl ah-soo-kahr</i>

## Desserts

Desserts	Los postres	<i>lohs <b>poh</b>-strehs</i>
cake	la torta	<i>lah <b>tohr</b>-tah</i>
cake (small)	el pastelito	<i>ehl pah-steh-<b>lee</b>-toh</i>
candy	el dulce	<i>ehl <b>dool</b>-seh</i>
cookie	la galleta	<i>lah gah-<b>yeh</b>-tah</i>
custard	el flan	<i>el flahn</i>
gelatin	la gelatina	<i>la heh-lah-<b>tee</b>-nah</i>
ice cream	el helado	<i>ehl eh-<b>lah</b>-doh</i>
pie	el pastel	<i>ehl pah-<b>stehl</b></i>
pudding	el pudín	<i>ehl poo-<b>deen</b></i>
sherbert	el sorbete	<i>ehl sohr-<b>beh</b>-teh</i>
sweet rolls	los pasteles	<i>lohs pah-<b>stehl</b>-ehs</i>

## Fruits

Fruits	Las frutas	<i>lahs froo-tahs</i>
apple	la manzana	<i>lah mahn-sah-nah</i>
apricot	el albaricoque	<i>ehl ahl-bah-ree-koh-keh</i>
banana	la banana	<i>lah bah-nah-nah</i>
cantaloupe	el melón	<i>ehl meh-lohn</i>
coconut	el coco	<i>ehl koh-koh</i>
blueberry	el mirtillo	<i>ehl meer-tee-yoh</i>
cherry	la cereza	<i>lah seh-reh-sah</i>
date	el dátíl	<i>ehl dah-teel</i>
fig	el higo	<i>ehl ee-goh</i>
grape	la uva	<i>lah oo-vah</i>
grapefruit	la toronja	<i>lah toh-rohn-hah</i>



## Fruits

lemon	el limón	<i>ehl lee-mohn</i>
mango	el mango	<i>ehl mahn-goh</i>
orange	la naranja	<i>lah nah-rah-n-hah</i>
peach	el melocotón	<i>ehl meh-loh-koh-tohn</i>
pear	la pera	<i>lah peh-rah</i>
pineapple	la piña	<i>lah pee-nyah</i>
plum	la ciruela	<i>lah seer-oo-eh-lah</i>
raisin	la pasa	<i>lah pah-sah</i>
strawberry	la fresa	<i>lah freh-sah</i>
watermelon	la sandía	<i>lah sahn-dee-ah</i>

A **plátano** (*plah-tah-noh*) is a cooking banana. It is usually fried or baked and flavored with sugar and cinnamon.

## Main Dishes

I'm hungry.	<b>Tengo hambre.</b>	<i>tehn-goh ahm-breh</i>
chicken	<b>el pollo</b>	<i>ehl poh-yoh</i>
fried chicken	<b>el pollo frito</b>	<i>ehl poh-yoh free-toh</i>
pork chop	<b>una chuleta</b>	<i>oo-nah choo-leh-tah</i>
hamburger	<b>una hamburguesa</b>	<i>oo-nah ahm-boor-geh-sah</i>
hot dog	<b>un perro caliente</b>	<i>oon peh-rroh kah-lyehn-teh</i>
pasta	<b>la pasta</b>	<i>lah pah-stah</i>
rice	<b>el arroz</b>	<i>ehl ah-rrohs</i>
with chicken	<b>con pollo</b>	<i>kohn poh-yoh</i>
roast beef	<b>el rosbif</b>	<i>ehl rohs-beef</i>
spaghetti	<b>el espageti</b>	<i>ehl ehs-pah-geh-tee</i>
steak	<b>el bistec</b>	<i>ehl bees-tehk</i>

## Food Preparation & Flavors

Flavor	<b>El sabor</b>	Cooked	<b>Cocido</b>
bitter	<b>amargo</b>	baked	<b>al horno</b>
delicious	<b>delicioso</b>	burned	<b>quemado</b>
dry	<b>seco</b>	cold	<b>frío</b>
fresh	<b>fresco</b>	fried	<b>frito</b>
ripe	<b>maduro</b>	grilled	<b>asado</b>
rotten	<b>podrido</b>	mashed	<b>puré</b>
sour	<b>agrio</b>	raw	<b>crudo</b>
salty	<b>salado</b>	roasted	<b>asado</b>
spicy	<b>picante</b>	scrambled	<b>revueltos</b>
sweet	<b>dulce</b>	tough	<b>duro</b>

## Furniture

The furniture	Los muebles	<i>lohs mweh-blehs</i>
armchair	el sillón	<i>ehl see-yohn</i>
bed	la cama	<i>lah kah-mah</i>
bookcase	la biblioteca	<i>lah bee-blee-oh-teh-kah</i>
carpet	la alfombra	<i>lah ahl-fohm-brah</i>
chair	la silla	<i>lah see-yah</i>
chest (drawers)	la cómoda	<i>lah koh-moh-dah</i>
clock	el reloj	<i>ehl reh-loh</i>
curtains	las cortinas	<i>lahs kohr-tee-nahs</i>
draperies	las colgaduras	<i>lahs kohl-gah-doo-rahs</i>
desk	el escritorio	<i>ehl ehs-kree-toh-ree-oh</i>
dresser	el tocador	<i>ehl toh-kah-dohr</i>

## Furniture

lamp	la lámpara	lah <b>lahm</b> -pah-rah
lampshade	la pantalla	lah <b>pahn</b> -tah-yah
mirror	el espejo	ehl <b>ehs</b> -peh-hoh
plants	las plantas	lahs <b>plahn</b> -tahs
painting	la pintura	lah <b>peen-too</b> -rah
picture	el cuadro	ehl <b>kwah</b> -droh
rug	la alfombra	lah ahl- <b>fohm</b> -brah
sofa	el sofá	ehl soh- <b>fah</b>
stereo	el estéreo	ehl ehs- <b>teh</b> -reh-oh
table	la mesa	lah <b>meh</b> -sah
television	el televisor	ehl teh-leh-vee- <b>sohr</b>

## Set The Table

bowl	el plato hondo	<i>ehl plah-toh ohn-doh</i>
candles	las candelas	<i>lahs kahn-deh-lahs</i>
carafe	la garrafa	<i>lah gah-rrah-fah</i>
china	la loza	<i>lah loh-sah</i>
creamers	la cremera	<i>lah kreh-meh-rah</i>
cup	la taza	<i>lah tah-sah</i>
flowers	las flores	<i>lahs floh-rehs</i>
fork	el tenedor	<i>ehl teh-neh-dohr</i>
guests	los invitados	<i>lohs een-vee-tah-dohs</i>
glass	el vaso	<i>ehl vah-soh</i>
gravy boat	la salsera	<i>lah sahl-seh-rah</i>
knife	el cuchillo	<i>ehl koo-chee-yoh</i>

## Set The Table

napkin	la servilleta	<i>lah sehr-vee-<b>yeh</b>-tah</i>
pepper shaker	el pimentero	<i>ehl pee-mehn-<b>teh</b>-roh</i>
plate	el plato	<i>ehl <b>plah</b>-toh</i>
salad bowl	la ensaladera	<i>lah ehn-sah-lah-<b>deh</b>-rah</i>
salt shaker	el salero	<i>ehl sah-<b>leh</b>-roh</i>
saucer	el platillo	<i>ehl plah-<b>tee</b>-yoh</i>
silverware	los cubiertos	<i>lohs koo-<b>byehr</b>-tohs</i>
soup bowl	el sopero	<i>ehl soh-<b>peh</b>-roh</i>
spoon	la cuchara	<i>lah koo-<b>chah</b>-rah</i>
sugar bowl	la azucarera	<i>lah ah-soo-kah-<b>reh</b>-rah</i>
tablecloth	el mantel	<i>ehl mahn-<b>tehl</b></i>
wine glass	la copa	<i>lah <b>koh</b>-pah</i>

## **Trips & Travel**

airplane	el avión	<i>ehl ah-vyohn</i>
airport	el aeropuerto	<i>ehl ah-eh-roh-pwehr-toh</i>
aisle	el paseo	<i>ehl pah-seh-oh</i>
arrival	la llegada	<i>lah yeh-gah-dah</i>
baggage	la contraseña	<i>lah kohn-trah-seh-nyah</i>
claim	de equipaje	<i>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 deh-stee-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-<b>pah</b>-heh</i>
passengers	los pasajeros	<i>lohs pah-sah-<b>heh</b>-rohs</i>
passport	el pasaporte	<i>ehl pah-sah-<b>pohr</b>-teh</i>
pilot	el piloto	<i>ehl pee-<b>loh</b>-toh</i>
porter	el mozo de equipaje	<i>ehl <b>moh</b>-soh deh eh-kee-<b>pah</b>-heh</i>
runway	la pista	<i>lah <b>pee</b>-stah</i>
seat belt	el cinturón de seguridad	<i>ehl seen-too-<b>rohn</b> deh seh-goo-ree-<b>dahd</b></i>
suitcase	la maleta	<i>lah mah-<b>leh</b>-tah</i>
ticket counter	el mostrador de boletos	<i>ehl mohs-trah-<b>dohr</b> deh boh-<b>leh</b>-tohs</i>
tickets	los boletos	<i>lohs boh-<b>leh</b>-tohs</i>

## In The Country

In the country	En el campo	<i>ehn ehl kahm-poh</i>
coast	la costa	<i>lah koh-stah</i>
desert	el desierto	<i>ehl deh-syehr-toh</i>
farm	la finca	<i>lah feen-kah</i>
forest	el bosque	<i>ehl bohs-keh</i>
hill	el cerro	<i>ehl seh-rroh</i>
lake	el lago	<i>ehl lah-goh</i>
mountain	las montañas	<i>lahs mohn-tah-nyahs</i>
ranch	el rancho	<i>ehl rahn-choh</i>
river	el río	<i>ehl ree-oh</i>
sea	el mar	<i>ehl mahr</i>
valley	el valle	<i>el vah-yeh</i>

## Travel & Road Signs

caution	<b>precaución</b>	<i>preh-kow-syohn</i>
closed	<b>cerrado</b>	<i>seh-rah-doh</i>
curve	<b>curva</b>	<i>koor-vah</i>
danger	<b>peligro</b>	<i>peh-lee-groh</i>
detour	<b>desvío</b>	<i>dehs-vee-oh</i>
emergency	<b>emergencia</b>	<i>eh-mehr-hehn-see-ah</i>
entrance	<b>entrada</b>	<i>ehn-tra-h-dah</i>
exit	<b>salida</b>	<i>sah-lee-dah</i>
for rent	<b>se alquila</b>	<i>seh ahl-kee-lah</i>
for sale	<b>se vende</b>	<i>seh vehn-deh</i>
no entry	<b>no entrada</b>	<i>noh ehn-tra-h-dah</i>
one way	<b>dirección única</b>	<i>deh-rehk-syohn oo-nee-kah</i>

## Travel & Road Signs

out of order	<b>descompuesto</b>	<i>dehs-kohm-pweh-stoh</i>
passing lane	<b>pista para pasar</b>	<i>pee-stah pah-rah pah-sahr</i>
push	<b>empuje</b>	<i>ehm-poo-heh</i>
road closed	<b>camino cerrado</b>	<i>kah-mee-noh seh-rah-doh</i>
school zone	<b>zona escolar</b>	<i>soh-nah ehs-koh-lahr</i>
slow	<b>despacio</b>	<i>deh-spah-see-oh</i>
stop	<b>alto</b>	<i>ahl-toh</i>
stoplight	<b>el semáforo</b>	<i>ehl seh-mah-foh-roh</i>
wait	<b>espere</b>	<i>ehs-peh-reh</i>
walk	<b>camina</b>	<i>kah-mee-nah</i>
wrong way	<b>via equivocada</b>	<i>vee-ah eh-kee-voh-kah-dah</i>
yield	<b>ceda el paso</b>	<i>seh-dah ehl pah-soh</i>

## Post Office

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

## Post Office

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-<b>heh</b>-tah poh-<b>stahl</b></i>
postmark	el matasellos	<i>ehl mah-tah-<b>seh</b>-yohs</i>
rate	la tarifa	<i>lah tah-ree-fah</i>
scale	la balanza	<i>lah bah-<b>lahn</b>-sah</i>
sender	el remitente	<i>ehl reh-mee-<b>tehn</b>-teh</i>
stamp	el cello	<i>ehl <b>seh</b>-yoh</i>
string	la cuerda	<i>lah <b>kwehr</b>-dah</i>
telegram	la telegrama	<i>lah teh-leh-<b>grah</b>-mah</i>
tape	la cinta	<i>lah <b>seen</b>-tah</i>
zip code	el código postal	<i>ehl <b>koh</b>-dee-goh poh-<b>stahl</b></i>

## Sports & Equipment

ball	la pelota	<i>lah peh-loh-tah</i>
baseball	el béisbol	<i>ehl <b>bays</b>-bohl</i>
bat	la bata	<i>lah <b>bah</b>-tah</i>
basketball	el básquetbol	<i>ehl <b>bahs</b>-keht-bohl</i>
boxing	el boxeo	<i>ehl bohk-seh-oh</i>
bowling	el boliche	<i>ehl boh-lee-cheh</i>
football	el fútbol americano	<i>ehl <b>foot</b>-bohl ah-meh-ree-kah-noh</i>
golf	el golf	<i>ehl gohlf</i>
golf clubs	los palos de golf	<i>lohs <b>pah</b>-lohs deh gohlf</i>
gym	el gimnasio	<i>ehl heem-nah-see-oh</i>
hockey	el hockey	<i>ehl oh-kee</i>

## Sports & Equipment

horseback riding	la equitación	<i>lah eh-kee-tah-syohn</i>
mitt	el guante	<i>ehl gwahn-teh</i>
racket	la raqueta	<i>lah rah-keh-tah</i>
racquetball	el ráquetbol	<i>ehl rah-keht-bohl</i>
umpire	el árbitro	<i>ehl ahr-bee-troh</i>
skating	el patinaje	<i>ehl pah-tee-nah-heh</i>
skates	los patines	<i>lohs pah-tee-nehs</i>
soccer	el fútbol	<i>ehl foot-bohl</i>
swimming	la natación	<i>lah nah-tah-syohn</i>
team	el equipo	<i>ehl eh-kee-poh</i>
tennis	el tenis	<i>ehl teh-nees</i>
volleyball	el vólibol	<i>ehl voh-lee-bohl</i>



## Words To Describe

<b>viejo</b>	<b>old</b>	<b>new</b>	<b>nuevo</b>
<b>malo</b>	<b>bad</b>	<b>good</b>	<b>bueno</b>
<b>débil</b>	<b>weak</b>	<b>strong</b>	<b>fuerte</b>
<b>lento</b>	<b>slow</b>	<b>fast</b>	<b>rápido</b>
<b>mojado</b>	<b>wet</b>	<b>dry</b>	<b>seco</b>
<b>vacío</b>	<b>empty</b>	<b>full</b>	<b>lleno</b>
<b>limpio</b>	<b>clean</b>	<b>dirty</b>	<b>sucio</b>
<b>abierto</b>	<b>open</b>	<b>closed</b>	<b>cerrado</b>
<b>blando</b>	<b>soft</b>	<b>hard</b>	<b>duro</b>
<b>afilado</b>	<b>sharp</b>	<b>dull</b>	<b>embotado</b>
<b>estrecho</b>	<b>narrow</b>	<b>wide</b>	<b>ancho</b>
<b>el peso</b>	<b>weight</b>	<b>height</b>	<b>la altura</b>



## Words To Describe

**recto**  
**profundo**  
**apretado**  
**fácil**  
**barato**  
**pesado**  
**oscuro**  
**áspero**  
**ralo**  
**largo**  
**frío**  
**blando**

**straight**  
**deep**  
**tight**  
**easy**  
**cheap**  
**heavy**  
**dark**  
**rough**  
**thin**  
**long**  
**cold**  
**mild**



**crooked**  
**shallow**  
**loose**  
**difficult**  
**expensive**  
**light (in weight)**  
**light (in color)**  
**smooth (surface)**  
**thick (in density)**  
**short (in length)**  
**hot (to touch)**  
**hot (to taste)**

**torcido**  
**bajo**  
**flojo**  
**difícil**  
**caro**  
**ligero**  
**claro**  
**liso**  
**grueso**  
**corto**  
**caliente**  
**picante**

## Words To Describe

viejo  
mayor  
seguro  
bonito  
bello  
gordo  
alto  
nervioso  
normal  
inocente  
seguro  
amable

old  
older  
confident  
pretty  
beautiful  
fat  
tall  
nervous  
normal  
innocent  
sure  
kind



young  
younger  
shy  
ugly  
handsome  
thin  
short (height)  
relaxed  
strange  
guilty  
uncertain  
cruel

joven  
menor  
timido  
feo  
guapo  
flaco  
bajo  
relajado  
extraño  
culpable  
inseguro  
cruel

## Words To Describe

quieto  
loco  
felíz  
rico  
barato  
perezoso  
inteligente  
enfermo  
valiente  
cortés  
mejor  
enojado

quiet  
crazy  
happy  
rich  
cheap  
lazy  
smart  
sick  
brave  
polite  
better  
angry



loud  
sane  
sad  
poor  
expensive  
diligent  
dumb  
healthy  
cowardly  
rude  
worse  
calm

alto  
cuerdo  
triste  
pobre  
caro  
diligente  
tonto  
saludable  
cobarde  
rudo  
peor  
calmado

## Words To Describe

**big**

**más grande**

**un poco**

**más**

**tan grande**

**suficiente**

**todo**

**ambos**

**unos**

**el mejor**

**big**

**bigger**

**a little**

**more**

**so big**

**enough**

**all**

**both**

**some**

**the best**

**small**

**smaller**

**a lot**

**less**

**so small**

**too much**

**none**

**several**

**none**

**the worst**



**pequeño**

**más pequeño**

**mucho**

**menos**

**tan pequeño**

**demasiado**

**ninguno**

**varios**

**ninguno**

**lo peor**

## Words To Describe

ambitious	<b>ambicioso</b>	jealous	<b>celoso</b>
attractive	<b>atractivo</b>	mature	<b>maduro</b>
busy	<b>ocupado</b>	nice	<b>simpático</b>
curious	<b>curioso</b>	patient	<i><b>paciente</b></i>
dangerous	<b>peligroso</b>	pleasant	<b>agradable</b>
famous	<b>famoso</b>	proud	<b>orgulloso</b>
fantastic	<b>fantástico</b>	romantic	<b>romántico</b>
friendly	<b>amistoso</b>	ready	<b>listo</b>
funny	<b>chistoso</b>	scared	<b>espantado</b>
honest	<b>honesto</b>	surprised	<b>sorprendido</b>
impulsive	<b>impulsivo</b>	very old	<b>anciano</b>
interesting	<b>interesante</b>	wise	<b>sabio</b>

## Portions & Measurements

a dozen	<b>una docena</b>	inch	<b>la pulgada</b>
a gallon	<b>un galón</b>	centimeter	<b>el centímetro</b>
a handful	<b>un puñado</b>	foot	<b>el pie</b>
an ounce	<b>una onza</b>	gallon	<b>el galón</b>
a pair	<b>un par</b>	kilogram	<b>el kilogramo</b>
a piece	<b>un pedazo</b>	kilometer	<b>el kilómetro</b>
a pint	<b>una pinta</b>	liter	<b>el litro</b>
a pound	<b>una libra</b>	meter	<b>el metro</b>
a half	<b>una media</b>	mile	<b>la milla</b>
a quart	<b>un cuarto</b>	ounce	<b>la onza</b>
a slice	<b>un pedazo</b>	pint	<b>la pinta</b>
		pound	<b>la libra</b>

## The Stores

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



## The Stores

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

## Greetings & Courtesies

Hello! Hi! (How's it going?)

Good morning!

Good afternoon!

What's your name?

My name is...

Nice to meet you.

Same to you.

How's it going? (*informal*)

Give my regards to...

See you later!

See you soon! (later)

Good night! (Good evening!)

¡Hola! (¿Qué tal?)

¡Buenos días!

¡Buenas tardes!

¿Cómo se llama?

Me llamo...

Encantado.

Igualmente.

¿Cómo te va?

Me saluda a...

¡Nos vemos!

¡Hasta pronto! (*luego*)

¡Buenas noches!

## 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!**

## Por

Use *por* (for) to express the following:

**Cause, Reason, Motive**

*Lo hice por ella.*

*I did it for her.*

**Means, Method, Manner**

*Enviado por correo.*

*Sent by mail.*

**When Action Takes Place**

*Salieron por la tarde.*

*They left in the afternoon.*

**Frequency**

*Por una vez cada semana.*

*Once each week.*

**Where Action Takes Place**

*Fueron por las tiendas.*

*They left for the stores.*

**Substitution, Equivalence**

*Él lo cambió por otro.*

*He exchanged it for another.*

## Para

Use *para* (for) to express the following:

**Movement (towards, etc.)**

*Viene para acá.*

*He's coming this way.*

**Deadline, Time Limit**

*Lo necesito para mañana.*

*I need it for tomorrow.*

**Use, Purpose**

*¿Para qué sirve?*

*What is it for?*

**Destination (to a place)**

*Salieron para Brasil.*

*They left for Brazil.*

**Recipient (for someone)**

*Es para su mamá.*

*It's for your mother.*

**Employment**

*¿Para quien trabaja?*

*Who do you work for?*