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Speak in a Week!™

See, Hear, Say & Learn

SPANISH

WEEK FOUR

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Speak in a Week™
Spanish
Week Four

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Speak in a Week™

**Spanish:
Week Four**

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How to Use Speak in a Week:

Lesson Twenty-five picks up where Week Three ended with Lesson 24. Continue to 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 except for Lesson 32, which is a review of all you have learned from Week One through Week Four.

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 25

In this lesson you will learn to talk about actions in the past (preterit tense).

Spanish contains two simple past tenses, the *preterit* and the *imperfect* (Lesson 27). The preterit tense is used to talk about actions that have been completed.

Caminé al parque. (I walked to the park.)

María escribió una carta. (Mary wrote a letter.)

Comí un sandwich. (I ate a sandwich.)

Use the chart on the following page as a guide to forming verbs in the preterit tense.

To form the preterit tense for regular verbs, simply drop the infinitive ending of the verb (*-ar, -er, -ir*), and add the following **personal endings**:

	<u>-ar</u>	<u>-er</u>	<u>-ir</u>
yo	hablé	comí	escribí
tú	hablaste	comiste	escribiste
Ud., él, ella	habló	comió	escribió
nosotros(as)	hablamos	comimos	escribimos
Uds., ellos(as)	hablaron	comieron	escribieron

Note: Verbs not following a consistent pattern of change in the preterit tense are presented in Lesson 26.

escribir



Escribí una tarjeta postal.

yo escribí

tú escribiste

Ud., él, ella escribió

nosotros(as) escribimos

Uds., ellos(as) escribieron

In the preterit tense, verbs ending in **-er** and **-ir** take the exact same endings: **-í, -iste, -ió, imos** or **-ieron**.



to write



I wrote a
postcard.

Extra Practice

She wrote a
postcard.

The preterit tense is used to express an action that
began, took place, and was completed in the past.



comprar



¿Qué
compraste?

yo compré

tú compraste

Ud., él, ella compró

nosotros(as) compramos

Uds., ellos(as) compraron

In the preterit tense, regular verbs ending in **-ar** take the following endings: **-é, -aste, -ó, -amos** or **-aron**.



to buy



What did
you buy?
informal

Extra Practice

What did they buy?

Remember: The stem of the verb carries the meaning. The ending of the verb identifies the person and the tense.



vender



Vendí la bicicleta
por \$25.

yo vendí

tú vendiste

Ud., él, ella vendió

nosotros(as) vendimos

Uds., ellos(as) vendieron

In the preterit tense, the verb forms for **yo**, **él**, **ella**, and **usted** are all accented and stressed on the last syllable.



to sell



I sold the bicycle
for \$25.

Extra Practice

He sold the bicycle
for \$25.

Some nouns are closely related to verbs, making it easy
to guess their meaning: **la venta** (the sale), **el vendedor**
(the salesperson).



hablar



Hablé con
mi amigo.

yo **hablé**

tú **hablaste**

Ud., él, ella **habló**

nosotros(as) **hablamos**

Uds., ellos(as) **hablaron**

Be sure to emphasize the accented syllable:
hablé (ah-BLEH).



to speak



I spoke to
my friend.

Extra Practice

Did you *(informal)* speak
to your friend?

This verb also means **to talk**. Pick the correct **Time Element** from **Glossary pages 187-90**, and say:
I talked to Anna yesterday.



trabajar



Trabajamos mucho
el jueves.

yo trabajé

tú trabajaste

Ud., él, ella trabajó

nosotros(as) trabajamos

Uds., ellos(as) trabajaron

Have you noticed? The **nosotros** form of **-ar** and **-ir** verbs are identical in the present and the preterit tenses.



to work



We worked a lot
on Thursday.

Extra Practice

Did you *(informal)* **work**
a lot on Thursday?

The words **did** and **didn't**, and the ending **-ed** are
indications to use the preterit tense.
(**Did** you work? / I **didn't** work / I **worked**.)



salir



El tren salió hace cinco minutos.

yo salí

tú saliste

Ud., él, ella salió

nosotros(as) salimos

Uds., ellos(as) salieron

Some verbs may be irregular only in one tense.

Salir is irregular in the present, but not in the preterit tense.



to leave



The train left five minutes ago.

Extra Practice

They left five minutes ago.

Time elements using ago are generally formed using the verb **hacer**. See **Expressions With Hacer** on **Glossary page 227**.



ganar



José ganó.

yo gané

tú ganaste

Ud., él, ella ganó

nosotros(as) ganamos

Uds., ellos(as) ganaron

Ganar can also mean **to gain** or **to earn wages**.
Perder is the opposite of **ganar** and means **to lose**.



to win



José won.

Extra Practice

I won.

Spanish verbs often have more than one meaning. Their meaning is determined by the context of what is being said.



ver



¿Vieron
el accidente?

yo vi

tú viste

Ud., él, ella vió

nosotros(as) vimos

Uds., ellos(as) vieron

How many other English words do you know which end in **-ent**? Change the **-ent** to **-ente**, and you know a new Spanish word.



to see



Did you see
plural
the accident?

Extra Practice

Did you see
the accident?

You will learn how to express commands in Lesson 30.
Meanwhile **¡Llame una ambulancia!** (Call an ambulance!).



limpiar



Limpié
la casa.

yo limpié

tú limpiaste

Ud., él, ella limpió

nosotros(as) limpiamos

Uds., ellos(as) limpiaron

Mastery Exercise: ¿Limpiaste tu habitación?



to clean



I cleaned
the house.

Extra Practice

She cleaned
the house.

Mastery Exercise: **Did you** (informal) **clean your room?**



comer



Comimos demasiado.

yo comí

tú comiste

Ud., él, ella comió

nosotros(as) comimos

Uds., ellos(as) comieron

Mastery Exercise: *Comimos en la case de María.*



to eat



We ate
too much.

Extra Practice

They ate
too much.

Mastery Exercise: **We ate at Maria's house.**



Lesson 26

In this lesson you will learn to use irregular verbs in the preterit tense.

As you discovered in the present tense, some verbs refuse to follow a set pattern and just seem to go their own way. In this lesson, you'll meet some of the most commonly used irregular verbs in the preterit tense. You met some of these "bad guys" before in the present tense. They're back, and they have brought along a few new friends.

Again, there is no magic formula for learning these verbs. Practice using them often and don't let them intimidate you. They are very important verbs.

When you finish this lesson, you will have learned some of the most important and useful verbs in Spanish. These verbs are often confusing, but once you master them, (which you will), you will have accomplished what many consider to be one of the more difficult parts of Spanish.

Don't underestimate the importance of the preterit tense. You'll find you will use it often in your everyday conversations. You'll want to have the ability to talk about what you did last night, yesterday, last week, etc. To do that, you will need to use the preterit tense.

Be sure to master **Lessons 25** and **26** before you begin the imperfect tense in **Lesson 27**.

hacer



¿Qué hizo Ud.
ayer?

yo hice

tú hiciste

Ud., él, ella hizo

nosotros(as) hicimos

Uds., ellos(as) hicieron

Mastery Exercise: **No hice mucho.**



to do



What did you do
yesterday?

Extra Practice

What did you *(informal)*
do yesterday?

Mastery Exercise: *I didn't do a lot.*



traer



No traje
la cámara.

yo traje

tú trajiste

Ud., él, ella trajo

nosotros(as) trajimos

Uds., ellos(as) trajeron

Mastery Exercise: ¿Por qué no trajiste tu chaqueta?



to bring



I didn't bring
the camera.

Extra Practice

He didn't bring
the camera.

Mastery Exercise: **Why didn't you** (informal)
bring your jacket?



venir



Ella vino con
su novio.

yo vine

tú viniste

Ud., él, ella vino

nosotros(as) vinimos

Uds., ellos(as) vinieron

Mastery Exercise: *¿Con quién viniste?*



to come



She came with
her boyfriend.

Extra Practice

**I came with
my boyfriend.**

Mastery Exercise: **Who did you** (informal) **come with?**



tener



Tuvimos
una fiesta.

yo tuve

tú tuviste

Ud., él, ella tuvo

nosotros(as) tuvimos

Uds., ellos(as) tuvieron

Mastery Exercise: *¿Quién tuvo una fiesta?*



to have



We had
a party.

Extra Practice
They had
a party.

Mastery Exercise: *Who had a party?*



leer



No leyeron
las direcciones.

yo leí

tú leíste

Ud., él, ella leyo

nosotros(as) leímos

Uds., ellos(as) leyeron

Mastery Exercise: ¿Por qué no leyeron las direcciones?



to read



They didn't read
the directions.

Extra Practice

I didn't read
the directions.

Mastery Exercise: **Why didn't you** (plural) **read the directions?**



decir



¿Qué dijo?

yo dije

tú dijiste

Ud., él, ella dijo

nosotros(as) dijimos

Uds., ellos(as) dijeron

Mastery Exercise: *Dije una mentira.*



to say



What did he say?

Extra Practice

**What did
you *(informal)* say?**

Mastery Exercise: **I told a lie.**



dormir



No dormí
bien anoche.

yo dormí

tú dormiste

Ud., él, ella durmió

nosotros(as) dormimos

Uds., ellos(as) durmieron

Mastery Exercise: **Él sólo durmió tres horas.**



to sleep



I didn't sleep
well last night.

Extra Practice

We didn't sleep
well last night.

Mastery Exercise: *He only slept three hours.*



poner



¿Dónde pusiste
las llaves?

yo puse

tú pusiste

Ud., él, ella puso

nosotros(as) pusimos

Uds., ellos(as) pusieron

Mastery Exercise: *Puse las llaves en la mesa.*



to put



Where did
you put the keys?
informal

Extra Practice

Where did I put
the keys?

Mastery Exercise: *I put the keys on the table.*



ir



Fui al
supermercado.

yo fui

tú fuiste

Ud., él, ella fue

nosotros(as) fuimos

Uds., ellos(as) fueron

Ir and **ser** are formed identically in the preterit tense.

IR: fui means (I went) **SER:** fui means (I was).



to go



I went to the supermarket.

Extra Practice

They went to the supermarket.

You will be able to distinguish the meanings of **ir** and **ser** by the context of what is being said.



ser



¿Cómo fue
el viaje?

yo fui

tú fuiste

Ud., él, ella fue

nosotros(as) fuimos

Uds., ellos(as) fueron

IR: El mes pasado fui a México. (I **went** to Mexico last month).

SER: Fui estudiante en México. (I **was** a student in Mexico.)



to be



How was
the trip?

Extra Practice

The trip was
fantastic.

Remember: Use the preterit tense to talk about an
action that was completed in the past.



Lesson 27

In this lesson you will learn to talk about actions in the past (imperfect tense).

The *imperfect* tense is the other Spanish past tense used to express actions and conditions that *were happening* or *used to happen* in the past.

Caminaba en el parque. (I used to walk in the park.)

María escribía una carta. (Maria was writing a letter.)

Comía en la cafetería. (I used to eat in the cafeteria.)

Trabajaba en el jardín. (I was working in the garden.)

Use the chart on the following page as a guide to forming verbs in the imperfect tense.

To form the imperfect tense, simply drop the infinitive ending of the verb (**-ar**, **-er**, **-ir**) and add the following **personal endings**:

	<u>-ar</u>	<u>-er</u>	<u>-ir</u>
yo	habl aba	com ía	escrib ía
tú	hablab as	com ías	escrib ías
Ud., él, ella	habl aba	com ía	escrib ía
nosotros(as)	habláb amos	com íamos	escrib íamos
Uds., ellos(as)	hablab an	com ían	escrib ían

Note: there are only three verbs in the ***imperfect*** tense that do not follow this pattern: **ir** (to go), **ser** (to be) and **ver** (to see).

Their endings will be presented in this lesson.

trabajar



Trabajaba los
sábados.

yo trabajaba

tú trabajabas

Ud., él, ella trabajaba

nosotros(as) trabajábamos

Uds., ellos(as) trabajaban

Use the **imperfect** tense to talk about an action, condition, or event that **used to happen** in the past.



to work



I used to work
on Saturdays.

Extra Practice

**We used to work
on Saturdays.**

In the **imperfect tense**, the action has no
stated beginning or end.



jugar



Jugaban en
el parque.

yo jugaba

tú jugabas

Ud., él, ella jugaba

nosotros(as) jugábamos

Uds., ellos(as) jugaban

Use the **imperfect** tense to talk about an action, condition, or event that **was happening** in the past.



to play



They were playing
in the park.

Extra Practice

He was playing
in the park.

The **imperfect** suggests that the action was **incomplete**,
since no mention is made of an end to the action.



comer

Comía cenas
muy grandes.

yo	comía
tú	comías
Ud., él, ella	comía
nosotros(as)	<u>comíamos</u>
Uds., ellos(as)	comían



In the imperfect, **ER** and **IR** verbs share the same endings.
Drop the **-er** or **-ir**, and add: **-ía**, **-ías**, **-íamos**, or **-ían**.



to eat



I used to eat
a big dinner.

Extra Practice

We used to eat
a big dinner.

A **tortilla** is generally thought of as the Mexican corn cake.
But in Spain and many other countries, it's actually an omelet.



ganar

Ganaba.



yo ganaba

tú ganabas

Ud., él, ella ganaba

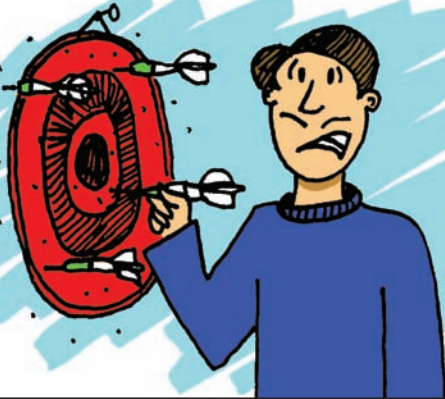
nosotros(as) ganábamos

Uds., ellos(as) ganaban

In the **imperfect**, all regular **AR** verbs share the same endings. Drop the **-ar** and add: **-aba**, **-abas**, **-aba**, **-ábamos**, or **-aban**.



to win



I was winning.

Extra Practice

We were winning.

If darts is not your best game, why not try **ajedrez** (chess) or one of the other **Games** on **Glossary page 212**.



escribir



Él *le* escribía
cada día.

yo escribía

tú escribías

Ud., él, ella escribía

nosotros(as) escribíamos

Uds., ellos(as) escribían

Have you noticed? The **yo** and the **él, ella, usted** forms are exactly the same in the imperfect tense.



to write



He used to write
to her every day.

Extra Practice

I used to write to
her every day.

Indirect object pronouns express **to someone** or **for someone**. You'll learn how they are used in Lesson 29.



hacer



¿Qué hacías los
fines de semana?

yo hacía

tú hacías

Ud., él, ella hacía

nosotros(as) hacíamos

Uds., ellos(as) hacían

Remember to emphasize the accented syllable:
hacías (ah-SEE-ahs).



to do



What did you used to
informal
do on the weekends?

Extra Practice

What did they used to
do on the weekends?

Have you been paying attention to the accent marks in this lesson? All **-er** and **-ir** verbs carry an accent over the **-í**.



lavar



Lavaban el carro
cuando regresé.

yo lavaba

tú lavabas

Ud., él, ella lavaba

nosotros(as) lavábamos

Uds., ellos(as) lavaban

Imperfect: **lavaban** – they were washing. (incomplete action)

Preterit: **regresé** – I returned. (completed action)



to wash



They were washing the car when I returned.

Extra Practice

He was washing the car when I returned.

Here you can see both the **preterit** and **imperfect** in contrast. Can you see the difference between the uses of each tense?



vivir



Vivía en
la ciudad.

yo vivía

tú vivías

Ud., él, ella vivía

nosotros(as) vivíamos

Uds., ellos(as) vivían

Mastery Exercise: **Vivo en la ciudad.**



to live



I used to live
in the city.

Extra Practice

She used to live
in the city.

Mastery Exercise: *I live in the city.*



ser



Alicia era
modelo.

yo era

tú eras

Ud., él, ella era

nosotros(as) éramos

Uds., ellos(as) eran

Remember: Use **ser** to describe physical characteristics:
Ella era alta y delgada. (She was tall and thin.)



to be



Alicia used to
be a model.

Extra Practice

**I used to be
a model.**

Good news! Only three verbs are irregular
in the imperfect tense: **ir**, **ser** and **ver**.



ir



Siempre iba a la casa de mi tía.

yo iba

tú ibas

Ud., él, ella iba

nosotros(as) íbamos

Uds., ellos(as) iban

Be sure to master the verb **ir** (to go) in all its forms:
iba. (I used to go. / I was going.), **Voy.** (I go. / I'm going.), **Fui.** (I went.)



to go



I always used to go
to my aunt's house.

Extra Practice

She always used to go to
her aunt's house.

To talk about when you **used to see** your aunt you'll need
the irregular verb **ver**: **veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veían.**



Lesson 28

In this lesson you will learn to express actions people do to themselves.

Reflexive verbs, like *lavarse* (to wash oneself) describe actions people generally do to themselves. They are made up of a verb infinitive (*lavar*) and a reflexive pronoun (*se*). Notice in the example below how the reflexive pronoun changes to reflect the subject of the sentence.

lavarse = lavar+se

Me lavé las manos. (I washed my hands.)

María se lavó las manos. (Maria washed her hands.)

Nos lavamos las manos. (We washed our hands.)

To form a reflexive construction, drop the **–se** from the verb infinitive, choose the appropriate pronoun to match the subject (**yo → me, tú → te, etc.**), and conjugate the verb as usual. Then place the pronoun before the conjugated verb.

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Preterit</u>
yo	me baño	me bañé
tú	te bañas	te bañaste
Ud., él, ella	se baña	se bañó
nosotros(as)	nos bañamos	nos bañamos
Uds., ellos(as)	se bañan	se bañaron

Pay close attention to the notes in each exercise of this lesson. They will help you master reflexive verbs.

lavarse



¿Te lavaste
las manos?

yo me lavé

tú te lavaste

Ud., él, ella se lavó

nosotros(as) nos lavamos

Uds., ellos(as) se lavaron

Use **lavar** (to wash) to indicate washing a thing
(car, glass, etc.) Use the reflexive verb **lavarse** to
indicate to wash (oneself).



to wash



Did you wash
informal
your hands?

Extra Practice

Did you *(plural)* wash
your hands?

Reflexive verbs are used to express actions people do to themselves, such as bathing, combing one's hair, etc.



cepillarse



Me cepillé
los dientes.

yo me cepillé

tú te cepillaste

Ud., él, ella se cepilló

nosotros(as) nos cepillamos

Uds., ellos(as) se cepillaron

When using the infinitive form, attach the reflexive pronoun
to the end of the verb: **Voy a cepillarme los dientes.**



to brush



I brushed
my teeth.

Extra Practice

We brushed our
teeth.

Reflexive verbs are easy to recognize. They generally refer to a physical action which involves touching some part of the body.



bañarse



Me baño
cada noche.

yo me baño

tú te bañas

Ud., él, ella se baña

nosotros(as) nos bañamos

Uds., ellos(as) se bañan

The pronouns, **me**, **te**, **se**, and **nos** change to reflect **who** is completing the action.



to bathe



I take a bath
every night.

Extra Practice

He takes a bath
every night.

Reflexive verbs mean the action is reflected back
to the person. (I **bathe [myself]**.)



peinarse



Pablo no se
peinó el pelo.

yo me peiné

tú te peinaste

Ud., él, ella se peinó

nosotros(as) nos peinamos

Uds., ellos(as) se peinaron

Do not use possessive adjectives (*mi, mis, su, sus, etc.*)
after a reflexive verb.



to comb



Pablo didn't
comb his hair.

Extra Practice

You (*informal*) **didn't**
comb your hair.

If you don't normally comb your hair, use **un cepillo**
(a brush) to **cepillarse** (to brush) [oneself].



afeitarse



No me afeité.

yo me afeité

tú te afeitaste

Ud., él, ella se afeitó

nosotros(as) nos afeitamos

Uds., ellos(as) se afeitaron

Mastery Exercise: **Me afeito cada día.**
Don't forget the present tense.



to shave



I didn't shave.

Extra Practice

You didn't shave.

Mastery Exercise: *I shave everyday.*



sentarse



Se sentaron
en el césped.

yo me senté

tú te sentaste

Ud., él, ella se sentó

nosotros(as) nos sentamos

Uds., ellos(as) se sentaron

Reflexive pronouns may also be attached to the
end of the infinitive. **Voy a sentarme.**
(I am going to sit [myself] down.)



to sit



They sat
in the grass.

Extra Practice
We sat in the grass.

Verbs change to reflect the tense (present, preterit, imperfect). The reflexive pronouns (**me**, **te**, **se**, **nos**) remain the same for all tenses.



ponerse



Me puse la
chaqueta.

yo me puse

tú te pusiste

Ud., él, ella se puso

nosotros(as) nos pusimos

Uds., ellos(as) se pusieron

Poner (to put) involves putting something somewhere.

Ponerse is to put on: **ponerse la ropa**
(to put on one's clothes).



to put on



I put on
my jacket.

Extra Practice

She put on
her jacket.

Pick a few articles of clothing from **Glossary pages 193-95, Clothing**, and describe what you put on.



despertarse



Nos despertamos
a las seis.

yo me desperté

tú te despertaste

Ud., él, ella se despertó

nosotros(as) nos despertamos

Uds., ellos(as) se despertaron

Mastery Exercise: *Nos despertábamos a
las siete de la mañana.*



to wake up



We woke up at
six o'clock.

Extra Practice

They woke up at
six o'clock.

Mastery Exercise: *We used to wake up at 7:00 a.m.*



levantarse



Me levantaba a las seis y media.

yo me levantaba

tú te levantabas

Ud., él, ella se levantaba

nosotros(as) nos levantábamos

Uds., ellos(as) se levantaban

Despertarse means to wake up, as from sleeping.

Levantarse means to get up, as in to get up from the bed, chair, floor, etc.



to get up



I used to get up
at 6:30.

Extra Practice

We used to get
up at 6:30.

Dormir means to sleep. **Dormirse** refers to
the actual action of falling asleep.



acostarse



¿A qué hora
se acostó?

yo me acosté

tú se acostaron

Ud., él, ella se acostó

nosotros(as) nos acostamos

Uds., ellos(as) se acostaron

Practice expressing these reflexive actions in
both the present and the past tense.



to lie down



At what time did
she lie down?

Extra Practice

At what time did
you *(plural)* lie down?

For a list of more **Reflexive Verbs**, see
Glossary pages 225-226.



Lesson 29

In this lesson you will learn to refer to people and things without sounding repetitive.

Direct and indirect object pronouns are used to avoid repeating the subject of the sentence.

¿Visitó usted **el museo**? (Did you visit the museum?)

→ Si, **lo** visité. (Yes, I visited **it**.)

¿Escribiste a **María**? (Did you write to Maria?)

→ Si, **le** escribí. (Yes, I wrote to **her**.)

Compré dos **revistas**. (I bought two magazines.)

→ **Las** compré ayer. (I bought **them** yesterday.)

See the chart on the following page for a list of the object pronouns.

Refer to the chart below as you study the cards in this lesson.

DIRECT (Object Pronouns)		INDIRECT
me me		me to me, for me
te you (<i>informal</i>)		te to you, for you (<i>informal</i>)
nos us		nos to us, for us
lo him, it		le to him, for him
la her, it		le to her, for her
lo you (<i>masculine</i>)		le to you, for you (<i>masculine</i>)
la you (<i>feminine</i>)		le to you, for you (<i>feminine</i>)
los them (<i>masculine</i>)		les to them, for them (<i>masculine</i>)
las them (<i>feminine</i>)		les to them, for them (<i>feminine</i>)
los you (<i>plural</i>)		les to you, for you (<i>plural</i>)
las you (<i>plural – fem.</i>)		les to you, for you (<i>plural – fem.</i>)

el muchacho



Lo vi.

la muchacha



La vi.

Lo is used to express **him** and replaces **el muchacho**.
La is used to express **her** and replaces **la muchacha**.



the boy



I saw **him**.

the girl



I saw **her**.

Use direct object pronouns to avoid sounding repetitive.
(When did you see Carla? – I saw **her** [Carla] today.)



el vaso



Lo lavé.

la cerveza



La tomé.

To express **it**, say either **lo** or **la**. Use **lo** when referring to a masculine object and **la** when referring to a feminine object.



the glass



I washed **it**.

the beer



I drank **it**.

In Spanish, direct object pronouns (like **it**) usually come before the verb. (I **it** washed.)



los hombres



Los invité.

las mujeres



Las invité.

Use **los** to express **them** when referring to a group of males and **las** when referring to a group of females.



the men



I invited **them**.

the women



I invited **them**.

Just think of **them** as the plural form of **him** or **her**.)



los libros



Los leí.

las flores



Las compré.

Use **los** to express **them** when referring to masculine objects, and **las** when referring to feminine objects.



the books



I read **them**.
(past tense)

the flowers



I bought **them**.

Object pronouns simply replace another word (person, place or thing), thus allowing you to avoid repetition of the same word.



mi hermano



Le escribí.

mi hermana



Le hablé.

Use **le** to express **to him** or **to her** and
also **to you** (singular).



my brother



I wrote **to him**.

my sister



I spoke **to her**.

If you can say **to** or **for** after the verb in English,
you must use an indirect object pronoun. See page 90.



Usted



Le compré
un regalo.

Ustedes



Les compré
unos regalos.

Use **le** to express **for you** and **les** to express **for you (plural)**.
Lo, la, los and **las** can all mean **you** but not **to you** or **for you**.



You



I bought a gift
for you.

You (plural)



I bought some gifts
for you.
(plural)

Indirect object pronouns tell **to whom** or **for whom** the action of the verb is done. **José me dio un libro.**
(Jose gave **me** a book.)



Yo



El **me** ayudó.

Nosotros



El **nos** ayudó.

Notice on page 90, **me** is used to express both **me** and **to me**. **Nos** is used to express both **us** and **to us**.



I (Me)



He helped **me**.

We (Us)



He helped **us**.

The concepts in this lesson will come naturally only after continuous use and exposure to the language. Be patient!



el boleto

Necesito...



encontrarlo.

la llave

Necesito...



encontrarla.

Object pronouns can also be placed after
the infinitive form of the verb.



the ticket

I need to...



find **it**.

the key

I need to...



find **it**.

Need more practice? Try replacing some of the words from **Week 2** with the object pronouns in this lesson.



el plato



¡Póngalo aquí!

la maleta



¡Tráigala aquí!

Object pronouns are placed after the verb when stating an affirmative command. Then, stress is often put on the antepenultimate syllable and therefore an accent is added.



the plate



Put **it** here!

the suitcase



Bring **it** here!

Object pronouns are frequently used when giving commands. You will get a chance to see them in action in Lesson 30.



Tú

¿Puedo...



llamarte mañana?

Yo

Sí, puedes...



llamarme mañana.

Notice on page 90, **te** uses the same form for both **you** and **to you**.



You (informal)

Can I...



call **you** tomorrow?

I (Me)

Yes, you can...



call **me** tomorrow.

The correct usage of object pronouns can make you sound fluent. But don't panic if you make a mistake. It takes time to master!



Lesson 30

In this lesson you will learn to express commands.

In order to give advice or tell someone to do something, you must learn to give commands. (Sometimes referred to as the imperative mood.)

¡Abra la puerta! (Open the door!)

Traiga su traje de baño. (Bring your bathing suit.)

¡Venga conmigo! (Come with me!)

Use the chart on the following page as a guide to forming commands.

To express a command in the *formal* form, simply drop the **-o** from the present tense *yo* form. Add **-e** to verbs ending in **-ar** and **-a** to verbs ending in **-er** and **-ir**.

Infinitive	Yo Form	Command	Meaning
<i>hablar</i>	<i>hablo</i>	<i>¡Hable!</i>	Speak!
<i>correr</i>	<i>corro</i>	<i>¡Corra!</i>	Run!
<i>abrir</i>	<i>abro</i>	<i>¡Abra!</i>	Open!
<i>firmar</i>	<i>firmo</i>	<i>¡Firme!</i>	Sign!
<i>seguir</i>	<i>sigo</i>	<i>¡Siga!</i>	Follow!
<i>venir</i>	<i>vengo</i>	<i>¡Venga!</i>	Come!
<i>traer</i>	<i>traigo</i>	<i>¡Traiga!</i>	Bring!

See the notes in the exercises of this lesson to learn how to express commands to multiple people (*ustedes*) and to express commands in the *informal* and *negative* forms.

hablar



**¡Hable más despacio
por favor!**

Informal:
habla / no hables

To express commands for verbs ending in **-ar**,
drop the **-o** from the present tense **yo** form,
and add **-e** (**hablo** → **hable**).



to speak



Speak slower
please!

Use the **informal** commands on the previous page
to address friends, children and pets.



firmar



¡Firme aquí por favor!

Informal:
firma / no firmes

Add an **-n** when speaking to multiple people (**ustedes**).

¡Firmen aquí por favor!



to sign



Sign here please!

To form **formal negative** commands, simply put **no** before the **formal** form: **¡No firme allí!** (Don't sign there!)



abrir



¡Abra la puerta!

Informal:
abre / no abras

To express commands for verbs ending in **-ir**, drop the **-o** from the present tense **yo** form, and add **-a** (**abro** → **abra**).



to open



Open the door!

To form **informal negative** commands, simply put **no** before the **formal** form and add an **-s**.



correr



¡Corra!

Informal:

corre / no corras

To express commands for verbs ending in **-er**, drop the **-o** from the present tense **yo** form, and add **-a** (**corro** → **corra**).



to run

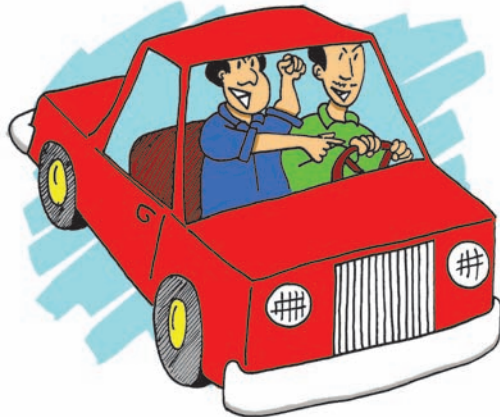


Run!

An affirmative command is used to tell someone to do something. A negative command is when you tell them **not** to do something.



seguir



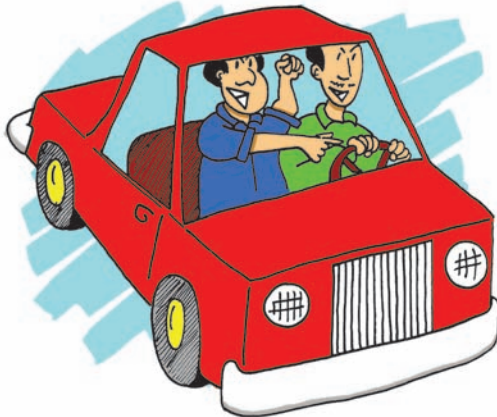
¡Siga ese carro!

Informal:
sigue / no sigas

Mastery Exercise: **¡Sígame!** If you are speaking to more than one person say: **¡Siganme!**



to follow



Follow that car!

Mastery Exercise: Follow me!



venir



¡Venga conmigo!

Informal:

ven / no vengas

To tell a friend to come with you, use the informal form and say: **¡Ven conmigo!** To tell him **not** to come, say: **¡No vengas conmigo!**



to come



Come with me!

Whether you're giving an affirmative command or a negative command, it's always nice to say **por favor** at the end.



traer



Traiga su
traje de baño.

Informal:
trae / no traigas

Mastery Exercise: **Traígame un vaso de agua,**
por favor. (If you're speaking to a friend, use the
informal form, **Traeme...**).



to bring



Bring your
bathing suit.

Mastery Exercise: **Bring me a glass of water,
please.** Object pronouns (Lesson 29) are
frequently used with commands.



poner



¡Ponga las maletas
en el baúl!

Informal:
pon / no pongas

Mastery Exercise: **Póngalas en el baúl.**



to put



Put the suitcases
in the trunk!

Mastery Exercise: Put them in the trunk!



dar



¡Démela!

Informal:
das / no des

Notice how you can attach the direct object pronouns you learned in Lesson 29, right behind a command.



to give



Give it
to me!

Of course, there are some verbs that are irregular in the command form. **Dar** (to give) is one of them.



ir



¡Vaya a la puerta
número diez!

Informal:
ve / no vayas

Remember: Add an **-n** when speaking to multiple people (**ustedes**). **Vayan a la puerta número diez!**



to go



Go to gate
number ten!

When you are ready to go, say ¡Vámonos! (Let's go!).



Lesson 31

In this lesson you will learn to talk about actions that have or have not happened.

In order to talk about an action that has or has not happened, you will need to learn to use the present perfect tense.

*No **he** hablado con Juan.* (I have not spoken to Juan.)

*¿**Has** comido hoy?* (Have you eaten today?)


***Han** vivido en México.* (They have lived in Mexico.)

The present perfect is a compound tense which uses the helping verb **haber** (to have) and a **past participle**. The verb **haber** always comes first and is conjugated to identify the person and the tense.

The **present perfect** tense is formed using the following order.
Subject + helping verb (**haber**) + a past participle.

The **past participle** is formed by adding **-ado** to the stem of **-ar** verbs and **-ido** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

-ar	-er	-ir
<i>hablar</i> → <i>hablado</i>	<i>comer</i> → <i>comido</i>	<i>vivir</i> → <i>vivido</i>

	<u>Haber</u>	+	<u>Past Participle</u>	
yo	he	<i>I have</i>		
tú	has	<i>you have</i>		hablado <i>spoken</i>
Ud., él, ella	ha	<i>you have*</i>		comido <i>eaten</i>
nosotros(as)	hemos	<i>we have</i>		vivido <i>lived</i>
Uds., ellos(as)	han	<i>they have**</i>		

**he, she has; ** you have*

aprender



He aprendido
mucho.

yo	he	}	aprendido
tú	<u>has</u>		
Ud., él, ella	ha		
nosotros(as)	hemos		
Uds., ellos(as)	han		

To form the present perfect tense, use the present tense of the verb **haber** and the past participle.



to learn



I have learned
a lot.

Extra Practice:

You *(informal)* have
learned a lot.

Use the **present perfect** tense to talk about
something that **has** or **has not** happened.



estar



He estado muy ocupada.

yo	he	} estado
tú	has	
Ud., él, ella	ha	
nosotros(as)	<u>hemos</u>	
Uds., ellos(as)	han	

The past participle of **AR** verbs is formed by dropping the **-ar** ending and adding **-ado** (*estar* → *estado*).



to be



I have been
very busy.

Extra Practice:
We have been
very busy.

Notice how the verb **haber** (to have) changes according to the person, but the **past participle** stays the same.



comer



¿Has comido?

yo	<u>he</u>	} comido
tú	has	
Ud., él, ella	ha	
nosotros(as)	hemos	
Uds., ellos(as)	han	

The past participle of **ER** verbs is formed by dropping the **-er** and adding **-ido** (**comer** → **comido**).



to eat



Have you eaten?
informal

Extra Practice:
I have already
eaten.

The word for already is **ya (yah)**.
You'll need it for the **Extra Practice**.



vivir



Hemos vivido aquí
por dos años

yo	he	}	vivido
tú	has		
Ud., él, ella	ha		
nosotros(as)	hemos		
Uds., ellos(as)	<u>han</u>		

The past participle of **IR** verbs is formed by dropping the **-ir** ending and adding **-ido** (**vivir** → **vivido**).



to live



**We have lived
here for two years.**

Extra Practice:
They have lived here
for two years.

Don't be confused! The past participle always ends in **-o**.



regresar



Ella no ha regresado
todavía.

yo	he	} regresado
tú	has	
Ud., él, ella	ha	
nosotros(as)	hemos	
Uds., ellos(as)	<u>han</u>	

Haber (to have) is a helping verb used to form the present perfect tense and other compound tenses.



to return



She hasn't
returned yet.

Extra Practice:
They haven't
returned yet.

Caution! Use the verb **haber** not the verb **tener**.
The verb **tener** means **to have** but is used to indicate
possession: (She has a cat.)



trabajar



Han trabajado
duro todo el día.

yo	he	} trabajado
tú	has	
Ud., él, ella	ha	
nosotros(as)	<u>hemos</u>	
Uds., ellos(as)	han	

Mastery Exercise: **Trabajaste todo el día?**



to work



They have worked
hard all day.

Extra Practice:
We have worked
hard all day.

Mastery Exercise: **Did you** (informal) **work all day?**



terminar

¿Ha terminado?



yo	<u>he</u>	} terminado
tú	has	
Ud., él, ella	ha	
nosotros(as)	hemos	
Uds., ellos(as)	han	

Mastery Exercise: ¿Cuándo va a terminar?



to finish



Have you
finished?

Extra Practice:
I haven't finished.

Mastery Exercise: *When are you going to finish?*



leer



Lo he leído
tres veces.

yo	he	}	leído
tú	has		
Ud., él, ella	<u>ha</u>		
nosotros(as)	hemos		
Uds., ellos(as)	han		

Lo (it) is referring to **un libro**. If you were referring to **una revista** (a magazine), then you would have to use **la** (it).



to read



I have read
it three times.

Extra Practice:
She has read it
three times.

Do you remember how to express **it**?
For a quick review, see Lesson 29.



ver



¿Han visto
el gato?

yo	he	} visto
tú	has	
Ud., él, ella	<u>ha</u>	
nosotros(as)	hemos	
Uds., ellos(as)	han	

Careful! The past participle of **ver** is **visto**. For a list of other irregular past participles, see **Glossary page 240**.



to see



Have you seen
plural
the cat?

Extra Practice:
Have you seen
the cat?

The **present perfect** tense is really just another way
of talking about the past.



hacer



¿Has hecho
la tarea?

yo	he	}	hecho
tú	has		
Ud., él, ella	<u>ha</u>		
nosotros(as)	hemos		
Uds., ellos(as)	han		

Hacer is another verb that has an irregular past participle. It's not **hacido**, it's **hecho**!



to write

Have you ^{informal} done
the homework?

Extra Practice:

Has he done
the homework?



Past participles are heard often in everyday conversations. Remember how they are formed. You'll be using them a lot.



Lesson 32

In this lesson you will...

- 👉 **REVIEW** the vocabulary and word forms you have learned.
- 👉 **APPLY** your new knowledge to real-life situations through dialogues and stories.
- 👉 **SYNTHESIZE** the different language concepts presented.

Congratulations!

You have shown dedication and diligence in your learning. As you worked your way through the lessons, you have built a strong foundation and gained an understanding of Spanish vocabulary, pronunciation, word forms, verbs, and sentence structure, as well as the different uses of language in social and cultural contexts.

This foundation will hopefully bring you many hours of pleasure as you travel, communicate with business associates, and make friends with Spanish speakers.

The Basics

Tomás: ¡Buenos días!

Susan: ¡Buenos días!

Tomás: ¿Cómo está usted?

Susan: Muy bien gracias. ¿Habla inglés?

Tomás: Sí, un poco.

Susan: ¡Qué suerte! ¿Sabe usted cómo se dice
to rent en español?

Tomás: Sí, se dice *alquilar*.

Susan: ¡Oh! ¿Cómo se deletrea?

Tomás: A-l-q-u-i-l-a-r.

Susan: Bueno entonces, necesito *alquilar*
un carro, por favor.

Review – Week 1, Lessons 1 & 2

Tomás: Good morning!

Susan: Good morning!

Tomás: How are you?

Susan: Fine, thanks. Do you speak English?

Tomás: Yes, a little.

Susan: What luck. Do you know how you say
to rent in Spanish?

Tomás: Yes, it's *alquilar*.

Susan: Oh. How do you spell that?

Tomás: *A-l-q-u-i-l-a-r*.

Susan: Well then, I need to *alquilar* a car, please.

Putting The Actions Together

Hoy tengo mucho que **hacer**. Necesito **hablar** con mis amigos porque vamos a **tener** una fiesta este fin de semana. Necesitamos **decidir** a quiénes vamos a **invitar** y qué vamos a comer. Necesitamos **buscar** algunas decoraciones y **limpiar** la casa. Voy a **llamar** a María. Ella puede **cantar** y **tocar** el piano. También, voy a **llamar** a Raúl. A él no le gustan las fiestas, pero siempre le gusta **ayudar**. ¿A quién más puedo **llamar**? ¡Oiga Ud! ¿Le gustaría **venir**?

Review – Week 2, Lessons 10-15

Today, I have a lot to do. I need to talk to my friends, because we're going to have a party this weekend. We need to decide who we're going to invite and what we're going to eat. We need to look for some decorations and clean the house. I'm going to call María. She can sing and play the piano. I'm also going to call Raúl. He doesn't like parties, but he can help me clean. Who else can I call? Eh, you! Would you like to come?

Talking About Future Events

Mañana, Miguel y yo **vamos** a México. Miguel **va** de negocios pero yo **voy** a visitar a mi familia. También voy a comprar unos regalos para mis amigos en los Estados Unidos. Miguel **va** a regresar a Los Angeles el sábado, pero yo no **regresaré*** hasta el ocho de abril. Entonces, **estaré*** muy ocupado porque en mayo voy a casarme.

***Note:** See **Glossary pages 231-32** to see how to form the **Future Tense**.

Review – Week 2, Lesson 14

Tomorrow, Miguel and I are going to Mexico. Miguel is going on business, but I'm going to visit my family. I'm also going to buy some gifts for my friends in the United States. Miguel is going to return to Los Angeles on Saturday, but I will not return until April 8th. Then, I am going to be very busy, because in May, I'm going to get married.

Ser & Estar

¡Hola! Me llamo Juan Sánchez. **Soy** de la Ciudad de México. **Soy** casado y tengo dos hijos. Mi esposa se llama Gloria y **es** una mujer muy simpática. Mis hijos se llaman Jaime y Carlitos. Jaime tiene diez años y **es** un buen muchacho. Carlitos tiene tres años y **es** un niño muy activo. Si no **está** comiendo, **está** corriendo o jugando fútbol. Pero hoy, Carlitos **está** enfermo. Tiene la gripe. Ahorita **está** en su cuarto mirando la televisión.

Review – Week 3, Lessons 17-19

Hi! My name is Juan Sánchez. I'm from Mexico City. I am married and have two boys. My wife's name is Gloria and she is a very kind woman. My children's names are Jaime and Carlitos. Jaime is ten years old and is a good kid. Carlitos is three years old and is a very active child. If he's not eating, he's running or playing soccer. But today, Carlitos is sick. He has the flu. Right now he is in his room watching television.

The Present Tense

Ana y José **viven** en San Juan, Puerto Rico. Ana **es** abogada y José **es** doctor. Los dos **hablan** inglés y español perfectamente. El hospital, donde **trabaja** José, es muy cerca de la oficina de Ana. A veces, si José no tiene muchos pacientes, los dos almuerzan juntos en un parque cerca del hospital. **Comen** sandwiches y **toman** café. Si **tienen** tiempo, a Ana **le gusta** leer una revista o un libro romántico. José **prefiere** leer el periódico o sólo descansar.

Review – Week 3, Lesson 22-24

Ana and José live in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Ana is an attorney and José is a doctor. They both speak English and Spanish perfectly. The hospital, where José works, is very close to Ana's office. Sometimes, if José doesn't have a lot of patients, they eat lunch together in a park close to the hospital. They eat sandwiches and drink coffee. If they have time, Ana likes to read a magazine or a romantic novel. José prefers to read the newspaper or just rest.

Stem Changing Verbs

Esta noche, vamos al restaurante favorito de mi novia. No **recuerdo** el nombre del restaurante, pero **sirve** comida deliciosa. Siempre **pedimos** una mesa cerca de la ventana. Yo **prefiero** comer temprano, pero Susanna **prefiere** comer tarde. Después de cenar, vamos a ver una película que mi hermano **dice** que es muy buena. **Empieza** a las nueve y media.

Review – Week 3, Lesson 23

Tonight, we're going to my girlfriend's favorite restaurant. I don't remember the restaurant's name, but it serves delicious food. We always ask for a table by the window. I prefer to eat early but Susanna prefers to eat late. After dinner, we are going to see a new movie that my brother says is good. It starts at 9:30 p.m.

The Preterit – Past Tense

El sábado pasado **tuve** un día muy bueno. En la mañana, **jugué** tennis con mi amigo Miguel, y yo **gané**. En la tarde, **fui** a un restaurante con mi novia Sandra. **Yo comí** un burrito y Sandra **comió** una ensalada. El mesero nos **trajo** la cuenta, ¡Y Sandra la **pagó**! En la noche **fui** a una fiesta. **Hablé** con todos mis amigos y **bailé** toda la noche.

Review – Lessons 25 & 26

Last Saturday, I had a great day. In the morning, I played tennis with my friend Miguel and I won. In the afternoon, I went to a restaurant with my girlfriend Sandra. I ate a burrito and Sandra ate a salad. The waiter brought the check and Sandra paid for it! In the evening, I went to a party. I talked to all of my friends and I danced all night.

The Imperfect Tense

Cuando **era** joven, siempre **iba** a la casa de mis abuelos. Mis abuelos **vivían** en un rancho cerca de la playa donde siempre **había** mucho que hacer. Cada mañana, **me levantaba** temprano y **ayudaba** a mi abuela en la casa. En la tarde **caminaba** a la playa y **nadaba** en el mar. En la noche, mis abuelos y yo siempre **comíamos** juntos. Durante la cena, mis abuelos siempre **hablaban** acerca de lo que **hacían** cuando **eran** niños.

Review – Lesson 27

When I was young, I used to go to my grandparents' house. My grandparents used to live on a ranch close to the beach, where there was always a lot to do. I used to get up early and help my grandmother in the house. In the afternoon, I used to walk to the beach and swim in the ocean. In the evening my grandparents and I always used to eat together. During dinner my grandparents would always talk about what they used to do when they were young.

Reflexive Verbs

Cada día Pablo **se despierta** a las seis y media y **se levanta** a las siete. **Se baña**, **se cepilla** los dientes, **se afeita** y **se peina**. **Se viste** rápido y sale para su trabajo.

Ayer fue muy diferente. Ayer **se despertó** tarde y no tuvo tiempo para **bañarse**. Sólo tuvo tiempo para **vestirse**. No **se peinó** ni **se cepilló** los dientes.

Review – Lesson 28

Everyday Pablo wakes up at 6:30 a.m. and gets out of bed at 7:00 a.m. He takes a bath, brushes his teeth, shaves, and combs his hair. He gets dressed quickly, and leaves for work.

Yesterday was very different. Yesterday, he woke up late and didn't have time to take a bath. He only had time to get dressed. He didn't comb his hair or brush his teeth.

Present Perfect Tense

Por los últimos tres años **he visitado** a mi amigo Paco durante el verano. Desde el colegio, Paco **ha trabajado** para la embajada americana. Él **ha hablado** español desde que era niño. **Ha vivido** en Guatemala y Honduras. Las veces que lo **he visitado**, **he conocido** a muchas personas diferentes. También, **he comido** muchas comidas diferentes. **Hemos sido** amigos por mucho tiempo.

Review – Lesson 31

For the last three years, I have always visited my friend Paco during the summer. Since college, Paco has worked for the American Embassy. He has spoken Spanish since he was a boy. He has lived in Guatemala and Honduras. Each time I have visited him, I have met a lot of different people. I have also eaten a lot of different foods. We have been friends for a long time.

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 (cont.)

- 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*.

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>sehees</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>dyeh-see-sehees</i>
17	diecisiete	<i>dyeh-see-syeh-teh</i>
18	dieciocho	<i>dyeh-see-oh-choh</i>
19	diecinueve	<i>dyeh-see-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>veheen-teh</i>
21	veintiuno	<i>veheen-tee-oo-noh</i>
30	treinta	<i>treheen-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).

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?

From 1:00 - 1:59:

From 2:00 on:

¿Qué hora es?

Es la una...

Son las dos...

It's 1:00

It's 2:00

Before the hour:
hour less minutes
menos (less)

Es la una menos veinte.
Son las dos menos cinco.
Son las tres menos diez.

It's 12:40

It's 1:55

It's 2:50

After the hour:
hour plus minutes
using *y* (and)

Es la una y diez.
Son las tres y cuarto.
Son las dos y media.

It's 1:10

It's 3:15

It's 2:30

Exactly the hour:
On the dot:
The half hour:

Es exactamente la una.
Son las dos en punto.
Son las tres y media.

1:00 exactly

2:00 sharp

It's 3:30

Time Elements

today	hoy	<i>oy</i>
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 (cont.)

tomorrow	mañana	<i>mah-nyah-nah</i>
the day after tomorrow	pasado mañana	<i>pah-sah-doh 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-mah...</i>
the weekend	el fin de semana	<i>ehl feen deh...</i>

Time Elements (cont.)

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 (cont.)

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>

Clothing

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

Clothing (cont.)

jacket	la chaqueta	<i>lah chah-keh-tah</i>
overcoat	el abrigo	<i>ehl ah-bree-goh</i>
pajamas	los pijamas	<i>los pee-yah-mah</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-lyahs</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 (cont.)

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-ryohr</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 dyah-mahn-tehs</i>
earrings	los aretes	<i>lohs ah-reh-tehs</i>
gold	el oro	<i>ehl oh-roh</i>
necklace	el cuello	<i>ehl kweh-yoh</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>

Clothing Sizes for Men

SUITS, COATS

American	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Continental	44	46	48	50	52	56	58	60

SHIRTS

American	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	17	17 1/2
Continental	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

SHOES

American	7	8	9	10	11	12
Continental	39	41	43	44	45	46

Clothing Sizes for Women

SUITS, DRESSES

American	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Continental	36	38	40	42	44	46	48

BLOUSES, SWEATERS

American	32	34	36	38	40	42
Continental	40	42	44	46	48	50

SHOES

American	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Continental	35	36	37	38	39	40	41

Fabrics

fabric	la tela	<i>lah teh-lah</i>
cashmere	cachemira	<i>kah-sheh-mee-rah</i>
chiffon	gasa	<i>gah-sah</i>
corduroy	pana	<i>pah-nah</i>
cotton	algodón	<i>ahl-goh-dohn</i>
flannel	franela	<i>frah-neh-lah</i>
gabardine	gabardina	<i>gah-bahr-dee-nah</i>
knit	tejido de punto	<i>tee-hee-doh deh poon-toh</i>
lace	encaje	<i>ehn-kah-heh</i>
leather	cuero	<i>kweh-roh</i>
linen	hilo	<i>ee-loh</i>

Fabrics (cont.)

satin	raso	<i>rah-soh</i>
silk	seda	<i>seh-dah</i>
suede (chamois)	gamuza	<i>gah-moo-sah</i>
taffeta	tafetán	<i>tah-feh-tahn</i>
velvet	terciopelo	<i>tehr-syoh-peh-loh</i>
wool	lana	<i>lah-nah</i>
tailor	el sastre	<i>ehl sahs-treh</i>
thread	el hilo	<i>ehl ee-loh</i>
seamstress	la costurera	<i>lah kohs-too-reh-rah</i>
needle	la aguja	<i>lah ah-goo-hah</i>
to sew	coser	<i>koh-sehr</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-rahn-hah-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>

Shapes

shapes	las formas	<i>lahs-fohr-mahs</i>
circle	el círculo	<i>ehl seer-koo-loh</i>
cone	el cono	<i>ehl koh-noh</i>
cube	el cubo	<i>el koo-boh</i>
cylinder	el cilindro	<i>ehl see-leen-droh</i>
octagon	el octágono	<i>ehl ohk-tah-goh-noh</i>
oval	el óvalo	<i>ehl oh-vah-loh</i>
rectangle	el rectángulo	<i>ehl rehk-tahn-goo-loh</i>
sphere	la esfera	<i>lah ehs-feh-rah</i>
square	el cuadrado	<i>ehl kwah-drah-doh</i>
triangle	el triángulo	<i>ehl treeahn-goo-loh</i>

Barber & Beauty Salon

barber	el barbero	<i>ehl bahr-beh-roh</i>
beard	la barba	<i>lah bahr-bah</i>
brush	el cepillo	<i>ehl seh-pee-yoh</i>
comb	el peine	<i>ehl pey-neh</i>
haircut	un corte de pelo	<i>oon kohr-teh deh peh-loh</i>
hair stylist	la peluquera	<i>lah peh-loo-keh-rah</i>
manicure	la manicura	<i>lah mah-nee-koo-rah</i>
mustache	el bigote	<i>ehl bee-goh-teh</i>
sideburns	las patillas	<i>lahs pahs-tee-yahs</i>
trim	un recorte	<i>oon reh-kohr-teh</i>

El cabello is the hair on the head.

El pelo is the hair on the head or other parts of the body.

Beauty & the Baby

cosmetics	los cosméticos	<i>lohs kohs-meh-tee-kohs</i>
deodorant	el desodorante	<i>ehl deh-soh-doh-rahnh-teh</i>
lotion	la loción	<i>lah loh-syohn</i>
makeup	el maquillaje	<i>ehl mah-kee-yah-heh</i>
nail file	la lima	<i>lah lee-mah</i>
baby bottle	un biberón	<i>oon bee-beh-rohn</i>
diapers (cloth)	los pañales	<i>lohs pah-nyah-lehs</i>
disposable	desechables	<i>deh-seh-chah-blehs</i>
pacifier	un chupete	<i>oon choo-peh-teh</i>
safety pin	el imperdible	<i>ehl eem-pehr-dee-bleh</i>
talcum powder	el polvo de talco	<i>ehl pohl-voh deh tahl-koh</i>

The Buildings

Buildings	Los edificios	<i>lohs eh-dee-fee-syohs</i>
apartment	el apartamento	<i>ehl ah-pahr-tah-mehn-toh</i>
bank	el banco	<i>ehl bahn-koh</i>
church	la iglesia	<i>lah ee-gleh-syah</i>
city building	el municipio	<i>ehl moo-nee-see-pyoh</i>
college	el colegio	<i>ehl koh-leh-hyoh</i>
commercial	el comercial	<i>ehl koh-mehr-syahl</i>
community	la comunidad	<i>lah koh-moo-nee-dahd</i>
condominium	el condominio	<i>ehl kohn-doh-mee-nyoh</i>
factory	la fábrica	<i>lah fah-bree-kah</i>
fire station	la estación	<i>lah ehs-tah-syohn</i>
	de bomberos	<i>deh boh-m-beh-rohs</i>

The Buildings (cont.)

gas station	la gasolinera	<i>lah gah-soh-lee-neh-rah</i>
hospital	el hospital	<i>ehl ohs-pee-tahl</i>
hotel	el hotel	<i>ehl oh-tehl</i>
jail	la cárcel	<i>lah kahr-sehl</i>
library	la biblioteca	<i>lah bee-blyoh-teh-kah</i>
police station	la estación de policía	<i>lah ehs-tah-syohn</i> <i>deh poh-lee-see-ah</i>
post office	el correo	<i>ehl koh-rreh-oh</i>
school	la escuela	<i>lah ehs-kweh-lah</i>
skyscraper	el rascacielos	<i>ehl rahs-kah-syeh-lohs</i>
university	la universidad	<i>lah oo-nee-vehr-see-dahd</i>
warehouse	el almacén	<i>ehl ahl-mah-sehn</i>

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	la tienda de ropa	<i>lah tyehn-dah deh roh-pah</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 mueblería	<i>lah mweh-bleh-ree-ah</i>

The Stores (cont.)

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 kyohs -koh
pastry shop	la pastelería	lah pahs-teh-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

At the Office

I have...	Tengo....	<i>tehn-goh</i>
a business	un negocio	<i>oon neh-goh-syoh</i>
a boss	un jefe	<i>oon heh-feh</i>
a call	una llamada	<i>oo-nah yah-mah-dah</i>
a job	un trabajo	<i>oon trah-bah-hoh</i>
a meeting	una junta	<i>oo-nah hoon-tah</i>
a message	un mensaje	<i>oon mehn-sah-heh</i>
a schedule	un horario	<i>oon oh-rah-ryoh</i>
an appointment	una cita	<i>oo-nah see-tah</i>
an employee	un empleado	<i>oon ehm-pleh-ah-doh</i>
an interview	una entrevista	<i>oo-nah ehn-treh-vees-tah</i>
some clients	unos clientes	<i>oo-nohs klee-ehn-tehs</i>

Office Necessities

bookshelf	el estante	<i>ehl ehs-tahn-teh</i>
calculator	la calculadora	<i>lah kahl-koo-lah-doh-rah</i>
computer	la computadora	<i>lah kohm-poo-tah-doh-rah</i>
copier	la copiadora	<i>lah koh-pyah-doh-rah</i>
desk	el escritorio	<i>ehl ehs-kree-toh-ryoh</i>
filing cabinet	el archivador	<i>ehl ahr-chee-vah-dohr</i>
paper	el papel	<i>ehl pah-pehl</i>
pen	la pluma	<i>lah ploo-mah</i>
pencil	el lápiz	<i>ehl lah-pees</i>
telephone	el teléfono	<i>ehl teh-leh-foh-noh</i>
typewriter	la máquina de escribir	<i>lah mah-kee-nah deh ehs-kree-beer</i>

Money & Banking

balance	el saldo	<i>ehl sahl-doh</i>
bank account	la cuenta bancaria	<i>lah kwehn-tah bahn-kah-ryah</i>
bank	el banco	<i>ehl bahn-koh</i>
cash	el efectivo	<i>ehl eh-fehk-tee-voh</i>
change	la moneda	<i>lah moh-neh-dah</i>
check	el cheque	<i>ehl cheh-keh</i>
checkbook	la chequera	<i>lah cheh-keh-rah</i>
checking account	la cuenta corriente	<i>lah kwehn-tah koh-ryehn-teh</i>
deposit	el depósito	<i>ehl deh-poh-see-toh</i>

Money & Banking (cont.)

interest rate	la taza de interés	lah tah -sah deh een-teh- rehs
payment	el pago	ehl pah -goh
receipt	el recibo	ehl reh- see -boh
savings account	la cuenta de ahorros	lah kwehn -tah deh ah- oh -rrohs
signature	la firma	lah feer -mah
teller	el cajero	ehl kah- heh -roh
to save	ahorrar	ah-oh- rrahr
to sign	firmar	feer - mahr
traveler's check	el cheque de viajero	ehl cheh -keh deh vyah- heh -roh

Arts & Entertainment

applause	el aplauso	<i>ehl ah-plaw-soh</i>
art	el arte	<i>ehl ahr-teh</i>
audience	el público	<i>ehl poo-blee-koh</i>
comedy	la comedia	<i>lah koh-meh-dyah</i>
dancer	la bailarina	<i>lah bay-lah-ree-nah</i>
drama	la obra	<i>lah oh-brah</i>
laughter	la risa	<i>lah ree-sah</i>
music	la música	<i>lah moo-see-kah</i>
opera	la ópera	<i>lah oh-peh-rah</i>
singer	el cantante	<i>ehl kahn-tahn-teh</i>
smile	la sonrisa	<i>lah sohn-ree-sah</i>
tears	las lágrimas	<i>lahs lah-gree-mahs</i>

Celebrations

anniversary	el aniversario	<i>ehl ah-nee-vehr-sah-ryoh</i>
balloons	los globos	<i>lohs gloh-bohs</i>
birthday	el cumpleaños	<i>ehl koom-pleh-ah-nyohs</i>
festival	el festival	<i>ehl fehs-tee-vahl</i>
parade	el desfile	<i>ehl dehs-fee-leh</i>
party	la fiesta	<i>lah fyehs-tah</i>
reception	la recepción	<i>lah reh-sehp-syohn</i>
wedding	la boda	<i>lah boh-dah</i>
Christmas	la Navidad	<i>lah nah-vee-dahd</i>
Thanksgiving	el Día de Acción de Gracias	<i>ehl dyah deh ahk-syohn deh grah-syahs</i>
Easter	la Semana Santa	<i>lah seh-mah-hah sahn-tah</i>

Animals

bird	el pájaro	<i>ehl pah-hah-roh</i>
cat	el gato	<i>ehl gah-toh</i>
chicken	la gallina	<i>lah gah-yee-nah</i>
cow	la vaca	<i>lah vah-kah</i>
dog	el perro	<i>ehl peh-rroh</i>
duck	el pato	<i>ehl pah-toh</i>
goat	el chivo	<i>ehl chee-voh</i>
horse	el caballo	<i>ehl kah-bah-yoh</i>
pig	el cerdo	<i>ehl sehr-doh</i>
rabbit	el conejo	<i>ehl koh-neh-hoh</i>
sheep	la oveja	<i>lah oh-veh-hah</i>
turtle	la tortuga	<i>lah tohr-too-gah</i>

Animals (cont.)

bear	el oso	<i>ehl oh-soh</i>
camel	el camello	<i>ehl kah-meh-yoh</i>
deer	el ciervo	<i>ehl syehr-voh</i>
elephant	el elefante	<i>ehl eh-leh-fahn-teh</i>
giraffe	la jirafa	<i>lah hee-rah-fah</i>
lion	el león	<i>ehl leh-ohn</i>
monkey	el mono	<i>el moh-noh</i>
mouse	el ratón	<i>ehl rah-tohn</i>
rat	la rata	<i>lah rah-tah</i>
snake	la serpiente	<i>lah sehr-pyehn-teh</i>
tiger	el tigre	<i>ehl tee-greh</i>
zebra	la cebra	<i>lah seh-brah</i>

Directions & Locations

above	encima de	<i>ehn-see-mah deh</i>
below	abajo de	<i>ah-bah-hoh deh</i>
up	arriba	<i>ah-rree-bah</i>
down	abajo	<i>ah-bah-ho</i>
in front of	enfrente (de)	<i>ehn-frehn-teh deh</i>
behind	detrás de	<i>deh-trahs deh</i>
over	sobre	<i>soh-breh</i>
under	debajo de	<i>deh-bah-hoh deh</i>
against	contra	<i>kohn-trah</i>
along	a lo largo de	<i>ah loh lahr-goh deh</i>
around	alrededor de	<i>ahl-reh-deh-dohr deh</i>
between	entre	<i>ehn-treh</i>

Directions & Locations (cont.)

facing/opposite	frente a	<i>frehn-teh ah</i>
at the bottom	al fondo de	<i>ahl fohn-doh deh</i>
on top of	encima de	<i>ehn-see-mah deh</i>
far, far from	lejos, lejos de	<i>leh-hohs deh</i>
in, on, at	en	<i>ehn</i>
inside	adentro	<i>ah-dehn-troh</i>
outside	afuera	<i>ah-fweh-rah</i>
near	cerca	<i>sehr-kah</i>
next to	al lado de	<i>ahl lah-doh deh</i>
toward	hacia	<i>ah-syah</i>
here	aquí	<i>ah-kee</i>
there	allí	<i>ah-yee</i>

Directions & Locations (cont.)

over there	allá	<i>ah-yah</i>
straight ahead	adelante	<i>ah-deh-lahn-teh</i>
anywhere	en cualquier parte	<i>ehn 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

Travel & Road Signs

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

Travel & Road Signs (cont.)

out of order	descompuesto	<i>dehs-kohm-pwehs-toh</i>
passing lane	pista para andelantar	<i>pees-tah pah-rah ah-deh-lahn-tahr</i>
push	empuje	<i>ehm-poo-heh</i>
road closed	camino cerrado	<i>kah-mee-noh seh-rah-doh</i>
school zone	zona escolar	<i>soh-nah ehs-koh-lahr</i>
slow	despacio	<i>dehs-pah-syoh</i>
stop	alto	<i>ahl-toh</i>
stoplight	el semáforo	<i>ehl seh-mah-foh-roh</i>
wait	espere	<i>ehs-peh-reh</i>
walk	camine	<i>kah-mee-neh</i>
wrong way	vía equivocada	<i>vee-ah eh-kee-voh-kah-dah</i>
yield	ceda el paso	<i>seh-dah ehl pah-soh</i>

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 (a).

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!

Reflexive Verbs

bathe oneself, to
be called, named, to
be silent, to
become angry, to
brush, (hair, teeth), to
clean (oneself), to
comb one's hair, to
feel, to
forget, to
get dressed, to
get up, to
go away, to
go to bed, to

bañarse
llamarse
callarse
enojarse
cepillarse
limpiarse
peinarse
sentirse
olvidarse
vestirse
levantarse
irse
acostarse

Reflexive Verbs (cont.)

have fun, to

hurry, to

laugh, to

put on, place, become, to

remain, to

remember, to

sit down, to

stop (oneself), to

take a shower, to

take off, to

undress, to

wake up, to

wash (oneself), to

divertirse

apurarse

reírse

ponerse

quedarse

acordarse

sentarse

pararse

ducharse

quitarse

desvestirse

despertarse

lavarse

Expressions with Hacer

It's been a long time since...

(two, three, etc.) years ago

a long time ago

a month ago

to ask a question

to pack

to do one's best

to face

to play a mean trick

to pay a visit / to visit

to take a trip, journey

to do again, to do over

to exercise

Hace mucho que no ...

hace (dos, tres, etc.) años

hace mucho tiempo

hace un mes

hacer una pregunta

hacer las maletas

hacer lo mejor posible

hacer rostro

hacer una mala jugada

hacer una visita

hacer un viaje

hacer de nuevo

hacer ejercicios

Expressions with Tener

to be ___ years old.

to take care of, watch out (for)

to be cold

to be hot

to be hungry

to be in a hurry

to feel like

to be sleepy

to be afraid

to be to blame

to be glad to

to be funny

to be ashamed

tener ___ años

tener cuidado

tener frío

tener calor

tener hambre

tener prisa

tener ganas (de)

tener sueño

tener miedo

tener la culpa

tener gusto en

tener gracia

tener vergüenza

Prepositions - Words That Connect

at, to	a	nor	ni
before	ante	or	o
under	bajo	for, in order to	para
with	con	but	pero
against	contra	for, by	por
of, from	de	according to	según
from, since	desde	without	sin
in, at, on	en	on	sobre
toward	hacia	behind	tras
until	hasta	and	y

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:

to help	ayudar	to invite	invitar
to look for	buscar	to call	llamar
to care for	cuidar	to watch	mirar
to wait for	esperar	to ask	preguntar

Future Tense

The future tense is used to describe events that **will** take place in the *distant* future.

Llegaré el jueves. (I **will** arrive on Thursday.)

Te pagaré en un mes. (I **will** pay you in one month)

It is also used to speculate or express uncertainty.

¿Qué hora será? (I **wonder** what time it is?)

Serán las ocho. (It's **probably** eight o'clock.)

Note: In Spanish, the future tense is not frequently used in conversation. The combination **ir + a** (*Voy a...*etc.) is more common when expressing actions in the near future. (See Lesson 14.)

Future Tense (cont.)

To form the future tense, add the following personal endings to the complete infinitive of most verbs. The endings are the same for AR, ER and IR verbs.

	<u>Verb</u>		<u>Ending</u>	<u>Future Tense</u>
yo	hablar		é	hablaré
tú	hablar		ás	hablarás
Ud., él, ella	hablar	+	á	hablará
nosotros(as)	hablar		emos	hablaremos
Uds., ellos(as)	hablar		án	hablarán

For a list of irregular verbs in the future tense,
see **Glossary pg. 238**.

Conditional Tense

The conditional tense is used to describe hypothetical events. It is commonly used to express the English concept of **would**.

Iría si tuviera dinero. (I **would** go if I had money.)

Lo haría si pudiera. (I **would** do it if I could.)

It is also used as a means of being polite.

Me gustaría ir a la playa. (I **would** like go to the beach.)

¿Podría tener otro vaso? (**Could** I have another glass?)

Note: If you are using **would** to talk about something that **used** to happen, you must use the Imperfect tense. (See Lesson 27.)

Conditional Tense (cont.)

To form the conditional tense, add the following personal endings to the complete infinitive of most verbs. Notice the endings are the same for AR, ER and IR verbs.

	<u>Verb</u>		<u>Ending</u>	<u>Conditional Tense</u>
yo	hablar		ía	hablar ía
tú	hablar		ías	hablar ías
Ud., él, ella	hablar	+	ía	hablar ía
nosotros(as)	hablar		íamos	hablar íamos
Uds., ellos(as)	hablar		ían	hablar ían

For a list of irregular verbs in the conditional tense,
see **Glossary pg. 238**.

Subjunctive Mood

In Spanish, the subjunctive mood is used:

- After a verb that expresses a wish or a desire.

Quiero que hables con Juan. (I want you to talk to Juan.)

- After a verb that expresses doubt, fear, joy, hope or sorrow.

Dudo que lo coma. (I doubt he will eat it.)

- After certain impersonal expressions that show importance, doubt, necessity, possibility or regret. ***Es importante que hables con Juan.*** (It's important that you talk to Juan.)

- After certain conjunctions of time such as ***antes de que*** (before), ***cuando*** (when), ***después de que*** (after), ***hasta que*** (until), ***tan pronto como*** (as soon as). ***No me voy hasta que hables con Juan.*** (I'm not leaving until you speak to Juan.)

- After various conjunctions that express a purpose or condition, such as ***para que*** (in order that), ***a menos que*** (unless), ***sin que*** (without), ***en caso de que*** (in case). ***No me voy a menos que hables con Juan.*** (I'm not going unless you speak to Juan.)

Subjunctive Mood (cont.)

To form present subjunctive, simply drop the ending *-ar*, *-er* and *-ir* and add the following ending to the stem.

	<u>AR</u>	<u>ER</u>	<u>IR</u>
yo	hable	coma	escriba
tú	hables	comas	escribas
Ud., él, ella	hable	coma	escriba
nosotros(as)	hablemos	comamos	escribamos
Uds., ellos(as)	hablen	coman	escriban

Note: The subjunctive mood is used more frequently in Spanish than in English. The summary of the uses on pg. 235 is only a brief overview. Other uses do exist.

Irregular Verbs - Preterit

The following are four common verbs (not in Lesson 26) that are also irregular in the preterit tense:

Creer
(to think)

Poder
(to be able)

Querer
(to want)

Saber
(to know)

creí creíste creyó creímos creyeron	pude pudiste pudo podimos pudieron	quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisieron	supe supiste supo supimos supieron
--	---	--	---

Future & Conditional Irregular

The following verbs have identical changes in the stem of the verb for both the future and conditional tenses:

	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Stem Change</u>	<u>Endings</u>	
<i>to say</i>	decir	dir-	Future	Conditional
<i>to do</i>	hacer	har-	é	ía
<i>to be able</i>	poder	podr-	ás	ías
<i>to put</i>	poner	pondr- +	á	ía
<i>to want</i>	querer	querr-	emos	íamos
<i>to know</i>	saber	sabr-	án	ían
<i>to leave</i>	salir	saldr-		
<i>to have</i>	tener	tendr-		
<i>to come</i>	venir	vendr-		

Present Participle -- Irregular

The following is a list of irregular present participles. See Lesson 20 for the formation of regular present participles.

caer	cayendo	<i>falling</i>	oír	oyendo	<i>hearing</i>
creer	creyendo	<i>believing</i>	pedir	pidiendo	<i>asking for</i>
decir	diciendo	<i>saying</i>	reír	riendo	<i>laughing</i>
dormir	durmiendo	<i>sleeping</i>	seguir	siguiendo	<i>following</i>
ir	yendo	<i>going</i>	sentir	sintiendo	<i>feeling</i>
leer	leyendo	<i>reading</i>	ser	siendo	<i>being</i>
mentir	mintiendo	<i>lying</i>	traer	trayendo	<i>bringing</i>
morir	muriendo	<i>dying</i>	venir	viniendo	<i>coming</i>

Past Participle - Irregular

The following is a list of irregular past participles. See Lesson 31 for the formation of regular past participles.

abrir	abierto	<i>opened</i>	morir	muerto	<i>died</i>
caer	caído	<i>fallen</i>	oír	oído	<i>heard</i>
creer	creído	<i>believed</i>	poner	puesto	<i>put</i>
cubrir	cubierto	<i>covered</i>	reír	reído	<i>laughed</i>
decir	dicho	<i>said</i>	romper	roto	<i>broken</i>
escribir	escrito	<i>written</i>	ser	sido	<i>been</i>
hacer	hecho	<i>done</i>	traer	traído	<i>brought</i>
ir	ido	<i>gone</i>	ver	visto	<i>seen</i>
leer	leído	<i>read</i>	volver	vuelto	<i>returned</i>