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Speak in a Week!™

See, Hear, Say & Learn

SPANISH

WEEK THREE

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Speak in a Week™
Spanish
Week Three

by Donald S. Rivera
Illustrations by Julie Bradbury

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Speak in a Week™

**Spanish:
Week Three**

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How to Use Speak in a Week:

Start with **Lesson Seventeen** which picks up where Lesson Sixteen of Week Two left off. 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.



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 17

In this lesson you will learn...

- the form of the verb **to be**  **es (ser)**
used to express personal characteristics, nationality, time, possession, etc.
- the form of the verb **to be**  **está (estar)**
used to express location, condition, and an action in progress

In Spanish the verb forms *es* and *está* are both used to express **is**. While both mean **is**, they convey distinctly different meanings. The conditions for correct usage of both are listed below:

Use *es* to express...

- Identification
- Nationality and origin
- Profession
- Physical features
- Personality traits
- Ownership
- Marital status
- Dates and times

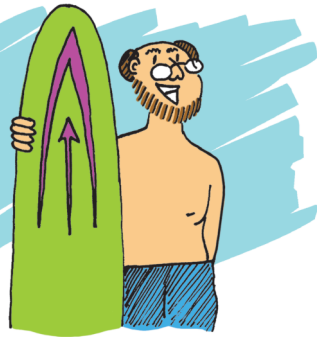
Use *está* to express...

- Location
- States of being
- Actions in progress
(Introduced in Lesson 20)

Tomás **es**...



americano.



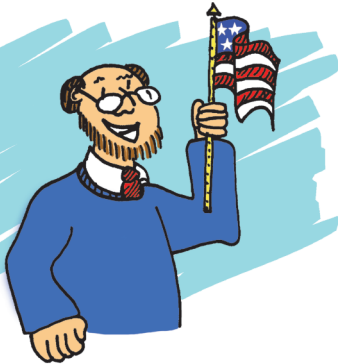
de California.

Use **es** (**ser**) to express nationality or origin.

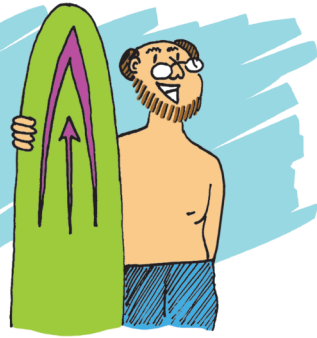
Answer: **Carla es americana.**



Thomas is...



American.



from California.

Adjectives of nationality also agree with the noun
in gender. Extra practice: Carla is American.



Él es...



maestro.



abogado.

Use **es** (**ser**) to describe someone's profession.
To describe a female's profession, say:
Ella es maestra or **Ella es abogada.**



He is...



a teacher.



a lawyer.

Carefull! The indefinite articles (**un, una**) are not used after the verb **ser** when expressing a person's occupation.



Sandra **es**...



alta.



guapa.

Always use **es (ser)** to describe a **permanent** or **inherent** physical characteristic of a person, place or thing.



Sandra **is**...



tall.



good-looking.

Don't forget! If you are describing a male, you must change the descriptive adjective to the masculine form.



Carla **es**...



simpática.



inteligente.

Use **es** (**ser**) to identify someone's personality traits.



Carla **is...**



kind.



intelligent.

Borrow some of the **Words to Describe** from **Glossary** pgs. **211-16**, and try substituting them for the ones in this lesson.



Ella **es...**



casada.



soltera.

Adjective Exercise: How would you say...?
He is married. Now try... **He is single.**



She **is**...



married.



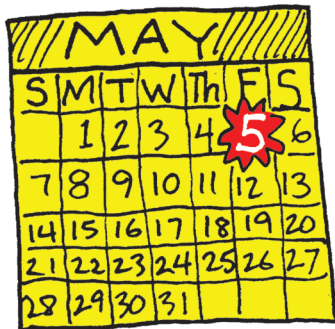
single.

Use **es** (**ser**) to identify a person's marital status.

Answer: **Él es casado.** Answer: **Él es soltero.**



Hoy es...



el cinco de mayo.



martes.

Use **es** (**ser**) for **singular** times and dates: **Es abril.**
(It is April.) **Es lunes.** (It is Monday.) **Es la una.**
(It is one o'clock.)



Today is...

MAY						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

May 5th.

CALENDAR						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Tuesday.

Do you know all the **Days of the Week** (Glossary pg. 185),
and all the **Months of the Year** (Glossary pg. 186)?



Mi madre **está**...



en la cocina.



en el garage.

Use **está** (**estar**) to express the **location** of a person, place or thing.



My mother **is**...



in the kitchen.



in the garage.

If your mother is in the room, you would say:
¡Está aquí! or **¡Está acá!** (She's here.)



Tomás *está*...



enfermo.



nervioso.

Use *está* to describe a **temporary** state or condition.



Thomas is...



sick.



nervous.

Are you beginning to see the difference?
Es is used to describe something **permanent**
or **inherent**. **Está** is more **temporary**.



Él **es**...



doctor.

Él **está**...



muy ocupado.

Remember: Use **es** (**ser**) to state someone's occupation and **está** (**estar**) to express a temporary state or condition.



He is...



a doctor.

He is...



very busy.

Another way to say doctor is **médico**. Of course, a female doctor is **médica**.

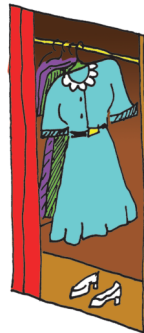


Es...



nuevo.

Está...



en el armario.

Remember: Use **es** (**ser**) to describe a physical characteristic, and **está** (**estar**) to talk about location.

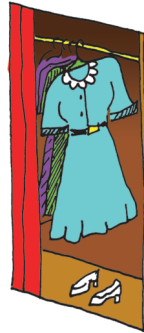


It is...



new.

It is...



in the closet.

Still a little confused about the uses of **es** (**ser**) and **está** (**estar**)? Don't worry! You'll get more practice in Lessons 18 & 19.



Lesson 18

In this lesson you will learn to use the different forms for the verb *ser* (to be).

Singular		Plural	
<i>Yo</i>	soy	<i>Nosotros</i>	} somos
		<i>Nosotras</i>	
<i>Tú</i>	eres		
<i>Usted</i>	} es	<i>Ustedes</i>	} son
<i>Él</i>		<i>Ellos</i>	
<i>Ella</i>		<i>Ellas</i>	

Uses of the verb ***ser*** (to be)

- **To identify someone.** *Soy* Miguel.
- **Nationality and origin.** Él *es* colombiano.
- **Profession** *Somos* estudiantes.
- **Physical features** Tú *eres* muy alto.
- **Personality traits** Mi madre *es* muy inteligente.
- **Ownership** El carro *es* de mi hermano.
- **Marital status** Ellos *son* divorciados.
- **Dates and time** ¿Qué hora *es*?

Yo soy...



María.



cubana.

If José were talking, he would say: Yo soy cubano.



I am...



Maria.



Cuban.

Remember: The verb **ser** implies a **permanent** or inherent characteristic that will not change (name, nationality, sex, etc.).



Soy...



enfermera.



ama de casa.

Remember: Spanish subject pronouns are often dropped.
Yo (I) is not needed. Soy, by itself, means I am.



I am...



a nurse.



a housewife.

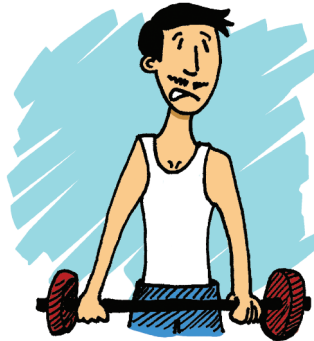
Well, what do you do for a living? Look it up on
glossary pgs. 195-96, **Professions & Occupations.**



Tú eres...



fuerte.



débil.

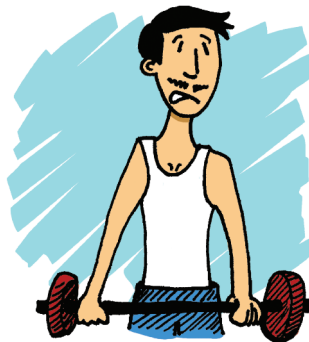
Adjectives ending in **-e** or **a consonant** stay the same for both masculine and feminine nouns (**José es fuerte./María es fuerte**).



You are...
informal



strong.



weak.

Do they kick sand in your face at the beach? Maybe you need to learn how to **levantar pesas** (lift weights).



¿Es usted...?



el dueño?



el jefe?

Mastery Exercise: ¿Quién es usted?



Are you...?



the owner?



the boss?

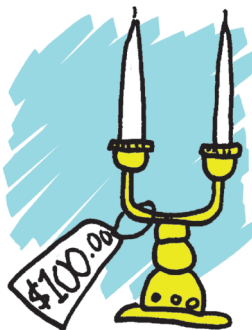
Mastery Exercise: Who are you?



Es...



muy barato.



demasiado caro.

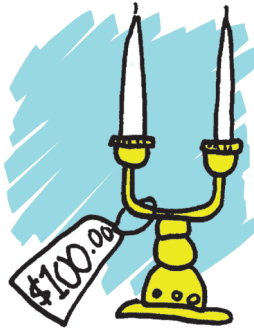
Try not to confuse **muy** (very) with **mucho** (many, a lot of).
Say, **un poco** to express a little: **Es un poco caro.**



It is...



very cheap.



too expensive.

Study Tip: One of the easiest ways to learn the Words to Describe (glossary pgs. 211-16) is to learn them as opposites.



Él es...



delgado.



gordo.

If he's very **thin** or **skinny** call him **flaco**. Of course, if it's a lady you're talking about, she would be **flaca**.



He is...



thin.



fat.

If someone is a little fat, they are **un poco gordo**. But if they are **very, very** fat, they are **demasiado gordo**.



Ella **es...**



generosa.



glotona.

Adjective Practice:
Él es generoso.

Adjective Practice:
Él es glotón.



She is...



generous.



greedy.

Adjective Practice:
He is generous.

Adjective Practice:
He is greedy.



Ellos **son**...



actores.



músicos.

Es is always singular. To talk about more than one, use **son**.
Don't forget! Plural nouns require plural adjectives.



They are...



actors.



musicians.

Words ending in **-or** are often identical
or very similar in English and Spanish.



Ustedes son...



trabajadores.



perezosos.

Remember: **Usted** is the singular **you** and takes **es**.
Ustedes is the plural **you**, as in “**you guys**,” and takes **son**.



You are...
plural



hardworking.



lazy.

Industrioso also means hardworking. Of course, if you are referring to multiple people, they would be **industriosos**.



Nosotros **somos**...



estudiantes.



turistas.

It's okay to drop the **nosotros** as it is implied in the verb **somos**.



We are...



students.



tourists.

Make sure you know the different forms of **ser**, before moving on to the different forms of **estar** (Lesson 19).



Lesson 19

In this lesson you will learn to use the different forms for the verb *estar* (to be).

Singular		Plural	
<i>Yo</i>	estoy	<i>nosotros</i> <i>nosotras</i>	} estamos
<i>Tú</i>	estás		
<i>Usted</i> <i>Él</i> <i>Ella</i>	} está	<i>ustedes</i> <i>ellos</i> <i>ellas</i>	} están

Uses of the verb *estar* (to be)

- **Location of people**
 - *Estoy* en Madrid.
- **Location of places**
 - La ciudad *está* cerca de aquí.
- **Location of things**
 - Los niños *están* en la piscina.
- **States of being (*physical*)**
 - Tú *estás* enfermo.
- **States of being (*emotional*)**
 - Nosotros *estamos* nerviosos.
- **Actions in progress**
 - Introduced in Lesson 20.

Yo **estoy**...



en la sala.



en el comedor.

Remember: Spanish subject pronouns are often dropped.
Yo (I) is not needed. **Estoy**, by itself, means **I am**.



I am...



in the living room.



in the dining room.

In Spanish-speaking countries, **la sala de estar** is the family room. **La sala** is more formal and is used mainly for guests.



Estoy...



muy triste.



aburrido.

Carefull! Don't get your **soy** and **estoy** mixed up on this one. If you say, **Soy aburrido**, you're saying you're a **boring person**.



I am...



very sad.



bored.

Pick some of the **Words To Describe** on glossary pgs. 211-16 and use them to describe your own emotional state of being.



¿Estás...?



seguro?



loco?

Use the verb **estar** to talk about a temporary state of being.
To describe a person as **crazy** (mentally ill) say **Es loco**.



Are you...?

plural



sure?



crazy?

Remember: Use the informal form of **you** to address children and people who you know very well.



¿Está usted...?



enojado?



sorprendida?

Extra Practice: How would you ask Ana if she is mad?
Extra Practice: How would you ask Mario if he is surprised?



Are you...?



mad?



surprised?

Answer: ¿Está usted enojada?
Answer: ¿Está usted sorprendido?



Sonia está...



en la oficina.



en la tienda.

Mastery Exercise: ¿Dónde está su oficina?



Sonia is...



in the office.



at the store.

Mastery Exercise: Where is your office?



Felix **está**...



cansado.



dormido.

To say, **Felix is sleepy**, use the verb **tener**: **Felix tiene sueño**.

To say, **Felix is sleeping**, use **estar**: **Felix está durmiendo**.



Felix is...



tired.



asleep.

In Lesson 20, you will learn that **estar** is also used to express actions in progress such as **sleeping, walking, running**, etc.



Los libros **están**...



en la mesa.



en el estante.

Están is used to describe **where more than one** person, place, or thing is located.



The books are...



on the table.



on the shelf.

If the books are **en la biblioteca** then look
for them **in the library**.



Ellos están...



en la cantina.



borrachos.

A **cantina** is generally a bar reserved exclusively for men. It can also mean a **buffet** (self-service meal), or **snack bar**.



They are...



in the bar.



drunk.

A bar which specializes in beer or wine,
is called **una cervecería**.



¿Están...?



listas?



perdidos?

Mastery Exercise: ¿Por qué no están listas? If you're talking to two males, ask: ¿Por qué no están listos?



Are you...?

plural



ready?



lost?

Mastery Exercise: **Why aren't you** (plural) ready?



Estamos...



en el tercer piso.



de vacaciones.

Now is a good time to learn the **Ordinal Numbers**
on **glossary pgs. 183-84.**



We are...



on the third floor.



on vacation.

Take the time to completely master **ser** and **estar**. One of them will appear somewhere in almost every Spanish conversation.



Lesson 20

In this lesson you will learn to talk about actions in progress.

In order to express an action someone or something is currently doing, simply conjugate the present tense of the verb **estar** followed by the Spanish equivalent of the English **-ing** form.

Estoy hablando. (I am talking.)

María está comiendo. (Maria is eating.)

Ellos están escribiendo. (They are writing.)

See the chart on the back of this page to learn how to express in Spanish actions in the equivalent English **-ing** form.

In Spanish, all verbs in their infinitive form end in either **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**. To express the **-ing** English forms of **-ar** verbs simply take off the **-ar** and add **-ando**. To express the **-ing** forms of **-er** and **-ir** verbs simply take off the **-er** and **-ir** and add **-iendo**.

VERB TYPE	INFINITIVE	-ING ENDING	-ING FORM	ENGLISH -ING FORM
-ar	habl ar	-ando	hablando	talking
-er	com er	-iendo	comiendo	eating
-ir	escrib ir	-iendo	escribiendo	writing

Note: The present participle (**-ing** form) in Spanish does not change to match the number or the gender of the person or thing to which it is referring. It always ends in **-o**.

Estoy...



hablando
con María.

Verbs ending in **-ar** express an action in progress
by dropping **-ar** and adding **-ando**; **hablar**
(to talk) → **hablando** (talking).



I am...



talking
with Maria.

An action in progress is basically the **-ing** word
in English: **talking**, **walking**, etc.



Miguel está...



esperando
por su amigo.

With an action in progress, only the verb **estar** changes.
The present participle (**-ing** form) always stays the same.



Miguel is...



waiting
for his friend.

Important! Actions in progress (things that are happening right now, at this moment) always use a form of the verb **estar**.



Bárbara está...



escribiendo
una carta.

Verbs ending in **-ir** become **-ing** words by dropping the **-ir** and adding **-iendo**: **escribir** (to write) → **escribiendo** (writing).



Barbara is...



writing
a letter.

The action word stays the same regardless of who is performing the action. **Estar** changes according to the number of people.



¿Qué está...



haciendo?

Verbs ending in **-er** become **-ing** words by dropping the **-er** and adding **-iendo**: **hacer** (to do) → **haciendo** (doing).



What are you...



doing?

Qué is used in many idiomatic expressions and is also used to ask **how**. See **glossary pg. 234** and discover its many uses.



¿Por qué estás...



llorando?

Mastery Exercise: *Porque estoy triste.*
Remember: *¿Por qué?* means *why?*. *Porque* means *because*.



Why are you...
informal

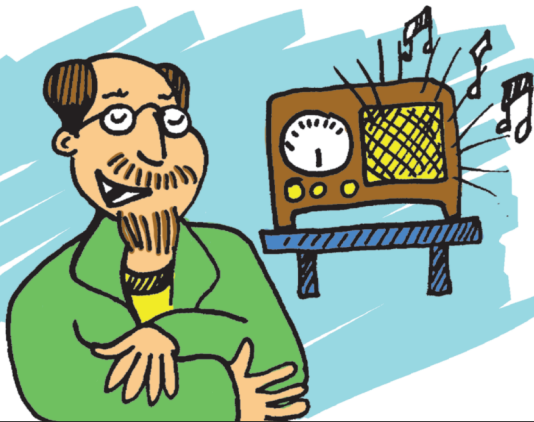


crying?

Mastery Exercise: **Because I am sad.**



Tomás está...



escuchando
la radio.

To express an **-ing** action someone **was doing**, use **estaba**:
Estaba escuchando la radio. (He **was** listening to the radio).



Thomas is...

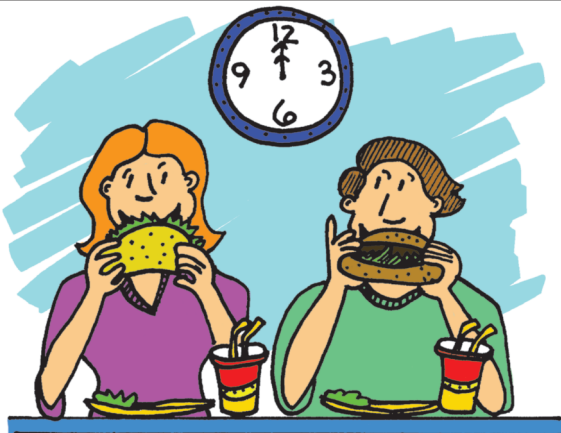


listening
to the radio.

To talk about **-ing** actions in the past, use the **-ando** and **-iendo** endings, but use the imperfect tense of **estar**. (See Lesson 27 in Week 4 for more info).



Sonia y Miguel están...

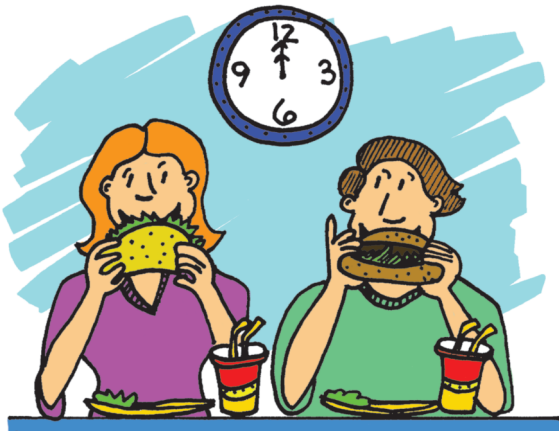


comiendo
el almuerzo.

To express an **-ing** action in the past for **they**, say **estaban**:
Estaban comiendo el almuerzo. (They were eating lunch.)



Sonia and Miguel are...



eating
lunch.

Lunch is eaten between 1:30 and 3:00 p.m. in most Latin countries and is considered the most important meal of the day.



Los niños están...



nadando
en la piscina.

Mastery Exercise: **No están cansados.**



The children are.....



swimming
in the pool.

Mastery Exercise: They aren't tired.



Estamos...



mirando
la televisión.

Mastery Exercise: Estamos en la sala.



We are...



watching
television.

Mastery Exercise: We are in the living room.



Miguel y yo estamos...



estudiando
español.

Pay attention to the verb ending and don't forget the formula!
Drop **-ar** and add **-ando**, or, drop **-er** or **-ir** and add **-iendo**.
It's really that simple!



Miguel and I are...





studying
Spanish.

There are 390 Action Words in their infinitive form listed on glossary pgs. 217-30. Try converting them all to -ing words.



Lesson 21

In this lesson you will learn...

- to express the concept of *There is* and *There are*  *Hay*
- to express the concept of *Is there?* and *Are there?*  *¿Hay?*

In this lesson you will learn to make general statements using the verb **haber** (to be). Don't underestimate the size of **hay** and its relatives (**había**, **hubo**, **habrá**). They are very versatile and frequently used. See the chart below:

Word	Meaning
<i>Hay</i>	There is. There are. Is there? Are there?
<i>Había</i>	There used to be. Did there used to be?
<i>Hubo</i>	There was. There were. Was there? Were there?
<i>Habrá</i>	There will be. Will there be?

Hay...
ah-ee



una mancha
en mi camisa.

Hay is pronounced like the letter **i** or the word **eye**.



There is...



a spot on
my blouse.

Do you need your clothes washed? Look for **una lavandería** (a laundry) or **una tienda de lavar en seco** (a dry-cleaner).



¿Hay...
ah-ee



un supermercado
cerca de aquí?

To use **hay** as a question, just raise the intonation
of your voice at the end of what you are saying.



Is there...



a supermarket
close to here?

If you are looking for fresh produce, meat or fish, be sure to go to the local market. It's a great place to practice your Spanish!



¿Hay...
ah-ee



voluntarios?

Use **no hay** to express **there isn't** or **there aren't**:
No hay voluntarios. (There aren't any volunteers.)



Are there...



any
volunteers?

The word **any** is not expressed in Spanish.



Hay...
ah-ee



veinte estudiantes en la clase.

Use **había** to state **there used to be**: **Había diecinueve estudiantes.** (There used to be nineteen students.)



There are...



twenty students in the class.

¿Qué más hay en la clase? (What else is there in the class?)
Check out **glossary pg. 210** for a list of things you might find.



Hay...
ah-ee



mucho tráfico en la mañana.

Use **hubo** to state **there was** or **there were**:
Hubo mucho tráfico. (There **was** a lot of traffic.)



There is...



a lot of traffic in the morning.

Don't confuse **hay** with **lay**! (**aah!** or **ouch!**).



Hay...
ah-ee



muchas
flores en
el jardín.

Habrá is used to state **there will be**: **Habrá muchas más flores en junio.** (There will be many more flowers in June.)



There are...

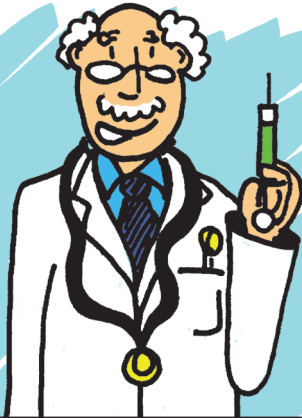


a lot of
flowers in
the garden.

Study Tip: Find a peaceful place to study and
set a regular time to go there.



¿Hay...
ah-ee



un doctor en el hotel?

Hay que is used to make general statements: **Hay que** trabajar. (One must work.) **Hay que** comer. (One must eat.)



Is there...



a doctor in the hotel?

It's not that serious! You only need **una curita** (an adhesive bandage). Look for one in the **Pharmacy** see **glossary pgs. 203-204.**



Hay...
ah-ee



una fiesta
esta noche.

Mastery Exercise: ¿Cuántas personas hay?



There is...



a party
this evening.

Mastery Exercise: *How many people are there?*



¡Hay...
ah-ee



una mosca
en mi sopa!

Mastery Exercise: Hay demasiada sal en la sopa.



There is...

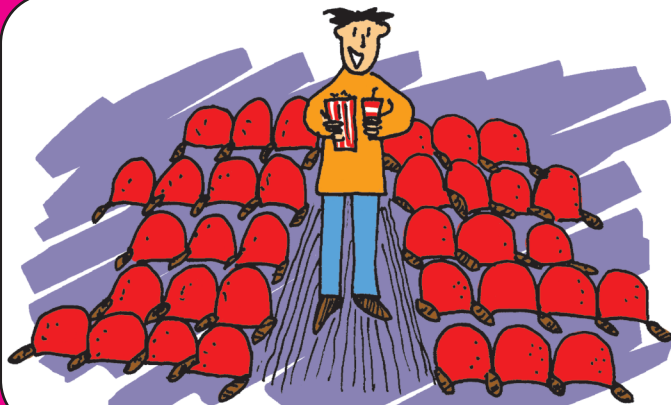


a fly in
my soup!

Mastery Exercise: *There is too much salt in the soup.*



¿Hay...
ah-ee

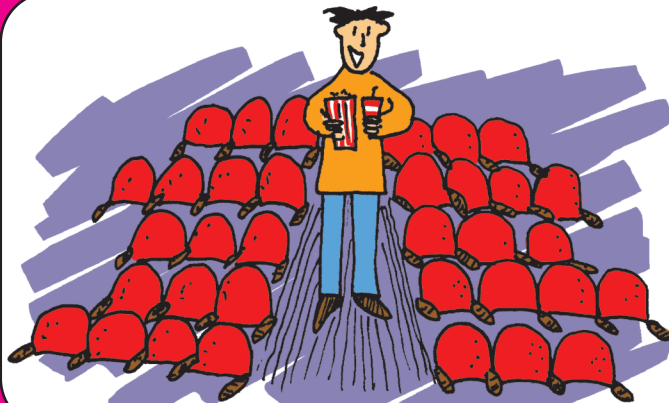


un lugar para
sentarse?

Sentarse is a **reflexive** verb. You'll learn more about **reflexive** verbs and how they're used when you get to Lesson 28 in Week 4.



Is there...



a place
to sit?

Hay and its partners **había**, **hubo**, **habrá** are just little words,
but ones that you will use often, once you know them well.



Lesson 22

In this lesson you will learn the present tense of regular verbs.

The present tense is used to talk about actions people do on a habitual basis or plan to do in the near future.

Hablo español. (I speak Spanish.)

Como en la cafetería. (I eat in the cafeteria.)

Salgo mañana. (I'm leaving tomorrow.)

See the chart on the back of this page to learn how to form verbs in the present tense.

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

	<u>-ar</u>	<u>-er</u>	<u>-ir</u>
yo	hablo	como	escribo
tú	hablas	comes	escribes
Ud., él, ella	habla	come	escribe
nosotros(as)	hablamos	comemos	escribimos
Uds., ellos(as)	hablan	comen	escriben

Note: Verbs not following a consistent pattern for change are presented in Lessons 23 and 24.

trabajar



Trabajo mucho.

yo trabajo

tú trabajas

Ud., él, ella trabaja

nosotros(as) trabajamos

Uds., ellos(as) trabajan

All regular **-ar**, **-er** and **-ir** verbs express the **yo** form in the same way. Drop the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** ending and add **-o**.



to work



I work a lot.

Extra Practice:

Do you *(informal)* work
a lot?

You'll find the correct verb form for the **Extra Practice** sentences underlined in the chart on the other side of this page.



hablar



**Nosotras
hablamos inglés.**

yo hablo

tú hablas

Ud., él, ella habla

nosotros(as) hablamos

Uds., ellos(as) hablan

To express the **nosotros-nosotras** form of **-ar** verbs,
simply drop the **-ar** ending and add **-amos**.



to speak



We speak English.

Extra Practice:
Do you speak English?

The present tense is used to express something you or someone else does habitually, such as eat, sleep, talk, etc.



fumar



¿Fumas?

yo fumo

tú fumas

Ud., él, ella fuma

nosotros(as) fumamos

Uds., ellos(as) fuman

All **-ar** verbs express the **tú** form, by dropping the **-ar** ending and adding **-as**.



to smoke



Do you smoke?

Extra Practice:

I don't smoke.

The present tense is also used to express things
you don't do. **iNunca fumo! (I never smoke!)**



cantar



Los niños cantan
en el coro.

yo canto

tú cantas

Ud., él, ella canta

nosotros(as) cantamos

Uds., ellos(as) cantan

All **-ar** verbs express **ellos, ellas** (they) by dropping the **-ar** ending and adding **-an**.



to sing



The children sing
in the choir.

Extra Practice:
We sing in the choir.

When talking about a group of children who are all girls, use **niñas**. If they are a mixed group of boys and girls, use **niños**.



estudiar



**Marla estudia en
la biblioteca.**

yo estudio

tú estudias

Ud., él, ella estudia

nosotros(as) estudiamos

Uds., ellos(as) estudian

All verbs ending in **-ar** express the **el, ella** and **usted** forms by dropping the **-ar** ending and adding **-a**.



to study



**Marla studies
in the library.**

Extra Practice:
They study in the library.

Doesn't it follow that the room where you study is
called **el estudio** (the study)?



leer



Leo el periódico
cada día.

yo leo

tú lees

Ud., él, ella lee

nosotros(as) leemos

Uds., ellos(as) leen

Remember: All forms for **yo** end with the letter **-o**.
(Drop the **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir** ending and add **-o**.)



to read



I read the newspaper
every day.

Extra Practice:

He reads the newspaper
every day.

Consistently reading Spanish newspapers, books,
or magazines is a great way to learn new words
and practice what you know.



comer

Él no come
el desayuno.

yo como

tú comes

Ud., él, ella come

nosotros(as) comemos

Uds., ellos(as) comen



¿Cómo?, with an accent, can mean **how?** or **what?** Without an accent, **como** means **I eat, like, or as.**



to eat

He doesn't eat
breakfast.



Extra Practice:
We don't eat breakfast.

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



correr



Luis corre
muy rápido.

yo corro

tú corres

Ud., él, ella corre

nosotros(as) corremos

Uds., ellos(as) corren

Both **-er** and **-ir** verbs express **él, ella** and **usted** by dropping the **-er** or **-ir** ending and adding **-e**.



to run



Luis runs very fast.

Extra Practice:
They run very fast.

Are you remembering to roll those **r's**? Double **rr** is trilled two or three times by placing the tongue against the top of the mouth.



vivir



Ellos viven en
la ciudad.

yo vivo

tú vives

Ud., él, ella vive

nosotros(as) vivimos

Uds., ellos(as) viven

The letter **c** before **i** is pronounced like **s**.
La ciudad (lah see-oo-dahd)



to live



They live in
the city.

Extra Practice:
We live in the city.

For a list of things you might find **In The City**,
see **glossary pg. 209**.



escribir



José escribe
muy bien.

yo escribo

tú escribes

Ud., él, ella escribe

nosotros(as) escribimos

Uds., ellos(as) escriben

-ir and **-er** verbs have the same endings for all people
except in the **nosotros** form (**-er, -emos; -ir, -imos.**)



to write



José writes
very well.

Extra Practice:
You (*informal*) write
very well.

Remember: All **regular -ar, -er, and -ir** verbs follow a set pattern which is the same for all verbs in that category.



Lesson 23

**In this lesson you will learn to use
common stem-changing verbs.**

Some verbs in the present tense have vowel changes in the stem of the verb. They fall into three basic categories:

Verbs that change:

e→ie

preferir

yo

prefiero

tú

prefieres

Ud., él, ella

prefiere

nosotros(as)

preferimos

Uds., ellos(as)

prefieren

o→ue

dormir

duermo

duermes

duerme

dormimos

duermen

e→i

pedir

pido

pides

pide

pedimos

piden

Some of the common verbs for each category are listed below:

e→ie

comenzar (*to begin*)

despertarse (*to wake up*)

empezar (*to start*)

pensar (*to think*)

perder (*to lose*)

preferir (*to prefer*)

querer (*to want*)

sentarse (*to sit*)

sentir (*to feel*)

o→ue

acostarse (*to lie down*)

almorzar (*to eat lunch*)

contra (*to count*)

costar (*to cost*)

dormir (*to sleep*)

encontrar (*to find*)

poder (*to be able*)

recordar (*to remember*)

volver (*to return*)

e→i

corregir (*to fix*)

pedir (*to ask for*)

reirse (*to laugh*)

repetir (*to repeat*)

seguir* (*to follow*)

servir (*to serve*)

vestirse (*to dress*)

*The verb **seguir** is irregular in the **yo** form (yo **sig**o).

querer

e→ie



Nunca quiero
regresar.

yo quiero

tú quieres

Ud., él, ella quiere

nosotros(as) queremos

Uds., ellos(as) quieren

In the present tense, the **e** in the stem of **querer** changes to **ie**. To remember this change, just think of **querer** as an **ie** verb.



to want



**I never want
to return**

Extra Practice:
We never want to return.

As you learn some of the more tricky verbs in Spanish, put them into groups of verbs which share similar characteristics.



empezar

e→ie



La película empieza
a las ocho.

yo empiezo

tú empiezas

Ud., él, ella empieza

nosotros(as) empezamos

Uds., ellos(as) empiezan

The verb **empezar**, like all of the other stem-changing verbs in this lesson, changes in all forms except **nosotros**.



to start



The movie starts
at eight o'clock.

Extra Practice:
It starts at eight o'clock.

Another way to say **to start** is **comenzar**.
Comenzar is also an **ie** verb.



preferir

e→ie



Ella **prefiere**
esperar.

yo prefiero

tú prefieres

Ud., él, ella **prefiere**

nosotros(as) **preferimos**

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

Like **querer** and **empezar**, the verb **preferir** is also an **ie** verb. Notice the reminder on the upper right hand corner of each page.



to prefer



She prefers
to wait.

Extra Practice:
They prefer to wait.

Remember: All of the verbs in this lesson have changes in the stem of the verb in all forms except **nosotros**.



venir

e→ie



¡Aquí viene
Josefina!

yo vengo

tú vienes

Ud., él, ella viene

nosotros(as) venimos

Uds., ellos(as) vienen

Venir behaves like an **ie** verb in all
forms except **yo** (**yo vengo**).



to come



Here comes
Josefina!

Extra Practice:
Here they come.

Remember **tener** (**tengo, tienes, tiene**), etc.?
It is also an **ie** verb, irregular in the **yo** form.



dormir

o → ue



Pablo a veces
duerme en el sofá.

yo duermo

tú duermes

Ud., él, ella duerme

nosotros(as) dormimos

Uds., ellos(as) duermen

The verb **dormir** experiences an **o** to **ue** change in the stem of the verb. Again, the **nosotros** form does not change.



to sleep



Pablo sometimes
sleeps on the sofa.

Extra Practice:
I sometimes sleep on
the sofa.

If José is **tired**, he's **cansado**. But if he's just being lazy,
it's okay to call him **un holgazán** (lazybones, layabout).



recordar

o→ue



No recuerdo
el número.

yo recuerdo

tú recuerdas

Ud., él, ella recuerda

nosotros(as) recordamos

Uds., ellos(as) recuerdan

Mastery Exercise: **No recuerdo su dirección.**



to remember



I don't remember
the number.

Extra Practice:

Do you (*informal*) remember
the number?

Mastery Exercise: I don't remember your address.



jugar

u→ue



¿Juegas tenis?

yo juego

tú juegas

Ud., él, ella juega

nosotros(as) jugamos

Uds., ellos(as) juegan

The verb **jugar** is in a class all by itself!
The **u** changes to **ue**.



to play



Do you play
(informal)
tennis?

Extra Practice:
We play tennis.

Play around with this verb form. You'll be using it a lot!



servir

e→i



Este restaurante sirve
comida deliciosa.

yo sirvo

tú sirves

Ud., él, ella sirve

nosotros(as) servimos

Uds., ellos(as) sirven

Another group of verbs experiences a stem change of **e** to **i**. Even in this group, the **nosotros** form stays the same.



to serve



**This restaurant serves
delicious food.**

Extra Practice:
We serve delicious food.

Some words like **picante** (hot, spicy) and **caliente** (hot to touch) appear similar, but actually have entirely different meanings.



pedir

e→i



**Siempre pido la
sopa del día.**

yo pido

tú pides

Ud., él, ella pide

nosotros(as) pedimos

Uds., ellos(as) piden

It's good to know other words for emphasis such as: **a veces** (sometimes) and **nunca** (always). See **glossary pg. 190**.



to ask for



I always ask for the
soup of the day.

Extra Practice:
You always ask for
the soup of the day.

Throughout Spain and Latin America, **paella** is a popular main dish, made with rice, chicken, pork, and all kinds of seafood.



decir

e→i



Nunca digo
una mentira.

yo digo

tú dices

Ud., él, ella dice

nosotros(as) decimos

Uds., ellos(as) dicen

The verb **decir** behaves like an **e** to **i** verb in all forms except **yo**; note the **c** to **g**, **yo digo**.



to tell, to say



**I never tell
a lie.**

Extra Practice:
He never tells
a lie.

If you just can't quite believe the juicy gossip someone
is telling you, say: **iNo me digas!** (You don't say!).



Lesson 24

In this lesson you will learn to use common irregular verbs.

You've met some of the “good guys” (*regular verbs*), and even conjugated a few of their friends, who occasionally break out of the group and change the spelling in their stem.

In this lesson, you'll meet a few of the “bad guys”, who refuse to conform to any pattern and insist on being *irregular*. Fortunately, there are only a few of them, but they are very important. They are some of the most commonly used words in the Spanish language, and are a must to know!

The only real way to learn these verbs is to memorize them!

This is the final lesson on the present tense. Pay special attention to the following:

Master the verbs in each lesson! You cannot speak Spanish effectively without knowing the Spanish verb in all of its forms. Their importance cannot be overemphasized.

Use the Mastery Exercises! Tracks 8-13 on the CD will show you how well you have mastered the lessons so far, and help you identify areas where you might need to review.

Practice and Review! Be truthful about your mastery. If you identify areas where you need more practice, go back and review. Take as much time as you need, but be sure you're ready before you begin the gold cards in Week 4 with Lessons 25-32.

hacer



**Siempre hago
mi tarea.**

yo hago

tú haces

Ud., él, ella hace

nosotros(as) hacemos

Uds., ellos(as) hace

Like **hacer**, many verbs are irregular only in the **yo** form.



to do



**I always do my
homework.**

Extra Practice:
He always does
his homework.

Remember: The present tense is used to express a habit
or an action that takes place on a regular basis.



salir



El tren sale
a las tres.

yo salgo

tú sales

Ud., él, ella sale

nosotros(as) salimos

Uds., ellos(as) salen

Remember: The present tense can also be used
to express an action in the future: **Salgo mañana.**
(I'm leaving tomorrow.)



to leave



The train leaves
at three o'clock.

Extra Practice:
I leave at three
o'clock.

Two other ways to say to leave are **partir** and **dejar**.
Careful! You **partir** a place but you **dejar** something behind.



poner



Luis pone su
dinero en el banco.

yo pongo

tú pones

Ud., él, ella pone

nosotros(as) ponemos

Uds., ellos(as) ponen

Mastery Exercise: **Nunca pongo mi dinero en al banco.**



to put



Luis puts his money
in the bank.

Extra Practice:

I put my money
in the bank.

Mastery Exercise: *I never put my money in the bank.*



traer



**Siempre traigo
algo para leer.**

yo traigo

tú traes

Ud., él, ella trae

nosotros(as) traemos

Uds., ellos(as) traen

The verbs **poner**, **salir**, **hacer** and **traer** all end in **-go** in the **yo** form. Try remembering them as the **go** verbs.



to bring



I always bring something to read.

Extra Practice:
They always bring something to read.

Study Tip: Find some common elements among the different verbs and study them as a group. They'll be easier to learn!



ir



Voy a la iglesia
los domingos

yo voy

tú vas

Ud., él, ella va

nosotros(as) vamos

Uds., ellos(as) van

The verb **ir** can mean either **to go** or **to be going**.
Voy a la iglesia. (I go to church / I'm going to church.)



to go



**I go to church
on Sundays.**

Extra Practice:
We go to church
on Sundays.

This irregular verb should be very familiar to you. You saw it in Lesson 14, used in conjunction with other words of action.



dar



**Siempre les
doy regalos**

yo doy

tú das

Ud., él, ella da

nosotros(as) damos

Uds., ellos(as) dan

Dar is used in many idiomatic expressions: **dar un abrazo** (to hug), **dar una propina** (to tip). See **glossary pg. 232**.



to give



I always give
them presents.

Extra Practice:
She always gives
them presents.

You'll learn all about **me**, **te**, **le**, and **les** in
Week 4 with Lesson 29.



oir



¿Oyes eso?

yo oigo

tú oyes

Ud., él, ella oye

nosotros(as) oímos

Uds., ellos(as) oyen

Oir means **to hear**, as in having the ability to hear a sound.

Escuchar means **to listen**, as in listening to music.



to hear



Do you hear that?
informal

Extra Practice:
Do you (*plural*) hear
that?

Watch out for verbs that appear to mean the same thing but convey very different meanings. Be sure to pick the right one!



ver



Veo el problema.

yo veo

tú ves

Ud., él, ella ve

nosotros(as) vemos

Uds., ellos(as) ven

Remember: Even though most nouns ending in **-a** are **feminine**, a few, like **problema**, are exceptions and must be memorized.



to see



I see the problem.

Extra Practice:

Do you see
the problem?

The verb **enchufar** means to plug in, connect. No puedo enchufar la cafetera. (I can't plug in the coffee pot.)



saber



**No sé como
bailar.**

yo sé

tú sabes

Ud., él, ella sabe

nosotros(as) sabemos

Uds., ellos(as) saben

Saber means to **know** a fact, or know how to do something.
¿Sabe Ud, qué hora es? (Do you know what time it is?)



to know (to know how)



I don't know
how to dance.

Extra Practice:

Do you (*informal*) know
how to dance?

Once you're comfortable with Lessons 17-24, it's time to
test your mastery with Tracks 9-13 on the CD.



conocer



¿Conoce Ud.
a María?

yo conozco

tú conoces

Ud., él, ella conoce

nosotros(as) conocemos

Uds., ellos(as) conocen

Conocer means to **know** in the sense of being acquainted
or being familiar with a person or place.



to know (to be acquainted with)



**Do you know
Maria?**

Extra Practice:
I don't know Maria.

Warning! Do not move on to Week 4,
(Lessons 25-32), until you are very familiar with all
of the material covered so far.



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Spanish Alphabet

<i>a</i>	ah	<i>n</i>	eh-neh
<i>b</i>	beh	<i>ñ</i>	ehn-yeh
<i>c</i>	seh	<i>o</i>	oh
<i>ch</i>	cheh	<i>p</i>	peh
<i>d</i>	deh	<i>q</i>	koo
<i>e</i>	eh	<i>r</i>	eh-reh
<i>f</i>	eh-feh	<i>rr</i>	eh-rreh
<i>g</i>	heh	<i>s</i>	eh-seh
<i>h</i>	ah-cheh	<i>t</i>	teh
<i>i</i>	ee	<i>u</i>	oo
<i>j</i>	hoh-tah	<i>v</i>	veh
<i>k</i>	kah	<i>w</i>	doh-bleh veh
<i>l</i>	eh-leh	<i>x</i>	eh-kees
<i>ll</i>	eh-yeh	<i>y</i>	ee-gree-eh-gah
<i>m</i>	eh-meh	<i>z</i>	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
<i>a</i> (ah)	a as in father	<i>casa</i> (kah -sah)
<i>e</i> (eh)	e as in bed, let	<i>mesa</i> (meh -sah)
<i>i</i> (ee)	ee as in meet, feet	<i>libro</i> (lee -broh)
<i>o</i> (oh)	o in old, okay	<i>hotel</i> (oh- tehl)
<i>u</i> (oo)	oo in moon, soon	<i>lunes</i> (loo -nehs)

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*.

Ordinal Numbers

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

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

Ordinal Numbers (cntd.)

- 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.

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

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

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

Months of the Year

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

Time Elements

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

Time Elements (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>ah-stah</i>

Seasons & the Universe

Seasons

spring

summer

fall

winter

Las estaciones

la primavera

el verano

el otoño

el invierno

lahs ehs-tah-syoh-nehs

lah pree-mah-veh-rah

ehl veh-rah-noh

ehl oh-toh-nyoh

ehl een-vyehr-noh

Universe

earth

sun

moon

stars

world

galaxy

El universo

la tierra

el sol

la luna

las estrellas

el mundo

la galaxia

eh oo-nee-veh-rah-soh

lah tyeh-rrah

ehl sohl

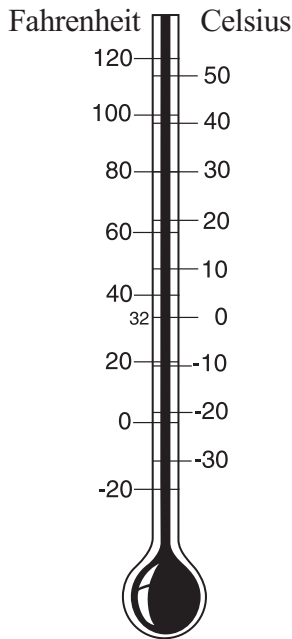
lah loo-nah

lahs ehs-treh-yahs

ehl moon-doh

lah gah-lahk-syah

Temperature



Spanish-speaking countries use a Celsius (centigrade) thermometer to tell the temperature:

- To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 degrees, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.
- To convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32 degrees.

People

adult	el adulto	<i>ehl ah-dool-toh</i>
teenager	el adolescente	<i>ehl ah-doh-leh-sehn-teh</i>
man	el hombre	<i>ehl ohm-breh</i>
woman	la mujer	<i>lah moo-hehr</i>
Mr.	el señor	<i>ehl seh-nyohr</i>
Mrs.	la señora	<i>lah seh-nyoh-rah</i>
lady	la dama	<i>lah dah-mah</i>
gentleman	el caballero	<i>ehl kah-bah-yeh-roh</i>
boyfriend	el novio	<i>ehl noh-vyoh</i>
girlfriend	la novia	<i>lah noh-vyah</i>

In Spanish, there is no actual designation for Ms. A young unmarried woman is called **la señorita** (*lah seh-nyoh-ree-tah*).

People (cont.)

enemy	el enemigo	<i>ehl eh-neh-mee-goh</i>
friend	el amigo	<i>ehl ah-mee-goh</i>
group	el grupo	<i>ehl groo-poh</i>
parents	los padres	<i>lohs pah-drehs</i>
people	la gente	<i>lah hehn-teh</i>
person	la persona	<i>lah pehr-soh-nah</i>
anyone	cualquier persona	<i>kwahl-kyehr pehr-soh-nah</i>
everyone	todo el mundo	<i>toh-doh ehl moon-doh</i>
no one	nadie	<i>nah-dyeh</i>
someone	alguien	<i>ahl-gyehn</i>

Note: **La gente** (people) is always singular.

Professions & Occupations

architect	el arquitecto	<i>ehl ahr-kee-tehk-toh</i>
banker	el banquero	<i>ehl bahn-keh-roh</i>
carpenter	el carpintero	<i>ehl kahr-peen-teh-roh</i>
dentist	el dentista (mf) *	<i>ehl dehn-tees-tah</i>
doctor	el doctor	<i>ehl dohk-tohr</i>
electrician	el electricista (mf)	<i>ehl eh-lehk-tree-sees-tah</i>
engineer	el ingeniero	<i>ehl een-heh-nyeh-roh</i>
farmer	el campesino	<i>ehl kahm-peh-see-noh</i>
firefighter	el bombero	<i>ehl boh-m-beh-roh</i>
gardener	el jardinero	<i>ehl hahr-dee-neh-roh</i>

*(mf) Indicates the same form is used for both male and female.
All other nouns form the feminine, by changing the **-o** to **-a**.
[In the case of the feminine, don't forget to change **el** for **la**.]

Professions & Occupations (cont.)

lawyer	el abogado	<i>ehl ah-boh-gah-doh</i>
mechanic	el mecánico	<i>ehl meh-kah-nee-koh</i>
pharmacist	el farmacéutico	<i>ehl fahr-mah-sehw-tee-koh</i>
plumber	el plomero	<i>ehl ploo-meh-roh</i>
policeman	el policía (mf)	<i>ehl poh-lee-see-ah</i>
professor	el profesor	<i>ehl proh-feh-sohr</i>
reporter	el periodista (mf)	<i>ehl peh-reeoh-dees-tah</i>
secretary	el secretario	<i>ehl seh-kreh-tah-reeoh</i>
student	el estudiante (mf)	<i>ehl ehs-too-dyahn-teh</i>
teacher	el maestro	<i>ehl mah-ehs-troh</i>

When expressing someone's profession, the indefinite article (**un/una**) is not used before the name of the profession.

Note: In the cases of (mf) you still need to change the article to **la** in the feminine case.

Spanish-speaking People

Argentinian	argentino	<i>ahr-hehn-tee-noh</i>
Bolivian	boliviano	<i>boh-lee-vyah-noh</i>
Brazilian	brasileño	<i>brah-see-leh-nyoh</i>
Chilean	chileno	<i>chee-leh-noh</i>
Colombian	colombiano	<i>koh-lohm-byah-noh</i>
Costa Rican	costarricense	<i>kohs-tah-ree-sehn-seh</i>
Cuban	cubano	<i>koo-bah-noh</i>
Dominican	dominicano	<i>doh-mee-nee-kah-noh</i>
Ecuadorean	ecuatoriano	<i>eh-kwah-toh-reeah-noh</i>
Guatemalan	guatemalteco	<i>gwah-teh-mahl-teh-koh</i>
Honduran	hondureño	<i>ohn-doo-reh-nyoh</i>
Mexican	mexicano	<i>meh-hee-kah-noh</i>

Spanish-speaking People (cont.)

Nicaraguan	nicaragüeno	<i>nee-kah-rah-weh-nyoh</i>
Panamanian	panameño	<i>pah-nah-meh-nyoh</i>
Paraguayan	paraguayo	<i>pah-rah-gwah-yoh</i>
Peruvian	peruano	<i>peh-rooah-noh</i>
Puerto Rican	puertorriqueño	<i>pwehr-toh-rree-keh-nyoh</i>
Salvadoran	salvadoreño	<i>sahl-vah-doh-reh-nyoh</i>
Spaniard	español	<i>ehs-pah-nyohl</i>
Uruguayan	uruguayo	<i>oo-roo-gwah-yoh</i>
Venezuelan	venezolano	<i>veh-neh-soh-lah-noh</i>
Hispanic	hispano	<i>ees-pah-noh</i>

Adjectives of nationality take the feminine form
by changing the **-o** to **-a**.

The Body

the body	el cuerpo	<i>ehl kwehr-poh</i>
arm	el brazo	<i>ehl brah-soh</i>
back	la espalda	<i>lah ehs-pahl-dah</i>
bones	los huesos	<i>lohs weh-sohs</i>
cheek	la mejilla	<i>la meh-hee-yah</i>
chest	el pecho	<i>ehl peh-choh</i>
chin	la barbilla	<i>lah bahr-bee-yah</i>
ear (inner ear)	la oreja (el oído)	<i>lah oh-reh-hah</i>
elbow	el codo	<i>ehl koh-doh</i>
eye	el ojo	<i>ehl oh-hoh</i>
face	la cara	<i>lah kah-rah</i>
finger	el dedo	<i>ehl deh-doh</i>

The Body (cont.)

foot	el pie	<i>ehl pyeh</i>
hair	el pelo	<i>ehl peh-loh</i>
hand	la mano	<i>lah mah-noh</i>
head	la cabeza	<i>lah kah-beh-sah</i>
knee	la rodilla	<i>lah roh-dee-yah</i>
leg	la pierna	<i>lah pyehr-nah</i>
mouth	la boca	<i>lah boh-kah</i>
neck	el cuello	<i>el kweh-yoh</i>
nose	la nariz	<i>la nah-rees</i>
shoulder	el hombro	<i>ehl ohm-broh</i>
stomach	el estómago	<i>ehl ehs-toh-mah-goh</i>
toe	el dedo del pie	<i>ehl deh-doh dehl pyeh</i>

I Need a Doctor!

I need a doctor!

I have ...

a backache

a broken bone

a cold

a fever

the flu

a headache

a sore throat

a stomachache

a toothache

a burn

¡Necesito un doctor!

Tengo ...

dolor de espalda

un hueso quebrado

un resfriado

una fiebre

la influenza/la gripe

dolor de cabeza

dolor de garganta

dolor de estómago

dolor de muela

una quemadura

I Need a Doctor! (cont.)

a cut	una cortadura	<i>oo-nah kohr-tah-doo-rah</i>
nausea	la náusea	<i>lah now-seh-ah</i>
a sprain	una esquince	<i>oo-nah ehs-hehn-seh</i>
a wound	una herida	<i>oo-nah eh-ree-dah</i>
accident	el accidente	<i>ehl ahk-see-dehn-teh</i>
appointment	la cita	<i>lah see-tah</i>
clinic	la clínica	<i>lah klee-nee-kah</i>
emergency	la emergencia	<i>lah eh-mehr-hehn-syah</i>
examination	el examen (de salud)	<i>ehl ehk-sah-mehn</i>
health	la salud	<i>lah sah-lood</i>
hospital	el hospital	<i>ehl ohs-pee-tahl</i>

The Pharmacy

adhesive bandage	la curita	<i>lah koo-ree-tah</i>
alcohol	el alcohol	<i>ehl ahl-koh-hohl</i>
antiseptic	el antiséptico	<i>ehl ahn-tee-sehp-tee-koh</i>
antacid	el antiácido	<i>ehl ahn-tee-ah-see-doh</i>
aspirin	la aspirina	<i>lah ahs-pee-ree-nah</i>
bandage	el vendaje	<i>ehl behn-dah-heh</i>
cotton	el algodón	<i>ehl ahl-goh-dohn</i>
	hidrófilo	<i>ee-droh-fee-loh</i>
gauze	la gasa	<i>lah gah-sah</i>
medicine	la medicina	<i>lah meh-dee-see-nah</i>
pills	las pastillas	<i>lahs pahs-tee-yahs</i>
prescription	la receta	<i>lah reh-seh-tah</i>
	médica	<i>meh-dee-kah</i>

The Pharmacy (cont.)

razor	la navaja de afeitar	lah nah- vah -hah deh ah-fey- tahr
razor blade	la hoja de afeitar	lah oh -hah deh ah-fey- tahr
shampoo	el champú	ehl chahm- poo
thermometer	el termómetro	ehl tehr- moh -meh-troh
toothbrush	el cepillo de dientes	ehl seh- pee -yoh deh dyehn -tehs
toothpaste	la pasta dentífrica	lah pahs -tah dehn- tee -free-kah
vitamins	las vitaminas	lahs vee-tah- mee -nahs

Transportation

ambulance	la ambulancia	<i>lah ahm-boo-lahn-syah</i>
airplane	el avión	<i>ehl ah-vyohn</i>
baby carriage	el cochecito	<i>ehl koh-cheh-see-toh</i>
bicycle	la bicicleta	<i>lah bee-see-kleh-tah</i>
boat	el barco	<i>ehl bahr-koh</i>
bus	el autobús	<i>ehl aw-toh-boos</i>
camper	la caravana	<i>lah kah-rah-vah-nah</i>
canoe	la canoa	<i>lah kah-noh-ah</i>
captain	el capitán	<i>ehl kah-pee-tahn</i>
car	el carro/el coche	<i>ehl kah-rroh/ehl koh-cheh</i>
cruise ship	el crucero	<i>ehl kroo-seh-roh</i>
fire engine	la bomba de incendios	<i>lah bohm-bah deh een-sehn-deeohs</i>

Transportation (cont.)

helicopter	el helicóptero	<i>ehl-lee-kohp-teh-roh</i>
motorcycle	la motocicleta	<i>lah moh-toh-see-kleh-tah</i>
rowboat	el bote de remos	<i>ehl boh-teh deh reh-mohs</i>
sailboat	el bote de vala	<i>ehl boh-teh deh veh-lah</i>
school bus	el autobús escolar	<i>ehl aw-toh-boos ehs-koh-lahr</i>
subway	el metro	<i>ehl meh-troh</i>
taxi	el taxi	<i>ehl tahk-see</i>
tow truck	la grúa	<i>lah groo-ah</i>
train	el tren	<i>ehl trehn</i>
truck	el camión	<i>ehl kah-myohn</i>
van	la camioneta	<i>lah kah-myoh-neh-tah</i>

The Car

battery	la batería	<i>lah bah-teh-ree-ah</i>
brakes	los frenos	<i>lohs freh-nohs</i>
brake light	la luz del freno	<i>lah loos dehl freh-noh</i>
bumper	el parachoques	<i>ehl pah-rah-choh-kehs</i>
carburetor	el carburador	<i>ehl kahr-boo-rah-dohr</i>
engine	el motor	<i>ehl moh-tohr</i>
fender	el guardabarro	<i>ehl gwahr-dah-bah-rroh</i>
flat tire	la llanta reventada	<i>lah yahn-tah reh-vehn-tah-dah</i>
gas tank	el tanque de gasolina	<i>ehl tahn-keh deh gah-soh-lee-nah</i>
gauge	el calibrador	<i>ehl kah-lee-brah-dohr</i>
headlight	el faro delantero	<i>ehl fah-roh deh-lahn-teh-roh</i>

The Car (cont.)

hood	el capó	<i>ehl kah-poh</i>
horn	la bocina	<i>lah boh-see-nah</i>
ignition	el encendido	<i>ehl ehn-sehn-dee-doh</i>
rear view mirror	el espejo retrovisor	<i>ehl ehs-peh-hoh reh-troh-vee-sohr</i>
seat	el asiento	<i>ehl ah-syehn-toh</i>
spare tire	el neumático de repuesto	<i>ehl nehoo-mah-tee-koh deh reh-pwehs-toh</i>
steering wheel	el volante	<i>ehl voh-lahn-teh</i>
trunk	la maletera	<i>lah mah-leh-teh-rah</i>
windshield	el parabrisas	<i>ehl pah-rah-bree-sahs</i>
windshield wiper	el limpia parabrisas	<i>ehl leem-pyah pah-rah-bree-sahs</i>

In the City

in the city	en la ciudad	<i>ehn lah seew-dahd</i>
avenue	la avenida	<i>lah ah-veh-nee-dah</i>
boulevard	el bulevar	<i>ehl boo-leh-vahr</i>
bridge	el puente	<i>ehl pwehn-teh</i>
city block	la cuadra	<i>lah kwah-drah</i>
corner	la esquina	<i>lah ehs-kee-nah</i>
downtown	el centro	<i>ehl sehn-troh</i>
highway	la carretera	<i>lah kah-rreh-teh-rah</i>
pedestrian	el peatón	<i>ehl peh-ah-tohn</i>
sidewalk	la acera	<i>lah ah-seh-rah</i>
street	la calle	<i>lah kah-yeh</i>
traffic	el tráfico	<i>ehl trah-fee-koh</i>

In the Classroom

the classroom	la aula	<i>lah aw-lah</i>
books	los libros	<i>lohs lee-brohs</i>
chalk	la tiza	<i>lah tee-sah</i>
chalkboard	la pizarra	<i>lah pee-sah-rrah</i>
crayons	el lápiz de cera	<i>ehl lah-pees deh seh-rah</i>
homework	la tarea	<i>lah tah-reh-ah</i>
map	el mapa	<i>ehl mah-pah</i>
notebook	el cuaderno	<i>ehl kwah-dehr-noh</i>
problems	los problemas	<i>lohs proh-bleh-mahs</i>
pupil's desk	el pupitre	<i>ehl poo-pee-treh</i>
student	el estudiante	<i>ehl eh-stoo-dyahn-teh</i>
teacher	el maestro	<i>ehl mahehs-troh</i>

Words to Describe

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

Words to Describe (cont.)

recto	straight		crooked	torcido
profundo	deep		shallow	bajo
apretado	tight		loose	flojo
fácil	easy		difficult	difícil
barato	cheap		expensive	caro
pesado	heavy		light (in weight)	ligero
oscuro	dark		light (in color)	claro
áspero	rough		smooth (surface)	liso
ralo	thin		thick (in density)	grueso
largo	long		short (in length)	corto
frío	cold		hot (to touch)	caliente
blando	mild		hot (to taste)	picante

Words to Describe (cont.)

viejo	old		young	joven
mayor	older		younger	menor
seguro	confident		shy	tímido
bonito	pretty		ugly	feo
bello	beautiful		handsome	guapo
gordo	fat		thin	flaco
alto	tall		short (height)	bajo
nervioso	nervous		relaxed	relajado
normal	normal		strange	extraño
inocente	innocent		guilty	culpable
seguro	sure		uncertain	inseguro
amable	kind		cruel	cruel

Words to Describe (cont.)

quieto	quiet
loco	crazy
felíz	happy
rico	rich
barato	cheap
perezoso	lazy
inteligente	smart
enfermo	sick
valiente	brave
cortés	polite
mejor	better
enojado	angry



loud	alto
sane	cuerdo
sad	triste
poor	pobre
expensive	caro
diligent	diligente
dumb	tonto
healthy	saludable
cowardly	cobarde
rude	descortés
worse	peor
calm	calmado

Words to Describe (cont.)

grande	big	small	pequeño
más grande	bigger	smaller	más pequeño
un poco	a little	a lot	mucho
más	more	less	menos
tan grande	so big	so small	tan pequeño
suficiente	enough	too much	demasiado
todo	all	none	ninguno
ambos	both	several	varios
unos	some	none	ninguno
el mejor	the best	the worst	lo peor



Words to Describe (cont.)

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



Action Words

abandon, to	abandonar	anger, to	enojar
absorb, to	absorber	annul, to	anular
accept, to	aceptar	answer, to	contestar
acquire, to	adquirir	appear, to	aparecer
add, to	añadir	argue, to	discutir
adhere, to	adherir	arrange, to	arreglar
adjust, to	ajustar	arrest, to	arrestar
advance, to	avanzar	arrive, to	llegar
advise, to	aconsejar	ask, to	preguntar
affirm, to	afirmar	ask for, to	pedir
agree, to	convenir	assist, to	asistir
allow, to	permitir	attack, to	atacar
analyze, to	analizar	attend, to	asistir

Action Words (cont.)

attract, to	atraer	bet, to	apostar
authorize, to	autorizar	bite, to	morder
be, to	estar	blame, to	culpar
be, to	ser	bleed, to	sangrar
be able to, to	poder	block, to	impedir
be born, to	nacer	blow, to	soplar
be missing, to	faltar	boil, to	hervir
be worth, to	valer	bother, to	molestar
beat, to	batir	break, to	quebrar
beg, to	suplicar	breathe, to	respirar
begin, to	empezar	bring, to	traer
believe, to	creer	build, to	construir
bend, to	doblar	burn, to	quemar

Action Words (cont.)

buy, to	comprar	climb, to	subir
call, to	llamar	close, to	cerrar
calm, to	calmar	come, to	venir
carry, to	llevar	come in, to	entrar
catch, to	atrapar	compete, to	competir
cause, to	causar	complain, to	quejar
celebrate, to	celebrar	concede, to	conceder
change, to	cambiar	conceive, to	concebir
charge, to	cargar	conclude, to	concluir
chat, to	platicar	confuse, to	confundir
check, to	chequear	consent, to	consentir
choose, to	escoger	conserve, to	conservar
clean, to	limpiar	consider, to	considerar

Action Words (cont.)

consist, to	consistir	cry, to	llorar
consult, to	consultar	cure, to	curar
contain, to	contener	cut, to	cortar
contribute, to	contribuir	dance, to	bailar
control, to	controlar	decide, to	decidir
converse, to	conversar	declare, to	declarar
convince, to	convencer	dedicate, to	dedicar
cook, to	cocinar	defend, to	defender
correct, to	corregir	delay, to	tardar
cost, to	costar	deliver, to	entregar
cough, to	toser	deny, to	negar
crash, to	chocar	depend, to	depender
cross, to	cruzar	describe, to	describir

Action Words (cont.)

deserve, to	merecer	do (make), to	hacer
desire, to	desear	draw, to	dibujar
destroy, to	destruir	dream, to	soñar
detain, to	detener	drink, to	tomar
die, to	morir	drink, to	beber
dig, to	cavar	drive, to	manejar
direct, to	dirigir	dry, to	secar
discover, to	descubrir	earn, to	ganar
discuss, to	discutir	eat, to	comer
dissolve, to	disolver	eliminate, to	eliminar
distract, to	distraer	empty, to	vaciar
distribute, to	distribuir	end, to	terminar
divide, to	dividir	enter, to	entrar

Action Words (cont.)

escape, to	huir
evacuate, to	evacuar
evaluate, to	evaluar
enjoy, to	disfrutar
examine, to	examinar
exchange, to	cambiar
exist, to	existir
explain, to	explicar
explore, to	explorar
fall, to	caer
fear, to	temer
feed, to	alimentar
feel, to	sentir

fight, to	pelear
fill, to	llenar
find, to	encontrar
find out, to	averiguar
finish, to	terminar
fish, to	pescar
fit, to	caber
fix, to	reparar
flee, to	huir
fly, to	volar
follow, to	seguir
forbid, to	prohibir
forget, to	olvidar

Action Words (cont.)

forgive, to
form, to
freeze, to
frighten, to
fulfill, to
function, to
get, to
get down, to
get near, to
give, to
go, to
go out, to
grab, to

perdonar
formar
congelar
espantar
cumplir
funcionar
obtener
bajar
acercar
dar
ir
salir
agarrar

greet, to
grow, to
guess, to
hang, to
happen, to
hate, to
have, to
have, to
hear, to
help, to
hide, to
hire, to
hit, to

saludar
crecer
adivinar
colgar
pasar
odiar
tener
haber
oír
ayudar
esconder
contratar
pegar

Action Words (cont.)

hold, to	aguantar	install, to	<i>instalar</i>
hug, to	abrazar	interpret, to	interpretar
imagine, to	imaginar	introduce, to	presentar
include, to	incluir	invest, to	invertir
increase, to	aumentar	investigate, to	investigar
indicate, to	indicar	invite, to	invitar
inflate, to	inflar	judge, to	juzgar
inform, to	informar	jump, to	saltar
inhibit, to	inhibir	keep, to	guardar
injure, to	herir	kick, to	patear
insert, to	meter	kiss, to	besar
inspect, to	inspeccionar	know, to	conocer
insure, to	asegurar	know, to	saber

Action Words (cont.)

lay, to	colocar	look for, to	buscar
lead, to	guiar	loosen, to	soltar
learn, to	aprender	lose, to	perder
leave, to	salir	love, to	amar
lend, to	prestar	maintain, to	mantener
let, to	permitir	make, to	hacer
lie, to	mentir	mean, to	significar
lift, to	levantar	measure, to	medir
light, to	encender	meet, to	conocer
like, to	gustar	melt, to	derretir
listen, to	escuchar	move, to	mover
live, to	vivir	name, to	llamar
look, to	mirar	need, to	necesitar

Action Words (cont.)

neglect, to
note, to
notify, to
obey, to
oblige, to
observe, to
obstruct, to
obtain, to
occupy, to
occur, to
offend, to
offer, to
omit, to

descuidar
notar
notificar
obedecer
obligar
observar
obstruir
obtener
ocupar
ocurrir
ofender
ofrecer
omitir

open, to
operate, to
oppose, to
order, to
owe, to
park, to
pay, to
perceive, to
permit, to
persist, to
pickup, to
plant, to
play, to

abrir
operar
oponer
ordenar
deber
estacionar
pagar
percibir
permitir
persistir
recoger
plantar
jugar

Action Words (cont.)

play, to
plug in, to
point, to
practice, to
pray, to
prefer, to
prepare, to
present, to
prevent, to
proceed, to
progress, to
prohibit, to
promise, to

tocar
enchufar
apuntar
practicar
rezar
preferir
preparar
presentar
prevenir
proceder
progresar
prohibir
prometer

propose, to
protect, to
prove, to
pull, to
push, to
put, to
quit, to
reach, to
read, to
receive, to
recognize, to
recover, to
reduce, to

proponer
proteger
probar
jalar
empujar
poner
dejar
alcanzar
leer
recibir
reconocer
recuperar
reducir

Action Words (cont.)

refer, to	referir	rob, to	robar
remember, to	recordar	run, to	correr
rent, to	alquilar	save, to	ahorrar
repair, to	reparar	say, to	decir
repeat, to	repetir	scratch, to	rascar
require, to	requerir	search, to	buscar
resolve, to	resolver	see, to	ver
respect, to	respetar	seem, to	parecer
respond, to	responder	seize, to	coger
rest, to	descansar	sell, to	vender
retire, to	jubilar	send, to	enviar
return, to	regresar	separate, to	separar
ride, to	montar	serve, to	servir

Action Words (cont.)

set, to	colocar
sew, to	coser
shake, to	sacudir
shine, to	brillar
shout, to	gritar
show, to	mostrar
sign, to	firmar
sing, to	cantar
sleep, to	dormir
smoke, to	fumar
snow, to	nevar
speak, to	hablar
spend, to	gastar

stay, to	quedar
stick, to	pegar
stop, to	parar
study, to	estudiar
suppose, to	suponer
swallow, to	tragar
swim, to	nadar
take, to	tomar
take care of, to	cuidar
to take off, to	quitar
take out, to	sacar
teach, to	enseñar
tell, to	decir

Action Words (cont.)

thank, to	agradecer
think, to	pensar
throw, to	tirar
tire, to	cansar
touch, to	tocar
translate, to	traducir
travel, to	viajar
try, to	intentar
turn, to	voltear
turn on, to	prender
turn off, to	apagar
understand, to	entender
use, to	usar

visit, to	visitar
vote, to	votar
wait, to	esperar
walk, to	caminar
want, to	querer
wash, to	lavar
watch, to	mirar
win, to	ganar
wish, to	desear
work, to	trabajar
worry, to	preocupar
write, to	escribir

Expressions with Estar

estar de acuerdo	to agree
estar a punto de	to be about to
estar de vuelta	to be back
estar bien	to be good
estar de moda	to be fashionable
estar lista	to be ready
estar de pie	to be standing
estar al día	to be up to date
estar por	to be in favor
estar por + infinitive	to be inclined
estar de vacaciones	to be on vacation
estar de venta	to be on sale
estar dispuesto	to be willing

Expressions with Dar

dar a	to face, look towards, give to
dar de comer	to feed
dar de beber	to give a drink
dar un abrazo	to hug
dar un beso	to kiss
dar la mano	to shake hands
dar un paseo	to take a walk
dar una vuelta	to take a stroll
dar las gracias	to thank
dar a conocer	to make known
dar una fiesta	to give (throw) a party
dar una satisfacción	to make happy or satisfied
dar cuenta de	to give a report on

¿Cómo?

¿Cómo?

What?

¿Cómo se llama?

What is your name?

¿Cómo está?

How are you?

¿Cómo se dice...?

How do you say...?

¿Cómo le va?

How's it going?

¿Cómo se escribe?

How do you write it?

¿Cómo se deletrea?

How do you spell it?

¿Cómo lo sabe?

How do you know?

¿Cómo quiere pagar?

How do you want to pay?

Yo no se cómo.

I don't know how.

¿Cómo has crecido!

You've really grown! (*informal*)

¿Cómo no!

But of course!

¿Qué?

¿Qué hora es (son)?

What time is it?

¿Qué tal?

How are things?

¿Qué hubo?

What's up?

¿Qué le parece...?

How do you like...?

¿Qué se yo?

How should I know?

¿Qué es esto?

What's this?

¿Qué significa?

What does it mean?

¿Qué dijo?

What did you say?

¿Qué haces?

What are you doing?

¿Qué hay de malo con eso?

What's wrong with that?

¿Qué hay de nuevo?

What's new?

¡Que lástima!

What a shame! (or) Too bad!

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 en la tarde.

They left in the afternoon.

Frequency

Una vez por semana.

Once each week.

To fetch something

Fueron por el coche.

They left for the car.

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?

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	sigiendo	<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>