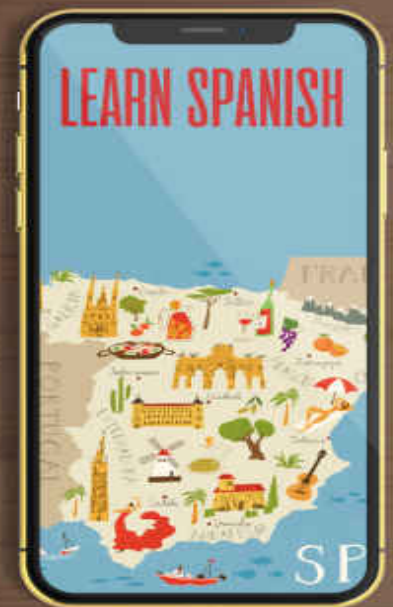
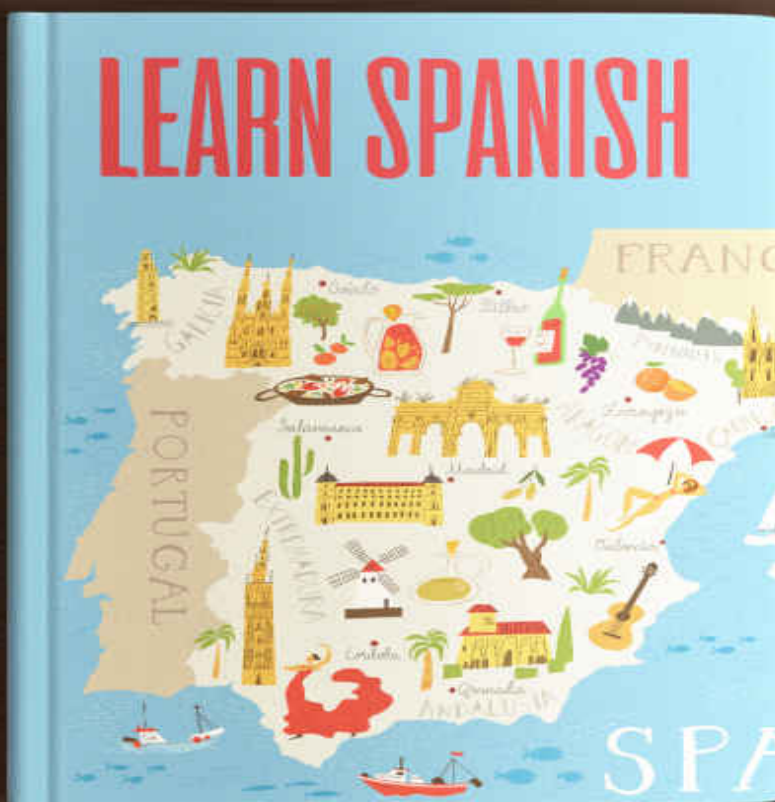


LEARN SPANISH

GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS:



SPANISH GRAMMAR RULES: EXAMPLES, EXCEPTIONS, EXERCISES, AND EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO MASTER PROPER GRAMMAR & GROW YOUR VOCABULARY.

MASTERY LANGUAGE LEARNING

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By

Mastery Language Learning

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Introduction

For most folks, learning a new language is one of the most challenging things they will ever do in their lives. The reason for this is that languages don't come easy. They take time and dedication for the learner to achieve a certain level of proficiency.

It takes several years of study and development before we can be reasonably proficient in a language. It is around the age of 7 or 8 when a child is able to communicate fairly well. Nevertheless, it takes a few more years of schooling and training before an individual truly masters a language. Even then, some folks are unable to go beyond a certain level of mastery.

The Advantage of Learning as an Adult

The big difference between learning a language as a child and learning a language as an adult lies in the fact that many of the cognitive processes, which children need to develop, have already been developed.

What does that mean?

It means that you don't need to go back and re-learn the alphabet or work on phonics. You can begin to reasonably decode a new language with some helpful pointers. Also, this means that you don't have to learn the mechanics of reading and writing. These are skills that you have already gotten a handle on in your native language.

So, what happens when you learn a new language is that you are transferring the skills you have already developed in your native language to the new language that you are learning. While that sounds rather straightforward, there are some bumps along the way.

First of all, language systems tend to vary significantly.

In general, languages function like complex systems that depend on logic. Every language has its own logic. However, that logic doesn't always make sense when compared to other languages. In fact, when you look at language, it is like getting a glimpse into the way the mind of people works.

Secondly, some languages share a common ancestry, while others have no relation between them, whatsoever. Most Indo-European languages share some kind of similarity among them. This can be observed in the syntax (word order) and the structure of words themselves. If this is the case, then it is a lot easier to make sense of the way such a language is structured.

Thirdly, some languages share a common base from which they splinter off into different directions. One such example is the so-called “romance languages.” These languages share a common ancestry in the Latin spoken by the old Roman Empire. That common base can be seen in the syntax and similarity in roots and word families. Yet, the similarities pretty much end there. Each language (Spanish, French, Italian, and so on) go off into their own direction, thus making them unique in their own right.

Main Differences between English and Spanish

So, what can you do to make learning a new language easier on you?

Based on the examples, the first aspect to consider is syntax. In the case of English and Spanish, they both share common syntax insofar as the subject preceding the verb. Then, the object of the verb follows right after the verb. This basic structure is essentially the same. However, there are some subtle differences. For instance, adjectives precede nouns in Spanish, whereas the opposite is true in English.

Also, romance languages make use of gender-specific nouns. This is one of the most significant differences between English and Spanish. For example, Spanish has a specific gender assigned to all nouns in the language. Now, determining the gender for each noun depends on its spelling. A general rule of thumb, in this case, is that “o” ending nouns are treated as masculine nouns, while the feminine nouns are identified with “a” ending nouns. This is a general rule of thumb, and there are a number of exceptions. Nevertheless, it is a good standard to rely on.

There is also a far more complex verb conjugation system in Spanish than in English. The most complex verb conjugations in English can be found with irregular verbs in the past tense and the past participle form. Beyond that, verb conjugation is fairly self-explanatory in English.

In Spanish, though, verb conjugations are dependent on verb tense and the verb ending of the verb in its infinitive form. This difference can make conjugating verbs seem hard. But once you become familiar with the patterns for each type of verb, you will find it to be much easier than you had initially anticipated.

These three main differences make English rather different from Spanish and are the source of frustration for many Spanish learners. In this guide, we will not only focus on these differences but also on other insider tips that will surely help you gain an advantage in your endeavors with the Spanish language.

Now, here are some general guidelines that you can follow when learning Spanish.

- Listening practice is one of the most important exercises you can do on a regular basis. There are many audiovisual materials online. These materials will

help you train your ear for the sound or the “music” of the Spanish language. In this case, you will not only hone your listening skills but also your pronunciation skills.

- Vocabulary lists are old-fashioned but still hold their merits. Now, we are not advocating that you make long lists of words and pound them into your mind. What we are saying is keep a journal of the language you learn on a daily basis. This journal can be something as simple as writing down new words and expressions you learn. You can use drawings, pictures, and notes to help you imprint their meanings in your mind.
- Grammar rules can be effective if that is something that you find useful. Not all people find grammar rules to be particularly useful and engaging. So, if you feel that writing out rules will help you fixate meaning in your mind, then, by all means, do so. If you don't feel too keen on memorizing rules, schematics, such as flowcharts and diagrams, can certainly help you gain a much different visual perspective.
- The use of translation is alright at the beginning. While you will hear some teachers say that translation will actually harm your development, it is worth mentioning that translation can help you navigate through the meaning of words and grammar in the very early stages of your development. Translation can help you when you are traveling or interacting with other folks who may require your assistance.
- Watching movies and TV shows are a great source of language for you to learn. Also, music is a wonderful way to become close to the Spanish language. So, take a shot learning a song you like, or simply enjoying a telenovela. You will find that exposing yourself to Latin American culture from the get-go will pay off right away.

Chapter 1. Alphabet

Learning the Spanish Alphabet involves three processes: First, you have to know the English Alphabet (a-z with the inclusion of ch, ll, ñ, and rr); second, you have to know its Spanish equivalent; and third, you have to learn some friendly tips on how to pronounce it correctly. (Aprender el alfabeto español implica tres procesos: primero, debe conocer el alfabeto inglés (a-z con la inclusión de ch, ll, ñ y rr); Segundo, debes saber su equivalente en español; y Tercero, debes aprender algunos consejos amigables sobre cómo pronunciarlo correctamente.)

The first thing for you to do is start from letter a – i: (Lo primero que debe hacer es comenzar desde la letra a - i:)

English Alphabet

(Alfabeto Inglés)

Spanish Equivalent

(Equivalente Español)

Friendly Tips on How to pronounce it correctly

(Consejos Amigables Sobre Cómo Pronunciarlo Correctamente)

A - A - In pronouncing this letter, you must say an as in Ah, which is the same sound you make (Al pronunciar esta letra, debe decir A Como en Ah, que es el mismo sonido que hace al aceptar algo.)

B - BE - The proper way of pronouncing the letter is just like the same with the letter B in the English Alphabet. (La forma correcta de pronunciar la letra es exactamente igual con la letra B del alfabeto inglés.)

C - CE - It is spelled as CE, but it is pronounced as Se (like the sound of letter S in English Alphabet). Another tip is that in some parts of Spain, it is pronounced as The/Thi (like the sound of Th in the word Thick)

(Se deletrea como CE pero se pronuncia como Se (como el sonido de la letra S en alfabeto inglés). Otro consejo es que en algunas partes de España, se pronuncia como The / Thi (como el sonido de Th en la palabra Thick)

CH - CHE - This is no longer considered as a letter in the English Alphabet, but since it is most often used in Spanish conversation, it is still included in this list. It is pronounced as Che/Chi (like the sound of the word Cheese).

(Esto ya no se considera como una letra en el alfabeto inglés, pero como se usa con mayor frecuencia en la conversación en español, todavía se incluye en esta

lista. Se pronuncia como Che / Chi (como el sonido de la palabra Queso)

D -- DE - It is pronounced as the letter D of the English Alphabet. It is the same sound used in words like Then, The or They.

(Se pronuncia como la letra D del alfabeto inglés. Es el mismo sonido usado en las palabras Then, The o They.)

E - E - If you are going to pronounce this letter, think that it is the same sound you make in clarifying a certain statement. (Eh? Can you please say it again?)

(Si va a pronunciar esta letra, piense que es el mismo sonido que hace al aclarar cierta afirmación.

(¿Eh? ¿Puedes decirlo de nuevo?)

F - EFE - It is the same sound you use in the English Alphabet F only that it has a letter E at the end. (Es el mismo sonido que usa en el alfabeto inglés F solo que tiene una letra E al final.)

G - GE - When pronounced, it resembles the sound of letter H in English Alphabet and followed by an English letter E. (Cuando se pronuncia, se asemeja al sonido de la letra H en alfabeto inglés y seguido de una letra en inglés E.)

H - HACHE - The correct pronunciation of this is Ah-Che which means it must be silent H. (La pronunciación correcta de esto es Ah-Che, lo que significa que debe ser silencioso H.)

I - I - In pronouncing the letter, it is just the same with the letter E only that it is shorter than Ee. (Al pronunciar la letra, es igual con la letra E solo que es más corta que Ee.)

Now, you need to practice using it in a sentence.

(Ahora, necesita practicar su uso en una oración.)

English Alphabet

(Alfabeto Inglés) Spanish Equivalent

(Equivalente Español) Sentence Use

(Uso de Oraciones)

A - A - ¿A dónde vas?

(Where are you going?)

B - BE - La biología es mi materia favorita.

(Biology is my favorite subject.)

C - CE - Mi casa es simple.

(My house is simple.)

CH - CHE - Me encanta chatear con mi amigo. (I love chatting with my friend.)

D - DE - Quiero hacer dieta pero también quiero comer mucho. (I want to diet but I also want to eat a lot.)

E - E - No use un signo de exclamación, parece que está enojado. (Do not use an exclamation point, it seems that you are angry.)

F - EFE - Ella es famosa. (She is famous.)

G - GE - Ella tiene una gran boda. (She has a great wedding.)

H - HACHE - El hambre es visible hoy en día. (Hunger is visible today.)

I - I - Me gusta construir un imperio. (I like to build an empire.)

Then, continue from letters j – q:

(Luego, continúe de las letras j – q :)

English Alphabet

(Alfabeto Inglés)

Spanish Equivalent

(Equivalente Español)

Friendly Tips on How to pronounce it correctly

(Consejos Amigables Sobre Cómo Pronunciarlo Correctamente)

J - JOTA - The proper way of pronouncing it is like the letter H in the English Alphabet. Remember that even if is spelled as J however, it does not mean that it should be pronounced as Judge. (La forma correcta de pronunciarlo es como la letra H en el alfabeto inglés. Recuerde que incluso si se deletrea como J, sin embargo, no significa que deba pronunciarse como Juez.)

K - CA - It is not used regularly in the Spanish Language, but for purposes of learning Spanish Grammar, it is pronounced like the English K. (No se usa regularmente en español, pero con el propósito de aprender gramática española, se pronuncia como el inglés K.)

L - ELE - The correct pronunciation of this letter is just the same as the letter L in the English Alphabet. However, it is slightly raised to the mouth roof or has a letter E at the end. (La pronunciación correcta de esta letra es la misma con la letra L en alfabeto inglés. Sin embargo, está ligeramente elevado al techo de la boca o tiene una letra E al final.)

LL - ELLE - Like Ch, LL is no longer considered as included in the English Alphabet. But, for the purpose of Spanish Grammar, it is still included in this list. It is important because some words contain Ll like yellow. When it comes to proper pronunciation, it resembles the letter J of the English Alphabet. (Al igual que Ch, LL ya no se considera incluido en el alfabeto inglés. Pero, a los efectos de la gramática española, todavía se incluye en esta lista. Es importante porque algunas palabras contienen Ll como amarillo. Cuando se trata de una pronunciación adecuada, se asemeja a la letra J del alfabeto inglés.)

M - EME - This is just the same with the English Alphabet M. (Esto es lo mismo con el alfabeto inglés M.)

N - ENE - It is pronounced similarly with the English Alphabet N. (Se pronuncia de manera similar con el alfabeto inglés N.)

Ñ - EÑE - For the correct pronunciation of this letter, it is similar to the Ni in the English word Onion. (Para la pronunciación correcta de esta letra, es similar con el Ni en la palabra inglesa Onion.)

O - O - This is a short version of the English Alphabet O. (Esta es una versión corta del alfabeto inglés O.)

P P You have to hold your breath and breathe out minimally as you pronounce the letter P in English Alphabet. (Debe contener la respiración y exhalar mínimamente mientras pronuncia la letra P en alfabeto inglés.)

Q CU In order for you to properly pronounce this letter, you have to combine K of the English Alphabet and the letter U of the same English Alphabet. (Para poder pronunciar correctamente esta letra, debe combinar K del alfabeto inglés y la letra U del mismo alfabeto inglés.)

For a better understanding of the Spanish Alphabet, it is important to test our ability by using these in sentences: (Para una mejor comprensión del alfabeto español, es importante probar nuestra habilidad mediante el uso de estos en oraciones :)

English Alphabet

(Alfabeto Inglés) Spanish Equivalent

(Equivalente Español) Sentence Use

(Uso de Oraciones)

J - JOTA - Soy español pero hablo japonés. (I am Spanish but I speak Japanese.)

K - CA - Puedo caminar 1 kilómetro. (I can walk 1 kilometer.)

L - ELE - Uso la lámpara si no hay corriente. (I use the lamp if there is no power.)

LL - ELLE - Se llama felicidad. (It is called happiness.)

M - EME - Eres tan magnifico. (You are so magnificent.)

N - ENE - Amo nadar. (I love swimming.)

Ñ - EÑE - Tengo miedo de ñus. (I am scared of wildebeest.)

O - O - ¿Que es la ocasion? (What is the occasion?)

P - P - Me gusta el pimiento rojo. (I like red pepper.)

Q - CU - ¿Por qué te pones rojo? (Why do you wear red?)

Then the last batch of letters in the Spanish Alphabet is from r – z:

(Entonces el último lote de letras en el alfabeto español es de r - z :)

English Alphabet

(Alfabeto Inglés)

Spanish Equivalent

(Equivalente Español)

Friendly Tips on How to pronounce it correctly

(Consejos Amigables Sobre Cómo Pronunciarlo Correctamente)

R - ERE - It sounds like the letter R in the English Alphabet, only that it is slightly touching the roof of the mouth. Aside from that, there is a letter E at the end of the word. (Suena como la letra R en el alfabeto inglés, solo que toca ligeramente el paladar. Aparte de eso, hay una letra E al final de la palabra.)

RR - DOBLE ERE - Again, just like the Ch and the Ll, Rr is not included in the letters of the English Alphabet. But for purposes of learning the Spanish Language, there is a need for it to be understood. It is a little difficult, but with practice, everything will be easier. For instance, the word butter, the Tt is similar to the Rr. When pronounced using the American pronunciation, you have to

remember how you pronounced the Tt in the middle of the word butter that will be how you will pronounce words with Rr too.

(Nuevamente, al igual que Ch y Ll, Rr no está incluido en las letras del alfabeto inglés. Pero para aprender el idioma español, es necesario que se entienda. Es un poco difícil pero con práctica, todo será más fácil. Por ejemplo, la palabra mantequilla, el Tt es similar al Rr. Cuando se pronuncia usando la pronunciación americana, debe recordar cómo pronunció el Tt en el medio de la palabra mantequilla, así también pronunciará las palabras con Rr.)

S - ESE - When pronounced, it is similar to the English Alphabet S. (Cuando se pronuncia, es similar con el alfabeto inglés S.)

T - TE - It is almost the same with the English Alphabet T however in Spanish it is shorter and softer, touching the teeth with the tongue and immediately released. (Es casi lo mismo con el alfabeto inglés T, sin embargo, en español es más corto y suave, toca los dientes con la lengua y se libera de inmediato.)

U - U - It is very much simple to understand since it is similar to Oo, as in the case of word food. (Es muy simple de entender ya que es similar con Oo como en el caso de la palabra comida.)

V - VE -- Letter B of the Spanish Alphabet that it is similar to this V in English Alphabet. There is less breathing, and there is only a slight touch of the tongue to the teeth. (En la letra B del alfabeto español se discutió que es similar con esta V en el alfabeto inglés. Hay menos respiración y solo hay un ligero toque de la lengua a los dientes.)

W - DOBLE VE - It is being pronounced as Dob-leh Be. However, in the English Alphabet, it is similar to the English Alphabet W. (Se pronuncia como Dob-leh Be. Sin embargo, en el alfabeto inglés, es similar con el alfabeto inglés W.)

X - EQUIS - It is very easy to pronounce this letter, as it is only pronounced ks. For instance, in the word socks, the last two letters of which (ks) is the sound of X in the English Alphabet. (Es muy fácil pronunciar esta letra, ya que solo se pronuncia ks. Por ejemplo, en la palabra calcetines, las dos últimas letras (ks) son el sonido de X en alfabeto inglés.)

Y - I GRIEGA - The sound of this letter is Ee Gryeh-gah. It sounds like the letter Y of the English Alphabet. But at the end of the word, it may sound like I (pronounced as Hay) and Ye. (El sonido de esta carta es Ee Gryeh-gah. Suena como la letra Y del alfabeto inglés. Pero al final de la palabra, puede sonar como I (pronunciado como Hay) y Ye.)

Z - ZETA - It is pronounced as Se-tah or the letter S of the English Alphabet. However, in some parts of Spain, they pronounce it as Th like in the word Thick or

Thin. (Se pronuncia como Se-tah o la letra S del alfabeto inglés. Sin embargo, en algunas partes de España, lo pronuncian como Th como en la palabra Grueso o Fino.)

Now, you should use this last batch of letters in the Spanish Alphabet in a sentence in order for you to practice the word pronunciation: (Ahora, debe usar este último lote de letras en el alfabeto español en una oración para poder practicar la pronunciación de la palabra :)

English Alphabet

(Alfabeto Inglés) **Spanish Equivalent**

(Equivalente Español) Sentence Use

(Uso de Oraciones)

R - ERE Eres tan raro. (You are so weird.)

RR - DOBLE ERE Es irrevocable, con i al principio. (It is irrevocable, with I at the beginning.)

S - ESE - Es un lugar sagrado. (It is a sacred place.)

T - TE - ¿Usas productos de tabaco? (Do you use tobacco products?)

U - U - Ella es tan ubicua. (She is so ubiquitous.)

V - VE - No hay vacantes en esta oficina. (There are no vacancies in this office.)

W - DOBLE VE Te gusta el whiskería? (Do you like whiskey?)

X - EQUIS - Me encanta tocar el xilófono. (I love playing the xylophone.)

Y - I GRIEGA - Mi sueño es viajar en un yate. (My dream is to travel on a yacht.)

Z - ZETA - Me gustaría ir al zoológico. (I would like to go to the zoo.)

Chapter 2. Numbers

1 uno	2 Dos	3 tres	4 cuatro	5 cinco
6 seis	7 siete	8 ocho	9 nueve	10 diez
11 once	12 doce	13 trece	14 catorce	15 quince
16 dieciséis	17 diecisiete	18 dieciocho	19 diecinueve	20 veinte
21 veintiuno	22 veintidós	23 veintitrés	24 veinticuatro	25 veinticinco
26 veintiséis	27 veintisiete	28 veintiocho	29 veintinueve	30 treinta
40 cuarenta	50 cincuenta	60 sesenta	70 setenta	80 ochenta
90 noventa	100 Cien	200 doscientos	300 trescientos	400 cuatrocientos
500 quinientos	600 seiscientos	700 setecientos	800 ochocientos	900 novecientos
1.000 mil	2.000 dos mil	10.000 diez mil	100.000 cien mil	1.000.000 un millón

The Cardinal Numbers

Starting on the 10th, there is a very easy formula. Just as we did with the cardinal numbers over 30, you split the number into two different parts and translate it. For example, 15th is the result of adding the 10th + the 5th. That way you get “Décimo quinto”.

The 19th, therefore, is the combination of 10th and 9th. That way we get “Décimo noveno”.

Easy right?

How Many: Quantities

Let’s use the first ten numbers to learn some practical examples with small amounts. The numbers are written both with cyphers and words.

I have two children – Tengo dos (2) hijos

There are three free rooms in this hotel – Hay tres (3) habitaciones libres en este hotel

Let's order four more beers – Pidamos cuatro (4) cervezas más

I'm traveling with my five best friends – Estoy viajando con mis cinco (5) mejores amigos

Give me six oranges, please – Deme seis (6) naranjas, por favor

Your mother has called seven times – Tu madre ha llamado siete (7) veces

My brother has eight cats – Mi hermano tiene ocho (8) gatos

I want to make a reservation for nine nights – Quiero hacer una reserva por nueve (9) noches

James is going to be couchsurfing at Damián's house. Damián is a young Peruvian architect and loves traveling. He has also stayed in other people's houses for free while traveling, so now he wants to return the favor. Also, this is how he gets to know people from all over the world and it helps him practice languages.

At James' request, though, they are only speaking Spanish on this occasion:

JAMES: Hello, Damián, it is a pleasure to meet you – Hola, Damián, es un placer conocerte

DAMIÁN: The pleasure is mine, James. Do you only have one bag? – El placer es mío, James. ¿Solo tienes una maleta?

JAMES: Yes, I am traveling light. I only have one bag but I have two... bottles of wine! – Sí, estoy viajando ligero. Solo tengo una maleta, pero tengo dos... ¡botellas de vino!

DAMIÁN: Oh! That is great! Wait, I will show you the house first – ¡Oh! ¡Eso es genial! Espera, te mostraré la casa antes

JAMES: Sure, show me around – Claro, muéstrame

DAMIÁN: This is the kitchen, that is the living room, and over there is the toilet. Upstairs there are four bedrooms – Esta es la cocina, esa es la sala, y aquel es el baño. Arriba hay cuatro habitaciones

JAMES: Great, should we open the wine? – Genial, ¿abrimos el vino?

DAMIÁN: Yes, but we need three glasses... because we are waiting for a guest – Sí, pero necesitamos tres copas... porque estamos esperando a una invitada

Apart from cardinal numbers, which usually represents quantity, there are ordinal numbers representing position or rank in sequential order:

Primero (a) 1 ^o 1 ^{ro} , 1 ^a 1 ^{ra} , primer 1 ^{er}	Decimosegundo (a)/duodécimo (a) 12 ^o , 12 ^a
Segundo (a) 2 ^o 2 ^{do} , 2 ^a 2 ^{da} segunda	Decimotercero (a)/decimotercer 13 ^o , 13 ^a , 13 ^{er}
Tercero (a) 3 ^o 3 ^{ro} , 3 ^a 3 ^{ra} , tercer 3 ^{er}	Vigésimo (a) 20 ^o , 20 ^a
Cuarto (a) 4 ^o , 4 ^{to} , 4 ^a , 4 ^{ta}	Trigésimo (a) 30 ^o , 30 ^a
Quinto (a) 5 ^o , 5 ^{to} , 5 ^a , 5 ^{ta}	Cuadragésimo (a) 40 ^o , 40 ^a
Sexto (a) 6 ^o , 6 ^{to} , 6 ^a , 6 ^{ta}	Quincuagésimo (a) 50 ^o , 50 ^a
Séptimo (a) 7 ^o , 7 ^{mo} , 7 ^a , 7 ^{ma}	Sexagésimo (a) 60 ^o , 60 ^a
Octavo (a) 8 ^o , 8 ^{vo} , 8 ^a , 8 ^{va}	Septuagésimo (a) 70 ^o , 70 ^a
Noveno (a) 9 ^o , 9 ^{no} , 9 ^a , 9 ^{na}	Octogésimo (a) 80 ^o , 80 ^a
Décimo (a) 10 ^o , 10 ^{mo} , 10 ^a , 10 ^{ma}	Nonagésimo (a) 90 ^o , 90 ^a
Decimoprimer (a)/undécimo (a) 11 ^o , 11 ^a	Centésimo (a) 100 ^o , 100 ^a

Measurement

Longitud– Length

1 pulgada– inch = 2.54 cm (centímetro – centimeter)

1 centímetro – centimeter = 0.39" (pulgadas – inches)

1 pie – foot = 30.5 cm

1 metro –meter= 3.28' (pies – feet)

1 yarda – yard = 0.914 m (metro – metre, meter)

1 metro – metre, meter = 1.09 yd (yarda – yard)

1 milla – mile = 1.61 km (kilómetro – kilometre, kilometer)

1 kilómetro – kilometre, kilometer = 0.62 mi (milla – mile)

Masa– Mass

1 libra– pound = 0.45 kg (kilogramo – kilogram)

1 kilogramo – kilogram= 2.20 lbs. (libras– pounds)

1 onza– ounce = 28.35 g (gramo – gram)

Volumen– Volume

1 galón– gallon = 4.55 l

1 pinta – pint = 0.57 l (litro – litre, liter)

1 litro – litre, liter = 0.25 gal (galón– gallon)

1 litro – litre, liter = 2.11 pt. (pinta– pint)

1 onza líquida– fluid ounce = 29.5 ml (mililitro – milliliter)

The Time – The Date

¿Qué hora es? – What time is it?

Es / son... – It is...

- La una de la tarde - One o'clock (p.m.)
- Las dos y cincuenta - Two fifty
- Las tres y media, las tres y treinta - Half-past three, three-thirty
- Las seis y cuarenta y cinco - Six forty-five
- Un cuarto para las siete - A quarter to seven
- Las ocho en punto - Eight o'clock
- Las nueve menos veinte - Twenty to nine, eight forty
- Las doce - Twelve o'clock, midday, midnight

¿A qué hora... - What time...?

- A las tres - At three o'clock
- A las cinco y cuarto - At a quarter past five
- En una hora - In an hour
- No sé - I don't know

¿Qué día es hoy? – What day is it today?

Hoy es: – It's:

- lunes - Monday
- martes - Tuesday
- miércoles - Wednesday
- jueves - Thursday
- viernes - Friday
- sábado - Saturday
- domingo - Sunday

¿Qué fecha es hoy? – What's the date today? What's today's date?

Hoy es – Today is:

- 9 de enero - Today is January 9
- 2 de febrero - February 2
- 11 de marzo - March 11
- 8 de abril - April 8
- 23 de mayo - May 23
- 7 de junio - June 7
- 10 de julio - July 10
- 1 de agosto - August 1
- 26 de septiembre - September 26
- 30 de octubre - October 30
- 15 de noviembre - November 15
- 31 de diciembre - December 31

Chapter 3. Articles and Nouns

The Articles

In Spanish, names are usually accompanied by an article, except the proper names like: José or María. On the other hand, if we talk about a car or house, they are accompanied by their respective article. Articles, like many pronouns, vary by gender and number and must match the noun they precede. Articles are divided into two categories: the determined and the undetermined.

Determined articles

Determined articles are those that refer to a specific thing: La casa, a specific object. The two determined articles that exist are: LA for feminine and LO for masculine. To turn them into a plural form, an S is added at the end. Example: LAS, LOS.

The only opportunity in which the use of an article for a proper name is admissible is when we refer to a group, for instance, if we refer to several people with the name Maria, we can say: Las Marías, adding an S at the end of the proper name.

Another use that can be given to certain articles is when we use the noun in a general way, for example:

The pictures help decorate any place.

Los cuadros ayudan a decorar cualquier lugar.

Meat is very heavy for the body.

La carne es muy pesada para el organismo.

They are also used to name each the days in a week:

Monday is El lunes

Tuesday is el martes

Wednesday is el miércoles

Thursday is el jueves

Friday is el viernes

Saturday is el sábado

Sunday is el domingo

To talk about the clock:

It's two o'clock.

Son las dos en punto.

See you tomorrow at one in the afternoon.

Mañana nos vemos a la una de la tarde.

To name parts of the body:

The hand

La mano

The foot

El pie

The face

La cara

And so on with countless nouns. Now we will explain the indeterminate articles:

Indeterminate articles

The indeterminate are also two articles only: UN for the masculine and UNA for the feminine. Like the others, they become plural when an S is added at the end. In the case of UN, OS is added instead: UNOS, UNAS.

Some girls are running

Unas niñas están corriendo

Some dogs are barking.

Unos perros están ladrando.

A particular use given to these indeterminate articles is to accompany an amount:

There are a few extra kilograms.

Hay unos kilogramos extra.

I have a pair of shirts.

Tengo un par de camisas.

The contracted articles

These articles are one of the few words that can be contracted in Spanish as it happens in English. This contraction in Spanish occurs because the article begins with a vowel and the word that precedes it ends with a vowel, this often occurs with the letter A, the word DE and the article EL. With this graphic you will understand better:

Stay inside the car

Quédate dentro de el carro - This use is incorrect.

Stay inside the car.

Quédate dentro del carro -This is the correct use.

We go to the restaurant. Incorrect use.

Vamos a el restaurante

We go to the restaurant

Vamos al restaurante Correct use.

There is another last article that is used for neutral words, this is the LO. Unlike the other articles, this never accompanies nouns, it only accompanies adjectives that modify the subject. Example:

That's the good thing about you.

Eso es lo bueno de tí.

The simple thing of living with you.

Lo simple de vivir contigo.

Practical exercises with articles

1. ___ carro
2. ___ casa
3. ___ perro
4. ___ gato
5. ___ patos
6. ___ bueno
7. ___ malo
8. ___ mejor
9. ___ sonido
10. ___ animales
11. ___ Marías
12. ___ vecinos
13. ___ países
14. ___ lápiz

15. ___ matemáticas

Articles usage in everyday life

Los sábados los tengo libre	I am free on Saturdays
¿Qué es lo que pasa?	What is happening?
Eres lo mejor del mundo	You are the best in the world
Necesito las instrucciones	I need the instructions
Pasame las frutas	Pass me the fruits
Quiero tener un perro	I want to have a dog
Hay unas botas lindas en la tienda	There are some nice boots in the store
Tengo un par de minutos libres	I have a couple of free minutes
El desayuno estaba caliente	Breakfast was hot
Llegaré una hora tarde	I'll be an hour late
¿Tienes un mapa?	Do you have a map?
Necesito un pasaje de regreso	I need a return ticket
Me duele la cabeza	I got a headache
¿Cómo llego a un hospital?	How do I get to a hospital?

Correct answers for the practice:

1	EL
2	LA
3	EL
4	EL
5	LOS
6	LO
7	LO
8	LO
9	UN

10	LOS
11	LAS
12	LOS
13	LOS
14	EL
15	LAS

Chapter 4. Pronouns

Personal pronouns (pronombres personales)

I - yo

you - tú/vos/usted

he - él

she - ella

we - nosotros

you - ustedes/vosotros

they - ellos/ellas

In Spain and most of Latin America, the pronoun used for singular you is tú, but in some places (like Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and some regions of Bolivia, Colombia and other Latin American countries) the pronoun vos is used instead.

This pronoun uses a slightly different conjugation for most verbs. If you want to be understood in every Spanish-speaking country, though, learning the pronoun tú is more than enough.

In any case, here are some major differences in some important irregular and regular verbs:

To be (ser): you are - tú eres / vos sos

To be (estar): you are - tú estás / vos estás

To have (tener): you have - tú tienes / vos tenés

To live (vivir): you live - tú vives / vos vivís

To say (decir): you say - tú dices / vos decís

To go (ir): you go - tú vas / vos vas

To do (hacer): you do - tú haces / vos hacés

To love (amar): you love - tú amas / vos amás

Usted is the formal you. In some countries, it is more used than in others, but it is generally recommended when talking to people you don't know, older people and important people. Usted is conjugated differently than tú or vos. It's really simple to use, because it uses the same conjugation as él (he) or ella (she).

Examples:

To be (ser)

he/she is - él/ella es

you are - usted es

To be (estar)

he/she is - él/ella está

you are - usted está

To have (tener)

he/she has - él/ella tiene

you have - usted tiene

To live (vivir)

he/she lives - él/ella vive

you live - usted vive

When it comes to plural you (when there's more than one person), in most Latin American countries the pronoun used is ustedes. In Spain, they normally use vosotros instead. Ustedes is really easy to conjugate: it always uses the same conjugation as ellos/ellas (they). Examples:

To be (ser)

they are - ellos/ellas son

you are - ustedes son / vosotros sois

To be (estar)

they are - ellos/ellas están

you are - ustedes están / vosotros estáis

To have (tener)

they have - ellos/ellas tienen

you have - ustedes tienen / vosotros tenéis

To live (vivir)

they live - ellos/ellas viven

you live - ustedes viven / vosotros vivís

Possessive pronouns

In Spanish we have two kinds of possessive pronouns (mi libro; el libro es mío), just like in English (my book; the book is mine). The only big difference is that we have plural possessive pronouns for when we're talking about more than one possession (mis libros; los libros son míos). These are the posesivos antepuestos, or átonos, that we put before the possession:

my - mi

your - tu

his/her - su

our - nuestro/nuestra

your - su/vuestro/vuestra

their - su

And these are their plurals:

my - mis

your - tus

his/her - sus

our - nuestros/nuestras

your - sus/vuestros/vuestras

their - sus

Examples:

My house is around the corner

- Mi casa está a la vuelta de la esquina

My friends are always there for me

- Mis amigos están siempre ahí para mí

May I borrow your notebook?

- ¿Me prestas tu cuaderno?

May I borrow your notes?

- ¿Me prestas tus apuntes?

I love her hair

– Me encanta su cabello

I don't care about her problemas

- No me interesan sus problemas

You are always welcome in our home

- Siempre serás bienvenido en nuestro hogar

You'll always be in our thoughts

- Siempre estarás en nuestros pensamientos

Your service improves every day

- Vuestro servicio mejora todos los días

Your clients never complain

- Vuestros clientes jamás se quejan

Their problem is their lack of training

- Su problema es la falta de entrenamiento

I love their uniforms!

- ¡Me encantan sus uniformes!

The second kind of possessive pronouns are the posesivos pospuestos, or tónicos.

mine - mío/mía

yours - tuyo/tuya

his/hers - suyo/suya

ours - nuestro/nuestra

yours - suyo/suya/vuestro/vuestra

theirs - suyo/suya

And these are their plurals:

mine - míos/mías

yours - tuyos/tuyas

his/hers - suyos/suyas

ours - nuestros/nuestras

yours - suyos/suyas/vuestros/vuestras

theirs - suyos/suyas

Examples:

The car is mine - El auto es mío

The ideas are mine - Las ideas son mías

The world is yours - El mundo es tuyo

Are these trousers yours? - ¿Estos pantalones son tuyos?

The song wasn't hers - La canción no era suya

Benefits are his - Los beneficios son suyos

The fault is ours - La culpa es nuestra

Responsibilities are ours - Las responsabilidades son nuestras

The result is yours - El resultado es vuestro

Leftovers are yours - Las sobras son vuestras

Their love is only theirs - Su amor es suyo

The children are theirs - Los hijos son suyos

Demonstrative pronouns

While in English you have this and that, in Spanish we have three demonstrative pronouns: este, ese and aquel, and their feminine forms and plurals.

Este is used to talk about a noun that is close to the speaker:

this pencil - este lápiz

this mug - esta taza

these objects - estos objetos

these spoons - estas cucharas

Ese is used to talk about something not very close to the speaker (though it may be close to the listener):

that problem - ese problema

that house - esa casa

those years - esos años

those oranges - esas naranjas

Aquel is used to replace something far from both the speaker and the listener:

that day - aquel día

that woman - aquella mujer

those students - aquellos estudiantes

those girls - aquellas niñas

Relative pronouns

The use of relative pronouns in Spanish is not very different from English. While in English you use that, which, where, when, who and whom, in Spanish we use que, quien, cuando and donde. Que can be always used, while quien is only used for people.

He gave you money that was mine

- Él te dio dinero que era mío

The woman who did it is over there

- La mujer que lo hizo está allí

He's the brother with whom I grew up

- Él es el hermano con quien crecí

That's the town where I was born

- Ese es el pueblo donde nací

I remember the morning when I met you

- Recuerdo la mañana cuando te conocí

You can also use the constructions el que and el cual, and their feminine forms and plurals:

The hotel where I stayed is beautiful

- El hotel en el que me hospedé es hermoso

I have a car, which is very old and needs repairs

- Tengo un auto, el cual es muy viejo y necesita arreglos
The morning when I met you was sunny

- La mañana en la que te conocí era soleada
I have tools, which I might lend you some day

- Tengo herramientas, las cuales quizá te preste algún día

Interrogative pronouns

Just as in English, when we ask questions we often start with what (qué), who (quién), where (dónde), when (cuándo), how (cómo) and how much (cuánto/cuánta/cuántos/cuántas). Examples:

What did she say?

- ¿Qué dijo?

Who's coming to dinner?

- ¿Quién viene a cenar?

Where should I leave my shoes?

- ¿Dónde debo dejar mis zapatos?

How are we going to recognize each other?

- ¿Cómo vamos a reconocernos?

How many girlfriends do you have?

- ¿Cuántas novias tienes?

Just like in English, you can also use these interrogative pronouns in affirmative sentences.

He asked what Raquel had said

- Me preguntó qué dijo Raquel

She asked who was coming to dinner

- Me preguntó quién venía a cenar

I asked where should I leave my shoes

- Pregunté dónde debía dejar los zapatos

I asked how we were going to recognize each other

- Pregunté cómo nos íbamos a reconocer

I asked him how many girlfriends he has

- Le pregunté cuántas novias tiene

Indefinite pronouns

someone - alguien

something - algo

one - alguno/alguna/uno/una

some - algunos/algunas/unos/unas

any - cualquier/cualquiera

much/many - mucho/mucha/muchos/muchas

nothing - nada

nobody - nadie

no one - ninguno/ninguna

another one / other - otro/otra/otros/otras

a few / little / a little bit - poco/poca/pocos/pocas

every / everything - todo/toda/todos/todas

Examples:

Can someone help me? - ¿Alguien puede ayudarme?

I have something to tell you - Tengo algo que decirte

One of us has to go - Alguno de nosotros debe ir

I have some ideas - Tengo algunas ideas

Any of them is OK - Cualquiera de ellos está bien

I have many problems - Tengo muchos problemas

I have nothing to lose - No tengo nada que perder

Nobody's arguing with you - Nadie está discutiendo contigo

No one showed up - Ninguno asistió

I have other things to do - Tengo otras cosas que hacer

I have little patience - Tengo poca paciencia

I want to take every chance there is

- Quiero tomar todas las oportunidades que haya

Direct object pronouns (pronombres de objeto directo)

A direct object pronoun replaces a direct object, which is a noun that directly receives the action of a verb in a sentence.

For example, we can say Lancé la bola (I threw the ball), but we can also say La lancé (I threw it).

These are the direct object pronouns:

me - me

you - te

it/him/her - lo/la

us - nos

you - los/las/os

them - los/las

Examples:

They called her to congratulate her

- La llamaron para felicitarla

They called him to congratulate him

- Lo llamaron para felicitarlo

We need the bags, bring them!

- Necesitamos las bolsas, ¡tráelas!

Indirect object pronouns (pronombres de objeto indirecto)

An indirect object pronoun tells you to whom or for whom something is done.

These are sometimes confusing, because they are similar to the direct object pronouns, but with time and practice you can get them right.

If we say Ana compró un libro a José (Ana bought a book to/for José), we can also say Ana le compró un libro (Ana bought him a book).

to/for me - me

to/for you - te

to/for him/her/it - le

to/for us - nos

to/for you - les/os

to/for them - les

Examples:

They asked me a favor - Me pidieron un favor

I will give you a surprise - Te daré una sorpresa

I wish they give us a job - Ojalá nos den un empleo

Did they give you the address? - ¿Os dieron la dirección?

Chapter 5. Tenses

Verb tenses

Verb tenses are quite a lot in Spanish. In this occasion we will learn the simplest as they are past and future present. It is important to keep in mind that the proper handling of verbs in Spanish will greatly facilitate language usage, since the verb is one of the most used types of word in Spanish.

Simple tense

The verbs are divided, in general, into two major categories: simple and compound verbs. Now we will talk about simple verbs, which means that they are verbs that work as a verb by themselves and do not need an auxiliary or other verb that puts them in context, as is the case with the verb HABER. Remember?

Present tense

It is the tense that indicates what happens right at the moment. Quite self-explanatory as works basically the same as English.

Now we'll drop the conjunction of simple tense of the verb CANTAR and CAMINAR table below.

YO	CANTO	YO	CAMINO
TU	CANTAS	TU	CAMINAS
ELLA/ ÉL	CANTA	ELLA/ ÉL	CAMINA
ELLOS	CANTAN	ELLOS	CAMINAN
ELLAS	CANTAN	ELLAS	CAMINAN
NOSOTROS CANTAMOS		NOSOTROS CAMINAMOS	

Past tense

Past tense indicates something already happened and that stopped happening, alludes to both distant and immediate past. Below is a conjunction table of the verbs CANTAR and CAMINAR in the past.

YO	CANTABA	YO	CAMINABA
TU	CANTABAS	TU	CAMINABAS

ELLA/ ÉL	CANTABA	ELLA/ ÉL	CAMINABA
ELLOS	CANTABAN	ELLOS	CAMINABAN
ELLAS	CANTABAN	ELLAS	CAMINABAN
NOSOTROS CANTÁBAMOS		NOSOTROS CAMINÁBAMOS	

Future

Future tense is one that refers to something that will happen or is going to. It may refer to both distant and immediate past.

Below you will see a table in which future conjugations of the verbs CANTAR and CAMINAR are seen.

YO	CANTARÉ	YO	CAMINARÉ
TU	CANTARÁS	TU	CAMINARÁS
ELLA/ ÉL	CANTARÁ	ELLA/ ÉL	CAMINARÁ
ELLOS CANTARÁN		ELLOS CAMINARÁN	
ELLAS CANTARÁN		ELLAS CAMINARÁN	
NOSOTROS CANTAREMOS		NOSOTROS CAMINAREMOS	

Compound tenses

The compound tenses are those that need to be completed by an auxiliary verb to complete its meaning, or those that are auxiliary to complete the meaning of other verbs. With the existence of the auxiliary verb HABER and its fusion with any other verb, many branches of verb tenses that are much more complex to understand, for instances: Compound past perfect, pluperfect, previous past tense, future perfect, conditional compound and many others varieties of compound verb tenses.

Don't be scared! Learning a language is always learning something step by step when it seems that everything should be learned all at once. However, the latter is

impossible and that is why you should always have to be very patient and be willing to invest your time in correctly learning a language. Make the best of you!

Practical exercises for pronunciation.

To speak in Spanish, it is good to have our mouths in open positions, if we talk with our mouths too closed, in addition to making it difficult for others to understand us, we will hinder our articulation.

As we know, there is only five vowels in Spanish and each of them has only one sound, so learning them is not difficult. Though it may get a tricky when pronouncing these vowels with certain consonants.

A good pronunciation technique to start releasing our mouth and tongue to speak Spanish is to pronounce frequently and in order of vowel: BRA, BRE, BRI, BRO, BRU.

It is important that you pay attention to the movement of your mouth, its opening and the position that the tongue takes. The consonant B is a sound that articulates in a bilabial way, this means that the lips are close together at the beginning and separated when the sound comes out. This, along with the tongue that is positioned behind the teeth to make the sound of the R and followed by the vowels, will help you understand how your mouth should behave when speaking Spanish. After practicing enough, we can do the same exercise with the letters C and L. Thus: CLA, CLE, CLI, CLO, CLU.

The C is a letter that in Spanish must be articulated interdently, that is, the tongue is located between the upper and lower teeth and in this way the sound will appear. When combined with the L, which is articulated like the R but without vibrating, plus the vowels, we will be accustoming our mouth to position itself in other ways and to become familiar with other articulatory opportunities present in Spanish.

Verb usage in everyday situations

We will provide some phrases that contain verbs that are often used in daily life or that you may need to establish a basic communication with a Spanish speaker.

Yo estoy cansada	I'm tired
Mañana estamos ocupados	We're busy tomorrow
Ayer había mucha gente	There was a lot of people yesterday
Yo tenía hambre	I was hungry
Seré un médico	I will be a doctor

Estaré en tu casa hoy	I will be at your place today
-----------------------	-------------------------------

Yo estoy emocionada	I'm excited
Tengo un perro grande	I have a big dog
Hoy hay viento	Today is windy
Tengo mucho frio	I'm freezing
Mañana tendré tiempo libre	I will have free time tomorrow
Estoy abajo	I'm downstairs

Mi gato está feliz	My cat is happy
Mañana habré terminado	I will have ended tomorrow
Estamos cerca de la ciudad	We are near the city
¿Eres el que está sentado?	Are you the one that is sit?
No te había visto	I haven't seen you

Although the past tense is the basis to speak about past events, the compound tense is an easier way to do exactly the same thing.

Compound Past Tense

Now that you know how to use haber, you only need to understand how to conjugate the corresponding verb. The formula for compound tense is:

Subject + haber + past participle.

For example:

- Juan ha comido una hamburguesa – Juan has eaten a hamburger
- Rose ha caminado por la ciudad – Rose has walked through the city

You might have realized that the conjugation for the past participle didn't change but always ended with -ado or -ido. This is a great advantage because you only need to know how to conjugate haber in order to use the compound tense.

What about negation? The negation form is quite simple. As in the rest of tenses, you only need to add no before the verb.

For example:

- Yo no he estado en la cocina – I haven't been in the kitchen.

As you might have guessed, the compound past tense is the easiest way to conjugate. Every Spanish speaker will understand you perfectly if you do so. Keep in mind, however, that Latin Americans use the simple past tense more often than the compound. In Spain, it is the other way around.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences with the proper compound past tense.

¡Los piratas	han encontrado	tesoro!	The pirates have found the treasure!
Grecia		el mejor equipo del torneo.	Greece has been the best team in the tournament.
Yo		durante el año.	I've been working hard during the year.
Nosotros		en autobús.	We've traveled by bus.
Tú		suerte.	You've had luck.
Sevilla		más bonita de lo que esperaba.	Seville has been more beautiful than what I expected.
Vosotras		cerca del aeropuerto.	You've been close to the airport.
Yo		muchos plátanos.	I've eaten a lot of bananas.
Mis padres		con mi profesor.	My parents have spoken with my professor.
		mucho en Toledo.	It has rained a lot in Toledo.
Maria		una buena profesora.	Maria has been a good professor.

Answers:

1. ¡Los piratas han encontrado el tesoro!
2. Grecia ha sido el mejor equipo del torneo.
3. He estado trabajando duro durante el año.

4. Hemos viajado en autobús.
5. Ha habido suerte.
6. Sevilla ha sido más bella de lo que esperaba.
7. Has estado cerca del aeropuerto.
8. He comido muchos plátanos.
9. Mis padres han hablado con mi profesor.
10. Ha llovido mucho en Toledo.
11. Maria ha sido una buena profesora.

Chapter 6. Verbs

Verbs Explained

A verb is referred to as an action word. They explain how something is done. Verbs also describe the action, motion, or occurrence of something. This will simplify it and make the verbs easy to understand and comprehend. It is vital to understand the basics of Spanish verbs and how they are formed. Spanish verbs have various components. They are known to have an inflectional verb system. The system may mean that the respective verb has a stem and root, which is followed by inflection. The root is to tell you the verb that you are using, and the inflection tells you the tense and the person it is referring to. It is crucial, thus, to learn the familiar inflections.

Basic verbs (verbos básicos)

All verbs in Spanish end in -ar, -er or -ir. Regular verbs that end in the same way follow the same rules of conjugation, but there are also irregular verbs, some of which are very important, like verbs ser and estar (both of which translate as to be).

Basic regular verbs ending in -ar

Regular verbs that end in -ar always follow the same structure and add the same letters after the root, as in the following example. For the verb amar (to love), the root is am-.

You can practice conjugating the following regular Spanish verbs ending in -ar: caminar (to walk), extrañar (to miss), hablar (to talk).

Basic regular verbs ending in -er

Regular verbs that end in -er also follow the same structure and add the same letters after the root, as in the following example. For the verb temer (to fear), the root is tem-.

You can practice conjugating the following regular Spanish verbs ending in -er: beber (to drink), creer (to believe), vender (to sell).

Basic regular verbs ending in -ir

Regular verbs that end in -ir also follow the same structure and add the same letters after the, as in the following example. For the verb vivir (to live), the root is viv-.

You can practice conjugating the following regular Spanish verbs ending in -ir: partir (to leave), abrir (to open), escribir (to write).

To be and to be (ser y estar)

Present tense conjugation of verb to be (ser)

Present tense conjugation of verb to be (estar)

The difference with verbs ser and estar is that ser normally refers to a permanent state, while estar is more of a passing state. Here are some examples in sentences:

I am Sandra - Soy Sandra

I am tired - Estoy cansado

You are an idiot - Eres un idiota

You are in trouble - Estás en problemas

He is a doctor - Él es médico

He is running a marathon - Él está corriendo una maratón

We are husband and wife - Somos marido y mujer

We are in love - Estamos enamorados

You are the best - Sois los mejores

You are hiding something - Estáis ocultando algo

They are losers - Son perdedores

They are coming! - ¡Están viniendo!

Other irregular verbs

- To have (tener)
- To say (decir)
- To go (ir)
- To do (hacer)
- Can (poder)
- To see (ver)
- To give (dar)
- To want (querer)

Exercises

Note that, in Spanish, you don't need to always write the pronoun before the verb, as you do in English. For example, in English you have to say "I am happy", but can't just say "Am happy". In Spanish, instead, you can say both "Yo estoy feliz" or simply "Estoy feliz". Normally, you don't say the pronoun unless you want to

emphasise it, as in “Él no es el asesino, yo soy el asesino” (“He’s not the killer, I am the killer”).

Irregular verbs are the hardest to learn in any language, and Spanish is not an exception. Spanish verb to be is written as ESTAR and SER. Before you know how to speak a lot of Spanish words, you must learn how to say Ser and Estar. Verbs can sometimes be used as a conjugation. In the English language, the subject is used differently from the object. They are treated as separate words with a different entity. In Spanish, however, the subject is contained in the verb conjugation. It is important to note that Spanish verbs do not have a combination of subject pronouns like yo, el, tu, ella, etc. They are only used during emphasis and can be omitted altogether.

You can also use irregular verbs to form questions. This can be very easy since the word-forming the question is an affirmative one. An inverted question mark is put at the beginning. For example, ‘¿vives en New York?’ is translated to mean ‘Do you live in New York?’ Another one is ‘¿hablaste con Brandon?’ It means ‘Did you speak to Brandon?’ The question mark indicates that this question needs an answer and facilitates interactions. If one is not interested in more interaction, then they should use the regular verb. The advantage of the affirmative on it ignites responses, thus facilitating continuous conversations. Through conversation, the learner can make an effort to try and maintain a conversation. This conversation buildup is one that facilitates learning.

Five common but critical examples of verbs:

- The verb ser means to be. It is usually used to describe useful characters like the physical description of something like ‘Fresa es roja,’ which, in English, simply means ‘The strawberry is red.’
- The second one on the list is estar, which also means to be. This, however, is used to describe conditions, places, and feelings. An excellent example in a sentence is ‘Estar cansada.’ This, translated into English, means ‘I am tired.’
- The third is ‘deber.’ This literally means to have to. It can also mean ‘a must’ or ‘should.’
- The fourth one is ‘poder,’ which simply means to be able to. This is used to describe a possibility.
- The last one is ‘haber,’ which means to have or to be. When applied to be, it is used in the description of an object. This is to show whether the object exists or is absent. When translated as have, however, it is used as a combination with other verbs in the description of things that have not

happened. However, learners need to understand that this kind of verb has an irregular conjugation, so special attention is required for it.

Learning Spanish verbs equip you and help you be able to participate in any conversation with ease. Learning Spanish verbs can, however, be monotonous and does not spark enthusiasm. Most language learners, even the most dedicated ones, do not feel enthusiastic about learning Spanish verbs. However, it is vital, not only in understanding Spanish but also in speaking Spanish. You can conjugate the verbs to modify the verb and know who is doing what at a particular time. Understanding the basics can help you conjugate verb in Spanish. This, in turn, will give you more information from a single word.

This is what most English speakers find very confusing when learning Spanish. This is because, compared to Spanish, English has very few conjugations. While in English, the verb, like the past tense of eating, takes the same form, but in Spanish, each verb is differently formed. This usually depends on what one is doing, like eating, speaking, and running. When something is not clear or you need clarification, contact your tutor or your mentor.

If you have the right attitude, then you will be surprised by how much you will learn. Ever heard the say learn to speak by speaking? Well, there you have it. Talk Spanish a lot; through this, you will grasp new vocabulary every time. As you grasp new words, your spoken Spanish improves significantly. Also, as you learn, incorporate irregular verbs too. Practice writing, reading, and speaking Spanish. Record yourself, listen to the audio of people speaking Spanish.

Chapter 7. Adjectives

Adjectives Explained

Adjectives are those words that accompany a noun to qualify it with some attribute. These can never be without a noun since their function depends entirely on them, nor can they replace them in the sentence, unless there is a previous context.

Adjectives is all that is said about the quality of the subject. Example:

Maria is pretty.

Maria es linda.

José is tall.

José es alto.

The street is dirty.

La calle está sucia.

While in English they normally go before, in Spanish adjectives are normally put after the noun or pronoun they affect. Another difference is that in Spanish, adjectives must match gender (feminine or masculine), when possible, and quantity (singular or plural).

The beautiful car - El automóvil bello

The ugly house - La casa fea

The fat cats - Los gatos gordos

My pretty cousins - Mis primas bonitas

In some cases, the adjective can be used before the noun. When you use the adjectives bueno (good), malo (bad) and grande (big), they lose the last letter if you put them before a masculine noun:

A good year - Un año bueno / Un buen año

A bad day - Un día malo / Un mal día

A big tree - Un árbol grande / Un gran árbol

Useful adjectives

good - buen/buena/buenos/buenas

bad - mal/mala/malos/malas

big - gran/grande/grandes
small - pequeño/pequeña/pequeños/pequeñas
fast - rápido/rápida/rápidos/rápidas
slow - lento/lenta/lentos/lentas
expensive - caro/cara/caros/caras
cheap - barato/barata/baratos/baratas
loud - ruidoso/ruidosa/ruidosos/ruidosas
quiet - silencioso/silenciosa/silenciosos/silenciosas
intelligent - inteligente/inteligentes
stupid - estúpido/estúpida/estúpidos/estúpidas
heavy - pesado/pesada/pesados/pesadas
light - liviano/liviana/livianos/livianas
hard - duro/dura/duros/duras
soft - suave/suaves
easy - fácil/fáciles
difficult - difícil/difíciles
strong - fuerte/fuertes
rich - rico/rica/ricos/ricas
poor - pobre/pobres
young - joven/jóvenes
old - viejo/vieja/viejos/viejas
long - largo/larga/largos/largas
short - corto/corta/cortos/cortas
high - alto/alta/altos/altas
low - bajo/baja/bajos/bajas
mean - malvado/malvada/malvados/malvadas

beautiful - bello/bella/bellos/bellas
ugly - feo/fea/feos/feas
new - nuevo/nueva/nuevos/nuevas
happy - feliz/felices
sad - triste/tristes
safe - seguro/segura/seguros/seguras
dangerous - peligroso/peligrosa/peligrosos/peligrosas
full - lleno/llena/llenos/llenas
empty - vacío/vacía/vacíos/vacías
interesting - interesante/interesantes
boring - aburrido/aburrida/aburridos/aburridas
important - importante/importantes
right - correcto/correcta/correctos/correctas
wrong - incorrecto/incorrecta/incorrectos/incorrectas
clean - limpio/limpia/limpios/limpias
dirty - sucio/sucia/sucios/sucias

Exercises

Practice matching gender and number using any adjective you want from the list.

Mi hermana es la más de la casa

Me compró un regalo

Tus ojos son muy

La comida callejera es

Mi auto no es muy

Quiero ir a un lugar

Este lugar está

Yo veo el vaso medio

A veces sois

¡Qué hombre!

Usted es muy

Intenta tomar decisiones

Tu habitación está muy

Tus hijas pueden ser un poco

Las señoras son muy

Tengo un presentimiento

Es un momento

Mi bolsa es demasiado

Los vecinos son tan que no puedo dormir

Los libros son

La montaña es

¡Cómo podéis ser tan!

Eres

El helado es más de lo que me gusta

La escuela es demasiado para mí

Mi abuelo es

Son personas

Crean que son hombres

Tus tortas son las más del mundo

No quiero ser tu amigo, ¡eres!

Tus padres son muy

Cuando sea, viajaré por todo el mundo

Tengo expectativas

Tienes las uñas muy

Tengo un pantalón
La película fue demasiado
A veces puedes ser realmente
Somos realmente
Soy
Tengo un proyecto
Fueron nuestros días más
Mis padres están
Esta es una zona

Qualifying

Adjectives are used in different ways and are therefore divided into categories. The first we will know are the qualifying adjectives, these are the ones we already mentioned. They serve to give an attribute to the subject of the sentence. This type of adjective is divided into explanatory or specific.

The explanatory ones are when defining an inherent quality in the subject, for instance:

The white snow

La blanca nieve

The dark night.

La oscura noche.

This type of adjectives is used mostly in literature to add beauty to the text, in a common context this is not used.

The other type of qualifying adjective is the specific one. This is used when the attribute that is named differentiates the subject from others, example:

The fat child.

El niño gordo.

The blonde woman.

La mujer rubia.

Attribution adjectives

These are used in conjunction with the verb SER / ESTAR to add the attribute to the noun, example:

The day is nice.

El día está lindo.

Maria is happy.

María está feliz.

José is cheerful.

José es alegre.

Relational adjectives

These are those that express a feature of the noun that makes it fit into a category, example:

The Mexican man.

El hombre mexicano.

The table is shiny.

La mesa es brillante.

Cardinal adjectives

Cardinal adjectives are those that express a specific number that is linked to the subject.

We gave you three opportunities.

Te dimos tres oportunidades.

Give me four tickets.

Deme cuatro boletos.

Ordinal adjectives

Ordinal adjectives are those that organize consecutively, such as: first, second, third, etc.

You go first than her.

Primero vas tú y luego ella.

Dogs are second, then cats are third.

De segundo van los perros y de tercero los gatos.

Multiplicative adjectives

It is to indicate the sentence's core multiplicity, which is double, triple, fivefold.

This ball is triple its size.

Esta pelota es el triple de grande.

Tomorrow I'll order twice as much food.

Mañana pediré el doble de comida.

Adverbial adjectives

This type of adjectives have adverbial characteristics, and they are different from other adjectives since they do not denote features that characterize the noun but designate temporal (actual, presente, futuro, frecuente). or modal notions (probable, seguro, presunto, supuesto) instead.

It is safe to go out at night.

Es seguro salir de noche.

That is very modern for my liking.

Eso es muy actual para mi gusto.

Adjective as a noun

Do you remember that at the beginning we told you that there were exceptions that the adjective does not replace the noun? This is that exception. These noun adjectives are used instead of the noun when what designates the noun can be identified by/through its adjective. They are usually accompanied by the article and have a previous context.

Which one is your house? - The smallest one.

¿Cuál es tu casa? - La más pequeña.

Context

Who is your girlfriend? - The one with long hair.

¿Quién es tu novia? - La del cabello largo.

Contexto

The degrees of the adjective

The degrees of the adjective refer to the intensity with which the subject is described as something. That is, if it is qualified to a greater or lesser extent, this can be differentiated when an adverb is added before the adjective that denotes its quantity. Example:

You are larger

Estás más grande

Here it is denoted that the subject has increased his large quality. Now it is larger than before. These grades are measured in three ways: positive, superlative comparative.

Positive

It is when the adjective does not vary in degree, appears just as the noun is.

Example:

You are quiet

Eres callado

Comparative

It is when the adjective compares the noun with another object. These comparisons can refer to equality, superiority or inferiority.

Equality	TAL, COMO, IGUAL A, IGUAL QUE
Superiority	MÁS, SUPERIOR, MEJOR, MAYOR
Lesser	PEOR, MENOS, INFERIOR, MENOR

Examples:

You are the same as your sister.

Eres igual que tu hermana.

I'm taller than you.

Yo soy más alto que tú.

You are the worst in the class.

Eres el peor de la clase.

Superlative

It is when the attribute is expressed at its maximum. In these cases you can use: SUPREMO, MUCHÍSIMO, MÁXIMO, MÍNIMO, ÓPTIMO, PÉSIMO.

11. Practical exercises with adjectives

The exercises we will do to work the adjectives is different from those we have done so far. In this occasion you will be presented with two columns, one column will contain different adjectives and you must, by drawing a line or writing down

in a notebook, identify what the type of adjectives they are. You will have the types in the next column. Here is a graphic example of what you should do:

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	PRIMERO VOY YO
ADVERBIAL ADJECTIVES	TE VES MUCHISIMO MEJOR
ORDINAL ADJECTIVES	YO TENGO EL AMARILLO

Superlative ----- te ves muchisimo mejor.

Ordinals ----- primero voy yo.

Adverbial ----- yo tengo el amarillo.

Now it's your turn, You have a numerical list of adjectives below, and below an alphabetical list of adjectives, you have to agree with each other.

1. SUPERLATIVE GRADE ADJECTIVES
2. ADVERBIAL ADJECTIVES
3. QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES
4. EXPLAINING ADJECTIVES
5. ESPECIFIC ADJECTIVES
6. ATTRIBUTION ADJECTIVES
7. RELATIONAL ADJECTIVES
8. CARDINAL ADJECTIVES
9. ORDINAL ADJECTIVES
10. MULTIPLICATIVE ADJECTIVES
11. ADJECTIVES AS NOUN
12. POSITIVE GRADE ADJECTIVES
13. COMPARATIVE GRADE ADJECTIVES
 - A. Maria es linda.
 - B. José es alto.
 - C. La blanca nieve.
 - D. La calle está sucia.
 - E. El niño gordo.
 - F. La oscura noche.
 - G. La mujer rubia.
 - H. El día está lindo.

- I. El hombre mexicano.
- J. José es alegre.
- K. La mesa es brillante.
- L. María está feliz.
- M. Te dimos tres oportunidades.
- N. De segundo van los perros y de tercero los gatos.
- O. Deme cuatro boletos.
- P. Primero vas tú y luego ella
- Q. Esta pelota es el triple de grande.
- R. Es seguro salir de noche.
- S. Mañana pediré el doble de comida.
- T. Eso es muy actual para mi gusto.
- U. ¿Cuál es tu casa? - La más pequeña.
- V. Estás más grande
- W. Eres igual que tu hermana.
- X. Esto es muchísima comida.
- Y. Parecías más alto.
- Z. Esta es la cuarta cita.

We have already used these phrases before. Did you realize it? You just have to go up and check if your annotations are good. Remember that if you made a mistake, you should not worry, that is part of learning. Repeat the exercise and the lessons until you can understand the operation well. Each language is a world and it is normal not to understand it at first.

The use of the adjective in everyday life

Me siento muy mal	I feel very bad
Estoy feliz	I am happy
La casa queda lejísimo	The house is very far away
Las calles están bonitas	The streets are beautiful
Este país es hermoso	This country is beautiful
Siempre llego de último	I always arrive last
Mañana estará nublado	Tomorrow will be cloudy
Eres muy amable	You are very kind

Chapter 8. Adverbs

What are Adverbs?

Just as adjectives modify nouns, adverbs modify verbs. They normally answer these questions: “how?”, “how much?”, “when?” and “where?” Luckily, adverbs do not have to match number and gender, which means they are invariable. This makes them much easier to use. Just as in English, adverbs are normally placed after the verb they modify:

You speak slowly – Habláis lentamente

I like you a lot – Me gustas mucho

He complains constantly – Se queja constantemente

Kate and James had a lovely week in Peru, and now they have moved on to Chile. Like any two siblings, after more than a week traveling together, they start to quarrel a bit:

KATE: Can you walk faster? You are too slow! – ¿Puedes caminar más rápidamente? Eres muy lento

JAMES: Why do you complain constantly? Don't you have anything better to do? – ¿Por qué te quejas constantemente? ¿No tienes nada mejor que hacer?

KATE: I would complain less if you did not walk so slowly – Me quejaría menos si no caminaras tan lentamente

JAMES: We are fighting a lot lately – Estamos peleando mucho últimamente

KATE: I know. Apparently, it is what we do when we know we do not have a lot of time together left – Lo sé. Aparentemente, es lo que hacemos cuando sabemos que no nos queda mucho tiempo juntos

JAME: Oh, I will miss you too – Oh, yo también te voy a extrañar

Adverbs of place

These adverbs answer where something happens. The most common adverbs of place are the following:

in front of – adelante/delante

on top of – arriba/encima

behind – atrás/detrás

there – ahí/allí/allá

here – aquí/acá

near – cerca

far – lejos

where – donde/adonde

Here are these adverbs in practical sentences:

The truth is in front of you – La verdad está delante tuyo

I left the tickets on top of the fridge – Dejé las entradas encima del refrigerador

He is probably hiding behind the door – Probablemente está ocultándose detrás de la puerta

I always wanted to travel there – Siempre quise viajar allí

We are here for you – Estamos acá para vos

I want to buy a house near my workplace – Quiero comprar una casa cerca de mi lugar de trabajo

Do not go too far! -- ¡No vayas demasiado lejos!

It should be where I left it – Debería estar donde lo dejé

Adverbs of time

These adverbs answer when, for how long or how often something happens. The most common adverbs of time are the following:

before – antes

after – después

later – luego

soon – pronto/próximamente

late – tarde

early – temprano

still – todavía/aún

yet – aún

now – ya/ahora

yesterday – ayer

today – hoy

tomorrow – mañana

always – siempre

never – nunca/jamás

last night – anoche

right away – enseguida

while – mientras

Let's use these adverbs in some real-life sentences:

Call me before you come – Llámame antes de venir

We can meet after class – Podemos vernos después de clases

See you later! – ¡Nos vemos luego!

We will find out soon – Lo descubriremos pronto

She is always late – Ella siempre llega tarde

I want to be there early – Quiero estar allí temprano

I am still in love with him – Todavía estoy enamorado de él

They have not arrived yet – No han llegado aún

I want to know your answer now – Quiero saber tu respuesta ahora

I saw it yesterday – Lo vi ayer

Can we do it today? – ¿Podemos hacerlo hoy?

We are hiking tomorrow – Mañana nos vamos de excursión

I will always remember this journey – Siempre recordaré este viaje

I never went there – Nunca fui allí

We had an amazing party last night – Hicimos una fiesta increíble anoche

I will be there right away – Estaré allí enseguida

I thought a lot while walking – Pensé mucho mientras caminaba

Adverbs of quantity

These adverbs answer the question how much. The most common adverbs of quantity are the following:

very – muy

little – poco

a lot – mucho

pretty – bastante

more – más

less – menos

some – algo

too much – demasiado

almost – casi

only – solo/solamente

so – tan

so much – tanto

everything – todo

nothing – nada

approximately – aproximadamente

Let's use these words in sentences:

I am very tired – Estoy muy cansada

I have little time – Tengo poco tiempo

I love you a lot – Te quiero mucho

I am pretty anxious – Estoy bastante ansioso

We want more – Queremos más

They gave me less than last time – Me dieron menos que la vez anterior

I have some experience – Tengo algo de experiencia

We ordered too much – Pedimos demasiado

We are almost there! – ¡Ya casi llegamos!

We should take only what is necessary – Deberíamos llevar solamente lo necesario

We are so lazy! – ¡Somos tan perezosos!

I have so much to give – Tengo tanto para dar

I want to see everything – Quiero ver todo

Nothing could make me sad now – Nada podría ponerme triste ahora

We need approximately one kilo of flour – Necesitamos aproximadamente un kilo de harina

Adverbs of manner

As you saw at the beginning of this lesson, the adverbs of manner are normally formed by adding the suffix *-mente* to an adjective. In English, the same happens with the suffix *-ly*. Adverbs that end in *-mente* (*-ly*) keep the accentuation of the original word, as if the *-mente* suffix were not there, even though they are always stressed in the second to last syllable:

easy, easily – fácil, fácilmente

responsible, responsibly – responsable, responsablemente

careless, carelessly – descuidado, descuidadamente

clear, clearly – claro, claramente

quick, quickly – veloz, velozmente

But, of course, there are exceptions! Here are some adverbs of manner that do not end in *-mente*:

well – bien

bad – mal

regular – regular

slowly – despacio

fast – deprisa/aprisa

like that – así

as – como

on purpose – adrede

worse – peor

better – mejor

Let's see some examples of all of these:

He does everything easily – Hace todo fácilmente

We must solve this responsibly – Debemos resolver esto responsablemente

I am tired of things done carelessly – Estoy cansada de que las cosas se hagan descuidadamente

Say it clearly – Dilo claramente

Come quickly! – ¡Ven velozmente!

I feel well – Me siento bien

I feel bad – Me siento mal

He is always regular – Es siempre regular

Transport moves quite slowly – El transporte va bastante despacio

We are too fast for them – Vamos demasiado aprisa para ellos

I do not like things like that – No me gustan las cosas así

I am happy as a baby – Estoy feliz como un bebé

They did it on purpose – Lo han hecho adrede

It is worse than our first option – Es peor que nuestra primera opción

I feel much better – Me siento mucho mejor

Chapter 9. Prepositions

Behind, on, across, in, over, about, under...

Prepositions are invariant words used to join words together or to relate words.

These words are frequently used to show the relation between a substantive or pronoun and another part of the sentence. Among the most popular prepositions we can mention:

A	(to)
Ante	(Before, in light of)
Bajo	(Under)
Con	(With)
Contra	(Against)
De	(of, in, on, for, as, at, about, from, out of, by, made of, off, unto, to)
Desde	(From, since, as of)
En	(in)
Entre	(between, among, amongst, amidst, amid)
Hacia	(to, toward)
Hasta	(to, up to, until, 'til)
Para	(for, by, in order to, towards)
Por	(of, for, by, through, along, after, about, to, due to, via, around)
Según	(according to, by)
Sin	(without)
Así Que	(so)
Sobre	(over, above)
Tras	(after)

Examples:

- Vamos a la playa.

Let's go to the beach.

- Ante lo ocurrido anoche, prefiero quedarme.

In light of what happened last night, I rather to stay.

- La temperatura en Chile puede caer bajo cero.

The temperature in Chile can go below zero.

In the English language, we use many, many prepositions to figure out an exact location in space and time.

Prepositions don't have a significant role in Spanish. In most cases where you would typically use "at," "on," or "in" in the English language, the word "en" gets

used in the Spanish language.

Here are some examples:

- “La manzana está en el refrigerador” or “The apple is in the refrigerator.”
- “Me perro se sienta en la alfombra” or “My dog sits on the carpet.”
- “Estoy en la fiesta” or “I am at the party.”

The Spanish word “de” can be used in place of most of the English prepositions. You can use it for “of,” “in,” or “from,” and possibly more.

Look at these:

- “Los Estado Unidos de América” or “The United States of America.”
- “Soy de Tejas” or “I am from Texas.”

Figuring out which preposition you need to use and when you should use them might confuse some native English speakers who are learning Spanish, but with fewer words to have to pick from, it won’t take you that long to learn it.

They are very important, because without them sentences would be meaningless.

The following box will explain in detail the propositions you will encounter while learning Spanish:

In Spanish

In spanish	In english	Use	Examples
A	To	.-Indicate a place or address Set a time .-Denote an order Denoting a mode Introduce a complement to the sentence.	a.-Voy a visitar a mi hermana -I'm going to visit my sister b.- Llegó a las tres de la tarde He arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon c.- Se viste a la moda She dresses in fashion

			d.- ¡A bañarse ahora; Going for a swim now!
Con	With	It's good for: .-Indicate mode or medium Express company	a.-Vivo con mis padres I live with my parents b.-Lloró con amargura He cried bitterly c.-Se cortó con el cuchillo He cut himself with the knife.
De	Of	Of has a very extensive use although its most common uses are for: To indicate the ownership of something Indicate the origin or provenance of something Indicate what an object is made of Indicate mode .-Denote the activity that	a.- El perro es de él The dog is his. b.- Ella es de Buenos Aires, Argentina She is from Buenos Aires, Argentina c.-Este abrigo es de lana This coat is made of wool. e.- Ana se cayó de espaldas Ana fell backwards e.- Joana se fue de compras Joana went shopping

		the noun of a sentence performs	
Contra	against	Used to express opposition to something	<p>a.- Estoy en contra del maltrato animal I am against animal abuse</p> <p>b.- Chocó contra la pared He hit the wall.</p> <p>c.- Todos parecen estar en contra mía Everyone seems to be against me.</p>
Ante	In front	It means that it is in front of something or in the presence of someone	<p>.- Tiene que responder ante las autoridades por lo que hizo He has to answer to the authorities for what he did.</p>
Bajo	Under	Used to indicate that something or someone is under something or to indicate a situation of dependency or inferiority	<p>a.- Bajo la luz de las estrellas te conocí Under the light of the stars I met you</p> <p>b.- Estaba bajo los efectos de alguna sustancia</p>

			<p>He was under the influence of some substance</p> <p>c.-Tomó su decisión bajo presión</p> <p>He made his decision under pressure</p>
En	At- In	<p>Used for:</p> <p>Indicate a place, a mode, the time, activity, among others</p>	<p>a.- Te veré en el supermercado I'll see you at the supermarket.</p> <p>b.- Nos vemos en la noche See you tonight.</p> <p>c.- Se fue en autobús He left in bus.</p> <p>d.-En lo personal, me gusta tu actitud Personally, I like your attitude</p>
Entre	Among Between	<p>It serves to indicate that a subject or object is located in the midst of other persons or things</p> <p>It also works to express</p>	<p>a.- Entre José y María resolvieron la ecuación Between Joseph and Mary they solved the equation</p> <p>b.-No debe haber rivalidad</p>

		cooperation	entre nosotros There must be no rivalry between us c.-Se encuentra entre la vida y la muerte It is between life and death
Desde	Since-From	It serves to mark the beginning of an action in time or space and to indicate the place from where an action is being performed.	a.-Desde niño me ha gustado el color rosado Since childhood I liked the color pink b.- Lo vi desde la ventana I saw it from the window
Por	By, for	It has many functions. The most common are: To indicate an approximate location Expressing cause or purpose with respect to something Indicate an approximate time	a.- Caminaré descalzo por la arena I'll walk barefoot in the sand b.-Está enojado por lo que le dijiste He's angry because of what you told him c.-Me iré por la mañana I'll leave in the morning.

		Express distribution	d.- Por poco se cae He almost fell down. e.-Lo conocí por internet I met him online.
Hacia	toward	It serves to indicate directions or places	a.- Debíamos cruzar hacia la izquierda We had to cross to the left b.-Voy hacia allá I'm going toward there.
Sobre	About	Serves to: To express an approximate amount Express matter or subject Replace the "On top of"	a.-Hablaron sobre política durante horas They talked about politics for hours b.-Ella anda sobre los cuarenta años She's in her forties. c.-El libro está sobre la mesa The book is on the table

Otras preposiciones son:

.-Como: (As)

Examples:

a.-Me siento como un niño otra vez

I feel like a child again.

b.-Es tan alto como ella

He's as tall as she is.

.-Para: (For):

Examples:

a .-No estaba preparada para esto

.-I was not prepared for this

b.- Compré un boleto para ir al concierto

I bought a ticket to the concert

c. - Ve las noticias todas las mañanas para estar informado

Watch the news every morning to be informed

.-Que: Than

Examples:

a.-Creo que es mejor que me vaya

I think I'd better go

b.-Es la persona más honesta que conozco

He's the most honest person I know

c.-Nadie es mejor que ella en matemáticas

No one is better at math than she is

.-Sin: Without:

Examples:

.-Sin su ayuda no lo habría logrado

Without your help I would not have made it

.- Sin su compañía me siento solitario

Without your company I feel lonely

.-Tras: After

Example:

.-La policía está tras su pista

.-Police are on his trail

.- Antes: (Before)

Examples:

.-Debo irme antes del amanecer

I must leave before dawn

.-Antes que caiga la noche habré terminado el trabajo

Before nightfall I will have finished the job

Exercises:

A.-) Conclude the following sentences with the corresponding preposition:

1.- El conejo es la señora Robinson

The rabbit is Mrs. Robinson

Options:

a.- de

b.- Contra

2.- Es tan inteligente ella

She's so smart..... she

Options:

a.- sobre

b.- como

3.- Mi casa está ubicada la farmacia y la panadería

My house is located the pharmacy and the bakery

Options

a.- entre

b.- a

4.- Ese vaso es vidrio

That glass is glass

Options:

a.- de

b.- a

5.- Te veré la plaza

I'll see you the square

Options:

a.- de

b.- en

6.- El florero está la mesa

The vase is the table.

Options

a.- como

b.- sobre

7.- Esta tarde voy visitar a mi abuela

This afternoon I'm going visit my grandmother

Options

a.- en

b.- a

8.- Mejor me voy del anochecer

.- I better go nightfall

Options:

a.- Antes

b.- que

Chapter 10. Conjunctions

Conjunctions Explained

Conjunctions have a relevant importance within any sentence as they serve to relate words and sentences to each other.

They give meaning and context to the sentence.

List of Conjunctions:

Conjunciones en español	Significado
1. Y Examples: a .-Ana se levantó muy temprano y por eso se quedó dormida en el autobús Ana got up very early and that's why she fell asleep on the bus b.- Mis colores preferidos son el rosado, el púrpura y el dorado My favourite colours are pink, purple and gold	And
2. Si Examples: a .-Cocinaré tú platillo favorito si compras los ingredientes I'll cook your favorite dish if you buy the ingredients b.- Sólo cocinaré si tú prometes limpiar después I'll only cook if you promise to clean up later	If
3. Pero	But

<p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Ella quería sorprender a Miguel, pero él ya había descubierto el regalo. She wanted to surprise Michael, but he had already discovered the gift.</p> <p>b.- Me gustaría ir al viaje, pero no tengo dinero suficiente para comprar el pasaje I would like to go on the trip, but I don't have enough money to buy the ticket</p>	
<p>4. Ni</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- No pudo convencerlo ni explicando sus motivos She couldn't even convince him by explaining her reasons</p> <p>b. – No creo poder completar el reto ni corriendo ni trotando I don't think I can complete the challenge by running or jogging</p>	By
<p>5. O</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- Tú o yo lo haremos You or I will do it.</p> <p>b.- ¿Prefieres el azul o el dorado? Do you prefer blue or gold?</p>	Or
<p>6. Aunque</p>	Although or

<p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Soy feliz a su lado, aunque discutamos a veces I'm happy at his side, although we argue sometimes</p> <p>b.- Me sigo levantando temprano todos los días, aunque no tengo que ir al trabajo porque estoy de vacaciones I still get up early every day, even though I don't have to go to work because I'm on vacation</p>	<p>though</p>
<p>7. Sin embargo</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Ella se graduó. Sin embargo aún le falta mucho por aprender She graduated. However, she still has a lot to learn.</p> <p>b.- Ella es muy inteligente; sin embargo toma decisiones apresuradamente sin pensar en las consecuencias She is very intelligent; however, she makes decisions in a hurry without thinking about the consequences</p>	<p>However</p>
<p>8. Además</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Ella es muy linda. Además, es inteligente</p>	<p>Moreover or besides</p>

<p>She's very pretty. Plus, she's smart.</p> <p>b.- No creo poder ir a visitarlo. Además, me dijeron que está deprimido y que no quiere ver a nadie</p> <p>- I don't think I can go visit him. Besides, they told me he's depressed and doesn't want to see anyone</p>	
<p>9. Por lo tanto</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Ana va a casarse pronto. Por lo tanto, espero que sea muy feliz</p> <p>Ana's getting married soon. So I hope she'll be very happy</p> <p>b.- Es mi única oportunidad. Por lo tanto, espero que funcione</p> <p>It's my only chance. So, I hope it works out</p>	<p>There for or so</p>
<p>10. Incluso sí</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- Voy a ir al baile mañana. Incluso si mi padre se opone</p> <p>I'm going to the dance tomorrow. Even if my father objects</p> <p>b.- Lo haré, incluso si mi madre se niega a ayudarme</p> <p>I will, even if my mother refuses to help me</p>	<p>Even if</p>

<p>11. Ni siquiera sÍ</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- Nunca lo traicionaría. Ni siquiera si el me traiciona a mí</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I would never betray him. Not even if he betrays me</p> <p>b.- No puedo mudarme, ni siquiera si me compras el pasaje. No quiero irme y dejar mi trabajo actual.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I can't move, even if you buy me a ticket. I don't want to go and leave my current job.</p>	<p>Not even if</p>
<p>12. En su lugar</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Ella quería ser astronauta, en su lugar estudió medicina</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">She wanted to be an astronaut, instead she studied medicine instead</p> <p>b.- Él quería mudarse a Francia, en su lugar, se mudó a República Dominicana</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">He wanted to move to France, instead he moved to the Dominican Republic</p>	<p>Instead</p>
<p>13. Apenas</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- Todo pasó tan rápido que me di cuenta apenas</p>	<p>As soon</p>

<p>It all happened so fast that I barely noticed</p> <p>b.- Apenas vi la expresión de tu rostro supe que algo malo te había pasado.</p> <p>As soon as I saw the expression on your face I knew that something bad had happened to you.</p>	
<p>14.</p> <p>De otro modo</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Tiene que invitarme a su fiesta o de otro modo no volveré a hablarle</p> <p>You have to invite me to your party otherwise I won't talk to you anymore.</p> <p>b.- Tiene que graduarse este año o de otro modo no seguiré costeando la matrícula de su universidad</p> <p>You have to graduate this year or else I won't be able to afford your college tuition anymore</p>	<p>Otherwise or “Or else”</p>
<p>15.</p> <p>A pesar de</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Tengo frío a pesar de que el día está muy soleado</p> <p>I'm cold even in spite of the day is very sunny</p>	<p>Despite / in spite of</p>

<p>b.- Nosotros nos amamos, a pesar de que discutimos todo el tiempo We love each other, even though we argue all the time</p>	
<p>16. Debido a Examples: a.- El vuelo se retrasó debido a que había mucha neblina The flight was delayed due to heavy fog. b.- No podrán llegar a tiempo debido a que hubo un retraso en su vuelo They will not be able to arrive in time due to there was a delay in their flight</p>	<p>Due to / owing to</p>
<p>17. Mientras tanto Examples: a.-Ella está limpiando la casa, mientras tanto, él cocina She's cleaning the house. Meanwhile, he's cooking b.- Iré al supermercado a comprar los ingredientes que faltan, tú ve cortando las verduras mientras tanto - I'll go to the supermarket to buy the missing ingredients, you go cut up</p>	<p>Meanwhile or In the meantime</p>

<p>the vegetables in the meantime</p>	
<p>18.</p> <p>Para que- de manera que Examples:</p> <p>a.- Tienes que hacerlo bien, de manera que convenzas al jurado You have to do it right, so you can convince the jury</p> <p>b.- Tienes que triunfar, de manera que demuestres tu valía ante aquellos que no confiaron en ti You have to succeed, so that you prove your worth to those who did not trust you</p>	<p>So as to</p>
<p>19.</p> <p>A menos que Examples:</p> <p>a. -No iré a menos que me compres un regalo I won't go unless you buy me a gift</p> <p>b.- No lo haré a menos que me aumentes el sueldo - I won't do it unless you give me a raise</p>	<p>Unless</p>
<p>20.</p> <p>Es decir Examples:</p> <p>a.- Las consecuencias son inminentes. Es decir, si no</p>	<p>That is to say</p>

<p>actuamos pronto debemos atenernos a ellas</p> <p>The consequences are imminent. That is to say, if we do not act soon we must abide by them</p> <p>b.- El resultado de la prueba es positivo. Es decir, estás embarazada</p> <p>The test result is positive. That is to say, you are pregnant</p>	
<p>21.</p> <p>O si no</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Tienes que invitarlo o si no lo haré yo</p> <p>You have to invite him or else I will.</p> <p>b.- Tienes que terminarlo hoy, o si no lo haré yo</p> <p>You have to finish it today, or else I will</p>	<p>Or else</p>
<p>22. Por ahora</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- No tengo noticias de él. Por ahora sólo puedo esperar</p> <p>I haven't heard from him. For now I can only hope</p> <p>b.- Por ahora, esperaré</p> <p>For now, I will wait</p>	<p>at present or fornow</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>not only [...] but also</p>

<p>No sólo [...] Si no también</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.- No sólo es linda sino también inteligente</p> <p>She's not only pretty, but she's also smart.</p> <p>b.- No sólo asistiré a la fiesta, si no también, actuaré en ella</p> <p>Not only will I attend the party, but I will perform at it</p>	
<p>24.</p> <p>Sobre todo</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a.-Me gustó la historia, sobre todo la parte en la que los protagonistas se besan</p> <p>I liked the story, especially the part where the protagonists kiss</p> <p>b.- Me ha gustado mucho la obra de teatro, sobre todo el monólogo de tu puesta en escena</p> <p>.- I really liked the play, Abode all the monologue of your staging</p>	<p>Abode all</p>
<p>25.</p> <p>No tan [...] como</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>v.-No es tan alto como su papá</p> <p>He's not as tall as his dad.</p>	<p>not as [...] as</p>

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Exercises:

A.-) Translate from Spanish to English and vice versa

Spanish	English
Pero	
	And
Si	
	Moreover
	Or
Aunque	

Chapter 11. Sentence Structure

The Word Order

The word order in Spanish is not strict.

Affirmative statements normally follow the subject + verb + complement structure:

Alice viene hoy. Tu hermano está esperando en la puerta.

Negative statements add a 'no' before the verb, a negative word or double negatives:

- Alice no viene hoy.
- Alice nunca viene.
- Yo no quiero nada.

Yes/no questions have the same structure as affirmative statements but framed with question marks:

- ¿Alice viene hoy?
 - ¿Tu hermano está esperando en la puerta?

Information questions use question words (interrogative pronouns or pro-adverbs) at the beginning of the question. They are written with an accent mark.

Interrogative Pronouns:

- qué – what
- quién, quiénes – who
- cuál, cuáles – which
- cuánto, cuánta, cuántos, cuántas –how many
- cuyo, cuya, cuyos, cuyas –whose

Interrogative Pro-Adverbs:

- dónde – where
- cuándo – when
- cómo – how
- por qué – why
- ¿Qué es eso?
- ¿Quién vino?
- ¿Cuál es tu plato favorito?
- ¿Dónde está el gato?
- ¿Cuándo viene la abuela?

- ¿Cómo te sientes?
- ¿Por qué te gusta la literatura?

Quién / quiénes refer to people.

Qué does not discriminate gender or number.

Cuál / cuáles are used to identify a person, animal or thing among others of their same category.

Quién stands for the subject in the question. That's why the structure of both, the affirmative statement and the question is the same: subject (interrogative pronoun) + verb + complement.

- Alice viene hoy. Tu hermano está esperando en la puerta.
- ¿Quién viene hoy? ¿Quién está esperando en la puerta?

When there is a pronoun-preposition combination the pronoun follows the preposition:

- ¿Con quién vas al teatro?
- ¿Para quién son los libros?
- ¿De quién son estas llaves?

Structure of Sentences

Spanish has a very similar way to build sentences as English. Spanish sentences are divided into two main parts:

- El sujeto

El sujeto is usually the first part of the sentence. Inside el sujeto you'll find:

1. El sustantivo – Noun

Here you'll find the personal pronouns and proper names of people, places, and organizations

2. Los modificadores – Modifiers

These modifiers include adjectives, articles and even some adverbs. Some modifiers need prepositions to work; these types of modifiers are called indirect modifiers.

- El Predicado

El predicado is usually found after el sujeto. Inside el predicado, you'll find:

1. El objeto directo – the direct object

If the verb's action "falls" or is received directly by a thing or person, then it's an indirect object.

2. El objeto indirecto – the indirect object

Conversely, if an object or person gets the benefit or damage from a verb's action, then it's an indirect object.

3. El complemento circunstancial – The Circumstantial complement

As its name says, the circumstantial complement complements the sentence with more information about the location, time and more. It provides information about the circumstances of the action.

4. El verbo – The verb

The most important part of el predicado is the verb. The verb transmits the action and what the noun is doing.

Will you usually find all of these in a sentence? Possibly. While it's important to know all about the structure of sentences in Spanish, it's also important to remember that not all of its parts will appear in one sentence most of the time.

Let's see some examples:

1. El perro rojo fue al parque del centro de la ciudad - <i>The red dog went to the park in the city center</i>				
El	Perro	Rojo	fue	al parque del centro de la ciudad
Modificador (Artículo)	Sujeto	Modificador (Adjetivo)	Verbo	Complemento circunstancial
Modifier (Article)	Noun	Modifier (Adjective)	Verb	Circumstantial complement

2. El muchacho alto dio una carta a María - <i>The tall guy gave Maria a letter</i>					
El	muchacho	alto	dio	una carta	a María
Modificador (Artículo)	Sujeto	Modificador (Adjetivo)	Verbo	Objeto directo	Objeto indirecto
Modifier	Noun	Modifier	Verb	Direct	Indirect object

(Article)		(Adjective)		object	

3. Mi hermano mayor está en la escuela - <i>My older brother is at school</i>				
Mi	hermano	mayor	está	en la escuela
Modificador (Artículo)	Sujeto	Modificador (Adjetivo)	Verbo	Complemento circunstancial
Modifier (Article)	Noun	Modifier (Adjective)	Verb	Circumstantial complement

At this point, you already know how some sentences are formed and how they work. There might be some terms that you still don't understand, but that's fine.

Question Formation

In the Spanish language, there are two main types of questions: open-ended questions and yes or no questions.

The expected answer is “yes” or “no” to a typical yes or no question, and this is probably a part of any language. Of course, the answer can be expanded beyond the simple “yes” or “no.” Nevertheless, the end result is a short answer.

Yes-or-No Questions

In order to form a question of this nature, you can take a regular statement and flip the subject and verb from their regular positions. Consider this example:

- Él viaja a Europa cada verano. (He travels to Europe every summer)

This is a regular statement in the affirmative. Now, to change it into a yes/no question, we need to switch the subject and verb so that they can reflect the change in syntax. Here is the new word order used to reflect the question.

- ¿Viaja él a Europa cada verano? (Does he travel to Europe every summer??)

First of all, notice how the subject “él” moves from the first spot to the second, and the verb from the second to the first. This change enables the formation of a yes/no question.

Now, the answer to this question can be constructed as follows:

- ¿Viaja él a Europa cada verano? (Does he travel to Europe every summer?)

- Sí, él viaja. (Yes, he travels.)
- No, él no viaja. (No, he doesn't travel.)

Please notice that the negative form is constructed by the use of “no.” So, you can see that there is no other auxiliary used in Spanish to make the negative form. All you need is to use “no” in order to transform the sentence from positive to negative.

The answers presented above are short answers. Of course, you can elaborate on these responses as much as you like. Nevertheless, you could reply something like:

- Sí, él viaja a Europa cada verano. (Yes, he travels to Europe every summer.)
- No, él no viaja a Europa cada verano. (No, he doesn't travel to Europe every summer.)

These longer-form answers can be used to make a point or simply elaborate further on the question being asked. It is not a requisite for you to express your answers in this manner, though it is an option that you have at your disposal.

Below are more examples of questions in Spanish.

- Yo como frutas todos los días. – ¿Como yo frutas todos los días?
- I eat fruit every day. – Do I eat fruit every day?
- Tú juegas fútbol cada viernes. – ¿Juegas tú fútbol cada viernes?
- You play soccer every Friday. – Do you play soccer every Friday?
- Usted vende ropa en una tienda – ¿Vende usted ropa en una tienda?
- You sell clothes in a shop. – Do you sell clothes in a shop?
- Él vive en Chicago. – ¿Vive él en Chicago?
- He lives in Chicago. – Does he live in Chicago?
- Ella trabaja en una oficina – ¿Trabaja ella en una oficina?
- She works in an office. – Does she work in an office?
- Nosotros bebemos refrescos en la cena. – ¿Bebemos nosotros refrescos en la cena?
- We drink soda at dinner. – Do we drink soda at dinner?
- Ellos hacen ejercicio en el gimnasio. – ¿Hacen ellos ejercicio en el gimnasio?
- They do exercise at the gym. – Do they exercise at the gym?
- Ellas cocinan pasteles los fines de semana. – ¿Cocinan ellas pasteles los fines de semana?

- They bake cakes on the weekend. – Do they bake cakes on the weekend?
- Ustedes escuchan música en el coche. – ¿Escuchan ustedes música en el coche?
- You listen to music in the car. – Do you listen to music in the car?

One of the most interesting characteristics of Spanish is that you can omit the subject of the sentence only when it is clear what you are talking about or to whom you are referring. This comes in very handy when asking questions as it is very common for native Spanish speakers to drop the subject, especially when they are addressing you directly.

Let us have a look at the examples without the use of the subject in the sentence.

- ¿Trabajas en una oficina? (Do you work in an office?)
 - Sí, trabajo en una oficina. (Yes, I work in an office.)
 - No, no trabajo en una oficina. (No, I don't work in an office.)

As you can see in this example, it is not needed to say, “¿Trabajas tú en una oficina?” It is enough to say, “¿Trabajas en una oficina?” since it is clear that the question is being addressed to “you” and not to anyone else.

Now, it should be noted that when you omit the subject of a sentence or question, it is important to be clear about whom you are referring to. Otherwise, this could lead to confusion and cause your interlocutor to seek clarification. So, it pays to be extra careful in order to avoid any potential confusion.

Open-Ended Questions

From yes/no questions, we can move on to open-ended questions. These types of questions allow for any type of response and not just a limited yes/no reply. As such, we need to use the set of questions words available.

Here are the questions words used in Spanish:

- Qué (what)
- Quién (who)
- Cuál (which)
- Cuándo (when)
- Cuánto (how much/many)
- Cómo (how)
- Dónde (where)
- Por qué (why)

Please note that question words have a tilde attached to them in order to differentiate them from the relative pronouns. For instance, “cuando” is not the same as “cuándo.” While their spelling and pronunciation are identical, the tilde differentiates their function in writing.

Consider this example:

- Compro pan y leche cuando voy al supermercado. (I buy bread and milk when I go to the supermarket.)

In this example, we are using “cuando” as a relative pronoun since it is joining two separate parts of a sentence. Also, we omitted the use of “yo” since the sentence makes absolutely clear that I am referring to myself and no one else.

The use of “cuándo” in a question would work out like this:

- ¿Cuándo compras pan? (When do you buy bread?)

In this case, we need to carry the tilde on “cuándo” so that it is absolutely clear that we are talking about a question. While the structure and the context don’t really leave much room for doubt, it is, nevertheless, important to make the point to avoid potential confusion.

Let’s look at some more sample questions:

- ¿Dónde es mi lugar? (Where is my place?)
- ¿Cuándo vas a la escuela? (When do you go to school?)
- ¿Cuántos años tiene? (How old are you?)
- ¿Quién es él? (Who is he?)
- ¿Qué bebe ella? (What does she drink?)
- ¿Por qué viajamos? (Why do we travel?)
- ¿Por qué trabajan ellos? (Why do they work?)
- ¿Cuál es la casa de ellas? (Which is their house?)
- ¿Cómo van al trabajo? (How do you get to work?)

There could be any number of responses to these questions. That is why they are open-ended. As such, it is up to you to find the right information that you would like to get across. For example:

- ¿Cuándo vas a la escuela? (When do you go to school?)
 - Voy a la escuela todos los días. (I go to school every day.)
 - Voy a la escuela en las noches. (I go to school at night.)
 - Voy a la escuela los fines de semana. (I go to school on weekends.)
 - No voy a la escuela. (I don’t go to school.)

As you can see, the potential responses can vary according to the information you are looking to provide your interlocutors.

Let us examine some common questions that you will come across when speaking Spanish.

- ¿Cuál es tu nombre? (What is your name?)
- ¿De dónde eres? (Where are you from?)
- ¿Dónde vives? (Where do you live?)
- ¿Cuántos años tienes? (How old are you?)
- ¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono? (What is your telephone number?)
- ¿Dónde trabajas? (Where do you work?)
- ¿Cuál es tu correo electrónico? (What is your email?)
- ¿Cuál es tu trabajo? (What do you do?)
- ¿Dónde queda el banco? (Where is the bank?)
- ¿Dónde está el baño? (Where is the bathroom?)

These are the most common questions that you will encounter when you are speaking to other folks. As such, these questions can come through for you in a pinch. So, do take the time to go over them, and put them into practice as often as you need to.

On the whole, question formation is a matter of practice. The more practice you are able to get structuring questions, the better you will become at asking the right questions when you need to. Best of all, Spanish syntax is flexible enough to where you could mix up the word order and still get the message across.

Consequently, you can make the most of your opportunity to travel without having to hesitate about getting directions or interacting with other folks. As you gain more proficiency, you will be able to construct your own scenarios based on your specific needs. That is why this guide will come in handy when you need a reference point.

Chapter 12. Review Exercise

In the following exercises, you have to complete either the conjugated verb or the corresponding pronoun:

I am Ana's best friend - ... soy la mejor amiga de Ana

You are a great boss - Usted ... un gran jefe

He is a very smart boy - Él ... un muchacho muy inteligente

We are the best - los mejores

You guys are always fighting - Ustedes siempre peleando

They are the greatest scientists in their generation - son las mejores científicas de su generación

I'm tired - cansado

You are prettier each day - más lindo cada día

She's sad - está triste

We are in danger - en peligro

You are crazy - Vosotros locos

They are coming - están viniendo

I'm cold - frío

Do you have a lighter? - ¿..... un encendedor?

He's afraid - miedo

We have what it takes - Nosotros lo necesario

I'm OK, but you always have a problem - Yo estoy bien, pero tienen siempre algún problema

They have a secret - Ellas un secreto

I live alone - solo

We live two blocks away - a dos cuadras

You say she's lying? - ¿..... que ella está mintiendo?

They say it's too late - Ellos que es demasiado tarde

I'm going to ask you to leave - a pedirte que te marches

Let's go dancing! - ¡..... a bailar!

I do what I can - lo que puedo

You do the right thing - hace lo correcto

We do everything! - ¡Nosotros todo!

I love you - Te

We love Peruvian food - la comida peruana

I can't go - No ir

He sees what's going on - Él lo que sucede

I give you everything I have - Yo te todo lo que tengo

We give our lives for art - nuestras vidas por el arte

I want to eat something spicy - comer algo picante

Do you want to dance with me? - ¿..... bailar conmigo?

They want to travel - Ellas viajar

Complete the following sentences with adverbs:

..... recordaré este paisaje

Traje lo que me pediste

Dicen que los mejores paisajes del mundo están

Piensa de hablar

Pensé que ya estaban aquí, pero están viajando

El museo está de la municipalidad

Después de la fiesta de anoche, mi cerebro funciona

Comprendode tu idioma

Solía comer

La verdad está la mesa

Voy a encontrarme con ellos

Debes mantener a tus amigos y a tus enemigos más
.....

Tu verdadera personalidad está de tu máscara

Vayamosantes de que anochezca

Tu actitud esagotadora

Gracias a nuestros nuevos trabajos, viajamos

Tus amigos están para ti

Esto ha ido demasiado

Las llaves aparecerán menos lo esperes

¿Por qué eres bueno?

..... fue el mejor día de mi vida

..... pensé que las cosas teminarían así

Juguemos a las cartas de cenar

¡Hay que me gustaría ver en este viaje!

..... vosotros sereis padres y comprenderéis de qué hablo

La gente aquí llega

En otros países, en cambio, la gente llega

..... me fui a dormir temprano

El sol sale muy

El momento es

Los conozco hace tiempo

Podemos resolver estosi todos cooperamos

Hay por hacer en este país, pero no puedo hacer.....

No dejes para lo que puedes hacer.....

¡.....voy!

No sé qué hacer espero

Me gustaría seguir, pero estoycansado

Quiero ir a países como este
Cada vez tengo miedo a lo desconocido
Necesito un guía que trabaje.....
Eres charlatán
No hay peor que eso
..... pierdo el avión
Estamos a siete kilómetros
¿Cómo puedo hacer las cosas.....?
La comida de este lugar hace que me sienta
Conduces, ¡podríamos tener un accidente!
.....no somos bienvenidos
La comida de este lugar es
Caminapara no marearte. Si caminas demasiado
.....te desmayarás
Quiero vivir en un lugar

Todos se saludan si fueran amigos

Select the correct adjective for each of the following sentences.

La mujer (woman) es (gordo/ gorda/ gordos).

Ellos son (rica/ rico/ ricos).

Mi padre es (alto/ alta/ altos).

Penelope es (inteligente/ inteligente/ inteligentes).

Nosotros somos (viejo/ vieja/ viejos).

Mis perros (dogs) son (joven/ jovens/ juvenes).

Answers:

Gorda

Ricos

Alto

Inteligente (there is no female version of this adjective)

Viejos

Jovenes (remember you need 'es' to make this plural because the adjective ends with a consonant)

Translate the following sentences from Spanish to English (or your mother language if different).

Spanish	Translation
¿Cuanto cuesta este suéter?	How much does this sweater cost?
¿Dónde está mi camisa?	
¿Cómo dices pantalón en francés?	
¿Perdiste las sandalias?	
¿El vestido es caro?	
¿Por qué compras este abrigo?	
¿Te gusta la corbata?	
¿Dónde puedes encontrar el bolso?	
¿Quién compra el traje?	
¿Es la falda bonita?	
¿Dónde puedes comprar esa camiseta?	

Answers:

1. Where's my shirt?
2. How do you say pants in French?
3. Did you lose the sandals?
4. Is the dress expensive?
5. Why do you buy this coat?
6. Do you like the tie?
7. Where can you find the bag?
8. Who buys the suit?
9. Is the skirt pretty?
10. Where can you buy that shirt?

Transcribe the following the numbers as in the example:

Number	Transcription
1,580	Mil Quinientos Ochenta
205	
3,078	
791	
12,975	
90,631	
679	

Answers:

1. Doscientos cinco
2. Tres mill setenta y ocho
3. Setecientos noventa y uno
4. Doce mil novecientos setenta y cinco
5. Noventa mil seiscientos treinta y uno
6. Seiscientos setenta y nueve

Read the following stories and then answer the questions. If you feel you don't understand the story, you can take a look at the translation of the story.

Now that you have learned the most common phrases to if you ever need to go to the mall, the doctor's, the gas station, the pharmacy and more, it's time that you see how you can get around a new place.

Comprando nueva ropa

Ariana y sus amigas finalmente llegaron al centro comercial y ellas no pueden contener su emoción. Ellas ven que el centro comercial está muy decorado. En todos lados hay muchas personas. Hay muchísimas personas. Hay niños, adultos e incluso mascotas.

Rocío, una de las amigas de Ariana, sabe muy bien que quiere comprar. Ella quiere comprar un vestido largo. El vestido que ella quiere comprar cuesta más de 200 dólares pero hoy día, debido a los descuentos, ese vestido ahora cuesta sólo 50 dólares. Por ello, Rocío va a la tienda de ropa lo más rápido que puede. En

realidad, ella corre hacia la tienda. Ariana y Fabiana tiene que seguirla si no quieren quedarse s las.

Cuando Roc o llega a la tienda, ella ve que hay muchas personas dentro de la tienda de ropa. Ella no sabe que hacer. Ella ve el vestido que quiere. El vestido que ella quiere viene en varios colores.  Cu al color le quedar a mejor? Para saber qu  color le queda mejor, ella se prueba todos los vestidos que hay disponibles.

Fabiana y Ariana se quedan sentadas esper ndola afuera de los probadores. Ellas no pueden creer cuanto tiempo le toma a Roc o decidirse por un color de vestido. Al final, ella no sabe qu  color escoger y le pregunta a sus amigas.  Qu  es lo que ellas dicen?

Ellas le dicen que ella debe comprar el vestido de color azul. A ella le encanta la idea y se lo compra. Ahora s lo falta pagar por el vestido. Felizmente, Roc o tiene su tarjeta de cr dito. Si ella usa su tarjeta de cr dito, ella tendr a incluso m s descuentos disponibles.

Ariana quiere comprar un cargador de celular.  D nde puede conseguir un cargador de celular? En la tienda de electr nicos,  por supuesto! Como Fabiana tambi n quiere comprar unos nuevos aud fonos, ella decide ir con ella.  Qu  hay de Roc o? Ella no quiere ir porque piensa que ir a la tienda de electr nicos es muy aburrido. Por ello, Roc o se queda tomando un caf  cerca de la tienda de ropa.

Ariana encuentra el cargador que quiere, pero desafortunadamente, ese cargador no tiene ning n descuento. Lo bueno es que ella al menos no necesitar  gastar mucho dinero ya que ese cargador no est  tan caro. Fabiana, por su parte, va a buscar los aud fonos que ella quiere comprar. Ella vio los aud fonos que quiere comprar en televisi n. Son muy caros pero ella piensa que ahora de seguro el precio habr  bajado debido a los descuentos.

Fabiana estaba en lo cierto.  Los aud fonos que ella quiere comprar no cuestan casi nada! Fabiana no lo piensa mucho y los compra de inmediato. La  nica persona que no compra nada es Ariana. A pesar de que el cargador de celular que ella encontr  es barato, ella no lo quiere comprar porque no tiene suficiente dinero.

Lo bueno de tener amigas es que, a veces, ellas te ayudan si t  necesitas algo. En este caso, Ariana necesitaba dinero para comprar el cargador y sus amigas quieren ayudarla a compr rselo. Fabiana y Roc o dan a Ariana el dinero que necesita para comprar el cargador y ella les agradece. Al final, todos salen del centro comercial muy contentos.

Buying new clothes

Ariana and her friends finally arrived at the mall, and they can't contain their excitement. They see that the mall is very decorated. Everywhere, there are many people. There are many people. There are children, adults, and even pets.

Rocío, one of Ariana's friends, knows very well what she wants to buy. She wants to buy a long dress. The dress she wants to buy costs more than \$ 200 but today, due to the discounts that dress now costs only \$ 50. Therefore, Rocío goes to the clothing store as quickly as possible. Actually, she runs to the store. Ariana and Fabiana have to follow her if they don't want to stay alone.

When Rocío arrives at the store, she sees that there are many people inside the clothing store. She doesn't know what to do. She sees the dress she wants. The dress she wants comes in several colors. Which color will fit her best? To find out which color suits her best, she tries on all the dresses that are available.

Fabiana and Ariana sit around, waiting for her outside the changing rooms. They can't believe how long it takes Rocío to decide on a dress color. In the end, she doesn't know what color to choose and asks her friends. What do they say?

They tell her that she should buy the blue dress. She loves the idea and buys it. Now she just needs to pay for the dress. Happily, Rocío has here credit card. If she uses her credit card, she will have even more discounts available.

Ariana wants to buy a cell phone charger. Where can she get a cell phone charger? In the electronics store, of course! As Fabiana also wants to buy some new headphones, she decides to go with her. What about Rocío? She doesn't want to go because she thinks that going to the electronics store is very boring. So, Rocío stays and drinks coffee near the clothing store.

Ariana finds the charger she wants, but unfortunately, that charger has no discount. The good thing is that she at least will not need to spend a lot of money since that charger is not so expensive. Fabiana, meanwhile, is looking for the headphones she wants to buy. She saw the headphones she wants to buy on television. They are very expensive, but she thinks that now the price will surely have dropped due to discounts.

Fabiana was right. The headphones she wants to buy cost almost nothing! Fabiana doesn't think too much and buys them immediately. The only person who doesn't buy anything is Ariana. Although the cell phone charger she found is cheap, she doesn't want to buy it because she doesn't have enough money.

The good thing about having friends is that sometimes they help you if you need anything. In this case, Ariana needed money to buy the charger, and her friends want to help her buy it. Fabiana and Rocío give Ariana the money she

needs to buy the charger and she thanks them. In the end, everyone leaves the mall very happy.

Now that you have read the story, try to answer the following questions:

1. ¿Qué es lo primero que Ariana y sus amigas notan al llegar al centro comercial?
2. ¿Qué es lo que Rocío quiere comprar?
3. ¿Por qué Rocío se toma mucho tiempo en los cambiadores?
4. ¿Cuánto cuesta ahora el vestido que Rocío quiere comprarse?
5. ¿De qué color es el vestido que Rocío compra?
6. ¿Cómo paga Rocío?
7. ¿Qué es lo que Ariana quiere comprar?
8. ¿Qué es lo que Fabiana quiere comprar?
9. ¿A qué tienda Ariana y Fabiana van para comprar lo que ellas quieren?
10. ¿Por qué Rocío no quiere ir a la tienda de electrónicos?

Yendo al centro comercial

Era un lunes cualquiera. Ariana se levantó muy temprano para ir a la escuela. Lo primero que hizo en la mañana fue tomar desayuno con sus padres y su hermano menor. Después de tomar desayuno, ella se vistió y fue afuera a esperar el bus.

El bus llegó en menos de cinco minutos. Ya dentro del bus, Ariana se encontró con sus amigas, Rocío y Fabiana. A pesar de que la semana recién ha comenzado, Rocío y Fabiana le dicen a Ariana para salir esa misma tarde al centro comercial. Ariana les dice que ella está muy ocupada como para ir de compras, pero sus amigas le dicen que el día de hoy habrá muchísimas ofertas y ellas no pueden perderselas.

Ariana se pone a pensar por un momento. Ella sabe muy bien que tiene que hacer mucha tarea, pero a la vez sabe que las ofertas sólo estarán disponibles hoy día. Muchas de las cosas que se venden en el centro comercial son carísimas, así que tal vez hoy día sea el único día en que Ariana y sus amigas puedan comprar lo que quieran.

Ariana decide ir con ellas. Después de pedirle permiso a su mamá, ella llama a sus amigas para que la recojan. En sólo unos cuantos minutos, ellas llegan al centro comercial. ¿Qué es lo que Ariana y sus amigas quieren comprar?

El centro comercial es enorme. Es el centro comercial más grande de toda la ciudad. En realidad, este centro comercial es nuevo. Tal vez te preguntas dónde iban las personas a comprar. Antes de que este centro comercial abriera, las personas tenían que ir a otra ciudad si querían comprar cosas costosas como televisores, radios, celulares e incluso materiales de construcción. La ciudad más cercana está a una hora, así que las personas podían perder mucho tiempo tan sólo tratando de llegar a ese otro centro comercial.

Ariana y sus amigas están muy contentas de tener este centro comercial tan cerca de sus casas. Ahora que han entrado, ellas buscan las tiendas donde quieren comprar. Este centro comercial tiene tres pisos, así que será una aventura para ellas.

Going to the mall

It was a normal Monday. Ariana got up very early to go to school. The first thing she did in the morning was to have breakfast with her parents and her younger brother. After having breakfast, she got dressed and went outside to wait for the bus.

The bus arrived in less than five minutes. Already inside the bus, Ariana met her friends, Rocío and Fabiana. Although the week has just begun, Rocío and Fabiana tell Ariana to go to the mall that afternoon. Ariana tells them that she is too busy to go shopping, but her friends tell her that today there will be many offers and they cannot miss them.

Ariana starts thinking for a moment. She knows very well that she has to do a lot of homework, but at the same time she knows that the offers will only be available today. Many of the things sold in the mall are very expensive, so maybe today is the only day in which Ariana and her friends can buy whatever they want.

Ariana decides to go with them. After asking her mother for permission, she calls her friends to pick her up. In just a few minutes, they arrive at the mall. What do Ariana and her friends want to buy?

The mall is huge. It is the largest mall in the entire city. Actually, this mall is new. Maybe you wonder where people used to go shopping. Before this mall opened, people had to go to another city if they wanted to buy expensive things like televisions, radios, cell phones, and even building materials. The nearest city is an hour away, so people could waste a lot of time just trying to get to that other mall.

Ariana and her friends are very happy to have this mall so close to their homes. Now that they have entered, they look for the stores where they want to shop. This mall has three floors, so it will be an adventure for them.

Now that you have read the story, try to answer the following questions:

1. ¿A dónde van Ariana y sus amigas?
2. ¿Por qué no quiere Ariana ir con sus amigas al centro comercial?
3. ¿Quiénes son las amigas de Ariana?
4. ¿Por qué las amigas de Ariana quieren ir al centro comercial?
5. ¿Es nuevo el centro comercial?

Chapter 13. Verbs Tables

THE MOST USED SPANISH VERBS

1. To be Ser	2. To have Tener	3. To do Hacer	4. To say Decir
5. To go Ir	6. To get Obtener	7. To make Hacer	8. To know Saber
9. To think Pensar	10. To take Tomar	11. To see Ver	12. To come venir
13. To want Querer	14. To use Usar	15. To find Encontrar	16. To give Dar
17. To tell Decir	18. To work Trabajar	19. To call Llamar	20. To try probar
21. To ask Preguntar	22. To need Necesitar	23. To feel Sentir	24. To become Hacerse
25. To leave Dejar	26. To put Poner	27. To mean Intencionar	28. To keep Mantener
29. To let Dejar	30. To begin Comenzar	31. To seem Parecer	32. To help Ayudar
33. To show Mostar	34. To hear Escuchar	35. To play Jugar	36. To run Correr
37. To move Mover	38. To live Vivir	39. To believe Creer	40. To bring Traer
41. To happen	42. To write	43. To sit	44. To stand

Sucedir	Escribir	Sentarse	Pararse
45. To lose Perder	46. To pay Pagar	47. To meet Conocer	48. To include Incluir
49. To continue Continuar	50. To set Establecer	51. To learn Aprender	52. To change Cambiar
53. To lead Liderar	54. To understand Entender	55. To watch Ver	56. To follow Seguir
57. To stop Detenerse	58. To create Crear	59. To speak Hablar	60. To read leer
61. To spend Gastar	62. To grow Crecer	63. To open Abrir	64. To walk Caminar
65. To win Ganar	66. To teach Enseñar	67. To offer Ofrecer	68. To remember Recordar
69. To consider Considerar	70. To appear Aparecer	71. To buy Comprar	72. To serve Servir
73. To die Morir	74. To send Enviar	75. To build Construir	76. To stay Quedarse
77. To fall Caer	78. To cut cortar	79. To reach alcanzar	80. To kill matal
81. To raise levantar	82. To pass pasar	83. To sell vender	84. To decide decidir
85. To return retornar	86. To explain explicar	87. To hope desear	88. To develop desarrollar
89. To carry	90. To break	91. To receive	92. To agree

cargar	romper	recibir	acordar
93. To support apoyar	94. To hit golpear	95. To produce producir	96. To eat comer
97. To cover cubrir	98. To catch atrapar	99. To draw halar	100. To choose elegir

EXAMPLE PHRASES

15 of the Most Frequent Spanish Verbs

1. To be/Ser

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I am nice Yo soy lindo	I was nice Yo fui lindo	I will be nice Yo sere lindo
You are nice Ustedes son lindos	You were nice Ustedes fueron lindos	You will be nice Ustedes serán lindos
He is nice El es lindo	He was nice Él fué lindo	He will be nice Él será lindo
We are nice Nosotros somos lindos	We were nice Nosotros fuimos lindos	We will be nice Nosotros seremos lindos
They are nice Ellos son lindos	They were nice Ellos fueron lindos	They will be nice Ellos serán lindos
You are nice Ustedes son lindos	You were nice Ustedes fueron lindos	You will be nice Ustedes serán lindos

2. To have/Tener

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I have money Yo tengo dinero	I had money Yo tuve dinero	I will have money Yo tendré dinero
You have money	You had money	You will have money

Usted tiene dinero	Usted tuvo dinero	Usted tendrá dinero
He has money Él tiene dinero	He had money Él tuvo dinero	He will have money Él tendrá dinero
We have money Nosotros tenemos dinero	We had money Nosotros tuvimos dinero	We will have money Nosotros tendremos dinero
They have money Ellos tienen dinero	They had money Ellos tuvieron dinero	They will have money Ellos tendrán dinero
You have money Usted tiene dinero	You had money Usted tuvo dinero	You will have money Usted tendrá dinero

3. To do/Hacer

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I do a lot Yo hago mucho	I did a lot Yo hice mucho	I will do a lot Yo hare mucho
You do Usted hace	You did Usted hizo	You will do Usted hará
He does El hace	He did El hizo	He will do El hará
We do Nosotros hacemos	We did Nosotros hicimos	We will do Nosotros haremos
They do Ellos hacen	They did Ellos hicieron	They will do Ellos harán
You do Ustedes hacen	You did Ustedes hicieron	You will do Ustedes harán

4. To say/Decir

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I say a prayer Yo digo una oración	I said a prayer Yo dije una oración	I will say a prayer Yo diré una oración

You say a prayer Usted dice una oración	You said a prayer Usted dijo una oración	You will say a prayer Usted dirá una oración
He says a prayer El dice una oración	He said a prayer El dijo una oración	He will say a prayer El dirá una oración
We say a prayer Nosotros decimos una oración	We said a prayer Nosotros dijimos una oración	We will say a prayer Nosotros diremos una oración
They say a prayer Ellos dicen una oración	They said a prayer Ellos dijeron una oración	They will say a prayer Ellos dirán una oración
You say a prayer Ustedes dicen una oración	You said a prayer Ustedes dijeron una oración	You will say a prayer Ustedes dirán una oración

5. To go/Ir

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I go to school Yo voy a la escuela	I went to school Yo fuí a la escuela	I will go to school Yo iré a la escuela
You go to school Usted va a la escuela	You went to school Usted fue a la escuela	You will go to school Usted irá a la escuela
He goes to school El va a la escuela	He went to school El fue a la escuela	He will go to school El irá a la escuela
We go to school Nosotros vamos a la escuela	We went to school Nosotros fuimos a la escuela	We will go to school Nosotros iremos a la escuela
They go to school Ellos van a la escuela	They went to school Ellos fueron a la escuela	They will go to school Ellos irán a la escuela
You go to school Ustedes van a la escuela	You went to school Ustedes fueron a la escuela	You will go to school Ustedes irán a la escuela

6. To get/Obtener

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
---------	------	--------

PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
I get the present Yo obtengo el presente	I got the present Yo obtuve el presente	I will get the present Yo obtendré el presente
You get the present Usted obtiene el presente	You got the present Usted obtuvo el presente	You will get the present Usted obtendrá el presente
He gets the present El obtiene el presente	He got the present El obtuvo el presente	He will get the present El obtendrá el presente
We get the present Nosotros obtenemos el presente	We got the present Nosotros obtuvimos el presente	We will get the present Nosotros obtendremos el presente
They get the present Ellos obtienen el presente	They got the present Ellos obtuvieron el presente	They will get the present Ellos obtendrán el presente
You get the present Ustedes obtienen el presente	You got the present Ustedes obtuvieron el presente	You will get the present Ustedes Obtendrán el presente

7. To make/Hacer

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I make the cake Yo hago el pastel	I made the cake Yo hice el pastel	I will make the cake Yo haré el pastel
You make the cake Usted hace el pastel	You made the cake Usted hizo el pastel	You will make the cake Usted hará el pastel
He makes the cake El hace el pastel	He made the cake El hizo el pastel	He will make the cake El hará el pastel
We make the cake Nosotros hacemos el pastel	We made the cake Nosotros hicimos el pastel	We will make the cake Nosotros haremos el pastel

They make the cake Ellos hacen el pastel	They made the cake Ellos hicieron el pastel	They will make the cake Ellos harán el pastel
You make the cake Ustedes hacen el pastel	You made the cake Ustedes hicieron el pastel	You will make the cake Ustedes harán el pastel

8. To know/Saber

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I know the song Yo sé la canción	I knew the song Yo sabía la canción	I will know the song Yo sabré la canción
You know the song Usted sabe la canción	You knew the song Usted sabía la canción	You will know the song Usted sabra la canción
He knows the song El sabe la canción	He knew the song El sabía la canción	He will know the song El sabra la canción
We know the song Nosotros sabemos la canción	We knew the song Nosotros sabíamos la canción	We will know the song Nosotros sabremos la canción
They know the song Ellos saben la canción	They knew the song Ellos sabían la canción	They will know the song Ellos sabrán la canción
You know the song Ustedes saben la canción	You knew the song Ustedes sabían la canción	You will know the song Ustedes sabrán la canción

9. To think/Pensar

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I think of her Yo pienso en ella	I thought of her Yo pensé en ella	I will think of her Yo pensaré en ella
You think of her Usted piensa en ella	You thought of her Usted pensó en ella	You will think of her Usted pensará en ella
He thinks of her El piensa en ella	He thought of her El pensó en ella	He will think of her El pensará en ella

We think of her Nosotros pensamos en ella	We thought of her Nosotros pensamos en ella	We will think of her Nosotros pensaremos en ella
They think of her Ellos piensan en ella	They thought of her Ellos pensaron en ella	They will think of her Ellos pensarán en ella
You think of her Ustedes piensan en ella	You thought of her Ustedes pensaron en ella	You will think of her Ustedes pensarán en ella

10. To take/Tomar

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I take the bag Yo tomo la bolsa	I took the bag Yo tomé la bolsa	I will take the bag Yo tomaré la bolsa
You take the bag Usted toma la bolsa	You took the bag Usted tomó la bolsa	You will take the bag Usted tomará la bolsa
He takes the bag El toma la bolsa	He took the bag El tomó la bolsa	He will take the bag El tomará la bolsa
We take the bag Nosotros tomamos la bolsa	We took the bag Nosotros tomamos la bolsa	We will take the bag Nosotros tomaremos la bolsa
They take the bag Ellos toman la bolsa	They took the bag Ellos tomaron la bolsa	They will take the bag Ellos tomarán la bolsa
You take the bag Ustedes toman la bolsa	You took the bag Ustedes tomaron la bolsa	You will take the bag Ustedes tomarán la bolsa

11. To see/Ver

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I see a car Yo veo un carro	I saw a car Yo ví un carro	I will see a car Yo veré un carro
You see a car Usted ve un carro	You saw a car Usted vió un carro	You will see a car Usted verá un carro

He sees a car El ve un carro	He saw a car El vió un carro	He will see a car El verá un carro
We see a car Nosotros vemos un carro	We saw a car Nosotros vimos un carro	We will see a car Nosotros veremos un carro
They see a car Ellos ven un carro	They saw a car Ellos vieron un carro	They will see a car Ellos verán un carro
You see a car Ustedes ven un carro	You saw a car Ustedes vieron un carro	You will see a car Ustedes verán un carro

12. To come/Venir

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I come home Yo vengo a casa	I came home Yo vine a casa	I will come home Yo vendré a casa
You come home Usted viene a casa	You came home Usted vino a casa	You will come home Usted vendrá a casa
He comes home El viene a casa	He came home El vino a casa	He will come home El vendrá a casa
We come home Nosotros venimos a casa	We came home Nosotros venimos a casa	We will come home Nosotros vendremos a casa
They come home Ellos vienen a casa	They came home Ellos vinieron a casa	They will come home Ellos vendrán a casa
You come home Ustedes vienen a casa	You came home Ustedes vinieron a casa	You will come home Ustedes vendrán a casa

13. To want/Querer

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I want ice-cream Yo quiero helado	I wanted ice-cream Yo quería helado	I will want ice-cream Yo querré helado
You want ice-cream	You wanted ice-cream	You will want ice-cream

Usted quiere helado	Usted quería helado	Usted querrá helado
He wants ice-cream El quiere helado	He wanted ice-cream El quería helado	He will want ice-cream El querrá helado
We want ice-cream Nosotros queremos helado	We wanted ice-cream Nosotros queríamos helado	We will want ice-cream Nosotros querremos helado
They want ice-cream Ellos quieren helado	They wanted ice-cream Ellos querían helado	They will want ice-cream Ellos querrán helado
You want ice-cream Ustedes quieren helado	You wanted ice-cream Ustedes querían helado	You will want ice-cream Ustedes querrán helado

14. To use/Usar

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
I use the shirt Yo uso la camisa	I used the shirt Yo usaba la camisa	I will use the shirt Yo usaré la camisa
You use the shirt Usted usa la camisa	You used the shirt Usted usaba la camisa	You will use the shirt Usted sabra la camisa
He uses the shirt El usa la camisa	He used the shirt El usaba la camisa	He will use the shirt El usará la camisa
We use the shirt Nosotros usamos la camisa	We used the shirt Nosotros usábamos la camisa	We will use the shirt Nosotros usaremos la camisa
They use the shirt Ellos usan la camisa	They used the shirt Ellos usaban la camisa	They will use the shirt Ellos usarán la camisa
You use the shirt Ustedes usan la camisa	You used the shirt Ustedes usaban la camisa	You will use the shirt Ustedes usarán la camisa

15. To find/Encontrar

PRESENT PRESENTE	PAST PASADO	FUTURE FUTURO
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I find the way Yo encuentro el camino	I found the way Yo encontré el camino	I will find the way Yo encontraré el camino
You find the way Usted encuentra el camino	You found the way Usted encontró el camino	You will find the way Usted encontrará el camino
He finds the way El encuentra el camino	He found the way El encontró el camino	He will find the way El encontrará el camino
We find the way Nosotros encontramos el camino	We found the way Nosotros encontramos el camino	We will find the way Nosotros encontraremos el camino
They find the way Ellos encuentran el camino	They found the way Ellos encontraron el camino	They will find the way Ellos encontrarán el camino
You find the way Ustedes encuentran el camino	You found the way Ustedes encontraron el camino	You will find the way Ustedes encontrarán el camino

Chapter 14. Commonly Used Phrases

When starting out with Spanish, you definitely need to get some basic words and phrases so that you can communicate with the people you meet and interact with in common social settings, such as restaurants, airports, bars, or any other places.

That is why we are going to take a look at some words and phrases that you can use right out of the box. Most importantly, they will be able to help you make the most of your social interactions when you travel or find yourself in a group of Spanish speakers. Moreover, these expressions can also help you when you find yourself in a business context with Spanish speakers.

BREAKING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER

- **No entiendo**
I don't understand
- **No hablo español muy bien**
I don't speak Spanish very well
- **No sé mucho español**
I don't know very much Spanish
- **Por favor, habla lentamente**
Please speak slowly
- **Sigo sin entender, por favor repítelo**
I still don't understand, please say it again
- **¿Entiende?**
Do you understand?
- **Si, entiendo**
Yes I understand
- **No, no entiendo**
No I don't understand
- **¿Qué es esto en español?**
What is this in Spanish?
- **¿Cómo llama esto?**

What do you call this?

- **No entiendo esto. ¿Puede ayudarme?**
I don't understand this. Can you help me?
- **No entiendo nada de esto**
I don't understand any of it
- **Lo entiendo todo**
I understand all of it
- **Quiero aprender más**
I want to learn more Spanish
- **Gracias por ayudarme a aprender más español**
Thank you for helping me learn more Spanish
- **Estoy estudiando español en el colegio**
I am studying Spanish in school
- **Estoy estudiando español en casa**
I am studying Spanish at home
- **Estoy estudiando español con mi amigo/a español**
I am studying Spanish with a Spanish friend
- **¿Cómo se dice esa palabra?**
How do you say this word?
- **¿Qué quiere decir esta frase ?**
What does this sentence mean?
- **¿Hay alguien aquí que hable español?**
Does anyone here speak English?
- **¿Hay algún diccionario de Inglés- Español aquí?**
Is there any English-Spanish dictionary around here?
- **¿Cómo se dice?**
How do you say it?
- **Eso es muy difícil**
That is very difficult
- **Eso es fácil**

That is easy

- **No se cómo decirlo en español**

I don't know how to say it in Spanish

- **Estoy aprendiendo más español cada día**

I'm learning more Spanish every day

- **¿Lo he dicho bien?**

Did I say it right?

- **¿Cómo se escribe su nombre?**

How do you spell your name?

- **He traído a un amigo para que me ayude con mi español**

I have brought a friend along to help me with my Spanish

- **Es Manuel, un buen amigo mío**

This is Manuel, a good friend of mine

- **El alfabeto**

The alphabet

Common Expressions and Questions

Here are some more essential Spanish expressions:

- Aquí tiene (here you go)
- De nada (you're welcome)
- Disculpe (excuse me)
- Lo siento (I'm sorry)
- Muchas gracias (Thank you very much)
- Perdón (pardon, though it can also be used as "excuse me")
- Gracias (Thank you)
- Por favor (please)

These expressions will certainly come in handy when you are traveling through airports, going to restaurants, or interacting with folks in public places, such as offices, shops, or hotels. Also, they are universal and polite, and they work well in any Spanish-speaking country.

Now, let's take a look at some questions that can be used in a variety of situations:

- ¿Cuánto cuesta esto? (How much is this?)
- ¿Puede ayudarme? (Can you help me?)
- ¿De dónde eres? (Where are you from?)
- ¿Dónde vives? (Where do you live?)
- ¿Dónde está _____? (Where is _____?)
- ¿Qué hora es? (What time is it?)
- ¿Dónde puedo encontrar un taxi?) (Where can I find a taxi?)
- ¿Puede hablar más despacio? (Can you speak slower?)
- ¿Puedo ayudarle? (Can I help you?)
- ¿Puede repetir, por favor? (Can you repeat, please?)
- ¿Qué significa _____? (What does _____ mean?)

The questions above are all great for socializing and getting to know other folks. Plus, you can use them in virtually any type of social setting, from an informal gathering to a formal business meeting. You can make them more polite by adding “por favor.”

Here are some other great expressions that will surely come in handy at any time.

- Claro (of course)
- Estoy perdido (I am lost)
- Hablo poco español (I speak a little Spanish)
- No (no)
- No entiendo (I don't understand)
- No sé (I don't know)
- No tengo idea (I don't have any idea)
- Nunca (never)
- Sí (yes)
- Siempre (always)
- Sin problema (no problem)
- Tal vez (perhaps)

All of these expressions are good for getting around in Spanish-speaking countries. They can help you navigate the situations in which you find yourself.

Now, let's look at some expressions which you can use on various occasions.

- ¡Salud! (Cheers)
- Bienvenido (welcome, singular)
- Bienvenidos (welcome, plural)
- Buen provecho (bon appetit)
- Felicitaciones (congratulations)
- Feliz cumpleaños (happy birthday)
- Qué la pase bien (hope you have a good time)

These expressions are used in various social situations. Perhaps the most uncommon expression for English speakers is “buen provecho.” This expression is used when sitting down at the table before eating and then again upon leaving the table after a meal. It basically means “have a good meal,” and its closest equivalent would be “bon appetit.” Don't be surprised if you hear this expression when eating. You can simply reply with “buen provecho” any time you hear it directed at you.

Some expressions used to say goodbye:

- Adiós (goodbye)
- Hasta luego (see you later)
- Cuídate (take care)
- Hasta mañana (see you tomorrow)
- Buen viaje (have a good trip)
- Tenga buen día (have a nice day, formal)
- Nos vemos (see you, very informal)
- Tenga buena noche (have a good night)

As you can see, these expressions can be used to take your leave. They vary in formality, though you could combine “nos vemos” with a specific time or date at the end of a business meeting. For example, “nos vemos la próxima semana” (see you next week) can be used to indicate that you will have another meeting next week.

By now, you have enough tools to get around Spanish-speaking countries. That way, you will know what to respond in virtually any situation and circumstances. Best of all, you will be both polite and friendly. You can't go wrong with that!

Chapter 15. Tips for Faster Learning

To give you a little motivation, here are 5 advantages of being able to express yourself in a foreign language: - You get to know the locals much more authentically - You understand the culture and attitude of people much better - You can negotiate more effectively.

You do not waste valuable time, because you understand faster - You feel safer

Just to keep it short: You do not have to learn the foreign language to perfection. But you should be able to communicate properly. Here are some tips on how to learn certain basics quickly and effectively.

Are you ready? Okay, then we can start. Depending on how much time you have until the trip, you should use the time well. Which language level you achieve depends entirely on you. Here are some essential recommendations on how to learn a language.

Speak from the first day

Unfortunately, many people follow a wrong approach when learning a language. A language is a means of communication and should therefore be lived rather than learned. There is no such thing as an "I am ready now." Therefore, just jump into the cold water and speak already at home from the first day on. That sounds horrible and silly? It does not matter how it sounds, with time it will get better. It is best to set the goal not to miss a day when you have not used the foreign language in any form. Just try to implement everything you learn directly. So speak, write and think in your foreign language.

Immerse yourself in the foreign language at home

This tip actually goes hand in hand with the first recommendation. To learn the foreign language quickly and efficiently, you have to integrate it firmly into your everyday life. It is not enough if you learn a few words from time to time and engage in grammar and pronunciation. This has to be done much more intensively. You have to dive properly into the foreign language. Just bring foreign countries to your home. By the so-called "immersion" you surround yourself almost constantly and everywhere with the learning language.

Change the language setting on devices

For example, you could change the menu language of your smartphone or laptop from your native language to your learning language. Since you use your smartphone or your laptop every day, you know where to find something and learn some vocabulary along the way. Of course, you can also do the same with your

social networks like Facebook and Twitter. But watch out that you are always able to change back the menu language!

Use foreign language media

You could, for example, get a foreign language newspaper. If that is not available or too expensive, then there are enough newspapers or news portals where you can read news online. Probably you are already familiar with the news through your native language, then the context is easier if you read the same messages again in the foreign language. Further aids are foreign-language films or series. It's probably best to start with a movie or series that you've already seen in your native language. The slang and common phrases can make it really hard for you. If you realize that you are not understanding it well, try the subtitle in the foreign language. If that does not work, then take the subtitle of your native language and try again. Even music should not be neglected in your foreign-language world. This has the advantage of teaching you a lot about the pronunciation and emphasis. Incidentally, you are getting a lot closer to the culture of the country.

Learn by Self-Study

If you cannot find time and resources to take up classes, then self-studying is the way to go. There a lot of different products available in the market to suit everyone's learning needs.

If you spend most of your time in front of the computer, then there are online courses and cd-ROMs available for your needs. Many of these online courses are often free although some of them require a certain fee. The cd-ROMs are usually available at local computer stores and the internet as well. These courses provide tutors and chat rooms for the students who want to practice their lessons.

Lastly, if you learn the most through listening, then these audio lessons work best for you. They come in tapes, CDs, mp3s and podcasts. Like the online courses, many of them are free but some require a certain fee, it's just a matter of picking the best product to suit you.

Learn by Adaptation

You may think that this is a weird way to learn Spanish. According to Charles Darwin humans, much like any mammal adapt to the ever-changing environment.

Otherwise, they will not survive.

So, if you are a foreigner in a certain country, you are bound to adapt their environment to survive. Learning their language is a way to adapt to the new environment. Constant exposure to Spanish will help you learn it practically.

There are many ways how to learn Spanish; it is just a matter of finding out which suits you the best. Saying the Right Words Studying how words come up in conversations in Spanish is an integral part of your learning process. For instance, about an object would need you to put a "gender" on it, as this language uses the prepositions "el" and "la" specifically for items with male and female genders, respectively. If you are not yet familiar with this concept, it is best that you refer to a reliable guide that would help you become fluent in applying this knowledge as you construct your sentences. When you start using Learn Spanish Language Fast, you will notice that repeating the ideas often would help you enhance your memory and make you remember the words easily. You could start by repeating particular words, then phrases, and then continue with properly constructed and complete sentences that you can use in daily conversations. This way, you would be able to practice speaking the language without any trouble.

Another thing to keep in mind is that every language has a certain "rhythm" or "melody" that it follows.

The accent that comes along with it will truly help you to express yourself more clearly as you use the language.

Focus on how native speakers would use the words and their respective "tunes" when in actual conversations. This will help you identify the proper pronunciation and enunciation of the words to avoid confusion. Since some words might sound the same to you, paying attention to the correct diphthong as it is used in the language would help you determine how words vary in sound and enunciation.

One good way to start learning the language is, to begin with familiarizing with Spanish words that are somewhat derivatives of English words and vice versa. As an example, the word "excellence" is translated to "Excelencia" in Spanish. As you may notice, these words are almost the same, if not for the addition of certain syllables. Nevertheless, these words can be easily related to each other by nature with which they are spelled and pronounced. Associating the words in English with that in Spanish would truly be helpful for you in your aim to learn a new language.

Probably one of the best ways to learn the language is to have someone to converse with in Spanish, just like in Learn Spanish Language Fast.

Some self-help guides could provide you with this feature: with the many language exercises, you can conduct to practice your skills in speaking Spanish.

Note that in some cases, the sentence construction in the said language is different as it is in English, and so studying it more closely would enable you to comprehend it better.

Tips

If you are interested in discovering how to learn Spanish, this article will give you some pointers to help you find the most effective language training methods for your needs. Spanish is one of the major players when it comes to world languages. So you have made a wise choice.

So, some tips to get you started! First of all, ask yourself why you want to speak Spanish and how well you want to be able to speak it?

There are many reasons why you may want to start learning Spanish, and these could range from getting a better grade at college to learning to speak with neighbors or with distant relatives and from getting a more interesting job to making traveling abroad more fun. The level and accuracy of Spanish you need will vary according to your goals. If you just want to chat with neighbors or relatives, you'll get by even if you don't always get things right, although do ask them to correct you so that you can improve.

However, it's a different story if you are aiming for a job using Spanish or you wish to pass high-level exams. You can't afford to make too many mistakes in these situations if you want to further your career.

There are probably hundreds of reasons to learn Spanish, and there are also hundreds of ways to learn.

But the best way to learn Spanish is the way that works best for you and which fulfills your needs, which is why you need to consider how well you want to be able to speak Spanish.

Everyone has to start with the basics, and you should look for a program which offers a variety of resources. Learning accurate pronunciation is essential if you want to be able to speak Spanish correctly and building listening skills are crucial if you want to hold a conversation. There is no point in speaking excellent Spanish if you can't understand a word that is being said to you! Audio Spanish programs can be found on the internet, and you can download lessons on mp3 and then listen at odd moments during the day when you have some free time.

Basic grammar is important as it forms the structure on which the whole language is based and once learned; you won't have much difficulty moving forward.

If you aspire to reach a high level, you absolutely must ensure that you learn grammar from the beginning. You can learn in small chunks and should choose a course which gives you exercises to practice what you've learned.

If you are learning for holidays or talking to friends, reading and writing won't be the most important aspects of your Spanish learning program, but they shouldn't be ignored.

If you want to know how to learn Spanish well, you should concentrate on developing each of the four skills - reading, writing, speaking, and listening will complement all the other skills. And you never know, you may enjoy the language or travel to Spanish speaking countries that you decide to take your Spanish to the next level.

Conclusion

Learning a second language is not that easy but you have to admit that it is challenging. Aside from your native language, it is quite challenging to learn about a very unfamiliar language like the Spanish Language. *(Aprender un segundo idioma no es tan fácil, pero debes admitir que es un desafío. Además de su idioma nativo, es bastante difícil aprender sobre un idioma muy desconocido como el español.)*

Here, you have learned the correct pronunciation of some Spanish words, the proper gestures that must accompany the statement that you are making, and also the use of verbs, pronouns, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and the like. Through this tool, you have learned all grammatical factors without enrolling in a formal class-type review of Spanish Language. *(Aquí, ha aprendido la pronunciación correcta de algunas palabras en español, los gestos adecuados que deben acompañar a la declaración que está haciendo, y también el uso de verbos, pronombres, sustantivos, adjetivos, adverbios, preposiciones y similares. A través de esta herramienta, ha aprendido todos los factores gramaticales sin inscribirse en una revisión formal de clase de español.)*

Furthermore, there are also short stories which make the learning even more exciting. Through some tips in reading, you will surely find Spanish Language reading and learning enjoyable instead of considering it as a burden. *(Además, también hay historias cortas que hacen que el aprendizaje sea aún más emocionante. A través de algunos consejos en lectura, seguramente encontrará agradable la lectura y el aprendizaje del idioma español en lugar de considerarlo como una carga.)*

The use of short stories may be considered as designed for kids or children who are learning through baby steps, but the truth is that a learner of second language is considered as baby steps too. There is no harm in considering it as a kid-like way of learning. That is again a form of humility. Remember that humility is the start of learning. *(El uso de cuentos cortos puede considerarse diseñado para niños o niños que están aprendiendo a través de pequeños pasos, pero la verdad es que un aprendiz de segundo idioma también se considera como pequeños pasos. No hay daño en considerarlo como una forma de aprendizaje infantil. Esa es nuevamente una forma de humildad. Recuerda que la humildad es el comienzo del aprendizaje.)*

As parting words, you should always carve in your mind that learning is one way of showing humility because you are admitting into yourself that you still have a lot to learn and that will make you even more fit to perfect your goal – in this instance, the Spanish Language and Grammar. *(Como palabras de despedida,*

siempre debes recordar que aprender es una forma de mostrar humildad porque admites en ti mismo que todavía tienes mucho que aprender y que te hará aún más apto para perfeccionar tu objetivo; en este caso, Lengua y gramática española.)