

Revised Edition 2014



***LEARN SPANISH WITH MR. CLOUD***

***BEGINNER'S SPANISH***

**BY A. ROSSO & H. GUERRA**

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This book will help you to attain a beginner's level of Spanish.

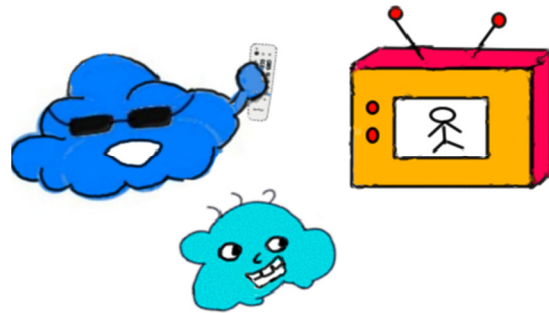
Through storytelling, you will learn:

- + *Nouns*
- + *Definite and indefinite articles*
- + *Pronouns*
- + *Direct and indirect object pronouns*
- + *Preposition pronouns*
- + *Possessive pronouns*
- + *Present tenses*
- + *Present progressive tenses*
- + *Imperatives*
- + *Comparatives, superlatives*
- + *Adjectives and possessive adjectives*
- + *Verbs, Irregular verbs*
- + *Prepositions*
- + *Punctuations*
- + *Greetings*
- + *Time, Days, months, dates*
- + *Weather, seasons*
- + *People, animals*
- + *Shapes, numbers*
- + *Languages, countries, nationalities*
- + *Body parts, clothing, etc*

A different way of teaching and learning is used. At some point you will come across strange and weird sentences. Do not fear! This is just a way to spike your interest and boost your ability to remember. After all, people always remember the weirdest and funniest things in life.

*Enjoy!*

While Sra. Nube and Lola are out shopping, Sr. Nube and Petro are at home watching television.



Petro: Papa, let's go out too.

Sr. Nube: I am meeting some friends later. I can spare some time now. Let's go.

Sr. Nube and Petro were roaming around in the sky when they spotted something.

Sr. Nube: Can you see that? Los niños dibujan una cucaracha en el tren.

(The boys are drawing a cockroach on the train.)

Petro: Why would they do that?

Sr. Nube: Ya so much easier if they just draw a snake instead. Hey! Look over there! Mr Sun's boys are drawing on the bus.

Mr Sun's son Gordon: Duck? Why are you drawing a duck?

Mr Sun's son Patrick: Why not? I love ducks.

## Nouns

In Spanish, nouns are classified into masculine (M) and feminine (F)

tren train --- M                      niños boys --- M

cucaracha cockroach --- F              niñas girls --- F

How do you know if it is masculine or feminine? Here are some ways to help you.

### Ends in o, s, ma, pa, ta – masculine

zapato (shoe), país (country), problema (problem), mapa (map), planeta (planet),  
programa (program), poema (poem), drama (drama)

### Ends in a, ion, dad - feminine

naranja (orange), admisión (admission), universidad (university)

Certain nouns, usually referring to people, can be used either feminine or masculine, depending on who you refer to.

Ends in ista, turista (tourist), florista (florist)              Ends in crata, aristócrata (aristocrat)

Petro: Wait...tren is not mentioned in these rules

Sr. Nube: That's right. Some nouns do not follow these rules, for example día (day) is masculine. Also, moto (motorcycle), foto (photo), mano (hand) and radio (radio) are all feminine. So, you should always use a dictionary to help you.

Petro: Why should I care if it is M or F?

Sr. Nube: Because an adjective or an article associated with a noun changes with the quantity and the gender of the noun. Let's look at "A" and "The".

## Indefinite & Definite Articles

un niño (m)    a child/a male child    el niño    the boy/the male child  
una niña (f)    a child/a female child    la niña    the girl/ the female child

un libro (m), el libro (m)                      a book, the book  
una bicicleta (f), la bicicleta (f)              a bicycle, the bicycle  
un coche (f), el coche (f)                      a car, the car



Can you see that “A” and “The” changes according to the gender of a noun?

**“A” and “The” can help you to determine the gender of a noun.**

Joven = young person

un joven, el joven                      a young man, the young man  
una joven, la joven                      a young lady, the young lady

Estudiante = student

un estudiante, el estudiante                      a male student, the male student  
una estudiante, la estudiante                      a female student, the female student

**Based on gender, certain words can have different meanings.**

el policía            the pólíce                      la policía            the police department  
el cura              the priest                        la cura              the cure  
el corte              the cut                            la corte              the court

## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Which are masculine nouns and which are feminine nouns? Which depends on who you are referring to?

fiebre( fever), mapa (map), universidad (university), camisa (shirt), piel (skin), foto (photo), cuello (neck), ropa (clothes), baño (swim), turista (tourist), gato (cat), luz (light), carne (meat), frase (phrase), fe (faith)

- ? Can a country such as Mexico be masculine or feminine?
- ? Can a language such as English and French be masculine or feminine?
- ? Can names such as Amelia, Paul be masculine or feminine?
- ? How about names of places such as New York City, or Bank of America?
- ? Can words such as “very”, “small”, “under”, “sour”, “eat” be masculine or feminine?

Not every noun that ends in “o” is masculine, and not every noun that ends in “a” is feminine. The definite and indefinite articles (such as el, la) will determine if a noun is masculine or feminine.

## Singular & Plural

Ends in "o" or "a" - add "s"

el gusano (m)	the worm	los gusanos (m)	the worms
la araña (f)	the spider	las arañas (f)	the spiders

Ends in "s" or "n" - add "es" and add or delete the accent mark

el joven	the young person	los jóvenes	the young people
la televisión	the television	las televisiones	the televisions

Ends in "z" - remove "z" add "c" and "es"

el lápiz	the pencil	los lápices	the pencils
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las niñas means the girls or the female children

los niños means the boys or the male children

los niños can also mean a mixed group of boys and girls

1 boy and 2 girls = los niños

2398 boys and 2 million girls = los niños

Some nouns are always in plural

las gafas = eyeglasses

las matemáticas = mathematics

las vacaciones = vacation

	Indefinite Article	Definite Article	
	A	The (singular)	The (plural)
<b>Male</b>	Un	El	Los
<b>Female</b>	Una	La	Las
<b>Male and Female (e.g. 1 boy and 1 girl)</b>	-	-	Los



In this book, the term “mixed gender” will refer to a group of males and females.  
Definite articles are omitted when referring to “some”, “many”, “any”.  
Use definite articles only when you are referring to something specific.

Quiero comida	I want food (some food, any kind of food)
Quiero la comida	I want the food (specific type of food, could be the food on the table, the food in the kitchen.)
Necesito dinero	I need money (some money)
Necesito el dinero	I need the money (specific type of money, could be money given by someone, money from somewhere)

### ACTIVITY



### Think About This

What are the plural forms for these words?

el avión, la voz, el tisú, el professor, el gemelo, el pez

What are the singular forms for these words?

las sociedades, las leyes, las crisis, las conversaciones

- ? Are scissors, pants, jeans always in plural forms in Spanish?
- ? How would you say these phrases in Spanish
  - “the smart one” and “the smart ones”
  - “the mother” and “the mothers”
  - “Monday” and “Mondays”
  - “the American” and “the Americans”
  - “the Christian” and “the Christians”

## Explaining “dibujan”

Before explaining “dibujan”, you must understand the following

### Subject Pronouns

I	you	he	She	you (formal)	we (mixed gender/all males)	we (all female)
yo	tú	él	Ella	usted, Ud. or Vd.	nosotros	nosotras

you all (mixed gender/all males)	you all (all females)	you all (mixed gender/all males, formal)	they (mixed gender/all males)	they (all females)
vosotros	Vosotras	ustedes, Uds. or Vds.	ellos	ellas

Use formal when addressing a person of a higher status such supervisor, teacher, older person, president, etc. Note that Ud., Uds., Vd., Vds. are always capitalized.

Note that we only focus on present tenses in this book.

Dibujar = to draw

### Present Tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
dibujo	dibujas	dibuja	dibujamos	dibujáis	dibujan

Yo dibujo has 2 meanings: “I am drawing” or “I draw”

Ella dibuja has 2 meanings: “She is drawing” or “She draws”

You can also leave out the subject pronouns

I draw/am drawing a bird      Dibujo un pájaro  
She draws/is drawing bird      Dibuja un pájaro



Image: FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Note: It is better to include “ella” so that we will know that it is “she” and not “you” or “he”



Ella dibuja un inodoro todos los días.      She draws a toilet every day.  
Nosotros dibujamos setenta y ocho patos.      We draw seventy-eight ducks.

“Nosotros dibujamos setenta y ocho patos” can also mean “we are drawing 78 ducks”.

To focus on the process of drawing, you should use the present progressive tense – dibujando (drawing). When using progressive tenses, you have to use the appropriate “to be” verb.

*Use present tense* (draw) for an action you are doing in the moment of speaking or an action you do regularly.

*Use present progressive tense* (drawing) for an action that you are doing in that moment.

**Estar = to be**

I am	you are	he is/she is /you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están

**Present Progressive Tense**

I am	you are	he is/she is /you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/ you all (formal) are
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están
dibujamos	dibujamos	dibujamos	dibujamos	dibujamos	dibujamos

Estamos dibujamos en los libros.

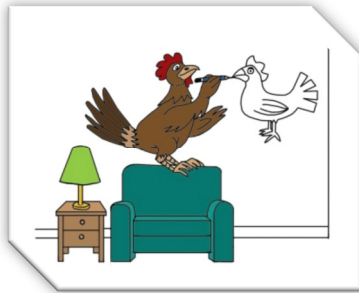
We are drawing on the books.

Mi hermano dibuja una vaca y un toro.

My brother draws a cow and a bull. (not Mi hermano él dibuja una vaca y un toro)

Mi hermano dibujamos una vaca y un toro.

My brother is drawing a cow and a bull. (not Mi hermano está dibujamos una vaca y un toro)



¡Ese gallo dibuja un gallo.

That rooster is drawing a rooster.

Note that the table showing “Estar” is different from this table below (Ser).

### Ser

I am	you are	he is/she is /you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
Soy	eres	es	somos	sois	son

Look at the following sentences, and you will see that there is difference with using “Ser”.

Soy Amelia

I am Amelia

Usted es maestro

You are a teacher

Ella es de Boston

She am from Boston

Estar is used for progressive tenses to describe an action that you are doing at that moment. Ser is used to describe someone or something: who you are, what you do, where you are from, etc.

Petro: Learning makes me hungry how I wish I can have arroz con pollo (rice with chicken).

Sr. Nube: How about pollo quesadilla (chicken quesadilla) or picante de pollo (spicy chicken)?

Petro: Dad, you are the best! Pollo quesadilla sounds great.

Sr. Nube: Now, let me catch that rooster.



pollo = chicken (food)    pollo = chicken (animal)  
gallo = rooster            gallina = hen            pollito = chick

### This and That

Adjectives associated with a noun changes with the quantity and the gender the noun.

#### **Demonstrative Adjectives**

	masculine/ mixed gender	feminine
This	Este	esta
These	Estos	estas
that	Ese	esa
Those	Esos	esas
that (over there, far from speaker )	Aquel	aquella
those (over there, far from speaker)	Aquellos	aquellas

Aquellos hombres	Those men over there
¿Cuánto cuesta aquel reloj?	How much does that watch over there cost?
Estos hombres / esos hombres	These men/those men
Estos hombres y mujeres	These men and women
¿Qué son estos?	What are these?

- ✓ If no nouns are placed after these adjectives, you will add an accent to create:  
**Demonstrative pronouns**

So by adding an accent, this is what we will get:

éste, ésta, éstos, éstas, ése, ésa, esos, esas, aquél, aquélla, aquéllos, aquéllas

Look at the sentences below and you will find the difference in using demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns.

This computer is good	This is good	Use éste: Éste es bueno
These fruits are sour	These are sour	Use éstos: Éstos son ácidos
She prefers those books	She prefers those ones.	Use esos: Ella prefiere esos.

- ✓ If you are referring to abstract ideas and not nouns, use **neuter pronouns**: esto, eso, and aquello.

Esto es tonto. This is silly

Esto me preocupa. That worries me

- ✓ When “that” is used for describing something, use “que” instead of “ese” and “esa”



- El gato que se sienta en la mujer es gordo.  
The cat that is sitting on the lady is fat.

- Libros que son extensos son aburridos.  
Books that are long are boring.

## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

How do we say these phrases in Spanish: this food, that money, this time, those times

Can food, money and time be plural in Spanish?

Consider that “comida” which means “food” can come in the plural form “comidas” which would then mean “meals”.

### Possessive Adjectives

my child	my children
mi niño/niña	mis niños/niñas



mi teléfono my phone

mis llaves my keys

his/her/its child	his/ her/its children
su niño/niña	sus niños/niñas

su periódico your newspaper

sus cepillos de dientes her toothbrushes

your child	your children	your child (formal)	your children (formal)
tu niño/niña	tus niños/niñas	su niño/niña	sus niños/ niñas

tu reloj your clock

tus apartamentos your apartments

su leche your milk

sus palacios your palaces

their child	their children
su niño/niña	sus niños/niñas



su castillo their castle                      sus bolígrafos their pens

our child (masculine noun)	our child (feminine noun)	our children (all masculine nouns /mixed gender)	our children (all feminine nouns)
nuestro niño	nuestra niña	nuestros niños	nuestras niñas

nuestro lápiz our pencil                      nuestra puerta our door  
nuestros relojes our clocks                      nuestras televisiones our televisions

**“Your” as in “You all”, “All of you”**

your child (masculine noun)	your child (feminine noun)	your children (all masculine nouns /mixed gender)	your children (all feminine nouns)
vuestro niño	vuestra niña	vuestros niños	vuestras niñas

vuestro espejo your mirror                      vuestros hoteles your hotels  
vuestra vida your life                      vuestras tarjetas your cards

**NOTE:**

- ✓ Certain possessive adjectives change according to gender and quantities of the nouns.
- ✓ All possessive adjectives mentioned above are considered as short form possessive adjectives. They must be placed before the noun.
- ✓ Long form possessive adjectives (e.g. mine, ours) will be mentioned later in the book. They are placed after the noun.
- ✓ Possessive adjectives are not used with articles of clothing or body parts. Instead of using possessive adjectives, use “the” (el, los, la, las).



	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<b>his pants</b>	sus pantalones	los pantalones
<b>her glasses</b>	sus anteojos	los anteojos
<b>your arm</b>	tu brazo	el brazo
<b>my face</b>	mi cara	la cara

### ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Petro is talking to Mr Cloud: Your milk is sour.

How would that be in Spanish? Would you use tu leche or vuestra leche?

Mrs Cloud is talking to Abe and Bob: Your milk is sour.

How would that be in Spanish? Would you use tu leche or vuestra leche?

Abe and Bob replied to Mrs Cloud: No. Your milk is sour.

How would that be in Spanish? Would you use tu leche or vuestra leche?

Abe and Bob are talking to Petro and Lola: Your milk is sour.

How would that be in Spanish? Would you use tu leche or vuestra leche?

When choosing to use singular or plural, think of the noun (milk). The number of speakers or the number of listeners has nothing to do with it!

When choosing to use tu or veustra, consider the number of listeners. Tu is for 1 listener, veustra is for more than 1 listener.

## Preposition – De

Petro: What if I want to say “The girl’s pen”?

Sr. Nube: Use “de”. El bolígrafo de la chica” which means “the pen of the girl”

Note: chica is the same as niña (referring to a young girl), chico is the same as niño (referring to a young boy).

la mesa de Susan = Susan’s table      los libros de las profesoras = the teachers’ books

los coches de los niños = the boys’ cars    el coche del niño = the boy’s car

Note: “de and el” is always combined together to form “del”.

“De” is also used for the following purposes:

- ✓ To express “of”

Un pedazo de manzana      A piece of apple  
Un poco de pimienta      A little bit of pepper

- ✓ To express: What is it about? What is it made of?

Agua de coco      Coconut water  
Una camisa de seda      A silk shirt  
Una compañía de computadoras      A computer company

- ✓ To express “from”

Soy de Estados Unidos.      I am from United States.  
Ella toma una manzana de la bolsa.      She takes an apple from her bag.

## De vs Desde

- ✓ Just like “De”, “Desde” also means “from”. It is usually with the following prepositions: desde arriba (from above), desde abajo (from underneath), desde dentro (from inside)
- ✓ However, “desde” is used to indicate a movement from a place and no destination is indicated.

Quiere correr desde la playa.

He wants to run from the beach (it does not say where he is heading to)

Quiere correr de la playa al parque.

He wants to run from the beach to the park.

Note: It is not “a el parque” because when “a” is before “el”, it is combined to form “al”

## Preposition – En

- ✓ To express “on/at a place”

escribir en la camiseta

to write on the shirt

dormir en el suelo

to sleep on the floor



- ✓ To express “in/during a period of time”

En el verano

In the summer

En 2010

In 2010

- ✓ To express “by a form of transportation”

Voy en autobús

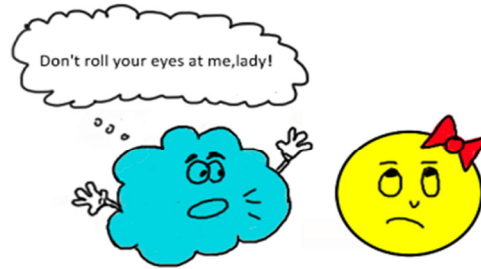
I go by bus

Voy en barco

I go by boat

Petro decides to tell Mr and Mrs Sun (enemies of Nube family) that their sons are drawing on the bus.

Petro to Mr and Mrs Sun: Señor y señora Sun, sus niños dibujan en el autobús (Mr and Mrs Sun, your sons are drawing on the bus.)



Mr and Mrs Sun: No, nuestros niños dibujan en papel. Tu familia y tus amigos dibujan en autobuses. (No, our sons draw on paper. Your family and your friends draw on buses.)

Petro: ¿Cómo? Mi amigos construyen autobuses grandes, nosotros no dibujamos en los autobuses. (What? My friends build big buses, we do not draw on the buses.)

Mrs Sun: Ja, ja. Niño tonto. No te creo. Debe ser una mentira. (Ha, ha. Silly boy. I do not believe you. It must be a lie.)



## Mr. Mrs. Miss

When talking to someone directly, here are some things to take note of:

	<b>Long form (never capitalize the “s”)</b>	<b>Abbreviations (in capitals)</b>
Mr. Smith	señor Smith	Sr. Smith
Mrs. Smith	señora Smith	Sra. Smith
Miss Smith	señorita Smith	Srta. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Smith	señor y señora Smith	Sres. Smith

- Buenos días, Sra. Smith.                      Good morning, Mrs Smith.
- ¿Cómo has estado, señor Rosso?            How have you been, Mr Rosso?

However when talking about someone, you should take of:

	<b>Long form (never capitalize the “s”)</b>	<b>Abbreviations (in capitals)</b>
Mr. Smith	el señor Smith	el Sr. Smith
Mrs. Smith	la señora Smith	la Sra. Smith
Miss Smith	la señorita Smith	la Srta. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Smith	el señor y la señora Smith	los Sres. Smith

- La Sra. Jones está en casa.                      Mrs Jones is at home.
- David habla a la señorita Jones.              David is talking to Miss Jones.
- Sarah habla al Sr. Jones.                         Sarah is talking to Mr. Jones.

Petro: But why is it “al Sr. Jones” and not “el Sr. Jones”?

Sr. Nube: Good question, al is actually “a el” (to the). Remember “a + el” = “al”.

## Preposition – A

- ✓ To express “to”

Vamos al (a + el) parque

We are going to the park.

Vamos a la playa.

We are going to the beach.

Let me introduce you to my friend Paul.

Te presento a mi amigo Paul.

- ✓ To express “at a specific time”

Ella está en la escuela a las tres.

She is at the school at three o'clock

(remember en is used to express at a place)

- ✓ To use with “gustar” when stressing on the person you are talking about.  
“Gustar” means love.

A mi gusta cantar

I love to sing (stress is on “I”)

A ella le gusta el party

She loves the party (stress is on “she”)

## Cómo

Cómo is used to express incredulity. When expressing incredulity, it means “what”

- ¡Cómo! ¡Ella no está aquí!      What! She is not here!
- ¡Cómo! No lo creo.                What! I don't believe it.

When not expressing incredulity, it means “how”

¿Cómo estás hoy?

How are you today?

¿Cómo va?

How is it going?

¿Cómo te llamas?

How do you call yourself?/What's your name?

¿Cómo se dice sopa en inglés?

How do you say soup in English?

Don't confuse the question, "¿Cómo es?" with "Cómo está?"

¿Cómo es Maria? means "what is Maria like?, as in her character and personality.

¿Cómo está Maria? means "how is Maria right now?, as in how is her mood or how is she feeling right now.

"Como" is not the same as "cómo". "Como" means "like". For example, "John corre como un caballo" (John runs like a horse). That's why accents are very important. Let's consider "esta", "ésta", and "está".



- "esta" means "this"
- "ésta" is a pronoun meaning "this one."
- "está" is a verb meaning "is" (remember estar?)

Sr. Nube: By now you should realize that inverted question (¿) and exclamation marks (¡) come before a sentence and "?" and "!" come after a sentence.

By adding question marks a sentence can easily be formed into a question.

Hablas inglés.	You speak English.
¿Hablas inglés?	Do you speak English?

The indefinite article is not included after the words "tal" and "qué" when used in exclamation.

¡Qué hombre!	What a man!
¡Qué tal broma!	Such a joke!

"tal" means "such".

"qué" means "what", it is different from "que" which means "that" as mentioned previously .

## Languages

Names of languages are not capitalized.

Definite articles (la, el) should be placed before a language unless the language is placed directly after words such as “en”, “de”, “hablar”, “aprender”, “saber”, “leer”, “escribir”, “enseñar” and “estudiar”.

Language	Idioma
Spanish	Español
English	Ingles
Italian	Italiano
German	Alemán
French	Francés
Portuguese	portugués
Russian	Ruso
Chinese	Chino
Japanese	Japonés

Words	Meaning
En (preposition)	In
de (preposition)	of, from
hablar (verb)	to speak
saber (verb)	to know
leer (verb)	to read
escribir (verb)	to write
enseñar (verb)	to teach
estudiar (verb)	to study
aprender (verb)	to learn, memorize

## Countries and Nationalities

Country	País	Nationality	Nacionalidad (m/f, singular)	Nacionalidad (m/f, plural)
Spain	España	Spanish	español/española	españoles/españolas
Japan	El Japón	Japanese	japonés/japonesa	japoneses/japonesas
The United States of America	Los Estados Unidos de América	American	americano/ americana	americanos/americanas
Germany	Alemania	German	alemán/alemana	alemanes/alemanas
China	La China	Chinese	chino/china	chinos/chinas
Mexico	México	Mexican	mexicano/ mexicana	mexicanos/mexicanas
France	Francia	French	francés/francesa	franceses/francesas



- ✓ Certain countries require an article (el, la, las, los) in front of it. The article is removed if a preposition is placed before the country.

I am going to United States. Voy a Estados Unidos.

- ✓ Nationalities are not capitalized.
- ✓ Nationalities changes according to the gender and quantity of the noun it is associated with.

un libro español - a Spanish book (m, singular)

libros españoles - Spanish books (m, plural)

una obra de arte española - a Spanish work of art (f, singular)

obras de arte españolas - Spanish works of art (f, plural)

## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Petro is talking to Lola: Soy de Los Estados Unidos de América. I am American.

Would Petro say “americano” because he is a boy or would he say “americana” because the person he is talking to is a girl?

## Some Friends

Let's look at the word "amigo"

mi amigo = my friend (m)

mis amigos = my friends (m/ mixed gender)

unos amigos = some friends (m/ mixed gender)

mi amiga = my friend (f)

mis amigas = my friends (f)

unas amigas = some friends (f)

Another word for "some" is "alguno"

Singular male	Singular female	Plural males / mixed gender	Plural females
Alguno	alguna	algunos	algunas

"alguno" also mean "any". Note that if "alguno" is placed before a singular and masculine noun "algún" should be used instead.

¿Quieres alguno más?

Do you want some more?

¿Hay algún libro sobre el Sr. Bob?

Is there any book about Mr. Bob?

Instead of using unos or alguno, use "poco de" when describing the following

un poco de azúcar

some sugar

un poco de leche

some milk

un poco de sal

some salt

un poco de pimienta

some pepper

## Using It

**When "It" is a subject pronoun, it is usually not expressed.**

Es un problema. (It is a problema.)

(Es = is, un = a, problema = problem)

Debe ser una mentira. (It must be a lie.)

(Debe = must, ser = be, una = a, mentira = lie)

When describing the time, distance or weather, “it” is also omitted.

It is far.                      Está lejos.  
It’s windy.                    Hace viento.  
It is noon.                     Es mediodía.

“It” can be expressed when it is an *object pronoun*. To understand this further, let’s discuss nouns and pronouns, subject and object.

Examples of Pronouns are: “I”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “we”, “they”

Examples of Nouns are:

“Sarah”, “my father”, “cat”, “my friends and Sarah”, “David and Lola”

Let’s consider some of these sentences in English.

❖ Petro kicks Sr. Sun

“Petro” is called a subject noun, “Sr. Sun” is called a direct object noun. A subject noun is the noun that is inflicting the action.

❖ It hit him.

“It” is called a subject pronoun, “him” is called a direct object pronoun. A subject pronoun is the pronoun that is inflicting the action.

Now in Spanish, as mentioned earlier, whenever “it” is expressed as a subject pronoun, “it” will be omitted in the sentence.

Sarah has the book.    (Sarah = subject noun, book = direct object noun)  
She has it.                (She = subject pronoun, it = direct object pronoun)

In this example, “it” when used in Spanish can be expressed because “it” is an object pronoun.

## Subject Pronouns

I	you	you (formal)	he	she	we (mixed gender/all males)	we (all female)
yo	tú	usted, Ud. or Vd.	él	ella	nosotros	nosotras

you all (mixed gender/all males)	you all (all females)	you all (mixed gender/all males, formal)	they (mixed gender/all males)	they (all females)
Vosotros	vosotras	ustedes, Uds. or Vds.	ellos	ellas

“it” is not included in this table because when used as a subject pronoun “it” will always be omitted.

## Object Pronouns (direct)

me	You	you (formal, male)	you (formal, female)	him/it (male)	her/it (female)
me	Te	lo	la	lo	la

us (males/females/mixed gender)	you all (males/females/mixed gender)	you all (formal, males/mixed gender)	you all (formal, females)	them (males/mixed gender)	them (females)
Nos	os	los	las	los	las

Here are some structures to guide you

If you are talking about subject and object nouns, here is a structure:

### *Subject noun + verb + object noun*

Sarah tiene el libro	Sarah has the book
Sam visita las personas	Sam visits the people

If you are talking about subject pronoun and object noun, here is a structure:

*Subject pronoun + verb + object noun*

Ella tiene el libro      She has the book  
Él visita las personas      He visits the people

If you are talking about subject noun and object pronoun, here is a structure:

*Subject noun + object pronoun + verb*

Sarah lo tiene      Sarah has it  
Sam nos visita      Sam visits us

If you are talking about subject pronoun and object pronoun, here is a structure:

*Subject pronoun + object pronoun + verb*

Ella lo tiene      She has it  
Él nos visita      He visits us

### Talking about “lo”

“Lo” can mean “him” or “it”. It can also be placed before an adjective to make an abstract noun.

- ✓ lo + adjective = the + adjective + thing

lo bueno (good) = the good thing

lo fácil (easy) = the easy thing

lo mismo (same) = the same thing

- ✓ lo + adjective/adverb + que = how + adjective/adverb

No creo lo feo que es = I do not believe how ugly he is

✓ a + lo = like

John camina a lo tortuga.

John walks like a turtle.

✓ lo + que or lo + cual = what or that

No puedo decidir lo que es mejor.

I cannot decide what is better.

Lo que me molesta es una idea estúpida.

What annoys me is the stupid idea.

✓ Lo can be a neuter pronoun that refers to a concept or a thought.

¿Cathy es linda?

Is Cathy pretty?

Sí, lo es.

Yes, she is.

¿Dónde está Paul?

Where is Paul?

No lo sé.

I do not know it.

### Using “Yes” and “No”

Sí = Yes

No = No

To convert a negative sentence, add “no” immediately before the verb or pronoun.

Sentence	Correct	Incorrect
She does not need to study	Ella no necesita estudiar	No ella necesita estudiar
I don't understand the document .	Yo no entiendo el documento.	No yo entiendo el documento.
I don't speak the language.	Yo no hablo la lengua.	No yo hablo la lengua.
Sarah does not have it	Sarah no lo tiene	No Sarah lo tiene

Question: ¿Cómo se hace? (How do you do it?)

Answer: No sé (I don't know) / No sé cómo (I don't know how)/ No lo sé (I don't know it). Do note that you cannot say “No lo sé cómo” because “no lo sé” is a stand-alone phrase.

## Common Verbs

Correr = to run

Present tense

I	You	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
Yo	Tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
corro	corres	corre	corremos	corréis	corren

- Yo corro en el parque.                      I am running in the park.
- Nosotros corremos con el perro.        We run with the dog.

Querer = To want

Present tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
quiero	quieres	quiere	queremos	queréis	Quieren

- ¿Qué quieres? Quiero estos.            What do you want? I want these.
- Quieren nadar en una piscina.        They want to swim in the pool.

Decir = To say, To tell

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
digo	dices	dice	decimos	decís	dicen

- ¿Qué está dice?                              What are you/is he/is she saying?
- Bob dice que Paul está enfermo.        Bob says that Paul is sick.

Hablar = to talk, speak

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
Hablo	hablas	habla	hablamos	habláis	hablan

- Sam no habla español. Sam doesn't speak Spanish.
- The trees are talking to the people. Los árboles hablan a la gente



Construir = To build, to construct

Yo	Tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
construyo	construyes	construye	construimos	construís	construyen

- Ellos construyen un nido. They build a nest.
- Joe constuye un inodoro. Joe is building a toilet.

Sentarse = To sit oneself down

Yo	Tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
me siento	te sientas	se sienta	nos sentamos	os sentáis	se sientan

- Se sientan en la mesa. They sit at the table.
- Me siento porque estoy enfermo. I sit down because I am sick.

Creer = to believe, to think

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
Creo	crees	cree	creemos	creéis	creen

- Creen que ella está aquí. They believe that she is here.
- Ella cree que él está enfermo. She thinks that he is sick.



“Pensar” means “to think” as in thinking about something. “Creer” means “to believe”

Pensar = to think

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
Pienso	piensas	piensa	pensamos	pensáis	piensan

Present progressive tense

Estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están
pensando	pensando	pensando	pensando	pensando	pensando

- Ella piensa que es muy importante.                      She thinks that is very important.
- El piensa en ella.    He thinks about her.
- Estoy pensando **en** ti.    I am thinking **about** you.

Note: “ella” and “ti” are preposition pronouns which we will talk about later.

Instead of using “sobre” (which means about), “en” should be used instead.

❖ Sobre means “about”

El libro es sobre el amor de comida.                      The book is about the love of food.  
James escribe sobre políticas.                              James is writing about politics.

❖ “Pensar de” means “to have an opinion about”

Esto es lo que pienso del libro. (This is what I think about the book.)

❖ “Pensar sobre” is usually used in questions, asking about the opinions of others.

¿Qué piensas sobre del libro? (What do you think about the book?)

## Adjectives

Adjectives describe the characteristics of nouns. They change according to the gender and the quantity of the noun.

- ✓ Adjectives ending in “o” are in masculine form.
- ✓ To change to the feminine form, change the “o” to “a”.
- ✓ When describing plural nouns, add “s” to “o” or “a”.

Adjective	Singular male	Singular female	Plural male	Plural female
new	nuevo	nueva	nuevos	nuevas
old	viejo	vieja	viejos	viejas

- ✓ Adjectives ending in “-e”, “-ista”, and consonant have the same form for both masculine and feminine forms.
- ✓ When describing plural nouns, add “es” if it ends in “i” or “u” or a consonant. Add “s” for the rest.

Adjective	Singular male	Singular female	Plural male	Plural female
difficult	difícil	difícil	difíciles	difíciles
sad	triste	triste	tristes	tristes

- Adjective placed before a noun is to state some features of the noun

un viejo amigo

a longtime friend

los inteligentes niños reciben golosinas

the smart children receive candies.  
(all the children are smart)

- Adjective should be placed before a noun if there is no comparison

White snow

Blanca nieve

Snow is always white so the adjective will be placed before the noun. If you come across blue snow, you’ll say “nieve azul” because as compared to white snow, it is blue.

- Adjective placed after a noun is usually descriptive and to compare and highlight a difference.

un amigo viejo                                  an old friend  
(as compared to other friends, he is old in age)

los niños inteligentes reciben golosinas    the smart children receive candies  
(only the smart children receive presents)

- Colors and nationalities should be placed after the noun

la flor roja                          the red flower  
un libro español                  a Spanish book  
un libro de español              a book about the Spanish language

- Multiple adjectives of similar importance are placed after the noun and are joined by “y” (“and”).

el autobús grande y cara                  the big and expensive bus

When placed before a noun, “bueno” (good) and “malo” (bad) are shortened to “buen” and “malo”.

amigo bueno                          a friend of good character  
buen amigo                          a good friend

un hombre malo                          an evil man  
un mal hombre                          a bad man (not really an evil person)

“Grande” has 2 meanings. When placed after a noun, it means big in size.

un actor grande                          a big actor (physically big)  
una fiesta grande                          a big party  
buques grandes                          big ships  
fiestas grandes                          big parties

When placed before a noun, “grande” means “great” or “fabulous”.

Note that “grande” is shortened to “gran” when placed before a singular noun.

un gran actor	a great actor
una gran fiesta	a great party
grandes buques	great ships
grandes fiestas	great parties

The opposite of “grande” is “pequeño”

Pequeño (m, singular)      Pequeños (m, plural)

Pequeña (f, singular)      Pequeñas (f, plural)

Just like grande, pequeña would have different meanings when placed before and after a noun.

pequeño conejo (a rabbit that is small)

conejo pequeño (compared to other rabbits, this is a small rabbit)

pequeño carro (a small car that is small in shape )

carro pequeño (compare to other cars, this is a small car)



Petro: I get it. So am I right to say “pequeño pingüino” as in the small penguin?

Sr. Nube: Sí, correcto, el abogado tiene miedo del pequeño pingüino.

(Yes, correct, the lawyer is scared of the small penguin)



Petro: Jaja, el abogado está llorando. So Papa, does “tiene” means afraid of?

(Haha, the lawyer is crying.)

Sr. Nube: No, incorrecto, “tiene” means “have”, “miedo” means “fear”. Petro, we cannot use “ser” or “estar” with certain words. Instead, we have to use “tener”. Let me go through this.

Petro: Huh...not again...



Sr. Nube: But first let me talk about the verb cry

Petro: Huh...I am so going to cry...

Llorar = to cry

Present tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
lloro	lloras	llora	lloramos	lloráis	lloran

Present progressive tense

I am	you are	he is/she is /you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están
llorando	llorando	llorando	llorando	llorando	llorando

¿Por qué lloras?

Why are you crying?

Bob está llorando porque nadie lo quiere ayudar.

Bob is crying because nobody wants to help him.

### Using Tener

✓ Tener means "to have"

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
Tengo	tienes	tiene	tenemos	tenéis	tienen

Nosotros tenemos dinero.

Yo lo tengo.

We have exams every Friday.

We have money.

I have it.

Tenemos exámenes todos los viernes.

Tengo que barrer el piso                      I have to sweep the floor.  
 Tengo que lavar los platos.                I have to wash the dishes.  
 Tengo que limpiar la casa.                I have to clean the house.

✓ “Tener” is also used to describe the following: hungry, thirsty, fear, cold, hot

Ellos tienen frío.                      They are cold. (Literally means “They have coldness”)

Tengo calor.                      I am hot. (Literally means “I have heat”)

¿Tienes hambre?                      Are you hungry? (Literally means “Do you have hunger?”)

Ella tiene sed.                      She is thirsty. (Literally means “She has thirst”)

Él tiene miedo comer banana.            He is scared to eat banana. (means “he has fear”)

### Using Estar

I am	you are	he is/she is/it is you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están

✓ Estar is used to refer to an action that you are doing in that moment.  
 (Remember you should use present progressive tenses.)

Yo estoy trabajando. I am working now.    Estoy durmiendo. I am sleeping now.

✓ Estar is also used to describe health, location and emotions

#### **Health**

Estoy enfermo. I am sick.            Están enfermos. They are sick.



### Location

Estoy en Londres. I am in London.

### Emotions (What are you feeling right now?):

Estoy un poco aburrido. I am a little bored. Está cansado. He is tired.  
 Estoy triste. I am sad. Están felices. They are happy.

If you are not referring to a person's/people's emotions, you should not use "estar", use "ser".

La película es aburrida. The movie is boring.  
 Las clases son aburridas. The classes are boring.

### Using Ser

I am	you are	he is/she is /it is/you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
yo	Tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros /-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
soy	eres	es	somos	sois	Son

✓ Ser is use for possession

Es car de John . It is John's car.  
 Carro de John es rojo. John's car is red.

✓ Ser means "to be"

Quiero ser médico. I want to be a doctor.

But use "Estar" for sentences such as

I want to be happy Quiero estar contento.  
 I always want to be happy Siempre quiero estar contento.



- ✓ Ser is use to describe who am I? Where am I from? How do I look?

Yo soy Irena. (I am Irena). Soy de España. (I am from Spain). Soy español. (I am Spanish). Tengo quince años (I am 15 years old). Soy una estudiante (I am a student). Soy linda. (I am pretty).

Note: When describing age, it is “Tengo quince años” not “Yo soy quince año”. Consider it is as “I have fifteen years”

Llamarse = to call oneself

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
me llamo	te llamas	se llama	nos llamamos	os llamáis	se llaman

- Me llamo Bob.            My name is Bob. (I call myself Bob)
- Yo soy Paul.            I am Paul.

Llamar = to call someone, to phone someone

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
llamo	llamas	Llama	llamamos	Llamáis	llaman

Llamo este número.    I am calling this number.



Ellos nos llaman.            They call us (Remember subject and direct object pronoun. Object has to come before the verb)

## Estar vs Tengo vs Ser

<b>Estar</b>	<b>Tengo</b>	<b>Ser</b>
What I am doing right now, what I am feeling right now, health, emotion, location	Means “have or having”, use for hungry, thirst, cold, hot, sleepy	Means “to be”, who am I? Where am I from? What do I do? How I look like?

If you are confused as to when to use “Estar” and “Tengo” you can use “sentir” (to feel) to help you.

Sentirse = to feel

Present tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
me siento	te sientes	se siente	nos sentimos	os sentís	se sienten

Me siento frío	I am feeling cold.
Ella se siento sueño	She is feeling sleepy.
Me siento cansado	I am feeling tired.

However, if it is to describe what you feel like doing use “tener ganas de”

Tengo ganas de comer.	I feel like eating.
-----------------------	---------------------

Make sure you are not using the verb “sentir”, which also means “to feel”. “Sentir” is for describing the feeling of something, it is usually placed before a noun.

Sentir = to feel

Present tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
Siento	sientes	siente	sentimos	sentís	sienten

Me siento frío

I am feeling cold. (I am cold)

Siento frío

I feel coldness (It does not mean that I am cold, it means I feel the coldness)

Note that some adjectives change in meaning when used with “ser” and “estar”

La chica es lista.

The girl is smart.

La chica está lista.

The girl is ready.

La chica es mala.

The girl is bad.

La chica está mala.

The girl is sick.

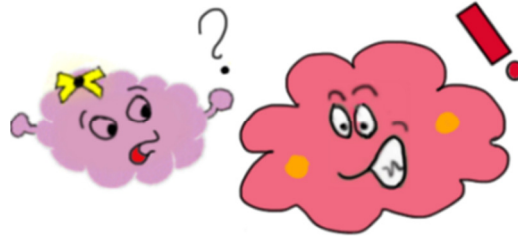
Las peras son verdes. The pears are green.

Las peras está verdes. The pears are ripe.

Remember: “Ser” is used describe how a person/a thing is, “Estar” is to describe an action or a situation that is happening right now.

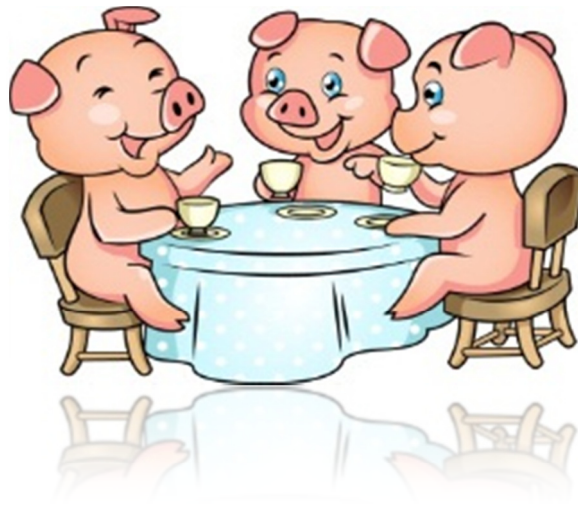
Sra. Nube and Lola were shopping when Sra. Nube saw something strange.

Lola: Mama, why do you look so shocked?



Sra. Nube: The 3 little pigs are real! I saw them! Come with me!

Sra. Nube and Lola went across the sky and to their amazement they saw 3 little pigs, just like the pigs from the story book.



Lola: That is insane! Los cerdos toman café en la cafetería cercana.  
(The pigs are drinking coffee at the nearby café.)

Sra. Nube: I told you so!

Lola: Not only that, look over there, Mum! Muchos animales haciendo compras en el ocupado supermercado. (Many animals are shopping at the busy supermarket.)



Sra. Nube: What in the world! The animals are alive!

Lola then saw someone familiar.

Lola: Hey Mum, isn't that Dad?

Sra. Nube: What is that old man doing here? Let's go check it out.

To be continue...

## Many & Much

Much: mucho (m/mixed gender), mucha (f)

Many: muchos (m/mixed gender), muchas (f)

Hay muchas mesas en el parque.      There are many tables in the park.  
No tengo mucho por hacer.            I don't have much to do  
Yo estudio mucho.                        I study a lot.  
Hay mucha pizza.                         There is a lot of pizza.



## Open & Close

¿A qué hora abre/cierra la tienda?  
At what time does the store open/close?

¿A qué hora abre/cierra \_\_\_\_\_?  
At what time does \_\_\_\_\_ open/close?

El banco cierra a las cuatro de la tarde.  
The bank closes at 4pm.

Las tiendas abren todos los días a la una de la mañana.  
The stores open every day at 1am.

¿A qué hora . . . ?” is used to ask for the timing of a specific event or activity. The response should be a + time (a = at).

Linda: ¿A qué hora abre/cierra el supermercado?      At what time does the supermarket open/close?

Tom: A las nueve de la noche                                      At 9pm



## Common Places

el aeropuerto	airport	la biblioteca	library
la cafetería	café	la escuela	school
el estadio	stadium	la farmacia	pharmacy
el hospital	hospital	la librería	bookshop
el mercado	market	el museo	museum
el restaurante	restaurant	la policía	police station

## Preposition - Cercano

Cercano (m)/ Cercana (f) means “nearby”. It is an adjective.

La comisaria está cercana.	The police station is nearby.
Hay una tienda cercana.	There is a store nearby.

Cercano (m)/ Cercana (f) can also mean “close to something”

Cercano a un millón de dólares	Close to a million dollars
--------------------------------	----------------------------

Cercano vs Cerca

“Cerca de” means “near something, close to somebody”. The same form is used for M and F. Do not change it to Cerco.

El centro comercial está cerca del hospital.	The mall is near the hospital.
¿Hay bancos cerca de tu casa?	Are there banks near your house?
Estoy cerca de ti.	I am close to you. (as in I feel close to you.)

### **Why is it that it is “ti” and not “te”?**

It is “ti” because it is next to a preposition. This is call preposition pronoun. A pronoun changes when there is a preposition before the pronoun.

### Object nouns (direct)

me	you	you (formal, male)	you (formal, female)	him/it (male)	her/it (female)
me	te	lo	la	lo	la

us (males/ females/ mixed gender)	you all (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, males/mixed gender)	you all (formal, females)	them (males/ mixed gender)	them (females)
nos	os	los	Las	los	las

### Preposition Pronouns

me	you	you (formal, male, female)	him/it (male)	her/it (female)
mí	ti	usted, Ud., Vd.	Él	ella

us (males/ mixed gender)	us (females)	you all (males/ mixed gender)	you all (females)	you all (formal, males/females/ mixed gender)
nosotros	nosotras	vosotros	vosotras	ustedes, Uds., Vds.

them (males/mixed gender)	them (females)
ellos	Ellas

Miro bajo ella.

I am looking under it.  
(assuming "it" is a table = mesa, female noun)

Él sale antes de ti.

He leaves before you.

El regalo es para ella.

The gift is for her.

Ella va contigo.

She is going with you.

Él va conmigo.

He is going with me.

For "con", instead of "con mí" and "con ti", use "conmigo" and "contigo".



Look at this sentence “I want to see it.”

“To” is included in the sentence because of “want”, it does not indicate a direction or a place. So you have to consider using direct object pronouns.

I = Yo (subject)      want to see = quiero ver      it = lo (object)

Yo lo quiero ver.      I want to see it.

How about this sentence “I give it to her”?

“To” is acting as a preposition. But there are 3 pronouns, hence it is incorrect to say “doy lo a ella”.

You have to consider the subject, direct object pronoun and indirect object pronoun.

Similarly, you have to take into consideration the indirect object pronouns for these sentences “I write to her”, “I speak to her” and “I explain to her”. We will talk more about this later.

### Cuánto = How

cuánto (m, singular), cuánta (f, singular), cuántos (m, plural), cuántas (f, plural)

¿Cuánto?      How much?

¿Cuántos?      How many?

¿Cuánto dinero necesitas?      How much money do you need?

¿Cuántos quieres?      How many do you want?

¿Cuántos años tienes?      How old are you?

## Numbers

### 0 to 100

zero = cero

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

For 16 to 19, add “dieci” to the numbers, be aware of the accent mark on 16.

16. dieciséis 17. diecisiete 18. dieciocho 19. diecinueve

For 21 to 29, add “veinti” to the numbers, again be aware of the accent marks on 22, 23, 26

20. veinte	21. veintiuno	22. veintidós	23. veintitrés	24. veinticuatro
25. veinticinco	26. veintiséis	27. veintisiete	28. veintiocho	29. veintinueve

For 30 to 99, “y” is used with numbers between 31 to 99 (except 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90). Note that no accent marks are required.

30. treinta	31. treinta y uno	32. treinta y dos	33. treinta y tres
34. treinta y cuatro	35. treinta y cinco	36. treinta y seis	37. treinta y siete
38. treinta y ocho	39. treinta y nueve		

So all you need to remember are numbers: 30. treinta 40. cuarenta 50. cincuenta  
60. sesenta 70. setenta 80. ochenta 90. noventa

### From 100 to 1000

Any number between 101 and 199 starts with ciento.

Break it down: Separate the hundreds from the rest...

- 145    ciento cuarenta y cinco (100 + 45)
- 190    ciento noventa (100 + 90)
- 976    novecientos setenta y seis (900 + 76)

100. cien	200. doscientos	300. trescientos	400. cuatrocientos	500. quinientos
600. seiscientos	700. setecientos	800. ochocientos	900. novecientos	1000. mil

### Beyond 1000

Break it down: separate the 1000s and the 100s and the rest

- 1.000 (not written as 1000)    mil
- 2.000 (not written as 2000)    dos mil
- 1.100 (not written as 1100)    mil cien (1.000 + 100)
  
- 1.893                                  mil ochocientos noventa y tres (1.000 + 800 + 90 + 3)
- 7.259                                  siete mil doscientos cincuenta y nueve (7.000 + 200 + 59)
  
- 10.000                                  diez mil
- 37.000                                  treinta y siete mil
  
- 100.000                                  cien mil
- 823.940                                  ochocientos veintitrés mil novecientos cuarenta ((800 + 23) mil + 900 + 40)
  
- 1.000.000                                  un millón
- 2.000.000                                  dos millones (note that million has plural form)
  
- 9.235.641                                  nueve millones doscientos treinta y cinco mil seiscientos cuarenta y uno (9 millones + (200 + 30 + 5) mil + 600 + 40+1)

Dots or blank space are used to separate the thousands and commas are used to separate the cents.

\$42,980.32 should be \$42.980,32 or \$42 980,32

When describing nouns:

- ✓ The number 1 changes according to gender.

Un chico 1 boy      Una chica 1 girl

- ✓ If a number ends in 1, it changes according to gender

setecientos cuarenta y uno	741
setecientos cuarenta y un libros	741 books
setecientos cuarenta y una mesas	741 tables

(note that uno is shorten to un because of plural nouns)

- ✓ Numbers 2 to 199 do not change in gender, unless it is end in “one”

ochenta y cuatro libros	84 books
ochenta y cuatro mesas	84 tables

ciento veintiún libros	121 books
ciento veintiuna mesas	121 tables

ciento once libros	111 books
ciento once mesas	111 tables

Note that 111 is considered as “100 + 11” not “100 + 10 + 1”

- ✓ When describing masculine nouns, accent is added for number 21

veintiún años	21 years
veintiuna mesas	21 tables

- ✓ Numbers 200 to 999.999 changes in gender. It only changes the gender of the hundreds and the “one”

doscientos cuarenta y tres libros      243 books  
 doscientas cuarenta y tres mesas      243 tables

quinientos veintiún libro              521 books  
 quinientas veintiuna mesas            521 tables

quinientos un libros                      501 books  
 quinientas una mesas                    501 tables

cuatro mil novecientos un libros              4.901 books  
 cuatro mil novecientas una mesas            4.901 tables

mil novecientos ochenta y cuatro libros              1.984 books  
 mil novecientas ochenta y cuatro mesas            1.984 tables

sesenta y tres mil doscientos treinta y un libros      63.231 books  
 sesenta y tres mil doscientas treinta y una mesas    63.231 tables

novecientos ochenta y un mil trescientos once libros              981.311 books  
 novecientas ochenta y una mil trescientas once mesas            981.311 tables

novecientos ochenta y un mil trescientos cuarenta y un libros      981.341 books  
 novecientas ochenta y una mil trescientas cuarenta y una mesas    981.341 tables

✓ Millions must be followed by the preposition “de”

dos millones de dólares	two million dollars
un millón de aviones	1 million planes
ciento dos millones de aviones	102 million planes

cinco millones novecientos ochenta y un mil trescientos cuarenta y un libros  
5.981.341 books

cinco millones novecientas ochenta y una mil trescientas cuarenta y una mesas  
5.981.341 tables

### ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Numbers are so important in our lives. How would you say the following in Spanish? Would scales such as metres and pounds make a difference?

- ? I lived on Avenue 4, Apartment 109.
- ? I am taking bus 88.
- ? She needs 6 inches of string, weighing 0.5 pounds.
- ? I need a 6 by 6 window.
- ? My birthday is on March 18, 1855

## ¿Qué hora es? (What time is it?)

- ✓ La or las is always placed before a time.
- ✓ Use “la” for 1am, 1pm, 1 o’clock
- ✓ Use “las” for the rest.
- ✓ hour/hours = hora/horas
- ✓ minute/minutes = minuto/minutos
- ✓ second/seconds = segundo/segundos

### **At the hour**

Es la una	It is one o’clock (one is always es)
Son las dos	It is two o’clock (the rest are son)
Es mediodía	It is 12pm (noon)
Es medianoche	It is 12am

Son las dos de la mañana	It is 2am (mañana = morning)
Son las diez de la noche	It is 10pm (noche = night)
Son las tres de la tarde en punto	It is 3pm sharp (tarde = afternoon)

### **For 15 minutes use cuarto, quince**

Son las cuatro y cuarto de la tarde	It is 4.15pm
Son las siete y quince de la mañana	It is 7.15am

### **For 30 minutes use media, treinta**

Son las nueve y media de la noche	It is 9.30pm
Son las tres y treinta de la mañana	It is 3.30am



**For 1 to 14 minutes and 16 to 29 minutes, express time as hour plus minutes**

Son las dos y cinco de la tarde      It is 2.05pm

Es la una y dieciocho de la mañana      It is 1.18am

**For 45 minutes use cuarto, quince**

Es la una menos cuarto      1 hour minus 15 minutes, It is 12.45

Son las nueve menos quince      It is 8.45

**For 31 minutes to 44 minutes and 46 minutes to 59 minutes, express time as hour minus minutes**

It is 10.40pm (night)

Son las once menos veinte de la noche      11 hours minus 20 minutes

It is 6.50pm (evening)

Son las siete menos diez de la noche      7 hours minus 10 minutes

un día	A day	veinticuatro días	24 days
una semana	A week	muchas semanas	many weeks
un mes	A month	cincuenta y ocho meses	58 months
Año	A year	cuatrocientos años	400 years

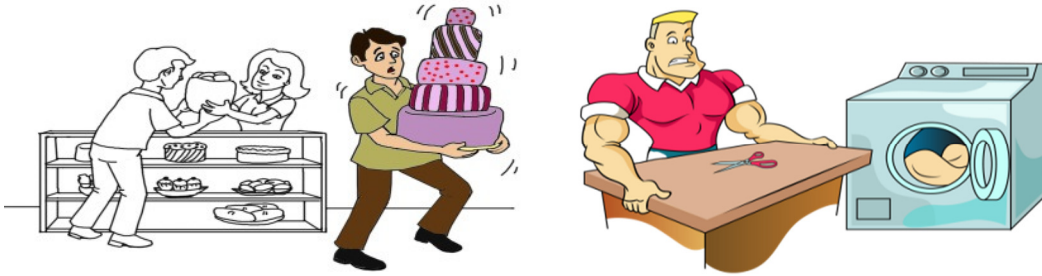


Sra. Nube: Here are some other words to describe time

Lola: Ya like “todo el tiempo” which means all the time.

Estos insectos tienen muchas fiestas todo el tiempo. (These insects have many parties all the time.)





every day	todos los días	Ese hombre compra su comida en la panadería todos los días. That man buys his food at the bakery every day.
every night	todas las noches	Nosotros miramos la televisión todas las noches/todas las tardes. We watch the television every night/every afternoon.
every Saturday	todos los sábados	La tienda abre todos los sábados. The shop opens every Saturday.
every week	todas las semanas	Mi hermano cocina todas las semanas. My brother cooks every week.
every weekend	todos los fines de semana	Todos los fines de semana, mi tío pone una mesa y tijeras en la lavadora. Every weekend, my uncle puts a table and scissors in the washing machine. (what a weirdo!)

### ¿Qué día es hoy? (What day is today?)

Days are all masculine. Days ending in -s do not change in plural form. They should not be capitalized unless they begin a sentence.

Yo estudio el lunes.	I study on Monday.
El lunes es el día que yo estudio.	Monday is the day I study.

Days will always have definite article (“el”, “la”, “las” or “los”) in front of them, unless the verb “ser” is stated before the day. The definite article means “on.”

<b>Monday / Mondays</b>	<b>Tuesday / Tuesdays</b>	<b>Wednesday / Wednesdays</b>	<b>Thursday / Thursdays</b>
el lunes/ los lunes	el martes / los martes	el miércoles /los miércoles	el jueves /los jueves
<b>Friday / Fridays</b>	<b>Saturday/Saturdays</b>	<b>Sunday / Sundays</b>	
el viernes/ los viernes	el sábado/ los sábados	el domingo /los domingos	

Hoy es miércoles.

Su tía fea enseña química los lunes.

Mañana es domingo.

Today is Wednesday.

Her ugly aunt teaches chemistry on Mondays.

Tomorrow is Sunday.

## Months

Months are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence.

January enero	February febrero	March marzo
April abril	May mayo	June junio
July julio	August agosto	September septiembre
October octubre	November noviembre	December diciembre

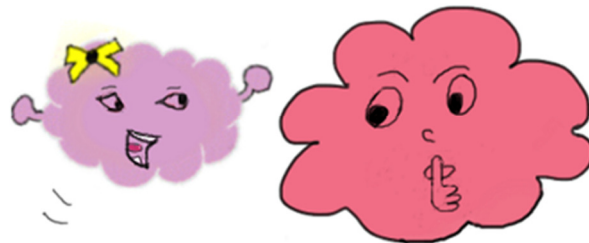
Lola: Mama, how do I write my date of birth in Spanish?

Sra. Nube: Date of birth is “fecha de nacimiento”. Your date of birth is July 5 2008, you will write it as “mi fecha de nacimiento es 5 de julio de 2008”.

Sra. Nube: Let’s say my date of birth is May 13 1995. I will write it as “13 de mayo de 1995”

Lola: 1995? Mama, you are way older than that!

Sra. Nube: Shhh! Keep quiet.



Lola: How do I pronounce the dates?

Sra. Nube: For July 5 2008, you will say it as “cinco de julio de dos mil ocho”. For your dad’s date of birth which is May 13 1962, you will say it as “trece de mayo de mil novecientos sesenta y dos”. When pronouncing years, it is NOT “nineteen sixty-two” but “one thousand nine hundred, sixty and two”.

Lola: Wow, Dad is so old!

Sra. Nube: Hahaha. Do note that “1<sup>st</sup> January” can be said as “primero de enero”. But you CANNOT say “segundo de enero” for “January 2<sup>nd</sup>”, and “tercero de enero” for “January 3<sup>rd</sup>”, and so on. Instead you should say “dos de enero” for January 2<sup>nd</sup>.

first: primero/ primer/ primera  
third: tercero/ tercer/tercera  
fifth: quinto/quinta  
seventh: séptimo/séptima  
ninth: noveno/novena

second: segundo/segunda  
fourth: cuarto/cuarta  
sixth: sexto/sexta  
eighth: octavo/octava  
tenth: décimo/décima

These numbers change according to the quantity and gender of the noun that they are associated with. For 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, drop the “o” when placed before a singular masculine noun.

el segundo mes                      the second month  
la segunda casa                    the second house

Primero de mayo  
Treinta y uno de enero (use the number 31)

May 1<sup>st</sup>  
January 31<sup>st</sup>

Tom es primero/segundo/tercero  
Tom es el primer/segundo/tercer rey

Tom is first/second/third.  
Tom is the first/second/third king.

## More Verbs

Abrir = To open

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
abro	abres	abre	abrimos	abrís	abren

Abro la puerta.                      I open the door.  
Ella abre los libros.                She opens the books.

Cerrar = to close

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
cierro	cierras	cierra	cerramos	cerráis	cierran

Cierro la verja.                      I close the gate.  
Nosotros cerramos la ventana.    We close the window.

Tomar = to take

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
Tomo	tomas	toma	tomamos	tomáis	toman

Ella toma refresco.                      She takes a drink of soda.  
Ellos toman el autobús a la escuela.    They take the bus to the school.

Usted toma fotos de la luna.              You take pictures of the moon.  
Bob toma la medicina.                      Bob takes the medicine.

Beber = To drink

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
bebo	bebes	Bebe	bebemos	bebéis	beben

Yo sólo bebo agua.

I only drink water.

Lola bebe café todas las mañanas.

Lola drinks coffee every morning.



Hacer = to make, to do

Present tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
hago	haces	hace	hacemos	hacéis	hacen

Present progressive tense

I am	you are	he is/she is /you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están
haciendo	haciendo	hacienda	haciendo	haciendo	haciendo

Haciendo compras.

Shopping

(means making purchases, compra is a noun)

Hago mi tarea.

I do my homework.

Hace la cama todos los miércoles.

She makes the bed every Wednesday.

Están haciendo la cena.

They are making the dinner.

Comprar = To buy

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
compro	compras	compra	compramos	compráis	compran

Vamos de compras.                      Let's go shopping.

Compro alimentos.                      I am buying groceries.

Ella quiere comprar todo.              She wants to buy everything.

Estudiar = To study

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
estudio	estudias	estudia	estudiamos	estudiáis	estudian

Estudiamos por la noche.              We study at night.

Yo voy estudiar en la biblioteca esta tarde.

I am going to study in the library this afternoon.



Enseñar = to teach

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
enseño	enseñas	enseña	enseñamos	enseñáis	enseñan

Mi maestro enseña bien.              My teacher teaches well.

El profesor enseña matemáticas      The professor teaches mathematics.

Poner = to put, to place, to set

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
pongo	pones	pone	ponemos	ponéis	ponen

Ponen la mesa

They are setting the table.

Él pone reloj

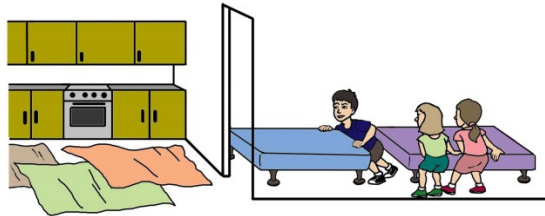
He set the clock.

Poner en maquillaje

To put on makeup

Sus primos quieren poner sus camas en la cocina.

His cousins want to put their beds in the kitchen.



To say “put away” use “guardar”

To say “put on clothes” use “ponerse”

ponerse el sombrero

to on the hat

ponerse una camisa

to put on a shirt

Necesitar = to need

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
necesito	necesitas	necesita	necesitamos	necesitáis	necesitan

Ellos necesitan noventa y nueve centavos más.

They need ninety-nine cents more.

Necesito el número telefónico de la universidad.

I need the telephone number of the university.



Pagar = to pay

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
pago	pagas	paga	pagamos	pagáis	pagan

Dollar = dólar          Dollars = dólares (dólares is masculine)



Cent = centavo          Cents = centavos          Un centavo = 1 cent

Currency should be placed after the number.

Nosotros pagamos quince dólares y cuartena y cinco centavos. (We pay \$15.45.)

Ellas pagan diez pesos. (They pay 10 pesos.)

Puedo pagar diez dólares ahora (I can pay 10 dollars now.)

To talk about spending money use the verb “Gastar”

Gastar refers to spending money, pasar refers to spending time.

Pasar = to happen, to pass, to spend time

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
paso	pasas	pasa	Pasamos	pasáis	pasan

Ella pasa por esta calle.

She is passing by this street.

Yo prefiero pasar mis vacaciones en casa.

I prefer to spend my vacation at home.

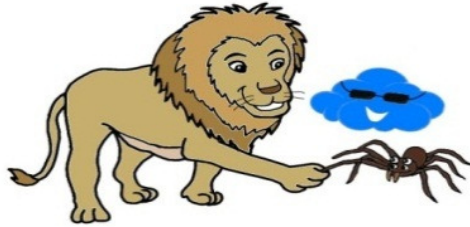
Yo paso tres horas limpiando la cocina.

I spend three hours cleaning the kitchen.

So let's continue with the adventure where Sra. Nube and Lola spotted Sr. Nube.

Sra. Nube: Dear, what are you doing here?

Sr. Nube: Hey honey, hey Lola, I am meeting up with my friends. Meet Bob the spider and Paul the lion.



Sra. Nube: Are you out of your mind?

Sr. Nube: What's wrong? La araña, el león y yo son mejores amigos. (The spider, the lion and I are best friends.)

Lola: Papa, that is so cool! I want cool friends too!

Sr. Nube: Paul is going to perform at this party over here at this office. Let's go with him.



Woman in the office: ¡Ayuda! (Help!)

Man in the office: ¿Qué pasa? (What happen?)

Woman in the office: ¡Hay un león en la oficina!

(There is a lion in the office!)

Man in the office: Ahh, está dentro de una caja. Quiero tocarlo.

(Ahh, it is inside a box. I want to touch it.)

Lola: ¡Yo también! ¿Puedo tocar el león, mamá? Estoy tan emocionada.

(Me too! Can I touch the lion, mama? I am so excited.)

Sra. Nube: NO! Stay away! Shoo Shoo! Go away lion! I am leaving now.

Sr. Nube: ¿A dónde vas? (Where are you going to?) No te entiendo. (I don't understand you.) Actúas como un bebé. (You are acting like a baby.)

Lola: Oh no Dad, you didn't say that!

To be continue...

## Comparatives & Superlatives

### Good, Better, Best

Good (m, singular)	Good (f, singular)	Good (m, plural)	Good (f, plural)
Bueno	Buena	Buenos	Buenas

When “bueno” is placed before a masculine singular noun, it is changed to “buen”.

Some adjectives such as bueno when placed before a noun would mean “really”.

un jardinero bueno    a good gardener  
 un buen jardinero    a really good gardener

You can also use the word “muy” which means “very” (“Muy” has only one form regardless of quantity or gender.)

Esta camisa es muy bonita.    This shirt is very pretty.  
 un músico muy bueno            a very good musician  
 músicos muy buenos            very good musicians (adjectives changes with nouns)

Adjectives that are modified by adverbs or phrases must be placed after the nouns.

una persona muy buena        a very good person  
 un lugar muy bonito            a very pretty place  
 una taza llena de agua        a full cup of water

If it gets too complicated, rephrase the sentences and use “Ser” to help you

un músico muy bueno            a very good musician  
 el músico es muy bueno        the musician is very good  
 un lugar muy bonito            a very pretty place  
 el lugar es muy bonito        the place is very pretty

Better (m/f, singular)	Better (m/f, plural)
Mejor	Mejores

mejor que                      better than  
mejor que tú                better than you

Best (m/f, singular)	Best (m/f, plural)
Mejor	Mejores

mejores amigos                      best friends (all males or mixed gender)  
mejores amigas                      best friends (all females)  
el mejor nadador de la historia      the best swimmer of the history

### Bad, Worse, Worst

Bad (m, singular)	Bad (f, singular)	Bad (m, plural)	Bad (f, plural)
Malo	Mala	Malos	Malas

Change “malo” to “mal” when placed before a masculine singular noun, for example “un mal amigo” (a bad friend).

Worse (m/f, singular)	Worse (m/f, plural)
Peor	Peores

peor que                                      worse than  
ese pan es peor que este pan          that bread is worse than this bread

Worst (m/f, singular)	Worst (m/f, plural)
Peor	Peores

el peor nombre del mundo              the worst name in the world (Note: de + el = del)

Note: “de” is often used with superlatives. It can mean “in” or “of.”

la peor trabajadora del grupo	the worst worker of the group
él es el mejor de todos	he is the best of all
ella es la mejor de todos	she is the best of all

### Young, Younger, Youngest

young (m/f, singular)	young (m/f, plural)
joven	jóvenes

la persona joven	the young person		
el joven	the young boy	la joven	the young girl
la gente joven	the young people	los jóvenes	the young people

“la persona” means “the person” not “the female person”.

David es una persona. (David is a person)

Sarah es una persona. (Sarah is a person)

younger (m/f, singular),	younger (m/f, plural)
menor	menores

hermana menor	younger sister
hermano menor	younger brother

youngest (m/f, singular)	youngest (m/f, plural)
menor	menores

Tom es el hijo menor.

Tom is the youngest son.

Mi hija menor tiene tres años.

My youngest daughter is three years old.

### Old, Older, Oldest

Old (m, singular)	Old (f, singular)	Old (m, plural)	Old (f, plural)
Viejo	Vieja	Viejos	Viejas

Mi viejo abuelo cree que puede caminar por las paredes.  
My old grandfather thinks that he can walk through the walls.



Older (m/f, singular)	Older (m/f, plural)
Mayor	Mayors

hermano mayor                      older brother  
hermana mayor                      older sister  
mi hermana es mayor que Lola      my sister is older than Lola

Oldest (m/f, singular)	Oldest (m/f, plural)
Mayor	Mayors

Mi hermana es la mayor              my sister is the oldest

### Small, smaller, smallest

small (m, singular)	small (f, singular)	small (m, plural)	small (f, plural)
pequeño	pequeña	Pequeños	pequeñas

La gata es pequeña                      The cat (female) is small  
Los perros son pequeños              The dogs are small

<b>smaller (m, singular)</b>	<b>smaller (f, singular)</b>	<b>smaller (m, plural)</b>	<b>smaller (f, plural)</b>
más pequeño	más pequeña	más pequeños	más pequeñas

<b>smallest (m, singular)</b>	<b>smallest (f, singular)</b>	<b>smallest (m, plural)</b>	<b>smallest (f, plural)</b>
más pequeño	más pequeña	más pequeños	más pequeñas

El zoológico más grande está en la ciudad más pequeña.  
The largest zoo is in the smallest city.



### Big, Bigger, Biggest

<b>big (m/f, singular),</b>	<b>big (m/f, plural)</b>
grande	grandes

<b>bigger (m/f, singular)</b>	<b>bigger (m/f, plural)</b>
más grande	más grandes

<b>biggest (m/f, singular)</b>	<b>biggest (m/f, plural)</b>
más grande	más grandes



## More or Less

“más” means “more” or “most” and “menos” means “less” or “least”.

When using “más” or “menos” as “more” or “less” respectively, you would usually use “que” to indicate a comparison.

Ella es más inteligente que tú	She is more intelligent than you.
Ella es menos inteligente que tú.	She is less intelligent than you.
Paul es más fuerte que su hermano.	Paul is stronger than his brother.
Paul es más débil que Tom.	Paul is weaker than Tom.
Paul es menos fuerte que Tom.	Tom is Paul is less strong than Tom.

When using “más” or “menos” as “most” or “least” respectively, you will usually place “the” (el or al) before más or menos and place “of” (de) after más or menos.

El día más caluroso de marzo	The hottest day of March
El actor menos favorito del año	The least favorite actor of the year

## Same

“mismo” means “same”

Tenemos el mismo nombre	We have the same name.
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## The Word “Tan”

“Tan” means “so” as in “ella está tan feliz” (She is SO happy).

“Tan” means “as” when used with “como”. Tan should be followed by an adjective.

Bob habla tan rápido como David	Bob talks as fast as David.
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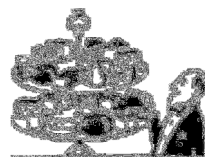
However, “tan” cannot be used for the following cases

Do it like SO.                                  Hazlo asi.  
SO (as in thus), they eat the food      Así, comen la comida.

If “tan” is not follow by an adjective but a noun, “tanto” should be used

tanto (m singular) / tanta (f singular) means “so much”  
tantos (m plural) / tantas (f plural) means “so many”

tanta comida                      so much food  
tantos platos                      so many plates



When “tanto” is used with “como” it means “as much as” or “as many as”

Tengo tanto dinero como Amelia              I have as much money as Amelia  
Bob hace tanto trabajo como Paul              Bob does as much work as Paul

Look at this sentence:

David : Odio mi trabajo. Hay tanto trabajo. Hay muchos libros para leer. Demasiado trabajo. Son tan difíciles. Estoy tan cansado y quiero dormir.

David: I hate my job. There is so much work. There are many books to read. Too much work. They are so hard. I am so tired and I want to sleep.

Use “tanto” because “work” is a noun  
Use “muchos” because it is “many” not “so many”  
Use “tan” because “cansado” and “difíciles” are adjectives  
“Demasiado” means “too much” or “too many”



too much (m)	too much (f)	too many (m)	too many (f)
demasiado	demasiada	demasiados	demasiadas

demasiados manzanas              too many apples  
demasiado ruido                      too much noise

## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

How would you say these phrases in Spanish?

most beautiful, most famous, richest, safest, happiest

How about safer, richer, happier, lighter green, brighter pink?

How about “as good as”, “very much like”, “similarly”?

### Qué

- ✓ Use Qué to ask for a definition

¿Qué es XDJHSD?      What is XDJHSD?  
¿Qué es?              What is it?

- ✓ Use Qué when there is no selection to choose from

¿Qué más?              What else?  
¿Qué quieres?        What do you want?

- ✓ Use Qué to express something

¡Qué enorme hospital naranja!      What an enormous orange hospital!

- ✓ Use “A qué” instead of “qué” to ask a about a specified time

¿A qué hora es la fiesta?              At what time is the party?



## Cuál

- ✓ Used Cuál before “es” and other forms of ser when not seeking a definition

¿Cuál es tu problema?	What is your problem?
¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?	What’s the date today?
¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?	What is your phone number?

- ✓ Used Cuál when there is a selection to choose from

¿Cuál prefieres?	Which one do you prefer?
¿Cuál quieres?	Which one do you want?

- ✓ Cuál is usually used when the answer is plural

For plural, Qué remains in the same form but the plural of cuál is cuáles.

¿Cuáles son tus colores favoritos?	What are your favorite colors?
¿Cuáles son tus pasatiempos?	What are your hobbies?

- ✓ “Cuál” cannot be used before a noun. “Qué” should be used instead.

¿Qué regalo quieren ustedes?	What (which) gift do you want?
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## Dónde

Dónde means “where”

¿Dónde está?	Where is it?
¿Dónde está el baño?	Where is the bathroom?
¿Dónde está la escoba?	Where is the broom?
¿Dónde está tu esposo?	Where is your husband? (Wife = esposa)



“A Dónde” means “where to”, use this when you are enquiring a destination.

## Prepositions – In & Out

“En” means “in” as in “It is in the kitchen.”

“Dentro” means “inside” as in “It is inside of the box.” “de” is always after “dentro”

“Adentro” means “inside” as in “It is inside.” (no stating of location).

“Fuera” means “out” as in “It is out of the cage.”

“Fuera” means “outside” as in “It is outside of the house.”, “de” is always after “fuera”

“Afuera” means “outside” as in “It is outside.” (no stating of location).

Está dentro del armario. (de + el = del)      It is inside the closet.

Juan está afuera, queda cerca de la valla.      John is outside, standing near the fence.

Hace frío adentro.      It's cold inside.

## Preposition – Por

Use Por

✓ to state a period of time

Viajamos por cuatro días

We travel for four days

Por la noche

At night/In the evening

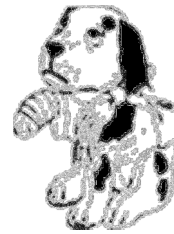
✓ to mean “per”

dos dólares por documento

two dollars per document

dos por ciento.

two percent



✓ to mean “because of”

Lloro por el dolor.

I am crying because of the pain.

Note: “porque” means “because” (lloro porque estoy en el dolor. I am crying because I am in pain) and “¿Por qué?” means “why” (¿Por qué estás tan grosero? Why are you so rude?)

- ✓ To express the movement “through”

conducir por la ventana                      to drive through the window  
caminar por la ciudad                      to walk through the city

Note: “a través de” means “by means of”



a través de una carta                      through a letter  
a través del correo electrónico (de + el del)                      through the email

### Preposition – Para

- ✓ Means “for” when referring to a specific time

Necesito el regalo para mañana.                      I need the gift for tomorrow.

- ✓ Means “in order to”

Para bailar la samba, necesitas un pollo.                      In order to dance the samba, you need a chicken.

- ✓ Means “in the direction of” when referring to a specific place

Voy para China.                      I am going to China.

- ✓ Means “to be given to someone”

Una mazana para mi hija.                      An apple for my daughter.

- ✓ To show a comparison

Para mí, este libro es estúpido.                      For me, this book is stupid.  
(Hey, woohh...be nice!)

## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Por and Para can be quite confusing.

So for the following sentences, would it be Por or Para?

Voy \_\_\_\_\_ Planet Awesome. (I am going to Planet Awesome.)

Trabajo \_\_\_\_\_ una hora. (I am working for an hour.)

Estoy aquí \_\_\_\_\_ ver a Sr. Know it All. (I am here to see Mr Know it All.)

Esto es \_\_\_\_\_ ti. (This is because of you.)

Esto es \_\_\_\_\_ Petro. (This is for Petro.)

El informe es \_\_\_\_\_ medianoche. (The report is due 12am.)

Me tienen \_\_\_\_\_ loco. (They take me for crazy.)

Gracias \_\_\_\_\_ la ayuda. (Thanks for the help.)

Si, agaré \$942 \_\_\_\_\_ este sandwich. (Yes, I will pay \$942 in exchange for this sandwich.)

Visito \_\_\_\_\_ Festividad de Witches. (I'll visit during Festival of Witches.)

Visito \_\_\_\_\_ Festividad de Witches. (I'll visit by Festival of Witches.)

\_\_\_\_\_ su edad, lee bien. (For her age, she reads well.)

Answers are on the next page.

## Answers

Voy para Planet Awesome. (I am going to Planet Awesome.)

Trabajo por una hora. (I am working for an hour.)

Estoy aquí para ver a Sr. Know it All. (I am here to see Mr Know it All.)

Esto es por ti. (This is because of you.)

Esto es para Petro. (This is for Petro.)

El informe es para medianoche. (The report is due by 12am.)

Me tienen por loco. (They take me for crazy.)

Gracias por la ayuda. (Thanks for the help.)

Si, agaré \$942 por este sandwich. (Yes, I will pay \$942 in exchange for this sandwich).

Visito por Festividad de Witches. (I'll visit during Festival of Witches.)

Visito para Festividad de Witches. (I'll visit by Festival of Witches.)

Para su edad, lee bien. (For her age, she reads well.)



## Here/There

Hay = there is / there are

Hay muchos libros.      There are many books.

Hay does not refer to location, to refer to location use “allá” or “allí”

ahí	Allí	allá	aquí	acá
there (not so far from the speaker)	there (far from the speaker and the listener)	over there	here	over here

When using these terms, use the verb “estar”

Allá están los libros

Over there, are the books

Allí, está el banco

There, is the bank

Estoy acá, en la habitación.

I am over here, in the room.

## More Verbs

Tocar = To touch or to play an instrument

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
toco	tocas	toca	tocamos	tocáis	tocan

¿Tocáis la guitarra?

Do you all play the guitar?

Tocas mi cara.

You touch my face.

Actuar = to act, to perform

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
actúo	actúas	actúa	actuamos	actuáis	actúan

Lola actúa para mamá.

Lola performs for her mum.

Los actores actúan muy bien.

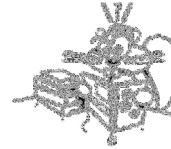
The actors are performing very well.

Leer = to read

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
leo	lees	lee	leemos	leéis	leen

Tengo tanto leer.  
¿Qué la ardilla lee?

I have so much to read.  
What is the squirrel reading?



Caminar = To walk

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
camino	caminas	camina	caminamos	camináis	caminan

Yo camino a la escuela.  
Caminan al supermercado

I walk to the school.  
We are walking to the supermarket (a + el = al)

Pasear = to stroll, to take a walk

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
Paseo	paseas	pasea	paseamos	paseáis	pasean

Nosotras paseamos.  
Ella pasea con sus abuelos

We are taking a stroll  
She is taking a walk with her grandparents

Andar: to walk, also use to express how the things are going

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
ando	andas	anda	andamos	Andáis	andan

Ella no puede andar.  
¿Cómo andas?

She is not able to walk  
How are you doing?

Ir = to go

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
voy	vas	va	vamos	vais	van

Mi abuela va al colegio.      My grandmother goes to high school.  
 ¿Puedes ir conmigo?      Can you go with me?  
 No voy contigo.      I am not going with you



Instead of saying con mí (with me) and con ti (with you), use “conmigo” and “contigo”

- ✓ Use Ir to state when you are going

Voy en la tarde.      I am going in the afternoon.  
 ¿Cuándo vamos?      When do we go?

- ✓ Use Ir as a form of farewell greeting

Me voy.      I am going.  
 Tengo que ir a casa.      I have to go home.

- ✓ Use Ir to show how you are going to go

Voy en autobús.      I am going by bus.



- ✓ Use Ir to show what you’re going to do/ where are you going, “a” always come after “ir”

Voy a leer      I am going to read

“Vamos pescando” (we are going fishing) is incorrect, say “Vamos a pescar.” (going to fish) instead.

Venir = To come

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
vengo	vienes	viene	venimos	venís	vienen

Vienen con nosotros.  
¿Quién viene?

They come with us.  
Who is coming?

Llegar = To arrive

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
llego	llegas	llega	llegamos	llegáis	llegan



¿Cuándo llega el tren?  
When does the train arrives?

¿Quién llega?  
Who is arriving?

Dejar = To leave someone or something behind

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
dejo	dejas	deja	dejamos	dejáis	dejan

Voy a dejar mi billetera en casa  
I am going to leave my wallet behind

Mi tío perezoso deja su comida en el piso.  
My lazy uncle leaves his food behind on the floor.



Dar = to give

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
doy	das	da	damos	dais	dan

Ella te da el dinero.

She gives you the money.

Tú me das energía

You give me energy.

Salir = To go out, to exit

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
salgo	sales	sale	salimos	salís	salen

¿Cuándo salimos?

When do we go out?

Las plantas salen y manejan vehículos.

The plants go out and drive vehicles in the garden.



“Salir con” means to leave with someone/something or to go on a date with someone

John sale con sus libros.

John is leaving with his books.

John sale con Sarah.

John is going out with Sarah.

Manejar = To drive

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
manejo	manejas	maneja	manejamos	manejaís	manejan

Bob maneja el carro. Bob drives the car.

Conducir = to drive

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ /ustedes
conduzco	conduces	conduce	conducimos	conducís	conducen

Yo conduzco un carro.

I drive a car.

Yo no se conducir.

I don't know how to drive.

Only use "conducir" and "manejar" when you are talking about driving. For driving people to places, use "llevar"



Llevar = to bring, to wear, to carry

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
llevo	llevas	lleva	llevamos	lleváis	llevan

Te llevaré al trabajo.

I am driving you to work.

Llevan las bolsas de la escuela.

They carry the school bags.

¿Que talla lleva usted?

What size do you wear?

Ella lleva un abrigo.

She wears a coat.

Trabajar = to work

Trabajo = work/job (noun)

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
trabajo	trabajas	trabaja	trabajamos	trabajáis	trabajan

Odio trabajar

I hate to work

Paul trabaja todas las noches

Paul works every night

Poder = to be able to, can, may

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
puedo	puedes	puede	podemos	podéis	pueden

¿Puedes oír el sonido?	Can you hear the sound? (able to hear, “oír” means “to hear”)
¿Pueden lavar los calcetines?	Can they wash the socks? (able to wash, “lavar” means “to wash”)
Podemos ayudar.	We may help. (able to help, “ayudar” means “to help”)
Buenos días. ¿Puedo ayudar?	Good morning. May I help you? (how may I be able to help you?)

Did you notice that the verb after “can” is always associated with “to”? This is the same for “deber”.

Deber = ought to, must, should

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
debo	debes	debe	debemos	debéis	deben

Debes visitar el lugar (visitar = to visit)	You should visit the place
Debemos comprar la casa (comprar = to buy)	We should buy the house.

If you replace “the place” with “it”:

You should visit it. Debes visitarlo. (remember subject and direct object pronouns?)

Here are some other sentences

Podemos ayudarte.	We may help you.
Pueden comprar <u>la</u> .	They can buy it. (Consider “it” as casa which is feminine)
Quiero ver <u>lo</u> .	I want to see it.
Sam necesita lavar <u>lo</u> .	Sam needs to wash it.

Oír = To hear

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ /ustedes
oigo	oyes	oye	oímos	oís	oyen

Puedo oír la música                      I can hear the music.  
Ella oye tu voz                              She hears your voice.

Escuchar = to listen

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
escucho	escuchas	escucha	escuchamos	escucháis	escuchan

La oveja escucha la radio.              The sheep is listening to the radio.  
Escuchamos música rock.              We are listening to rock music.



Ayudar = to help

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
ayudo	ayudas	ayuda	ayudamos	ayudáis	Ayudan

Ayudamos a las familias                      We help the families  
Ayudamos a David                              We help David  
Ayudamos a los chicos                        We help the boys

Notice that “a” is placed after the verb.

Ella me ayuda a hacer mi tarea                      She helps me to do my homework  
¿Me puedes ayudar a llevar las maletas?              Can you help me to carry the suitcases?

- Remember subject and direct object pronouns? “me” must be placed before the verb
- Even though “hacer” means “to do” and “llevar” means “to carry”, “a” is still placed after the verb.



## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Petro is trying to ask Amelia out on a HOT date, can you help him?  
Fill in the blanks. Answers are on the next page.

- Petro                      Buenos d\_\_\_\_, habla Petro. ¿E\_\_\_\_ Amelia?  
Good morning, this is Petro. Is Amelia there?
- Amelia's mum            Sí, un m\_\_\_\_\_ por f\_\_\_\_\_.  
Yes, one moment please.
- Amelia                    Hola Petro, h\_\_\_\_\_ con Amelia. ¿C\_\_\_\_\_ estás?  
Hello Petro, this is Amelia speaking. How are you?
- Petro                      Más o menos. Tengo una p\_\_\_\_\_. ¿Q\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ hoy?  
So-so. I have a question. What are your plans for today?
- Amelia                    Estoy muy o\_\_\_\_\_ h\_\_\_\_\_.  
I am very busy today.
- Petro                      ¿P\_\_\_\_\_? No... E\_\_\_\_\_ triste, q\_\_\_\_\_ llorar.  
Why? No...I am sad, I want to cry.
- Amelia                    ¿C\_\_\_\_\_? ¿Estás loco?  
What? Are you crazy?
- Amelia                    El sábado tengo t\_\_\_\_\_, e\_\_\_\_\_ libre.  
I have time on Saturday. I am free.
- Petro                      ¡Qué alivio! Mañana t\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_ por la noche. Hacemos algo j\_\_\_\_.  
What a relief! Tomorrow I have time in the evening. Let's do  
something together.

- Amelia                    Sí, es una b\_\_\_\_\_ idea. ¿Q\_\_\_\_\_ hacemos?  
Yes, that's a good idea. What should we do?
- Petro                    P\_\_\_\_\_ ir al c\_\_\_\_\_ y ver una p\_\_\_\_\_. ¿Que p\_\_\_\_\_ quieres v\_\_\_\_\_?  
We can go watch a movie in the theater. What movie do you want to see?
- Amelia                    No \_\_\_\_\_. Veremos.  
I don't know. We will see.
- Petro                    ¿Qué me p\_\_\_\_\_?  
What should I wear?
- Amelia                    ¿Mande?  
Come again? Sorry?
- Petro                    Quiero decir. ¿A qué h\_\_\_\_\_ nos encontramos?  
¿A l\_\_\_\_\_ 5 de la t\_\_\_\_\_?  
I mean. What time should we meet? At 5 in the afternoon?
- Amelia                    S\_\_\_\_\_ bien!  
Sounds good!
- Petro                    ¿Querés que te l\_\_\_\_\_? Tengo una b\_\_\_\_\_ lindo.  
Do you want me to pick you up? I have a beautiful bicycle.
- Amelia                    No, gracias. Ahora t\_\_\_\_\_ que irme. Hasta m\_\_\_\_\_. A\_\_\_\_\_.  
No, thanks. I have to go now. See you tomorrow. Goodbye.
- Petro                    Hasta m\_\_\_\_\_. Adiós.  
See you tomorrow. Goodbye.

## Answers

Look's like Petro is trying too hard to date Amelia.

Petro                      Buenos días, habla Petro. ¿Está Amelia?  
Good morning, this is Petro. Is Amelia there?

Amelia's mum            Sí, un momento por favor.  
Yes, one moment please.

Amelia                    Hola Petro. Hablas con Amelia. ¿Cómo estás?  
Hello Petro, this is Amelia speaking. How are you?

Petro                      Más o menos. Tengo una pregunta. ¿Qué planes tienes hoy?  
So-so. I have a question. What are your plans for today?

Amelia                    Estoy muy ocupada hoy.  
I am very busy today.

Petro                      ¿Por qué? No... Estoy triste, quiero llorar.  
Why? No...I am sad, I want to cry.

Amelia                    ¿Cómo? ¿Estás loco?  
What? Are you crazy?

Amelia                    El sábado tengo tiempo, estoy libre.  
I have time on Saturday. I am free.

Petro                      ¡Qué alivio! Mañana tengo tiempo por la noche. Hacemos algo  
juntos.

What a relief! Tomorrow I have time in the evening. Let's do  
something together.

Amelia	Sí, es una buena idea. ¿Qué hacemos? Yes, that's a good idea. What should we do?
Petro	Podemos ir al cine y ver una película. ¿Que película quieres ver? We can go watch a movie in the theater. What movie do you want to see?
Amelia	No sé. Veremos. I don't know. We will see.
Petro	¿Qué me pongo? What should I wear?
Amelia	¿Mande? Come again? Sorry?
Petro	Quiero decir. ¿A qué hora nos encontramos? ¿A las 5 de la tarde? I mean. What time should we meet? At 5 in the afternoon?
Amelia	Suena bien! Sounds good!
Petro	¿Quieres que te lleve? Tengo una bicicleta linda. Do you want me to pick you up? I have a beautiful bicycle.
Amelia	No, gracias. Ahora tengo que irme. Hasta mañana. Adiós. No, thanks. I have to go now. See you tomorrow. Goodbye.
Petro	Hasta mañana. Adiós. See you tomorrow. Goodbye.

## Subject, Direct and Indirect Pronouns

Previously, we have mentioned subject and object pronouns, now let's learn about direct and indirect object pronouns.

### Subject pronouns

I	you	you (formal)	he	she	we (mixed gender/all males)	we (all female)
yo	tú	usted, Ud. or Vd.	él	ella	nosotros	nosotras

you all (mixed gender/all males)	you all (all females)	you all (mixed gender/all males, formal)	they (mixed gender/all males)	they (all females)
vosotros	vosotras	ustedes, Uds. or Vds.	ellos	ellas

### Object pronouns (direct)

me	you	you (formal, male)	you (formal, female)	him/it (male)	her/it (female)
me	te	lo	la	lo	la

us (males /females/ mixed gender)	you all (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, males/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, females)	them (males/ mixed gender)	them (females)
nos	os	los	las	los	las

### Object pronouns (indirect)

me	you	you (formal), him, her, it	us (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, males/females /mixed gender)	them (males/females /mixed gender)
me	te	le	nos	os	les	les

Indirect object noun and indirect object pronoun refer "to whom" or "for whom". To understand this, let's check out these sentences.

❖ Direct object noun and pronoun

I slap John. "John" is a direct object noun.  
I slap him. "him" is a direct object pronoun.

❖ Indirect object noun and pronoun

I write/am writing to John "John" is indirect object noun  
I write/am writing to him "him" is indirect object noun

I write/am writing a letter to John "John" is indirect object noun  
I write/am writing a letter to him "him" is indirect object pronoun

I write/am writing John a letter "John" is indirect object noun  
I write/am writing him a letter "him" is indirect object pronoun

❖ Subject noun, direct and indirect object noun

Sarah gives the book to Bob

Sarah = subject noun      gives= verb  
book = direct object noun      to = preposition      Bob = indirect object noun

To write this in Spanish:

Rule: Subject noun + verb + direct object noun + preposition + indirect object noun

Sarah da el libro a Bob.

❖ Subject pronoun, direct and indirect object noun

She gives the book to Bob.

She = subject pronoun      gives= verb  
book = direct object noun      to = preposition      Bob = indirect object noun

To write this in Spanish:

Rule: Subject pronoun + verb + direct object noun + preposition + indirect object noun  
**Ella da el libro a Bob.**

❖ Subject noun, direct object noun, indirect object pronoun

Sarah gives the book to him.

Sarah = subject noun      gives= verb  
book = direct object noun      to = preposition      him = indirect object pronoun

To write this in Spanish:

Rule: Subject noun + indirect object pronoun + verb + direct object noun  
**Sarah le da el libro.**

❖ Subject pronoun, direct object noun, indirect object pronoun

She gives the book to him.

She = subject pronoun      gives= verb  
book = direct object noun      to = preposition      him = indirect object pronoun

To write this in Spanish:

Rule: Subject pronoun + indirect object pronoun + verb + direct object noun  
**Ella le da el libro.**

❖ Subject noun, direct object noun, indirect object pronoun

Sarah gives it to him

Sarah = subject noun      gives= verb  
book = direct object noun      him = indirect object pronoun

To write this in Spanish:

Rule: Subject noun + indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + verb

“Sarah le lo da” which will be changed to “Sarah se lo da”

❖ Subject pronoun, direct object noun, indirect object pronoun

She gives it to him

She = subject pronoun      gives= verb  
book = direct object noun      him = indirect object pronoun

To write this in Spanish:

Rule: Subject pronoun + indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + verb

Ella le lo da” which will be changed to “Ella se lo da”

Whenever both pronouns begin with the letter "l" change the first pronoun to "se."

le lo = se lo	le la = se la	le los = se los	le las = se las
les lo = se lo	les la = se la	les los = se los	les las = se las



You can also attach the direct and indirect object pronouns to the verb

Sarah dáselo / Ella dáselo      Sarah gives it to Bob / She gives it to Bob

When attaching the pronouns, count back three vowels and add an accent.

To emphasize that the book is given to Bob, add “a” and “Bob”

Subject noun/Subject pronoun + indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + verb  
+ “a” + indirect object noun

Sarah se lo da a Bob / Ella se lo da a Bob      Sarah dáselo a Bob/ Ella dáselo a Bob

Instead of stating the name, you can emphasize the book is given to “he” by adding “a”

Sarah se lo da a él / Ella se lo da a él      Sarah dáelo a él / Ella dáselo a él

You can only add the following to the end of your sentence:

- a Ud. (formal, you) / a Uds. (formal, you all)
- a él (he) / a ella (she)
- a ellos (them, male, mixed gender) / a ellas (them, females)

You cannot add “yo, tú, nosotros/-as, vosotros/-as” because the pronouns (me, you, us, you all) do not begin with “I” and need not change to “se”. In negative sentences, the negative word is placed directly after the subject noun or subject pronoun.

I don't have it for you.

I = subject pronoun      it = direct object pronoun      you = indirect object pronoun

Yo no se lo tengo.

Note that we can leave out the subject nouns or subject pronouns

So it will be “no se lo tengo”

## Imperatives

“Ayude” as mentioned in the story is a form of command or instruction.

When giving commands, we need to use a special kind of verb: Imperatives.

Since you are voicing a command, you will be either talking to you <tú, usted(formal)> or you all <vosotros/-as, ustedes (formal)>.

All verbs have imperatives. Imperatives can also be in negative form.

Help!

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	Usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
ayuda	Ayude	ayudad	ayuden

Don't Help!

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	Usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
no ayudes	no ayude	no ayudéis	no ayuden

Do

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	Usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
haz	Haga	haced	hagan

Don't do

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	Usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
no hagas	no haga	no hagáis	no hagan

Stop: Stop it!

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
para	pare	parad	paren

Don't Stop

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
no pares	no pare	no paréis	no paren

Here are more examples:

¡No vengas!

¡Dámelo!

¡Despiértese!

Crucen la calle.

¡Levántate!

Sigue las señales.

Siga derecho.

Doblen a la izquierda/derecha.

Don't come!

Give it to me!

Wake up!

Cross the street.

Stand up!

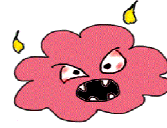
Follow the signs.

Continue straight.

Turn to the left/right.

So the adventure continues... ( or should I say here comes the storm)

Sra. Nube talking to Sr Nube: Acting like a baby? ¿Por qué no te callas?  
(why don't you shut up?/Why don't you keep quiet?)



Sr. Nube talking to Lola: Your mama is very angry.

Lola: Papá, usted debe intentar de nuevo (Papa, you should try again.)

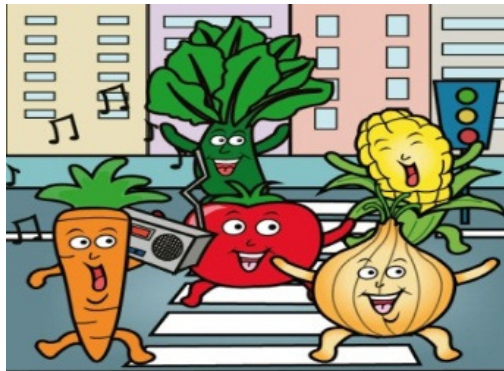
Sr. Nube: ¿Puedo hacer una pregunta? (can I ask you a question.)

Sra. Nube: Por favor, terminas la conversación ahora si es una pregunta estúpida.  
(Please end the conversation now if it is a stupid question, si = if)

Sr. Nube: Do you see the vegetables over there?

Sra. Nube: No sé. Espere un minuto. Yo lo veo. Nada fabuloso. (I don't know. Wait a minute. I see it. Nothing fabulous. )

Sr. Nube: Cuando el semáforo es azul, las verduras bailan y cantan juntos en la calle.  
(When the traffic light is blue, the vegetables dance and sing together on the street.)



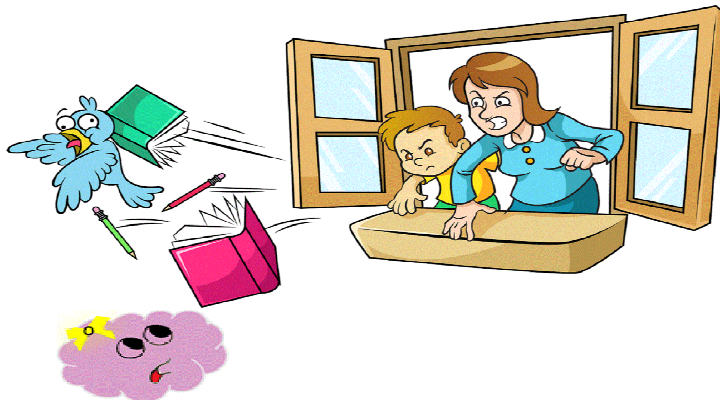
Sra. Nube. Muy interesante. (Very interesting.)

Sr. Nube. See, there is so much interesting things going on here. Don't go yet. The fun has barely started.

Lola. Ouch! ¿Algo me golpeo en el cuello? (Something hit me in the neck?). ¿Quién está haciendo eso? (Who is doing that?)

Sra. Nube. What is going on? They are throwing pens and books out the window. (Tiramos bolígrafos y libros por la ventana.)

Lola : ¡Mama, están locos! (Mama, they are crazy!)



## Nada = Nothing

No hay nada en la nevera.      There's nothing in the fridge.  
No haces nada.                      You do nothing  
No tengo nada.                      I have nothing.

Why is it “No haces nada” and not “haces nada”?

“nada” is negated and means "anything"

Nadie = no one, nobody

Nadie es perfecto.                      Nobody is perfect.  
No hay nadie aquí.                      There is no one here.

Nunca= never

Nunca más                              Never again  
Nunca te olvidaré                      I never forget you  
Nunca le escribe a nadie              I never write to anyone

“Nadie” means anyone because it is negated.

No conocemos a nadie que cocina.      We do not know anyone that cooks.

When “nadie” is a direct object, “a” is placed before it.

## Quién

¿Quién más?	Who else?	¿Quién es?	Who is it?
¿De quién es?	Whose is it?	¿De quiénes son?	Whose are they?
¿Quién lava la ropa?	Who does the laundry?		

Quien (plural = quienes) without the accent means “that”.

Bob, quien es guapo, es enfermero.      Bob, who is handsome, is a nurse.

## Cuándo

¿Cuándo es el examen?                      When is the examination?  
 ¿Cuándo vas a venir para acá?            When are you coming over?  
 ¿Cuándo estás listo?                        When are you ready?

Quando, without the accent, is used in non-questions.

Quando estás listo, sonríes para la cámara.    When you are ready, smile for the camera.

## Know about "know"

Saber = to know information or fact, or to know how to do something

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
sé	sabes	sabe	sabemos	sabéis	Saben

No sé nadar.                                      I don't know how to swim.  
 ¿Sabes usar la computadora?              Do you know how to use the computer?



Nuestra hormiga mascota no  
sabe jugar fútbol.

Our pet ant does not know how  
to play football

Conocer = to know or be familiar with a person/place/thing

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
conozco	conoces	conoce	conocemos	conocéis	conocen

Yo la conozco.                                    I know her.  
 Yo conozco Ciudad Maloliente            I am familiar with Smelly City.

If referring to a person, “a” must be inserted.

Los muchachos conocen a Paul.	The boys know Paul.
¿Conoces al señor Nube?	Do you know Mr. Cloud? (a + el al)
Lola conoce a mi hermana.	Lola knows my sister.

## Colors

Colors must agree in gender and quantity with the nouns they modify:

uno coche amarillo	one yellow car
cinco mil doscientos ochenta y seis coches amarillos	5286 yellow cars
una flor amarilla	a yellow flower
setenta y siete flores amarillas	77 yellow flowers

	<b>Singular (male &amp; female)</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Yellow</b>	amarillo, amarilla	amarillos, amarillas
<b>Blue</b>	azul	azules
<b>Orange</b>	anaranjado, anaranjada	anaranjados, anaranjadas
<b>Black</b>	negro, negra	negros, negras
<b>White</b>	blanco, blanca	blancos, blancas
<b>Red</b>	rojo, roja	rojos, rojas
<b>Green</b>	verde	verdes

Azul, verde have only singular and plural forms; they are the same for masculine and feminine.

¿De qué color es tu cabello?	What color is your hair?
¿De qué color son tus ojos?	What color are your eyes?
El semáforo es amarillo.	The traffic light is yellow.
Ella apaga la luz anaranjada.	She turns off the orange light





Joe: Morado es feo. (Purple is ugly.)

Kelvin: Morado es mi color favorito.  
(Purple is my favorite color)

Joe: Sólo niñas les gusta morado.  
(Only girls like purple.)

Kelvin: Tu eres antipatico. (You are mean.)

### Clothes

el vestido  
el bolsillo  
el suéter  
la camisa

dress  
pocket  
sweater  
shirt

los pantalones  
la falda  
la ropa interior  
los pantalones cortos

trousers  
skirt  
underwear  
shorts

### Body Parts

arm = el brazo  
heart = el corazón  
leg = la pierna  
eye = el ojo  
nose = la nariz  
neck = el cuello  
shoulder = el hombro

back = la espalda  
knee = la rodilla  
mouth = la boca  
finger/teó = el dedo  
skin = la piel  
tooth = el diente  
stomach = el estómago

chest = el pecho  
ear = la oreja  
foot = el pie  
hair = el cabello  
head = la cabeza  
tongue = la lengua  
hand = la mano

Note: Definite articles should be placed before clothings and body parts when the possessor is clearly stated. Replace the possessive adjectives (his, her, its, ours, etc) with definite articles.



Mary cepilla los dientes negros y lleva el vestido marrón. (Mary brushes her black teeth and wears her brown dress). Ella tiene el cabello largo azul y los ojos amarillos. (She has blue long hair and yellow eyes.)

Tom lleva los calcetines amarillos y los pantalones cortos anaranjados. (Tom is wearing yellow socks and orange shorts). Lleva el sombrero verde favorito con la corbata verde (He wears his favorite green hat with a green tie.) Tom tiene el cabello rojo. (Tom has red hair.)

### Sports Vocab

el ciclismo	cycling	el bádminton	bádminton
el baloncesto	basketball	el béisbol	baseball
el boxeo	boxing	la gimnasia	gymnastics
la vela	sailing	el voleibol	volleyball
el esquí	skiing	la natación	swimming
el fútbol	football	el tenis	tennis

## More Verbs

Colorear = To color

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas /ustedes
coloreo	coloreas	colorea	coloreamos	coloreáis	colorean



Image: FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Él colorea un dibujo.  
He is coloring a drawing

Me encanta colorear imágenes.  
I love to color images.

Shapes

circle	Square	triangle	rectangle	oval
circulo	cuadrado	triangulo	rectangulo	ovalo

Vestir = To dress oneself

Recall that other words such as “llevar” and “ponerse” also describe the word “wear”. “Vestir” uses another type of pronoun (relative pronoun). We talk about this later.

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
me	te	Se	nos	os	se
visto	vistes	viste	vestimos	vestís	visten

Nos vestimos de negro para el funeral.  
Te vistes para el invierno.

We dress in black for the funeral.  
You dress for the winter.

## Seasons

Seasons must have "el" or "la" in front

el invierno = the winter  
el otoño = the autumn

el verano = the summer  
la primavera = the spring



¿Que tiempo hace? How is the weather?

hace sol	it is sunny
hace viento	it is windy
hace frío	it is cold
está lloviendo	it is raining
está nevado	it is snowing
hace calor.	it is hot

Esperar = To wait

yo	Tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
espero	esperas	espera	esperamos	esperáis	esperan

Yo espero para la luz verde  
Espersan en la calle  
Espere un momento.

I wait for the green light  
They wait on the street  
Wait a moment. (it is an imperative)

Parar = To stop

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
paro	paras	para	paramos	paráis	paran

Usted para el carro  
Paremos aquí.

You stop the car.  
We stop here.

Sometime road signs may say “Alto”, which means “stop”. “Alto” is used by people with authority such as the policemen, the military.

¡Alto o disparo!  
¡Alto, policía!

Stop or I'll shoot!  
Stop, police!



Jugar = To play

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
juego	juegas	juega	jugamos	jugáis	juegan

Juego con mis amigos. I play with my friends.  
Jugamos todo el día We play all day.

Tirar = to throw, to throw away

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
tiro	tiras	tira	Tiramos	tiráis	tiran

Cathy tira la basura. Cathy throws away the trash.  
Tiran una manzana en la cara. They throw an apple in my face.

Bailar = To dance

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
bailo	bailas	baila	bailamos	bailáis	bailan



FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Amelia no le gusta bailar.  
Amelia does not like to dance.

El perro bailando. (present progressive verb)  
The dog is dancing.

Cantar = To sing

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
canto	cantas	canta	cantamos	cantáis	cantan

Ella canta muy bien.  
Cantan una canción.

She sings very well.  
They sing a song.

Apagar = to turn off, to extinguish

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
apago	apagas	apaga	apagamos	apagáis	apagan

Ella apaga la computadora todas las noches  
She turns off the computer every night



Apagamos el fuego.  
We are extinguishing the fire.

Encender = to turn on, to burn

yo	tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
enciendo	enciendes	enciende	encendemos	encendéis	encienden

¿Cómo enciendo la televisión?  
Enciende una vela

How do I turn on the television?  
She is lighting up a candle

Mirar = to look

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
miro	miras	mira	miramos	miráis	miran

- ✓ indicate deliberate looking

Mira, el dinero está justo aquí.

Look, the money is right here.  
(Mire = imperative)



Miro el libro de su hija.

I am looking at your daughter's book.

- ✓ show the orientation of something.

La sala mira al mar.

The living room faces the sea.

Ver = to see

yo	tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
veo	ves	ve	vemos	veis	ven

- ✓ simple act of seeing

Ellos ven la caca.

They see the poo.



- ✓ see/visit with someone

Nos vemos mañana

We see you tomorrow

- ✓ see an outcome

Voy a ver qué pasa.

I am going to see what happens.

- ✓ show understanding

Veo la razón.

I see the reason.

✓ watch a show or movie

Mi hermana bajita ve la  
televisión en el baño.

My short sister watches the  
television in the bathroom.



Note: Bajito/a is use to describe people

Mi padre no es bajito.

My father is not short.

Mi madre no es ni alta ni bajita.

My mother is neither tall nor short.

Use corto/a to describe things

Ella lleva una falda corta.

She wears a short skirt.

Maria tiene el cabello corto.

Maria has short hair.

Terminar = to end, to finish

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ /ustedes
termino	terminas	termina	terminamos	termináis	terminan

Voy a terminar escribiendo unos libros  
¿Cuándo termina?

I am going to finish writing some books.  
When does it end?

Comenzar = to start, to begin

yo	tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
comienzo	comienzas	comienza	comenzamos	comenzáis	comienzan

¿Cuándo comienza?

When does it start?

La fiesta comienza a las siete de la noche.

The party starts at 7pm.



Preguntar = to ask question

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
pregunto	preguntas	pregunta	preguntamos	preguntáis	preguntan

Nosotros vamos a preguntar el maestro.      We are going to ask the teacher.

Sofia pregunta sobre ti.      Sofia is asking about you.

Pedir = to request for

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
pido	pides	pide	Pedimos	pedís	piden

James pides un coche.      James requests for a car.

Pido ayuda.      I request for help

Intentar = to try

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
intento	intentas	intenta	intentamos	intentáis	intentan

Debemos intentar comprender el universe.

We must try to understand the universe.

Intentamos resolver nuestros conflictos.

We try to solve our conflicts.

Golpear = To hit, to beat

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
golpeo	golpeas	golpea	golpeamos	golpeáis	golpean

¡Quiero golpearlo!  
I want to hit him!

Yo le golpeo en la barriga.  
I am hitting him in the tummy.



Image: FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Mis profesores golpean sus bicicletas con almohadas.

My professors hit their bikes with pillows.



## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Now you have learnt so much vocabulary, is about time to put into good use. Do the following activities:

- Describe your favorite celebrity in Spanish. Remember to touch on everything skin color, lip color etc.
- Describe the ugliest person in your class or at your work in Spanish (I know this is mean, but don't deny that you would have fun writing it in Spanish)
- Describe your mother's favorite sport in Spanish. (Let's see if you remember.)

When you are writing think about the following:

- ? Should you put color before other adjectives (e.g. the red long hair)?
- ? Consider the phrase "Long bright yellowed wrinkled fingers", how would this be in Spanish? In what order would the adjectives be in?
- ? How would you say yellowed or reddish in Spanish?
- ? How about dark or bright blue?

Bob the spider: Hey what going on?

Sr. Nube: Lola was hit in the neck by a book.

Lola: Ya some lady was throwing books out of her window.

Bob: Oh, are you talking about Mrs Lopez. She does that all the time. I know them. Yo vivo en ese apartamento (I live in that apartment). There are a lot of strange people living in that place. Let me show them to you.

Bob: Here is James. Él es interesante. (He is interesting). Él ama contar los huevos en la nevera (He loves to count the eggs in the fridge). Él siempre cuenta los huevos antes de él cocina (He always count the eggs before he cooks).



Sra. Nube: That is so silly!

Bob: Te presento a Debbie. (Let me introduce you to Debbie). Esa pobre mujer prefiere escribir en sillas y no en papel (That pitiful lady prefers to write on chairs and not on paper.) Su hija le encanta patear computadoras (Her daughter likes to kick computers).



Lola: Hahaha. That is so funny!

Bob: That is Linda. Es una música gorda y le gusta comer en restaurantes (She is a fat musician and loves to eat at restaurants). Siempre tiene hambre y ordena mil tazas de sopas (she is always hungry and orders a thousand cups of soup).



Sr. Nube: What! A thousand cups of soup!

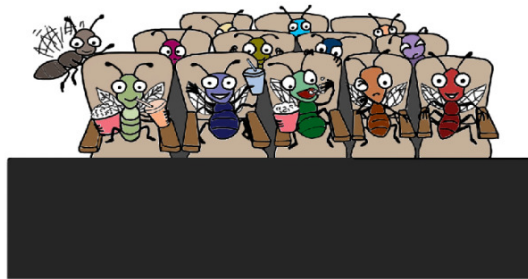
Bob: Yes and her brother, Calvin, is another crazy one. He has many weird pets. Su perro mascota siempre agrega un poco de sal y pimienta en su cena. (His pet dog always adds a little salt and pepper to its dinner).

Calvin pide frecuentemente sus compañeros de clase duchar su oso mascota con champú y jabón (Calvin frequently asks his classmates to shower his pet bear with shampoo and soap).



Lola: He has a pet bear? That is insane.

Bob: Calvin has even built a tiny theatre for his pet flies. El diminuto teatro está no lleno con personas pero con moscas. (The theater is not full with people but with flies.).



Sra. Nube: Ven una película. (They are watching a movie)

Sr. Nube: Look! Calvin is being attack by monkeys. Esos monos comen su comida. (Those monkeys are eating his food).



Bob: Those monkeys are his pets too.

Lola: He should just live in the zoo!

## Professions

### Profession

actor  
baker  
dentist  
doctor  
driver  
farmer  
firefighter  
florist  
librarian  
nurse  
singer  
waiter  
writer

### Profesión (male)

Actor  
panadero  
dentista  
médico  
conductor  
agricultor  
bombero  
florista  
bibliotecario  
enfermero  
cantante  
camarero  
escritor

### Profesión (female)

actriz  
panadera  
dentista  
médica  
conduccionista  
agricultora  
bombrera  
florista  
bibliotecaria  
enfermera  
cantante  
camarera  
escritora

## Food

butter la mantequilla  
ice cream el helado  
watermelon la sandía  
broccoli el brécol  
cabbage la col  
carrot la zanahoria  
onion la cebolla  
tomato el tomate  
chicken el pollo  
sausage la salchicha  
turkey el pavo  
steak el bistec  
rice el arroz  
pizza la pizza  
cake el pastel  
beer la cerveza



cheese el queso  
grape la uva  
vegetables las verduras  
potato la patata  
cucumber el pepino  
lettuce la lechuga  
spinach la espinaca  
beef la ternera  
duck el pato  
ham el jamón  
lamb el cordero  
pork el cerdo  
noodles los fideos  
spaghetti los espaguetis  
juice el zumo  
wine el vino



## Talking about the computer

La computadora no funciona.

Teclea en la computadora.

El teclado = the keyboard

En el internet = on the internet

Internet = internet

Web page = la página web

The computer does not work.

He types on the computer.

El ratón = the mouse

Email = de correo electrónico

Website = sitio web

Email address = la dirección electrónico



Email address: @ = arroba, .com = punto com

## Talking about Poco

Poco = a few or a little

pocos perros

a few male dogs or a few male and female dogs

pocas perras

a few female dogs

un poco más

a little more

poco a poco

a little by little

Hablo un poco de español.

I speak a little bit of Spanish.

## Prepositions – Con

✓ “con” means “with”

Me gusta el café con una cucharilla de azúcar.

I like coffee with one spoon of sugar

Sofia corta el pan con un cuchillo.

Sofia cuts the bread with a knife

✓ “Con” means “to” or “with” when talking to someone

Quiero hablar con el estudiante

I want to talk to/with the student



- ✓ Con is used with “getting married”

Ella casarse con un hombre rico      She is getting married to a rich man

“Casarse” means “getting married” but “casar” means “marry” as in the priest is marrying a couple.

- ✓ Use “consigo” instead of “con” when you are talking about the subject

Está llevando a los libros consigo.      He is taking the books with him.  
(llevando = present progressive tense)

Sarah vive con él.      Sarah is living with him. (not talking about the subject, use con and preposition pronoun)

### Prepositions - Pero & Sino

Pero = but

Maria no es alta pero baja      Maria is not tall but short

Sino = rather, on the contrary

Él no es estúpido, sino demasiado inteligente

He is not stupid, on the contrary he is too intelligent

## Possessive Pronouns

### Possessive pronouns

	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural (or mixed gender)	Feminine plural
Mine	El Mío	La Mía	Los Míos	Las Mías
Yours	El Tuyo	La Tuya	Los Tuyos	Las Tuyas
Yours formal, his, hers ,its	El Suyo	La Suya	Los Suyos	Las Suyas
Ours	El Nuestro	La Nuestra	Los Nuestros	Las Nuestras
Yours (you all)	El Vuestro	La Vuestra	Los Vuestros	Las Vuestras
Yours (you all formal), theirs	El Suyo	La Suya	Los Suyos	Las Suyas

Remember we have talked about short form possessive adjectives? (my, your, our, etc). They are placed before nouns. Now we shall talk about long forms of possessive adjectives which are placed after the nouns. Sometimes, possessive pronouns act as long forms of possessive adjectives.

### Long forms of possessive adjectives / Possessive pronouns acting as adjectives

	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural (or mixed gender)	Feminine plural
My	Mío	Mía	Míos	Mías
Your	Tuyo	Tuya	Tuyos	Tuyas
Your formal, his, her ,its	Suyo	Suya	Suyos	Suyas
Our	Nuestro	Nuestra	Nuestros	Nuestras
Your (you all)	Vuestro	Vuestra	Vuestros	Vuestras
Your (you all formal), their	Suyo	Suya	Suyos	Suyas

John lee libro suyo.    John reads his book  
 Llevan bolsas suyas.    They carry their bags

Let's analyze these sentences :

el abrigo suyo = the coat is hers

“hers” is an adjective, “hers” is linked to a noun “coat”

éste es suyo = This is hers

“hers” is a pronoun, no noun is stated and you can add “coat” to form “this is her coat”

Sarah talking to David: ¿Es este asiento tuyo? (Is this seat yours?)

“yours” is an adjective, “yours” is linked to a noun “seat”

Sarah talking to David: No quiero usar el tuyo. (I don't want to use yours.)

“yours” is a pronoun, no noun is linked to “your”, add “seat” to form “I don't want to use your seat”

### **Guidelines**

- 1) Is it a pronoun or an adjective?
- 2) Is it mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs?
- 3) Is it a singular/plural, masculine/feminine noun(s)?
- 4) Is the verb “ser” placed before the possessive pronoun? If yes, remove el, los, la, las.

Note that possessive pronouns must agree in the quantity and gender of the noun that is being modified (NOT the person/people)

### Example 1 ¿De quién son los boletos? Whose tickets are these?

Answer: These tickets are theirs

Adjective, theirs, plural masculine = Estos boletos son suyos

Answer: These are their tickets

Using short form possessive adjectives = Estos son sus boletos

Using long form possessive adjectives = Estos son boletos suyos

Answer: These are ours.

Pronoun, ours, plural masculine, ser is before ours = éstos son nuestros

Answer: Ours are here

Pronoun, ours, plural masculine, not using ser = los nuestros están aquí

Answer: Ours are with Paul

Pronoun, ours, plural masculine, ser is not before ours = los nuestros son con Paul

### Example 2 Paul and Bob pointing to a magazine (una revista).

They say: The magazine is ours

Adjective, ours, singular masculine = la revista es nuestra

They say: It is our magazine

Using short form possessive adjectives = es nuestra revista

Using long form possessive adjectives = es revista nuestra

They say: That is ours

Pronoun, ours, singular masculine, ser is placed before ours = ésa es nuestra

They say: Ours is at home

Pronoun, ours, singular masculine, not using ser = La nuestra está en casa.

Note that “suyos” can mean theirs or his/hers/yours, so to avoid confusion you can say  
Estos boletos son de ellos” (these tickets are theirs)

El abrigo es de ella. The coat is hers.

El carro grande es de él. The big car is his.

### Reflective Pronouns

myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself yourself (formal),	ourselves	yourselves	themselves, yourselves (formal)
me	te	Se	nos	os	se

¿Te odias? Do you hate yourself?  
La historia se repite. History repeats itself.

Attach reflective pronouns to the verbs especially if there is “to” or “can” or “must”

tienes que amarte (attach “te” to amar) = you have to love yourself

debemos respetarnos = we must respect ourselves (attach “nos” to respetar)

la historia puede repetirse = history can repeat itself (attach “se” to repetir)

los agricultores quieren golpearse = the farmers want to hit themselves (attach “se” to golpear)



Reflective pronouns are always used with reflective verbs. Reflective verbs usually have "se" attached to the verbs as shown below.

Paul lava su carro. Paul washes his car.

Paul se lava la cara. Paul washes his face.

Note: As mentioned previously, when referring to body parts, use the definite article, so "la cara" not "su cara."

Duchar = to shower

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
ducho	duchas	ducha	duchamos	ducháis	duchan

Ellos duchan las plantas con agua They shower the plants with water

Ducharse= to shower oneself

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
me ducho	te duchas	se ducha	nos duchamos	os ducháis	se duchan

Bob se ducha. Bob is taking a shower.

Ellos se duchan una vez a la semana. They take a shower once a week.

Bañar = to bathe

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
baño	bañas	baña	bañamos	bañáis	bañan

Bañamos el gato We are bathing the cat

Bañarse = To bathe oneself

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
me baño	te bañas	se baña	nos bañamos	os bañáis	se bañan

Ellos se bañan todas las mañanas. They bath every morning.

Lavar = to wash

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
lavo	lavas	lava	lavamos	laváis	lavan

Lavan los platos                      They wash the plates  
 Lavamos las ventanas              We wash the windows

Lavarse = to wash oneself

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
me lavo	te lavas	se lava	nos lavamos	os laváis	se lavan

Me lavo la cabeza                      Wash my head (la cabeza = the head, do not say mi  
 cabeza)

Sofia se lava la cara.                      Sofia washes her face. (la cara = the face)

Me lavo los dientes y me cepillo el cabello. Brush my teeth and brush my hair.

Vivir = To live

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
vivo	vives	vive	vivimos	vivís	viven

Yo vivo aquí                                      I live here  
 Viven en el décimo piso                      They live on the tenth floor.

Ordenar = To order

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
ordeno	ordenas	ordena	ordenamos	ordenáis	ordenan

Quiero ordenar comida.                      I want to order food  
 Te ordeno escuchar                              I order you to listen

Conseguir = to get

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
consigo	consigues	consigue	conseguimos	conseguís	consiguen

David consigue el medicamento              David is getting the medication  
 Consiguen un mapa                              They are getting a map

Agregar = To add

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
agrego	agregas	agrega	agregamos	agregáis	agregan

Agrego el dinero juntos                              I add the money together  
 Agregan las carreteras a la autopista              They are adding roads to the highway.



Preferir = To prefer

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
prefiero	prefieres	Prefiere	preferimos	preferís	prefieren

Prefiero el vestido azul.  
Preferimos el café al té.

I prefer the blue dress.  
We prefer coffee to tea. (We prefer the coffee to  
the tea, a + el = al)

Escribir = to write

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
escribo	escribes	Escribe	escribimos	escribís	escriben

The teacher wants the boys to write the answer.

El profesor quiere los chicos escribir la respuesta.

Patear = To kick

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
pateo	pateas	Patea	pateamos	pateáis	patean

Pateamos las piedras.

We kick the stones.

El mesero patea la oveja en el dormitorio. The waiter kicks the sheep in the bedroom

Preparar = to prepare

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
preparo	preparas	Prepara	preparamos	preparáis	Preparan

Mi mamá prepara la cena.

My mom prepares dinner.

Cocinar = to cook

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
cocino	cocinas	cocina	cocinamos	Cocináis	Cocinan



Fred cocina muy bien.  
Fred cooks very well.

El elefante cocina su almuerzo en el avión.  
The elephant cooks its lunch in the plane.



Comer = to eat

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
como	comes	come	comemos	coméis	Comen

¿Comen a la una de la tarde?  
Mi conejo mascota come del plato.

Do they eat at 1pm?  
My pet rabbit eats from a plate.

En el restaurante, esa niña come un  
pescado y un pollo para desayuno.

In the restaurant, that child eats a  
fish and a chicken for breakfast.



Desayuno (noun) = Breakfast

Desayunar (verb) = to have breakfast

yo	Tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
desayuno	desayunas	desayuna	desayunamos	desayunáis	Desayunan



Desayunamos en la sala.  
Almuerzo = lunch (noun)

We eat breakfast in the living room.  
Almorzar (verb) = to have lunch

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
almuerzo	almuerzas	almuerza	almorzamos	almorzáis	Almuerzan



Almuerzan en el comedor.

They are having lunch in the dining room.

Dinner = cena (noun)

Cenar (verb) = to have dinner

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
Ceno	cenar	cena	cenamos	cenáis	Cenan

No puedo cenar con ti.

I cannot have dinner with you.

Contar = to count (to count, relate, tell)

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
cuento	cuentas	cuenta	contamos	Contáis	Cuentan

Ella cuenta con sus dedos

She is counting on her fingers.

El camarero cuenta sus propinas.

The waiter counts his tips.

y = plus (+), menos = minus (-), por = times (x), dividido por = divided by (÷), son = equals (=)

Amar = to love

Yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
Amo	amas	ama	amamos	amáis	Aman

Lola amas los animales.

Lola love animals.

Yo amo a mis padres.

I love my parents.

Gustar = To like

	I	you	he/she/it/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/yo u all (formal)
	yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros /-as	vosotros/ -as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
	me	te	le	nos	os	Les
Singular noun	gusta	gusta	gusta	gusta	gusta	Gusta
Plural noun	gustan	gustan	gustan	gustan	gustan	Gustan

✓ If a noun is placed after the verb “gustar”, the verb will change accordingly. Consider these sentences:

- I love the book = Me gusta el libro

“me” because of “I”, “Gusta” because of “the book” (under “le” column is the verb “gusta”)

- I love the books = me gustan los libros

“me” because of “I”, “Gustan” because of “the books” (under the “les” column is the verb “gustan”)

- Mi hermano le gusta dibujar vacas y toros (My brother loves to draw cows and bulls)

“le” because of “brother”      “gusta” because of “drawing” (under “le” column)

Consider the sentence as “drawing cows and bulls pleases my brother”

- Margaret no le gusta cocinar. (Margaret doesn't like to cook.)

“le” because of “Margret”    “gusta” because of “cooking” (under “le” column)

Consider the sentence as “cooking does not pleases Margaret”. (It does not pleases Margaret)

- ✓ Put the preposition “a” in front of the pronoun to stress on the person that you are talking about. After “a” should be a preposition pronoun.

A mí me gusta nadar                      I love to swim (focus on me)

A Bob le gusta bailar                      Bob loves to dance (focus on Bob)

A ti te gusta cenar                        You like to eat dinner (focus on you)

- ✓ Use “to” instead of “ing”

Sarah le gusta escribir                      Sarah likes to write. (instead of he/she likes writing)

Te gusta trabajar                              You like to work. (instead of you like working)

- ✓ Avoid using gustar to talk about liking people

“Me gusta Sr. Nube,” = I like Mr. Nube so much that I would consider dating him  
(Yuckkk!!!!)

If you like Mr. Nube as a friend, use “Sr. Nube me cae bien”

- ✓ “Me gustaría” means what you would like to do now or in the future

¿Qué le gustaría comer?                      What would you like to eat?

Me gustaría ganar mucho dinero              I would like to earn a lot of money

Encantar = to like

I	you	he/she/yo u (formal)	we	you all	they/they/ you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
me	te	le	nos	os	les
encanto	encantas	encanta	encantamos	encantáis	encantan

Similarly, if a noun is placed after the verb “encantar”, the verb will change accordingly.

- A las niñas les encantan las mesas. (The girls like the tables, tables pleases the girls)

“Les” because of the “girls”    “encantan” because of the “tables”

- Nos encanta este lugar. (We like this place, the place pleases us)

“Nos” because of “we”        “encanta” because of the “place”

Me encanta estudiar inglés (I love to study English, studying English pleases me)

“Me” because of “I”        “encanta” because of “studying”

## ACTIVITY



### Think About This

Here are some sayings in Spanish, how much do you understand them?

**Amigo en la adversidad, es un amigo de verdad**

A friend in need is a friend indeed

**Cada gallo canta en su muladar**

Each rooster sings on its pile of dung, meaning each person rules his house or territory

**Matar dos pájaros de un tiro**

Kill 2 birds with 1 stone

**Más vale tarde que nunca**

Better late than never

**Aprendiz de todo, maestro de nada**

Jack of all trades, master of none

**Lo pasado, pasado esta**

Let bygones be bygones

**Cría cuervos y te sacarán los ojos**

Raise crows and they will peck your eyes out. Guide the bad, and you will pay for it eventually.

**No hay mal que por bien no venga**

Every cloud has a silver lining

**No se ganó Zamora en una hora**

Zamora wasn't won in an hour, meaning Rome was not built in a day

**O que siembres cosecharás quien siembra vientos recoge tempestades**

As you sow, so shall you reap

**A falta de pan, buenas son tortas**

We'll just have to make do with what we have

**El tiempo lo cura todo**

Time cures all

**El trabajo compartido es mas llevadero**

Many hands make light work

**No se puede hacer tortilla sin romper los huevos**

Can't make an omelette without breaking eggs, damage must be done to create something new

**La risa es el mejor remedio**

Laughter is the best medicine

**Llueve sobre mojado**

It never rains but it pours

**La sangre sin fuego hierve**

Blood boils without fire. Blood is thicker than water

**Nadie está contento con su suerte**

No one is satisfied with his fortune, it is never enough

**Dime con quien andas y te diré quién eres**

Tell me who you go with, and I will tell you who you are

**A todos les llega su momento de gloria.**

Everyone has their moment of glory, Every dog has its day



After a long and exciting day, Sr. Nube, Sra. Nube and Lola went home.



Petro: Hola! All of you are back together.

Sr. Nube: Indeed. I met your mum and your sister while visiting my friends.

Sra. Nube: Ya and I almost got a heart attack.

Petro: Heart attack? What happened?

Lola: We saw all kinds of crazy people, animals and even vegetables!

Petro: What?

Sra. Nube: Dancing vegetables, a boy that keeps a bear as his pet. There are too many things to say.



Sr. Nube: Hey! Why not you, yes you, the reader of this book tell Petro what happened today in Spanish?

Sra. Nube: Share it with Petro in Spanish and share it with your friends too. I bet you they will be amazed!

THE END.

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