Study Guide

Latin America Spanish Level 1

Español

Language Learning Success™
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Introduction

Learning to read, write, and speak a foreign language is a cumulative process. The student begins at a relatively simple starting point, and, with each progressive step, collects additional knowledge of that language. These pieces of knowledge are like the bricks used to build a house; each new brick is placed atop another brick until the desired structure is achieved.

The student, like an apprentice bricklayer, needs an understanding of the tools and materials that will be used before construction begins as well as explanations of the blueprints as the task proceeds. This Student Study Guide is designed to accompany The Rosetta Stone program and will add those explanations and the “whys” and “hows” a student often needs. To begin this study a few general notes are helpful to assist the foreign language student in learning successfully and begin to lay a foundation for all the knowledge that will come. This Introduction covers the following topics:

• The Alphabet
• Pronunciation
• Special Letter Combinations
• Syllables and Stress
• Accents
• Punctuation
• Cognates
• Greetings and Farewells
• Titles
• Polite Phrases
• Days of the Week
• Months

The main body of this Student Study Guide is a written companion to The Rosetta Stone Spanish Level I computer program. It contains lesson by lesson notes to assist students by giving additional information on Spanish grammar, vocabulary, and usage. It can be used in conjunction with the Spanish I Workbook, which gives students practice writing and reinforces the material they have learned in the computer program.
# The Alphabet

Although Spanish is written with the same alphabet as English, the letters often have different sounds. This table gives the letters of the Spanish alphabet, each letter’s name in Spanish with a guide to the pronunciation of the letter’s name, and the approximate sound it makes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Spanish Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a A</td>
<td>a (ah)</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b B</td>
<td>be grande</td>
<td>bat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c C</td>
<td>ce (seh)</td>
<td>before a, o, or u: cat (K sound) before e or i: gent (S sound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch Ch</td>
<td>che (cheh)</td>
<td>church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d D</td>
<td>de (deh)</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e E</td>
<td>e (eh)</td>
<td>fed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f F</td>
<td>efe (EHF-eh)</td>
<td>fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g G</td>
<td>ge (heh)</td>
<td>before a, o and u: go (hard G sound) before e or i: hot (H sound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h H</td>
<td>hache (AH-cheh)</td>
<td>honor (the h in Spanish is always silent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i I</td>
<td>i (ee)</td>
<td>machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j J</td>
<td>jota (HOH-tah)</td>
<td>hot (H sound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k K</td>
<td>ka (kah)</td>
<td>kangaroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l L</td>
<td>ele (EL-ehe)</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ll Ll</td>
<td>elle (E-yeh)</td>
<td>yes (Y sound)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m M</td>
<td>eme (EHM-eh)</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n N</td>
<td>ene (EHN-eh)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nñ Ñ</td>
<td>eñe (EHN-yeh)</td>
<td>canyon (N+Y sounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o O</td>
<td>o (ô)</td>
<td>or (do not put a W sound at the end, as is usual in English)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p P</td>
<td>pe (peh)</td>
<td>penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q(u) Q(u)</td>
<td>cu (koo)</td>
<td>raquet (K sound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r R</td>
<td>ere (EHR-eh)</td>
<td>R sound with a trill (think of someone overpronouncing the word “three”); at the beginning of a word, the trill is stronger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s S</td>
<td>ese (EHS-eh)</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t T</td>
<td>te (teh)</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u U</td>
<td>u (oo)</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v V</td>
<td>be chica (beh CHEE-kah)</td>
<td>bat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
w W doble ve water or very, depending on region (W exists in Spanish only in words of foreign origin, and is not considered part of the Spanish alphabet)
x X equis (EHK-ees) before a consonant: sad (S sound)
y Y i griega before a vowel: fox**
z Z zeta (SEH-tah) as part of a word: yes (Y sound)*

*y sounds associated with the letters ll and y to the point of almost changing them to the English j sound.

**Exception: in the word “Mexico,” the x is pronounced like an English h.

The Spanish alphabet has three more letters than the English alphabet: ch, ll, and ñ. Each is considered to be one letter.

**Pronunciation**

Spanish is spelled phonetically, which means that you can sound out a Spanish word using the pronunciation guides given here. Unlike English, which has many exceptions to its pronunciation rules, figuring out Spanish pronunciation is straightforward.

Spanish vowel sounds are quicker and cleaner than English vowel sounds, which are in reality diphthongs. Diphthongs are a combination of a long sound followed by a short sound where the voice drops in pitch and volume. For example, try saying “oh” several times. Notice that you put a w sound at the end. For Spanish, try saying “oh” several times but stop before saying the w sound. Be careful to avoid diphthongs when pronouncing Spanish vowels.

Pronounce both b and v like the English letter b as in “bat.”

Never pronounce h. It is silent.

The combination rr is pronounced with a longer trill than a single r.

All the pronunciation guides given here are for Central and South American Spanish. In Spain, there are some differences in pronunciation from those given here. The major difference is the S sound, which is pronounced in much of Spain as “th” as in “thick.”
**Special Letter Combinations**

The following combinations of letters have special pronunciations. In other cases when two vowels appear together, you pronounce both of them separately.

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<th>Letters</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
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<td>cc</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>aisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>bye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ia</td>
<td>yawn (similar to English hallelujah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>io</td>
<td>yoke (similar to English million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ue</td>
<td>pueblo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syllables and Stress**

When speaking Spanish, some syllables are stressed more than others, just as in English. Use the following rules to figure out which syllable to stress.

1. When a word ends in a vowel or the letter **n** or **s**, the stress falls on the next to last syllable.
   
   Examples: *taco, hamburguesa, papas fritas*

2. When a word ends in any consonant other than **n** or **s**, the stress falls on the last syllable.
   
   Examples: *papel, español, hacer*

3. An accent mark (called an *acento*) indicates where the stress falls in words that do not follow the two rules given above.
   
   Examples: *número, teléfono, pantalón, sofá*
Accents

An acute accent (´) is used with the Spanish vowels a, e, i, o, and u. It usually indicates which syllable in a word to stress, as in pájaro (bird), in which the first syllable is stressed.

Sometimes an accent is used to distinguish between two words which would otherwise appear the same. For example, el (the) and él (he) sound the same. The accent makes it clear which is meant.

The ~ is called a tilde (pronounced TEEL-deh in Spanish), and is used with n. As noted above, n and ñ are considered to be separate letters in Spanish.

A dieresis is sometimes used with a u in Spanish: ü. This indicates that the u is pronounced like an English w as in the English word “anguish.” An example is agüero (prediction).

Punctuation

Most punctuation works the same in Spanish and in English. The rules for using periods and quotation marks are the same. Commas are used similarly, with the following differences: never put a comma before y (and) in a list of items; do use a comma before an independent clause, even before a conjunction.

rojo, azul, amarillo y verde red, blue, yellow, and green

Me gusta ir a pescar, y montar a caballo. I like to fish and to ride a horse.

In Spanish, question marks and exclamation points are used both at the beginning and the end of the question or exclamation. The first mark is an upside-down version of the end mark. If a question or exclamation occurs within a sentence, the first punctuation mark occurs within the sentence as well.

¿Es el carro azul? Is the car blue?

Mi carro es el azul, ¿cuál es el tuyo? My car is the blue one; which car is yours?

¡Cuidado! Look out!

Cognates

Words in different languages that come from the same source and are similar in form are called cognates, or loanwords. They usually have the same meaning.

Some are from the names of sports or activities, like béisbol, fútbol, básquetbol.

Some are the names of things, like saxofón and guitarra.

Some cognates are spelled alike but are pronounced differently, like capital, radio, and color.

English has cognates that come from Spanish, like chile, patio, plaza, and chocolate.
Greetings and Farewells

There are several ways to greet someone in Spanish, ranging from simple to more formal. By and large, Spanish-speaking people are very formal and polite. It is always acceptable to be more polite than to err by being too informal.

A formal greeting is used when most of the people involved do not know each other well, or are not on a first-name basis. Use a formal greeting the first time you meet or are introduced to someone.

Buenos días. Good morning. or Good day.
Buenas tardes. Good afternoon.
Buenas noches. Good night. or Good evening.
¿Cómo está usted? How are you?
Mucho gusto. A pleasure to meet you.

An informal greeting is used in situations of long or close association or when most of the people know each other well. Certainly, do use first names and an informal greeting, if requested.

Hola. Hi. or Hello.
¿Qué tal? How’s it going?
¿Qué pasa? What’s happening?
¿Cómo estás? How are you?

An appropriate response after the greeting is to say, “I’m fine, thank you.”

Muy bien, gracias. I’m fine, thank you.
Así, así, gracias. So-so, thank you.

There are several ways to say “goodbye” in Spanish. Most of the expressions are interchangeable. They are sometimes used in pairs, like the English, “Good-bye. See you tomorrow.”

Adiós. Goodbye.
Hasta mañana. See you tomorrow.
Hasta luego. 
Hasta la vista. See you soon.
Hasta pronto.

Titles

Señor Mister
Señora Mrs.
Señorita Miss

vi
Polite Phrases

muchas gracias       thanks a lot
por favor            please
de nada              you’re welcome (literally, “it’s nothing”)
por nada
perdón              excuse me

Days of the Week

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

Months

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adentro</td>
<td>de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el avión (pl. aviones)</td>
<td>el hombre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la avioneta</td>
<td>la mesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el caballo</td>
<td>el/la elefante, -ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el carro</td>
<td>el/la gato, -ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una niña y un perro</td>
<td>a girl and a dog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

The letter y in Spanish by itself means “and.” It is pronounced like the Spanish letter i or the vowel sound in the English word “beet.”

una niña y un perro  a girl and a dog

An avión is an airplane, while an avioneta is a small airplane.

Grammar: Nouns

* Nouns are words that name people, places, things, and ideas. In Spanish, nouns have gender, which means that they are considered either masculine or feminine.

  Nouns that name males are generally masculine. For example, el hombre (the man) and el muchacho (the boy) are male.

  Almost all nouns that end in -o are masculine. El carro (the car) is a masculine noun. Almost all nouns that end in -a are feminine. La barca (the boat) is a feminine noun. There are a few exceptions.

  Many nouns end in consonants or in vowels other than -o or -a. Learn the article (el or la) along with each noun to help you remember its gender.

Grammar: The Indefinite Articles

English has two indefinite articles, “a” and “an.” The indefinite articles in Spanish are un and una.

Use un to introduce a masculine singular noun.

  un caballo      a horse

Use una to introduce a feminine singular noun.

  una mesa       a table

Continued on the next page →
Grammar: Conjunctions and Prepositions

A conjunction is a word that connects other words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Some common conjunctions in English are **and**, **but**, **as**, and **because**. A preposition expresses time, manner, or place. It comes before the noun it modifies, which is why it is called a “pre-position.” Prepositions always introduce a phrase, called a *prepositional phrase*.

- **debajo de** un avión  
  *under an airplane*

Conjunctions and prepositions work the same in Spanish as in English. The conjunction or preposition is used to link two nouns. It is preceded by an article and a noun and it is followed by an article and a noun.

- un niño *y* un perro  
  *a boy and a dog*

- un niño *encima de* un caballo  
  *a boy on a horse*
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>el ave (pl. las aves)</th>
<th>cayendo</th>
<th>leyendo (leer)</th>
<th>siguiendo (seguir)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bailando</td>
<td>corriendo</td>
<td>nadando</td>
<td>el toro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caminando</td>
<td>está (estar)</td>
<td>el pez (pl. peces)</td>
<td>volando</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: ave

Note that ave (bird) is feminine, but the masculine article is used in the singular: el ave.

Usage: Contractions

When a (to or at) and el (the) occur next to each other in a sentence, they form the contraction al (to the or at the). The contraction must be made.

Las niñas están siguiendo al niño. The girls are running after the boy.

A la, a los, and a las do not form a contraction.

Grammar: The Definite Articles

Definite articles are used to introduce a noun. English has one definite article, “the.” Spanish has four definite articles.

- el masculine singular
- la feminine singular
- los masculine plural
- las feminine plural

El hombre está cayendo. The man is falling.
La niña está corriendo. The girl is running.
Los niños están saltando. The boys are jumping.
Las niñas están nadando. The girls are swimming.

Continued on the next page →
Grammar: Present Progressive

There are several present tenses of verbs in Spanish. The most common is called the present progressive.

La mujer está corriendo. The woman is running.

She is doing it now (present) and it is in progress now (progressive). In English, we use a form of to be and add -ing to a verb to form the present progressive. In Spanish, use a form of estar as an auxiliary, or helping verb, followed by a present participle.

To form the present participle, take the infinitive (the unconjugated form of the verb), drop its last two letters (-ar, -er, or -ir), and add the appropriate ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>DROP</th>
<th>ADD</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ar verb</td>
<td>bailar</td>
<td>ar</td>
<td>ando</td>
<td>bailando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er verb</td>
<td>correr</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>iendo</td>
<td>corriendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ir verb</td>
<td>abrir</td>
<td>ir</td>
<td>iendo</td>
<td>abriendo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the stem of an -er or -ir verb ends in a vowel, the present participle ending is -yendo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>DROP</th>
<th>ADD</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caer</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>yendo</td>
<td>cayendo</td>
<td>falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leer</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>yendo</td>
<td>leyendo</td>
<td>reading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjetivos descriptivos
Descriptive Adjectives

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amarillo</td>
<td>-lla</td>
<td>el pajarito amarillo (the little yellow bird)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azul</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>el carro azul (the blue car)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanco</td>
<td>-ca</td>
<td>el perro blanco (the white dog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la casa</td>
<td></td>
<td>el cuarto de la casa (the house's room)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corto</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>el libro corto (the short book)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largo</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>el día largo (the long day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el pájaro</td>
<td></td>
<td>el pájaro (the bird)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiene</td>
<td>(tener)</td>
<td>tiene (to have)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muy</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>el pelo muy largo (the very long hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negro</td>
<td>-gra</td>
<td>el perro negro (the black dog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rojo</td>
<td>-ja</td>
<td>el perro rojo (the red dog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuevo</td>
<td>-va</td>
<td>el libro nuevo (the new book)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosado</td>
<td>-da</td>
<td>el perro rosado (the pink dog)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: tiene

Tiene is a form of the verb tener (to have).

El hombre tiene pelo largo. The man has long hair.

Grammar: Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe people and things. They give information about a noun. In this way, they modify the noun.

Descriptive adjectives can be colors, sizes, amounts, physical or mental conditions, or any word that gives more information about a noun.

In Spanish, adjectives usually change their endings to match the nouns that they describe. The noun is what determines whether the adjective is masculine or feminine (its gender).

Most adjectives that modify a masculine noun must have a masculine ending: -o.

el carro rojo the red car
la casa vieja the old house

Most adjectives that modify a feminine noun must have a feminine ending: -a.

El hombre es viejo. The man is old.
La mujer es vieja. The woman is old.
El pez es blanco. The fish is white.
La avioneta es blanca. The small airplane is white.

Many adjectives end in -o in the masculine and change to -a in the feminine.

Adjectives that end in e or in a consonant usually have the same masculine and feminine forms.

El carro es azul. The car is blue.
La casa es azul. The house is blue.
El hombre es joven. The man is young.
La mujer es joven. The woman is young.
El avión es verde. The airplane is green.
La avioneta es verde. The small airplane is green.
Los números 1–10
The Numbers 1–10

New Vocabulary

cero
uno
dos
tres
cuatro
cinco
seis
siete
ocho
nueve
diez

Usage: Numbers

The numbers 1–10 in Spanish are the building blocks for forming all the other numbers. Pay close attention to the spelling and order of the numbers. The following need special attention:

- cuatro has a ua at the beginning
- nueve has ue at the beginning
- seis has e before i
- siete has i before e

In nueve, the u and the e are both pronounced.
New Vocabulary

Singular y plural: sustantivos y verbos en el presente progresivo
Singular and Plural: Nouns and Present Progressive Verbs

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el bebé</td>
<td>unos bebés</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la bicicleta</td>
<td>unos bicicletas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el hueso</td>
<td>unos huesos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el ojo</td>
<td>unos ojos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Forming Plurals

_Singular_ means one. _Plural_ means more than one. Whether a word is singular or plural is called _number_.

To make a singular noun or adjective plural in Spanish:

Add **-s** to words ending in a vowel.

un hueso an egg
unos huesos some eggs

Add **-es** to words ending in a consonant.

una flor a flower
unas flores some flowers

The definite article _los_ (the) and the indefinite article _unos_ (some) are used with masculine plural nouns. The definite article _las_ (the) and the indefinite article _unas_ (some) are used with feminine plural nouns. When talking about a mixed group of males and females, the masculine plural form is always used. For example, a male and a female teacher together are _los maestros_ (the teachers).

When the subject of a sentence is plural, the adjectives and the verb must also be plural.
When the subject of a sentence is singular, the adjectives and the verb must be singular.

El niño _es_ sentado.  The boy is sitting.
Los niños _están_ sentados.  The boys are sitting.
El carro _es_ blanco.  The car is white.
Los carros _son_ blancos.  The cars are white.
Los números y la hora
Numbers and Clock Time

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>el dedo</th>
<th>la motocicleta</th>
<th>punto</th>
<th>veinte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anaranjado, -da</td>
<td>hay (haber)</td>
<td>el número</td>
<td>quince</td>
<td>la ventana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andando</td>
<td>montando</td>
<td>el plato</td>
<td>treinta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: hay

Hay means “there is” or “there are.” It is both singular and plural.

Hay tres platos. There are three plates.

Hay un plato. There is one plate.

Usage: Telling Time

To tell time, use es and son to mean “it is.” Es is used with one o’clock because one o’clock is singular, and son is used with all the other hours because they are plural.

Son las tres. It is three o’clock.

Son las diez. It is ten o’clock.

But:

Es la una. It is one o’clock.

En punto means exactly, or on the dot. Use en punto to say the time is exactly on the hour and minute.

Son las cuatro en punto. It is four o’clock exactly.
New Vocabulary

comiendo  no
él, ella (pl. ellos, ellas)  sí
esta  verde
lo

Usage: Forming a Question

In Spanish, an upside down question mark indicates where a question begins: ¿

When asking a question in Spanish, the subject can appear after the verb, at the end of the sentence, or at the beginning of the sentence, in which case the inflection of the speaker’s voice indicates that it is a question.

El carro es rojo. The car is red.
¿Es el carro rojo? ¿Es rojo el carro? ¿El carro es rojo? Is the car red?
¿La niña está saltando. The girl is jumping.
¿Está la niña saltando? ¿Está saltando la niña? ¿La niña está saltando? Is the girl jumping?

To answer “yes or no” questions, follow the usual English sentence order: “yes” or “no,” followed by the subject, then the verb.

¿Es el pez blanco? Is the fish white?
Sí, el pez es blanco. Yes, the fish is white.

To answer “no” in Spanish, use “no” to answer the question, then place another “no” right before the verb.

¿Es el carro azul? Is the car blue?
No, el carro no es azul. No, the car is not blue.

Continued on the next page →
Grammar: Personal Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. The following table lists the Spanish personal pronouns.

The Spanish system is similar to the English one, except that Spanish has both formal and informal words for “you.” The formal form is used with people you do not know well, while the informal is used with family and close friends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Spanish Form</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>you (informal)</td>
<td>you (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella</td>
<td>he/she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usted</td>
<td>you (formal)</td>
<td>usted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros/nosotras</td>
<td>we (masc.)/we (fem.)</td>
<td>we (masc.)/we (fem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros/vosotras</td>
<td>you (all, masc. informal)/you (all, fem. informal)</td>
<td>you (all informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos/ellas</td>
<td>they (masc.)/they (fem.)</td>
<td>ellos/ellas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustedes</td>
<td>you (all, formal)</td>
<td>ustedes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use usted when speaking to an adult, in formal situations, and to show respect. Because usted is the formal “you,” adults who do not know each other well (are not friends) use it. For people you know well, like a friend or close family member (everyone you call by their first name), use tú.

Vosotros is used in most of Spain and parts of South America as the informal plural “you,” while ustedes is used for both the formal and informal plural “you” in most of Latin America. In writing, ustedes is often abbreviated as Uds.

Grammar: ser and estar

Spanish has two verbs that mean “to be”: ser and estar. Each one is used in specific situations. You must learn which one to use.

Ser is used:

• To tell the time of day and the date.
  
  Son las dos. It is two o’clock.
  Es el tres de agosto. It is the third of August.

• To tell where someone or something comes from.
  
  El hombre es de los Estados Unidos. The man is from the United States.

• To tell who someone is.

  Carmen es una mujer. Carmen is a woman.

• To tell what someone’s nationality or profession is.

  Juan es puertorriqueño. John is Puerto Rican.
• To describe characteristics usually associated with a certain person or thing.
   Los camiones son grandes. Trucks are big.

• To describe someone or something.
   El carro es amarillo. The car is yellow.

• To connect a noun or pronoun to another noun or pronoun.
   La muchacha es mi amiga. The girl is my friend.

The present tense verb forms of ser are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>soy</td>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>somos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>eres</td>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>sois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él</td>
<td>es</td>
<td>ellos</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ella</td>
<td>es</td>
<td>ellas</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usted</td>
<td>es</td>
<td>ustedes</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustedes</td>
<td>son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estar is used:

• To indicate location or position.
   Los zapatos están en la mesa. The shoes are on the table.

• To express condition.
   Estoy bien, gracias. I am fine, thanks.

The present tense verb forms of estar are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>estoy</td>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>estamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>estás</td>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>estáis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él</td>
<td>está</td>
<td>ellos</td>
<td>están</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ella</td>
<td>está</td>
<td>ellas</td>
<td>están</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usted</td>
<td>está</td>
<td>ustedes</td>
<td>están</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustedes</td>
<td>están</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comidas, comiendo y bebiendo; complementos directos
Food, Eating, and Drinking; Direct Objects

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el agua (pl. las aguas)</td>
<td>water (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el alimento</td>
<td>meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la banana</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bebiendo</td>
<td>drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la bolsa</td>
<td>bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la caja</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la carne</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la cesta</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la comida</td>
<td>meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la fresa</td>
<td>strawberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la fruta</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el jugo</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la leche</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la manzana</td>
<td>apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la naranja</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el pan (pl. +es)</td>
<td>bread (pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el queso</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el sombrero</td>
<td>hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el tipo</td>
<td>type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el tomate</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: agua

Note that agua is feminine, but the masculine article is used in the singular: el agua.

Usage: con and sin

Con means with; sin means without.

- una mesa con comida: a table with food
- una mesa sin comida: a table without food

Usage: Forming a Negative

To make a sentence negative, place the word no before the verb. Use only one “no” unless a question is being answered.

- Un sombrero no es un alimento. A hat is not food.
- ¿Está comiendo él? Is he eating?
  - No, no está comiendo. No, he is not eating.

Usage: Adjectives

In Spanish, adjectives usually come after the noun they describe.

- unas fresas rojas: some red strawberries

There are some exceptions to this rule, however. Bueno (good) and malo (bad) can come either before or after the noun. Before a masculine singular noun, the final -o is dropped.

- un buen barco: a good boat
- un barco bueno: a good boat
- un mal día: a bad day
- un día malo: a bad day
- unos buenos libros: some good books
- unos libros buenos: some good books
- unas malas uvas: some bad grapes
- unas uvas malas: some bad grapes
**Grande** can come either before or after a noun. The meaning is different depending upon its position. After a noun, it means “big” or “large.” Before a noun, it means “great.” **Grande** is shortened to **gran** before both masculine and feminine singular nouns.

- un plato **grande**  
  a big plate
- una mesa **grande**  
  a large table
- un **gran** plato  
  a great plate
- una **gran** mesa  
  a great table

**Grammar: Direct Objects**

A **direct object** is the person or thing that receives the action of a verb. The direct object tells what or who is being acted upon.

- El niño está comiendo **pan**. The boy is eating **bread**.
- La niña está bebiendo **leche**. The girl is drinking **milk**.

In this sentence, the answer to the question, “What is the boy eating?” is “bread,” so “bread” is the direct object.

In this sentence, the answer to the question, “What is the girl drinking?” is “milk,” so milk is the direct object.
La ropa, llevar ropa; complementos directos
Clothing and Dress; Direct Objects

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el abrigo</td>
<td>jacket</td>
<td>la falda</td>
<td>skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambos, ambas</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>gris (pl. +es)</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>los anteojos</td>
<td>eyeglasses</td>
<td>los jeans</td>
<td>jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la blusa</td>
<td>blouse</td>
<td>lleva</td>
<td>is wearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el calcetín</td>
<td>sock</td>
<td>la lluvia</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. calcetines)</td>
<td></td>
<td>marrón</td>
<td>purple hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la camisa</td>
<td>cardigan</td>
<td>la chaqueta</td>
<td>coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la camiseta</td>
<td>dress</td>
<td>el pantalón</td>
<td>trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el pantalón</td>
<td>trousers</td>
<td>el vestido</td>
<td>suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el zapato</td>
<td>shoes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

Jeans is a loanword from English.

*Jeans* means “to wear” or “to carry.” As it is used in this lesson, *lleva* means “is wearing.”

La mujer lleva una blusa blanca. The woman is wearing a white blouse.

Grammar: Adjectives (Review)

Remember that adjectives generally come after the nouns they describe.

- una camisa oscura a dark shirt
- un sombrero morado a purple hat

Usage: Prepositional Phrases

Where English uses an adjective, Spanish often uses a prepositional phrase.

- una chaqueta de lluvia a rain coat (literally, “a jacket of rain”)
- un traje de baño a bathing suit (literally, “a suit of bathing”)


Quién, qué, dónde, cuál; palabras interrogativas
Who, What, Where, Which; Interrogatives

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aquí</th>
<th>dónde</th>
<th>haciendo</th>
<th>sobre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el color</td>
<td>este</td>
<td>quién</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuál</td>
<td>esto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Interrogatives

All the question words, or *interrogatives*, in Spanish have accent marks.

- quién who
- qué what
- dónde where
- cuál which

You should be careful to answer the question that is being asked. Answer a *where* question with a place, a *who* question with a person, etc.

¿Dónde está el carro blanco? Aquí está el carro blanco.
Where is the white car? Here is the white car.

¿Qué está haciendo el niño? Él *está nadando*.
What is the boy doing? He is swimming.

When an interrogative word does not have an accent mark, it is serving as a conjunction or a pronoun in a sentence or statement.

¿Qué caballo está corriendo? What horse is running?
Éste es el caballo *que* está corriendo. This is the horse that is running.

In Spanish, question marks are used both at the beginning and the end of a question. The first mark is an upside-down question mark. If a question begins within a sentence, the first question mark occurs within the sentence as well.

Mi carro es el azul, ¿cuál es el tuyo? My car is the blue one; which car is yours?

Grammar: Demonstrative Adjectives

*Demonstrative adjectives* point out or demonstrate *which* people or things. In Spanish, they need to match both the gender and number of the noun. Unlike most adjectives, they come before the noun.

- este hombre this man
- estos hombres these men
- esta mujer this woman
- estas mujeres these women
Más verbos: el presente progresivo
More Verbs: Present Progressive

New Vocabulary

| acostado, -da | pateando | riéndose (reírse) | tirando   |
| agarrando     | el/la pato, -ta | señalando      |
| escribiendo   | por       | sonriendo (sonreír) |
| hablando      | el rastrillo | el teléfono    |

Grammar: Present Progressive

In English, you form the present progressive verb tense by using a form of the verb “to be” and adding “-ing” to the verb. In Spanish, form the present progressive by using a form of estar (to be) and adding -ando or -iendo to the verb stem.

- La mujer está sonriendo. The woman is smiling.
- El toro está pateando. The bull is kicking.
- El niño está tirando la pelota. The boy is throwing the ball.
- La mujer está agarrando la pelota. The woman is catching the ball.

Grammar: Verb-Noun Agreement

When a noun changes to the plural, the verb must also change to its plural form.

- El pájaro está volando. The bird is flying.
- Los pájaros están volando. The birds are flying.
**New Vocabulary**

el/la adulto, -ta  
el animal (pl. +es)  
la persona  
que

**Usage: que and qué**

Que means “who” or “that.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>una persona que no es un niño</td>
<td>a person who is not a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un animal que no es un gato</td>
<td>an animal that is not a cat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When using que in the sense of “who” and “that,” do not put an accent mark on the e. With an accent mark, qué is a question word, or interrogative, and means “what.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>una persona que no es un adulto</td>
<td>a person who is not an adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¿Qué tipo de comida es ésta?</td>
<td>What type of food is this?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage: Accents**

Sometimes an accent is used to distinguish between two words which would otherwise appear the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El niño está saltando.</td>
<td>The boy is jumping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esta persona es un adulto.</td>
<td>This person is an adult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sí</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sí</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El hombre es un adulto.</td>
<td>The man is an adult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Él es un hombre.</td>
<td>He is a man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Vocabulary

el barco el/los paraguas el sofá
el camión (pl. camiones) pequeño, -ña el televisor
grande el pescado la tienda de campaña
tienda de campaña
la herramienta la rueda

Grammar: Adjectives (Review)

In Spanish, adjectives usually come after their nouns.

una rueda blanca grande a big white wheel

Spanish adjectives must always agree with nouns in gender (masculine or feminine) and in number (singular or plural).

una caja pequeña a small box
un barco pequeño a small boat

Remember that adjectives like grande that end in e or in a consonant usually have the same masculine and feminine forms.

un pescado grande a big fish
una herramienta grande a big tool
New Vocabulary

el círculo  el cuadrado  más  el rectángulo  el triángulo

Usage: Colors

Like most adjectives in Spanish, colors come after their nouns. Note how the articles, adjectives, and nouns in the following examples all agree in gender and number.

el rectángulo negro  the black rectangle
un cuadrado pequeño  a small square

Usage: Comparisons

In English, we add the suffixes -er or -est to an adjective to indicate that an object, a person, or an animal is more or most: bigger, biggest; smaller, smallest. In contrast, Spanish uses a separate word, más, before the adjective.

un círculo grande
a big circle
El círculo rojo es más grande que el círculo azul.
The red circle is bigger than the blue circle.
El círculo más grande es rojo.
The biggest circle is red.

un número pequeño
a small number
El número verde es más pequeño que el número blanco.
The green number is smaller than the white number.
El número más pequeño es amarillo.
The smallest number is yellow.
La izquierda y la derecha; el adjetivo posesivo “su”
Left and Right; The Possessive Adjective su

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>algo</td>
<td>gire</td>
<td>el papel (pl. +es)</td>
<td>su (pl. sus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el aviso</td>
<td>la guitarra</td>
<td>la pluma</td>
<td>tocando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el canguro</td>
<td>izquierdo,-da</td>
<td>rectangular</td>
<td>la vaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la cantante</td>
<td>la mano</td>
<td>redondo, -da</td>
<td>el vaso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuadrado, -da</td>
<td>el micrófono</td>
<td>el reloj (pl. +es)</td>
<td>el venado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>del</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>la señal (pl. +es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derecho, -cha</td>
<td>ninguno, -na</td>
<td>sosteniendo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estacione</td>
<td>otro, otra</td>
<td>sostiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

**Aviso** means “warning” and is used on traffic signs to alert motorists to possible hazards.

**Warning**, kangaroos.

Notice that **mano** (hand) is feminine. It is an exception to the rule that nouns that end in -o are usually masculine.

The noun **círculo** (circle) has the adjective form **redondo** (round).

El reloj es redondo. The clock is round.

Usage: Contractions

When **de** (of) and **el** (the) occur next to each other in a sentence, they form the contraction **del** (of the). In English, you can choose to make a contraction or not. In Spanish, the contraction must be made.

El micrófono está en la mano derecha del cantante.
The microphone is in the right hand of the singer.

**De la, de los**, and **de las** do not form a contraction; **a** (to) and **el** (the) form the contraction **al**.

Usage: Possession

**De** is used with nouns to specify possession or ownership. The noun comes first, followed by **de la** or **del** (of the). The English possessive ‘s does not exist in Spanish.

La pelota está en la mano derecha de la mujer.
The ball is in the woman’s right hand.

**Su** is a possessive adjective; it shows possession or ownership. It can mean “his,” “her,” “their,” or “your.”

Una pelota amarilla está en su mano derecha.
A yellow ball is in his right hand.
Su changes to its plural form sus when the noun it modifies is plural, rather than when the noun doing the owning is plural.

Su carro está a la izquierda. Their car is on the left.
Sus sombreros son rojos. Their hats are red.

Usage: izquierda and derecha

Izquierda (left) and derecha (right) are adjectives and are placed after their nouns, like most other adjectives in Spanish.

su mano izquierda
la mano derecha

his left hand
the right hand
New Vocabulary
el casco usando

Usage: lleva

Llevar means "to wear" or "to carry." As it is used in this lesson, lleva means "is wearing."

Esta mujer lleva un sombrero blanco. This woman is wearing a white hat.

Grammar: Demonstratives

Remember that demonstrative adjectives point out or demonstrate which people or things. In Spanish, demonstrative adjectives come before the noun and agree with it in gender (masculine or feminine) and in number (singular or plural).

Este hombre tiene pelo. This man has hair.
Esta mujer lleva un sombrero blanco. This woman is wearing a white hat.

When a demonstrative adjective is used alone without a noun immediately following, it functions as a demonstrative pronoun, and means "this one" or "this." An accent mark is placed above the first letter e.

Éste no lleva un casco. This one is not wearing a helmet.
New Vocabulary

la cabeza  el muro  la silla  el tractor
la cerca  parado, -da  el suelo
el frente  pero  tienen (tener)

Grammar: Compound Subjects

When two subjects are used together in a sentence, the verb must be plural because the subject is plural.

El hombre está bailando.  The man is dancing.
El hombre y la mujer están bailando.  The man and the woman are dancing.

*Compound subjects* can also have more than two nouns.

El hombre, la niña y el bebé están sentados en el tractor.
The man, the girl, and the baby are sitting on the tractor.

Note: in Spanish, do not put a comma before the *y* (and) in a list of items.

Grammar: Past Participles

Past participles correspond to the -ed form of regular verbs in English: “closed,” “folded,” etc.

To form the past participle, take the infinitive and drop its last two letters (-ar, -er, or -ir). This gives you the verb *stem*. Then add -ado or -ido.

El hombre está sentado.  The man is seated.

In Spanish, past participles are often used as adjectives. They must agree in number and gender with the subject.

La mujer y la niña están sentadas en sillas.
The woman and the girl are seated in chairs.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>un tipo de comida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>es de la muchacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entre</td>
<td>el sombrero de la niña</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: The Prepositions *de*, *en*, and *entre*

**De** means “from” or “of.”

- un tipo de comida
- es de la muchacha

*De* is also used to show possession or ownership.

- el sombrero de la niña

*De* is often part of an adverbial or prepositional phrase.

- El niño está encima de la bicicleta.
- Este niño está detrás del árbol.
- El hombre está al lado de dos mujeres.
- Los peces están alrededor del buzo.
- El caramelo está debajo del estante.
- Este hombre está enfrente de un carro.

**En** means “in” or “on.”

- Las bananas están en la cesta.
- El avión está en el suelo.

**Entre** means “between.”

- El número cinco está entre el uno y el cero.

The boy is on the bicycle. The man is beside two women. The fish are around the diver. The candy is under the shelf. This man is in front of a car. The bananas are in the basket. The airplane is on the ground. The number five is between the one and the zero.
La cabeza y la cara; posesión con “de”
Head and Face; Possession with de

New Vocabulary

Vocabulary: pies and patas
For a human’s feet, use pies (feet). For an animal’s feet, use patas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dos pies</td>
<td>two feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dos patas de elefante</td>
<td>two elephant feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Reflexive Verbs

Sometimes Spanish uses a reflexive verb to indicate that a person is doing something to or for himself. A reflexive verb has two parts: a reflexive pronoun and the verb form. The reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject of the sentence.

La mujer se está cepillando el pelo.  
The woman is brushing her hair.  
(literally, “The woman is brushing herself the hair.”)

The sentence above indicates that the woman is brushing her own hair, not someone else’s. The verb used is estarse (to be, reflexive).

The reflexive pronouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella/usted</td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos/ellas/ustedes</td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Él se está tocando la nariz.  He is touching his nose.
Yo me llamo Sandra.  I call myself Sandra.

Study the differences in meaning in the following sentences:

La mujer se está peinando.  
The woman is combing her hair.

La mujer está peinando a la niña.  
The woman is combing the girl’s hair.

La niña se lleva el vaso a la boca.  
The child is holding the glass to her mouth.

La mujer lleva el vaso a la boca de la niña.  
The woman is holding the glass to the child’s mouth.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Future Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beber</td>
<td>bebeído</td>
<td>ha bebido</td>
<td>va a beber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td>comido</td>
<td>ha comido</td>
<td>va a comer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortar</td>
<td>cortado, -da</td>
<td>ha (cortar)</td>
<td>va a cortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la jinete</td>
<td>saltado, -da</td>
<td>ha (saltar)</td>
<td>va a saltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van (ir)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la vaquero, -ra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caer</td>
<td>caído</td>
<td>ha caído</td>
<td>va a caer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortando</td>
<td></td>
<td>ha (cortando)</td>
<td>va a cortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>han (haber)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ha (haber)</td>
<td>va (ir)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Verb Tenses

Present Progressive

Present progressive is used to indicate something that is happening right now.

La mujer está saltando. The woman is jumping.

To form the present progressive, use a form of the auxiliary verb estar (to be) with a present participle. Remember that a present participle is formed by dropping the last two letters of the infinitive, which gives you a verb stem, and then adding -ando or -iendo.

El niño está comiendo el pan. The boy is eating the bread.

Los niños están cortando el papel. The boys are cutting the paper.

Present Perfect

Present perfect is used to indicate something that happened previously.

La mujer ha saltado. The woman has jumped.

To form the present perfect, use a present form of the auxiliary verb haber (to have) with a past participle (a verb stem followed by -ado or -ido).

El niño ha caído. The boy has fallen.

Las niñas han saltado. The girls have jumped.

Future

Future is used to indicate something that has not happened yet.

La mujer va a saltar. The woman is going to jump.

You can express the future by using a form of ir (to go) plus a plus an infinitive.

La niña va a cortar el papel. The girl is going to cut the paper.

La jinete va a caer. The rider is going to fall.

Grammar: The Irregular Verb ir

ir (to go)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>voy</td>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>vamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>vas</td>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>vais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella/usted</td>
<td>va</td>
<td>ellos/ellas/ustedes</td>
<td>van</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descriptions of People: Descriptive Adjectives

New Vocabulary

alto, alta  
gordo, -da
el bailarín (pl. bailarines), la bailarina  
el grupo
bajo, baja  
lacio, -cia
calvo, -va  
mayor
canoso, -sa  
el/la payaso, -sa
castaño, -ña  
rizado, -da
el corredor (pl. +es), la corredora  
rubio, -bia
delgado, -da

Vocabulary

De can also mean in, depending on the sentence.

La mujer de rojo es baja. The woman in red is short.

Castaño means brown hair; moreno is used for either hair or skin that is brown.

¿Quién tiene el pelo largo y castaño? Who has long brown hair?

When -dor or -dores is added to the end of a noun or verb, it usually means “a person who does this activity.”

correr  
to run
corredor  
runner
corredores  
runners

Usage: Comparative Adjectives

Lesson 2-04 showed comparisons using the word más. Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.

viejo  
una mujer vieja  
an old woman
una mujer mayor  
an older woman
bueno  
los buenos corredores  
the good runners
los mejores corredores  
the best runners
malo  
el mal grupo  
the bad group
el peor grupo  
the worst group
joven  
una mujer joven  
a young woman
una mujer menor  
a younger woman

Continued on the next page →
Grammar: Adjectives

Adjectives generally come after nouns, and they must agree in gender and in number.

¿Quién tiene el pelo negro, corto y lacio? Who has short, straight, black hair?

Words like **este** ("this" masculine singular) and **esta** ("this" feminine singular) are called demonstrative adjectives. They must agree in gender and number with their nouns.

**Esta mujer** joven tiene el pelo rizado. This young woman has curly hair.

**Este hombre** joven tiene el pelo rizado. This young man has curly hair.
Cantidades y comparaciones de cantidades
Quantities and Comparison of Quantity

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la canica</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>nada</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>como</td>
<td>mismo, -ma</td>
<td>el ómnibus (pl. +es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuántos, -tas</td>
<td>la moneda</td>
<td>poco, -ca</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el globo</td>
<td>muchos, -chas</td>
<td>tantos, -tas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: *hay*

*Hay* in Spanish means “there is” or “there are.”

- *Hay* más sillas que mesas. There are more chairs than tables.
- *Hay* una manzana en la mesa. There is an apple on the table.

Grammar: Adjectives

Adjectives of quantity or amount come *before* the noun.

- muchos muchachos
- unos pocos globos
- el mismo número
- tantos caballos
- menos niñas
- más personas

*Ningún* (none or no) drops the last -o before a masculine singular noun.

- ningún niño
- ninguna niña

Note that *ninguna niña*, which is singular, is used to mean both “no girl” and “no girls.”

Usage: Forming a Negative

Spanish uses a double negative (English does not). In other words, there are two negative words in a negative Spanish sentence.

- No hay ningún niño y ninguna niña. There is no boy and no girl. Literally, “There is not no boy and no girl.”

Grammar: Comparatives

*Que* without an accent mark means “than.” *Como* without an accent mark means “as” or “like.”

- Hay menos niñas *que* niñas. There are fewer girls *than* boys.
- Hay tantos caballos *como* personas. There are as many horses *as* people.
Más ropa
More Clothing

New Vocabulary
poniendo el suéter

Usage: lleva
Remember that lleva as used in this lesson means “wears” or “is wearing.”

Ella lleva una falda. { She wears a skirt.
She is wearing a skirt.

Grammar: Reflexive Verbs (Review)
A reflexive verb indicates that a person is doing something to or for himself. (See Lesson 2-09.)

Él se está poniendo una camisa. He is putting on a shirt.

In the preceding sentence, the reflexive pronoun se means that the man is putting the shirt on himself, not on someone else.

Grammar: Forming Plurals
Nouns and adjectives form their plurals by adding -s to words that end in vowels and by adding -es to words that end in consonants.

zapato zapatos shoe shoes
calcetín calcetines sock socks

Singular nouns that end in the letter z change the z to c and add -es to form the plural.
el pez los peces
Adentro y afuera; interior y exterior; preposiciones
Inside and Outside; Interior and Exterior; Prepositions

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afuera</th>
<th>el exterior</th>
<th>el interior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el edificio</td>
<td>girando</td>
<td>jugando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estas</td>
<td>la iglesia</td>
<td>la soga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

In Spanish, there are separate words for “inside,” “interior,” “outside,” and “exterior.”

Estas flores están **adentro**. These flowers are **inside**.

Esto es el **interior** de una iglesia. This is the **inside** of a church. (interior)

Este gato está **afuera**. This cat is **outside**.

Esto es el **exterior** del edificio. This is the **outside** of the building. (exterior)

**Acostado** means “lying down,” while **sentado** means “sitting down.”

- El niño está **acostado**. The boy is **lying down**.
- El niño está **sentado**. The boy is **sitting down**.

Usage: **que** (Review)

Remember that **que** without an accent mark means “that” or “who.”

- El niño **que no está corriendo** está saltando a la soga.
- The boy **who is not running** is jumping rope.
Más colores y números
More Colors and Numbers

New Vocabulary
- el fondo
- la gorra
- la hierba

Vocabulary: *rosado*
- Rosado means pink (or rose-colored).
  - Es rosaldo. It is pink.

Usage: Colors
- Use *marrón* to refer to brown on animals, not people’s hair or coloring. For people, use *moreno* or *castaño*.
  - El caballo es *marrón*. The horse is brown.
  - Ella tiene el pelo corto y *castaño*. She has short brown hair.
  - Ella es *morena*. She is a brunette.

Grammar: Word Order
- A compound adjective goes after the noun in Spanish.
  - un gato *blanco y negro* a black and white cat

Grammar: Adjective-Noun Agreement
- All adjectives must agree in gender and in number with their nouns. Numbers are considered to be plural (except *uno*).
  - dos flores rojas two red flowers
New Vocabulary

Animales; real y no real
Animals; Real and Not Real

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el caballo de balancín</td>
<td>el horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la cabra</td>
<td>the horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el camello</td>
<td>the camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el cerdo</td>
<td>the pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el cisne</td>
<td>the swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el dragón (pl. dragones)</td>
<td>the dragon (pl. dragons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la jirafa</td>
<td>the giraffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la león, leona</td>
<td>the lion, the lioness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la oso, -sa</td>
<td>the bear, the bearess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la oveja</td>
<td>the sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el rebaño</td>
<td>the herd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la tigre, tigresa</td>
<td>the tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la tortuga</td>
<td>the turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trepando</td>
<td>hopping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: Animals

The following Spanish names for animals are close to the English names. Be careful to note the differences in spelling and sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>canguro</td>
<td>kangaroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jirafa</td>
<td>giraffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elefante</td>
<td>elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigre</td>
<td>tiger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Forming a Negative

To make a sentence negative in Spanish, the word no comes right before the verb, whether the sentence is a statement or a question.

Este caballo no es real. This horse is not real.
¿Qué gato no es real? Which cat is not real?
New Vocabulary

| Word  | Meaning | Example
|-------|---------|---------|
| alguien | someone | Alguien tiene sed. Someone is thirsty.
| el calor | heat | Él tiene frío. He is cold.
| cansado, -da | tired | Ellos no tienen calor. They are not hot.
| contento, -ta | contented | Él es fuerte. He is strong.

Usage: alquien

Alguien means “someone” and is the opposite of ninguno (no one).

Usage: Idioms

Spanish uses idioms, or particular ways of saying things, that are sometimes very different from the way you would say the same thing in English. These differences arise from the different way the languages developed. For example, in English you would say, “The woman is hungry.” In Spanish, you would say, “La mujer tiene hambre.” Translated word for word, or literally, the Spanish sentence says, “The woman has hunger.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Él tiene frío.</td>
<td>He is cold. (literally, “He has cold.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellos no tienen calor.</td>
<td>They are not hot. (literally, “They do not have heat.”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many of the expressions for being human are the same in English and Spanish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Él es fuerte.</td>
<td>He is strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El hombre está enfermo.</td>
<td>The man is sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellos no están cansados.</td>
<td>They are not tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La mujer está llena.</td>
<td>The woman is full.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Agreement

Past participles used as adjectives must agree in gender and number with the subject of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellos tienen calor y están cansados.</td>
<td>They are hot and they are tired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the example above, ellos is plural and masculine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estas personas tienen calor y están cansadas.</td>
<td>These people are hot and they are tired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the example above, personas is plural and feminine.
New Vocabulary

- avergonzado, -da  
- el banco  
- el/la camarero, -ra  
- el/la científico, -ca  
- cocinando  
- el/la cocinero, -ra  
- cogiendo

- cuidando  
- el/la dentista  
- el diente  
- el/la doctor, -ra  
- el/la enfermero, -ra  
- enseñando

- la estación  
- el/la estudiante  
- el/la hijo, -ja  
- el/la maestro, -tra  
- el/la enfermero, -ra

- el/la mecánico, -ca  
- el miedo  
- orgulloso, -sa

Vocabulary: Professions

Most of the Spanish names for professions are close to the English names.

- científico  
- mecánico

The ending -ero (masc.) or -era (fem.) indicates a person who does something related to the root word.

- enfermera  
- cocinero

- nurse; from enfermo (sick)  
- cook; from cocinar (to cook)

Usage: Idioms

Here are some more Spanish idioms.

- Él tiene dolor.
- He is in pain. (literally, “He has pain.”)

- El hombre tiene miedo.
- The man is afraid. (literally, “The man has fear.”)

- La secretaria está escribiendo a máquina.
- The secretary is typing. (literally, “The secretary is writing on a machine.”)
New Vocabulary

Vocabulary: *dibujo* and *pintura*

A *dibujo* is a drawing or sketch, while a *pintura* is a painting.

Vocabulary: *muro* and *pared*

*Muro* means any wall, while *pared* usually means a wall inside a building.

Usage: Prepositions

*En* can mean “in” or “on.”

- El sombrero está *en* su pata. The hat is *on* his foot.
- El sombrero está *en* su boca. The hat is *in* his mouth.

Other words, like *a* and *sobre*, can also mean “on.”

- ¿Cuál de los hombres *a* caballo es de verdad? Which man *on* a horse is real?
- Sus manos están *sobre* sus rodillas. His hands are *on* his knees. (literally, “His hands are over his knees.”)

Usage: Possessive Adjectives (Review)

*Su* is a possessive adjective. It can mean “his,” “her,” “their,” or “your.” It shows ownership or possession. The plural form is *sus*. Use *sus* when the thing possessed is plural, not when the possessor is plural.

- La mano de la mujer está *sobre* su cabeza. The woman’s hand is on her head.
- *Sus* manos están *sobre* sus rodillas. Her hands are on her knees.

Sometimes, you can use an article like *la* instead of a possessive adjective like *su*, and the meaning is still clear. But if using an article could leave the meaning at all ambiguous, use a possessive adjective.

- El sombrero está *sobre* *la* cabeza. The hat is on his head. (*literally, “on the head,” but the meaning is clear)*
- Su cabeza está *sobre* *los* brazos. His head is on the arms. (Whose arms?)
- Su cabeza está *sobre* *sus* brazos. His head is on his arms. (This is clear.)
La hora y expresiones de la hora
Clock Time and Time of Day

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>casi</th>
<th>el cuarto</th>
<th>medio, -dia</th>
<th>once</th>
<th>la tarde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cuarenta</td>
<td>la mañana</td>
<td>la noche</td>
<td>pasado, -da</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Telling Time
Use **son las** or **es la** to give the time.

- **Son las** seis en punto.  
  *It is six o'clock exactly.*
- **Es la** una.  
  *It is one o'clock.*

Use **y media** or **y treinta** to say half past the hour.

- **Son las siete y media.**  
  *It is seven thirty. (literally, “It is seven and a half.”)*
- **Son las cinco y treinta.**  
  *It is five thirty.*

Use **y cuarto** or **menos cuarto** to say a quarter past or before the hour.

- **Son las ocho y cuarto.**  
  *It is a quarter after eight.*
- **Son las tres menos cuarto.**  
  *It is a quarter to three.*

**Casi** means “almost.”

- **Son casi** las dos.  
  *It is almost two o’clock.*

**Pasadas** means “a little past.”

- **Son las cinco pasadas.**  
  *It is a little past five.*

In Spanish, the only difference between “morning” and “tomorrow” is the article **la**.

- mañana  
  *tomorrow*
- la mañana  
  *morning*
- hasta mañana  
  *see you tomorrow*

**Tarde** also has two meanings.

- tarde  
  *late*
- la tarde  
  *afternoon*
- buenas tardes  
  *good afternoon*
Preguntas y respuestas; ser, estar; interrogativo “qué”
Questions and Answers; ser, estar; The Interrogative qué

New Vocabulary

cayéndose  puede (poder)  ser
el padre  pueden (poder)  sonreír
el poni  el revés  el violín (pl. violines)

Usage: Questions and Answers

When asking a question in Spanish, the subject can appear after the verb, at the end of the sentence, or at the beginning of the sentence, in which case the inflection of the speaker’s voice indicates that it is a question.

¿Está la mujer caminando? Is the woman walking?
¿Está caminando la mujer? Is the woman walking?
¿La mujer está caminando? Is the woman walking?

To answer “yes or no” questions, follow the usual English sentence order: “yes” or “no,” followed by the subject, then the verb.

¿Están saltando los niños? Are the boys jumping?
Sí, ellos están saltando. Yes, they are jumping.
No, ellos no están saltando. No, they are not jumping.

To answer a question with no in Spanish, start by saying no, and then place another no before the verb.

¿Es amarillo el carro? Is the car yellow?
No, no es amarillo. No, it is not yellow.

You can follow a no answer with a statement of what is true.

¿Es un perro? Is it a dog?
No, es un pez. No, it’s a fish.

¿Están saltando los niños? Are the boys jumping?
No, ellos están sentados. No, they are sitting down.

¿Está la bicicleta al revés? Is the bike upside down?
No, está al derecho. No, it is right side up.

Interrogative words ask for more information. Remember that all the interrogatives in Spanish have accent marks: qué (what), cuál (which), quién (who), and dónde (where).

¿Qué están haciendo ellos? What are they doing?
Ellos están montando a caballo. They are riding horses.

¿Qué está haciendo el hombre? What is the man doing?
Él está tocando la guitarra. He is playing the guitar.
New Vocabulary

Vocabulary: dedos

Spanish uses the same word for fingers and toes: dedos. To distinguish between the two, use the prepositional phrase del pie (of the foot) or de la mano (of the hand).

- cuatro dedos de la mano: four fingers
- cinco dedos del pie: five toes

Grammar: Past Participles as Adjectives

In Spanish, past participles are often used as adjectives.

- La puerta del carro está abierta. The car door is open.
- Los ojos de la mujer están cerrados. The woman’s eyes are closed.

Here are some past participles commonly used as adjectives with the verb they come from.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abierto</td>
<td>opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerrado</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separado</td>
<td>separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estirado</td>
<td>stretched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doblado</td>
<td>folded, bent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abierto–cerrado, junto–separado, estirado–doblado
Open–Closed, Together–Apart, Straight–Bent
Los números 1–100
Numbers 1–100

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>catorce</th>
<th>diecinueve</th>
<th>diecisiete</th>
<th>ochenta</th>
<th>trece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cien</td>
<td>dieciocho</td>
<td>doce</td>
<td>sesenta</td>
<td>veintidós</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cincuenta</td>
<td>dieciséis</td>
<td>noventa</td>
<td>setenta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Numbers

Pay special attention to the spelling of the following numbers, especially the position of the vowels and any accent marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>seis</th>
<th>siete</th>
<th>diez</th>
<th>trece</th>
<th>catorce</th>
<th>quince</th>
<th>dieciséis</th>
<th>dieciocho</th>
<th>veinte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form the numbers between 20 and 100 by saying the tens, y, then the ones. For instance, seventy-five is setenta y cinco (literally, “seventy and five”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cuarenta y dos</th>
<th>ochenta y seis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forty-two</td>
<td>eighty-six</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Spanish words for thirty, forty, fifty, etc., keep the roots of the words for three, four, five, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>treinta</th>
<th>cuarenta</th>
<th>cincuenta</th>
<th>sesenta</th>
<th>setenta</th>
<th>ochenta</th>
<th>noventa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>forty</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>ninety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Las personas están hablando; pueden hablar
People are Talking; People Can Talk

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>acerca</th>
<th>en absoluto</th>
<th>el maniquí (pl. +es)</th>
<th>porque</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ahora</td>
<td>hablar</td>
<td>móvil</td>
<td>el radio-comando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el ajedrez</td>
<td>el libro</td>
<td>la planta</td>
<td>riendo (reír)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

**Por** as used in this lesson means “on.” It can also mean “by” or “for.”

El hombre está hablando **por** el teléfono móvil.
The man is talking **on** the mobile phone.

**Acerca** means “about,” as in “about a subject.”

La mujer está hablando con el niño **acerca** del libro.
The woman is talking to the boy **about** the book.

**Puede** means “can” or “be able to.”

Estas mujeres **pueden** hablar. These women **can** talk.

¿Qué hombre **no puede** hablar? Which man **can’t** talk?

Grammar: **hablando**

**Hablando** (talking) is a present participle. It is formed by adding **-ando** to the main stem of the verb **hablar** (to talk). It takes the auxiliary verb **estar**.

Este niño **está hablando**. This boy **is talking**.

Tres hombres **están hablando**. Three men **are talking**.

Grammar: Reflexive Verbs (Review)

Reflexive verbs indicate that a person is doing something to or for himself. A reflexive verb has two parts: a reflexive pronoun and the verb form.

Ella se **está riendo**. She **is laughing**.
Yendo y viniendo; despierto y dormido
Going and Coming; Awake and Asleep

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bajado, -da</td>
<td>durmiendo (dormir)</td>
<td>el parque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bajando</td>
<td>entrando</td>
<td>saliendo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bajándose</td>
<td>la escalera</td>
<td>subiendo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besando</td>
<td>el escalón (pl. escalones)</td>
<td>subiéndose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el carruaje</td>
<td>la furgoneta</td>
<td>viendo (venir)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despierto, -ta</td>
<td>mecánico, -ca</td>
<td>yendo (ir)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormido, -da</td>
<td>la pareja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: *la escalera mecánica*

*La escalera mecánica* translates into English literally as “the mechanical stairs,” or, in other words, an escalator.

Grammar: Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs usually indicate that a person is doing something to or for himself. Sometimes, reflexive verbs express reciprocal action.

La pareja se está besando. The couple are kissing each other.

Sometimes the reflexive pronoun is attached to the end of the main verb. The reflexive here means “he is doing it himself.”

El hombre está subiéndose al carruaje. The man is getting into the carriage.

El hombre está bajándose del camión. The man is getting out of the truck.

Grammar: Participles

Some of the participles used in this lesson are irregular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los caballos están viniendo.</td>
<td>The horses are coming.</td>
<td>venir (to come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La pareja se está yendo.</td>
<td>The couple is going.</td>
<td>ir (to go)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Durmiendo** is the present participle of *dormir* (to sleep). **Dormido** is a past participle that can be used as an adjective. Notice the difference in meaning for the following sentences.

El gato está durmiendo. The cat is sleeping.

El gato está dormido. The cat is asleep.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alcanzando</td>
<td>el guante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el arma (pl. las armas)</td>
<td>mirando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el desfile</td>
<td>guioando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eléctrico, -ca</td>
<td>manejear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escuchando</td>
<td>mientras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>el piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>el monedero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nadie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>oliendo (oler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la pala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>puesto (poner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>la televisión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viendo (ver)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: arma

Note that arma (gun) is feminine, but the masculine article is used in the singular: el arma.

Vocabulary: nadie

Nadie means “no one.”

El niño está subiendo la escalera mientras nadie está mirando.
The boy is climbing the steps while no one is watching.

Grammar: Complex Sentences

Two clauses, or phrases, can be joined together to form a complex sentence using mientras (while).

Una niña está sosteniendo su sombrero mientras está caminando.
One girl is holding her hat while she is walking.

Estos hombres llevan armas mientras están caminando por el agua.
These men are carrying guns while they are walking through the water.

Two complete thoughts can also be joined together to form a complex sentence.

El hombre está leyendo un libro mientras el muchacho está escuchando.
The man is reading a book while the boy is listening.

El hombre está sentado en la bicicleta mientras el niño está subiendo a la cerca.
The man is sitting on a bicycle while the boy is climbing the fence.

The verb in each part or clause of a sentence must match its subject. One of the subjects may be singular and the other may be plural.

Los niños están mirando mientras el hombre está escribiendo.
The children are watching while the man is writing.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El/la esposo, -sa</td>
<td>la familia</td>
<td>la madre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El/la hermano, -na</td>
<td>los padres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: *esposo* and *esposa*

*Esposo* (husband) and *esposa* (wife) are similar to the English word "spouse."

La mujer está sentada al lado de su esposo en un sofá.
The woman is sitting beside her husband on the sofa.

Usage: *y* and *e*

The Spanish word *y* (and) becomes the word *e* before a word beginning with *i* or *hi*. This change is made so that the same two sounds don’t come right next to each other. (Remember that the word *y* sounds the same as *i* or *hi.*)

La mujer está parada con su esposo e hijos.
The woman is standing with her husband and children.

Usage: Family Relationships

Like many nouns in Spanish, *hijo* (son) and *hermano* (brother) have four forms. The plurals, *hijos* and *hermanos*, can mean all boys or they can mean a mixed group of boys and girls.

- *hijo* = son
- *hijos* = sons or children
- *hija* = daughter
- *hijas* = daughters
- *hermano* = brother
- *hermanos* = brothers, or brothers and sisters
- *hermana* = sister
- *hermanas* = sisters

*Familia* is a singular noun. Even though it implies a group of people, it is still considered to be one group and takes a singular adjective and verb.

As in most languages, there are numerous ways to say “father” and “mother.” *Mamá* and *papá* are informal and are similar to “mom” and “dad.” *Padres* can mean either “mother and father” or “parents.”
Todos, alguien, nadie
Everybody, Somebody, Someone, Nobody, Anybody

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la fotografía</td>
<td>tomando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todos, -as</td>
<td>vacío, -cía</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

**Alguien** can mean either “somebody” or “anybody,” depending upon the context.

- **Alguien está pateando la pelota.** Somebody is kicking the ball.
- **¿Hay alguien en el avión?** Is there anybody in the airplane?

**Todos** means “all” or “everybody.”

- **Todos están bailando.** Everybody is dancing.

**Ninguno** means “no one,” “none,” or “nobody,” and is shortened to **ningún** when used before a masculine singular noun.

- **Ninguno de los tres niños está saltando al agua.** None of the three boys is jumping into the water.
- **Ningún niño está saltando al agua.** No boy is jumping into the water.

**Algo** means “something,” while **nada** means “nothing.” **Nada** is only used in a negative sentence.

- **Hay algo en el plato.** There is something on the plate.
- **No hay nada en el plato.** There is nothing on the plate.
- **Ellos están señalando algo.** They are pointing at something.
- **Ellos no están señalando nada.** They are not pointing at anything.

**Grammar: Forming a Negative (Review)**

Remember that Spanish uses a double negative.

- **No hay nadie en la tienda de campaña.** There is no one in the tent.
- **No hay nada en ninguna de las mesas.** Nothing is on any of the tables.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el accidente</td>
<td>convertible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiguo, -gua</td>
<td>deportivo, -va</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aparcado, -da</td>
<td>doblando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el camión-grúa</td>
<td>estacionado, -da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la capota</td>
<td>jalando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chocado, -da</td>
<td>la limosina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circulando</td>
<td>manejando</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Vehicles

**Estacionado** means “parked” or “stationary” and **aparcada** means “parked.”

*El carro está estacionado enfrente de una casa.*
The car is parked in front of a house.

*La bicicleta está aparcada.*
The bike is parked.

The following Spanish names for vehicles are similar to the English names. Note the differences in spelling and pronunciation.

- el ómnibus: the bus
- una motocicleta: a motorcycle
- la limosina: the limousine

The names for vehicles vary from one Spanish-speaking country to another. The words used in this lesson should be understood wherever they are used. Here are some more common terms.

- el carro, el auto, el automóvil, el coche: the car
- el camión, el ómnibus, el colectivo, el micro, el autobús: the bus
- el metro, el subte, el subterráneo: the subway
Grammar: The Preterite

The *preterite* is a simple past tense that is used to report what happened in the past.

**tener** (to have) – Preterite Tense

- yo tuve
- tú tuviste
- él/ella/usted tuvo
- nosotros tuvimos
- vosotros tuvisteis
- ellos/ellas/ustedes tuvieron

Este carro rojo **tuvo** un accidente.
This red car **had** an accident.

El carro rojo y el gris **tuvieron** un accidente.
The red and gray cars **had** an accident.
Preposiciones y objetos de preposiciones: con y sin
Prepositions and Objects of Prepositions: With and Without

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>el/la amigo, -ga</th>
<th>la garrocha</th>
<th>el paracaídas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la arena</td>
<td>el paracaídas</td>
<td>usar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: paracaídas
Paracaídas translates into English literally as “against falls.” It means “parachute.”

Grammar: con and sin

Con (with) and sin (without) are prepositions.

Él está saltando con una garrocha.
He is jumping with a pole.

Él está saltando sin garrocha.
He is jumping without a pole.

La mujer con anteojos de sol está sentada.
The woman with sunglasses is sitting down.

Él está subiendo sin soga.
He is climbing without a rope.

La persona con casco está andando en la bicicleta.
The person with a helmet is riding on the bicycle.

El hombre sin sombrero está sentado encima de una caja.
The man without a hat is sitting on a box.

Sin can also be followed by a verb.

Él está andando en la bicicleta sin usar las manos.
He is riding a bike without using his hands.
New Vocabulary

dividido  igual

Usage: Arithmetic Terms

Use más (more) for “plus” and es igual a for “is equal to” or “equals.”

Tres más cuatro es igual a siete. Three plus four equals seven.

The Spanish word for “minus” is menos. Note the spelling.

Doce menos ocho es igual a cuatro. Twelve minus eight is equal to four.

Por means “on,” “by,” or “for.” It is used in arithmetic to mean “times.”

Dos por ocho es igual a dieciséis. Two times eight is equal to sixteen.

To say “divided by,” use dividido entre.

Quince dividido entre cinco es igual a tres. Fifteen divided by five is equal to three.
Posesión con “de” y el adjetivo posesivo “su”
Possession with de and the Possessive Adjective su

New Vocabulary

corcoveando    demasiado, -da    paseando    propio, -pia    la ropa

Grammar: Possessives (Review)

Spanish uses a prepositional phrase to show ownership or possession.

un sombrero de mujer a woman’s hat

The phrase that shows ownership or possession follows the noun that is being owned.

ropa de niños children’s clothing

El caballo del hombre está corcoveando. The man’s horse is bucking.

A possessive adjective comes before the noun it modifies and agrees with it in number and gender. This means that in Spanish, unlike English, the possessive adjective agrees with the thing possessed, not with the possessor.

The possessive adjective su can mean “his,” “her,” “their,” or “your.” Use the plural form, sus, to show that more than one thing is possessed, not to show that there is more than one possessor.

la mujer con su gato the woman with her cat
El hombre lleva su propia camisa. The man is wearing his own shirt.
La mujer está paseando sus perros. The woman is walking her dogs.
El presente progresivo, el presente perfecto y el futuro con “ir a”
Present Progressive, Present Perfect, and Future with *ir a*

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abrazando</td>
<td>abrazando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abrazar</td>
<td>abrazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abrir</td>
<td>abrir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el ala (pl. las alas)</td>
<td>el ala (pl. las alas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrapar</td>
<td>atrapar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batiendo</td>
<td>batiendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el bolsillo</td>
<td>el bolsillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la caja registradora</td>
<td>la caja registradora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desmontado</td>
<td>desmontado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el disco volador</td>
<td>el disco volador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormir</td>
<td>dormir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fue (ser)</td>
<td>fue (ser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hecho, -cha (hacer)</td>
<td>hecho, -cha (hacer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ido (ir)</td>
<td>ido (ir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanzado, -da</td>
<td>lanzado, -da</td>
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<tr>
<td>montar</td>
<td>montar</td>
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<tr>
<td>la obra</td>
<td>la obra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recoger</td>
<td>recoger</td>
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<tr>
<td>recogido, -da</td>
<td>recogido, -da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacando</td>
<td>sacando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subido</td>
<td>subido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subir</td>
<td>subir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: *ala*

Note that *ala* (wing) is feminine, but the masculine article is used in the singular: *el ala*.

Grammar: Verb Tenses (Review)

**Present Progressive**

Present progressive is used to indicate something that is happening right now.

La niña *está caminando*. The girl *is walking*.

To form the present progressive, use a present form of the auxiliary verb *estar* (to be) with the present participle (a verb stem followed by *-ando* or *-iendo*).

El cisne *está batiendo* las alas. The swan *is flapping* its wings.

El hombre y la mujer se *están abrazando*. The man and the woman *are hugging*.

**Present Perfect**

Present perfect is used to indicate something that happened previously.

La mujer *ha lanzado* la pelota. The woman *has thrown* the ball.

To form the present perfect, use a present form of the auxiliary verb *haber* (to have) with a past participle (a verb stem followed by *-ado* or *-ido*).

El perro *ha recogido* el sombrero. The dog *has picked up* the hat.

Los niños *han saltado* de la mesa. The children *have jumped off* the table.

**Future**

Future is used to indicate something that has not happened yet.

El niño *va a comer*. The boy *is going to eat*.

You can express the future by using *ir* (to go) plus a plus an infinitive.

El camello *va a abrir* la boca. The camel *is going to open* its mouth.

El hombre y la mujer se *van a abrazar*. The man and the woman *are going to hug*.

Continued on the next page →
Grammar: Irregular Past Participles

Some past participles are irregular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abrir</td>
<td>abierto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hacer</td>
<td>hecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decir</td>
<td>dicho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romper</td>
<td>roto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poner</td>
<td>puesto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubrir</td>
<td>cubierto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escribir</td>
<td>escrito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

El camello ha abierto la boca. The camel has opened its mouth.

Esta obra fue hecha por Picasso. This work was done by Picasso.

La mujer se ha ido a dormir. The woman has gone to sleep.
Más números  
More Numbers

New Vocabulary

- ciento  mil  quinientos  trescientos  veintisiete
- cuatrocientos  novecientos  seiscientos  veinticinco
- doscientos  ochocientos  setecientos  veintiséis

Usage: Numbers

In Spanish, “one hundred,” “two hundred,” etc., are expressed in one word. Be careful with the spelling, especially for five hundred, seven hundred, and nine hundred, because their spelling changes from the root word.

- doscientos  two hundred
- trescientos  three hundred
- cuatrocientos  four hundred
- quinientos  five hundred
- seiscientos  six hundred
- setecientos  seven hundred
- ochocientos  eight hundred
- novecientos  nine hundred

To say “thousand,” use the word mil. The number before it indicates how many thousand. If there is no number, then it means “one thousand.”

- mil ochocientos cincuenta y siete  one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven
- nueve mil ciento veinticinco  nine thousand one hundred twenty-five
- tres mil ciento veinticinco  three thousand one hundred twenty-five
Complementos directos e indirectos
Direct and Indirect Objects

New Vocabulary
arreglando el carrito dando (dar) empuyando la medicina
cargando la colchoneta dio (dar) le recibiendo

Grammar: Direct and Indirect Objects
A direct object is the person or thing that receives the action of a verb. The following sentences have direct objects. They tell what or who receives the action.

La niña está agarrando un plato. The girl is taking a plate.
El hombre está empujando el carrito. The man is pushing the cart.
Ellos están jalando la colchoneta. They are pulling the mat.

Spanish uses a before the direct object when the direct object is a specific person or group of people. This use of a is called personal a. There is no comparable construction in English.

El hombre está cargando a la niña. The man is carrying the girl.

By extension, the personal a is also sometimes used for pets, in certain expressions, or for animals or objects that are being personified.

An indirect object tells to whom or for whom an action is performed.

La mujer le está dando dinero al muchacho. The woman is giving money to the young man.
El hombre le está dando la guitarra a la niña. The man is giving the guitar to the girl.

In the sentences above, le is the indirect object pronoun used for “him” or “her.”

Grammar: Contractions
Remember that a + el always forms the contraction al.

El hombre está cargando al niño. The man is carrying the boy.
Caliente y frío  
Hot and Cold

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>la bebida</th>
<th>cubre</th>
<th>hace</th>
<th>juega (jugar)</th>
<th>el verano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brilla</td>
<td>el día</td>
<td>el helado</td>
<td>la llama</td>
<td>violeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la bufanda</td>
<td>echando</td>
<td>el hielo</td>
<td>la lumbre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caliente</td>
<td>el fósforo</td>
<td>el humo</td>
<td>la nube</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuando</td>
<td>el fuego</td>
<td>el invierno</td>
<td>quemando</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Hot and Cold

A form of hacer (to make) is used to say “it is hot” or “it is cold.”

**Hace frío** y estas personas llevan sombreros y bufandas.  
**It is cold** and these people are wearing hats and scarves.

**Hace calor** y estas personas están sentadas al sol.  
**It is hot** and these people are sitting in the sun.

When describing something other than the weather, use caliente for hot and frío for cold.

- El pan está caliente.  
  The bread is hot.
- un día caliente  
  a hot day
- El sol es caliente.  
  The sun is hot.
- La nieve es fría.  
  Snow is cold.
- una bebida fría  
  a cold drink

To describe the condition of people, use a form of the verb tener (to have).

- Él tiene calor.  
  He is hot.
- Él tiene frío.  
  He is cold.
- Ellos tienen frío.  
  They are cold.

Grammar: The Simple Present

The simple present tense expresses something that is happening right now. The Spanish simple present is often translated into the English present progressive.

- La nieve cubre las montañas.  
  Snow is covering the mountains.
- El sol brilla sobre el suelo.  
  The sun shines on the ground.
Tipos de cosas
Kinds of Things

New Vocabulary

- el arbusto
- éstas
- el ganado
- el rosal

Usage: *tipo*

**Tipo** means “type” or “kind.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El rosal es un tipo de planta.</td>
<td>The rose is a type of plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los patos son un tipo de animal.</td>
<td>Ducks are a type of animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las uvas son un tipo de fruta.</td>
<td>Grapes are a kind of fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La carne es un tipo de alimento.</td>
<td>Meat is a kind of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las ovejas son un tipo de animal.</td>
<td>Sheep are a kind of animal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el armario</td>
<td>formal (pl. +es)</td>
<td>nadar</td>
<td>el tambor (pl. +es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el banco</td>
<td>guardar</td>
<td>para</td>
<td>vestir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la cama</td>
<td>la guitarra-bajo</td>
<td>la prenda</td>
<td>vistiendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la corbata</td>
<td>el instrumento</td>
<td>el ropero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el escritorio</td>
<td>el mueble</td>
<td>el saxofón</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la flauta</td>
<td>musical (pl. +es)</td>
<td>sentarse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

**Vestido** (or **vestida**) means “dressed.”

- Estas personas están **vestidas** con ropa formal. These people are dressed in formal clothing.
- Estas personas están **vestidas** de vaqueros. These people are dressed as cowboys.

**Jugando** means “playing a game or activity,” while **tocando** means “playing a musical instrument.”

- El hombre está **jugando** con el perro. The man is playing with the dog.
- Alguien está **tocando** el tambor. Someone is playing drums.

**Banco** means “bank” when referring to a building or a business. In this lesson, **el banco** is used to mean “a bench.”

Grammar: Reflexive Verbs (Review)

Remember that a reflexive verb has two parts: a reflexive pronoun and the verb form. In the infinitive form, the reflexive pronoun is attached to the end of the verb.

- Un sofá es un mueble para **sentarse**. A sofa is furniture to sit on.
New Vocabulary
la bandeja          el montón (pl. montones)    sólo
la cantidad        el par (pl. +es)       la tierra
contar             podemos

Vocabulary
Do not confuse cantar (to sing), introduced in Lesson 1-05, with contar (to count).

demasiados globos para contar    too many balloons to count

Usage: hay and no hay

Hay means “there is” or “there are”; no hay means “there is not” or “there are not.”

Hay más sillas que mesas.  
No hay demasiados sombreros para contar.

There are more chairs than tables.

Usage: Pocos, muchos, más, menos, demasiados

Pocos (few) and muchos (many) are opposites; so are más (more) and menos (less).

Muchas personas están en muchas bicicletas. Many people are on many bicycles.

Hay sólo unas pocas flores.  
There are only a few flowers.

Demasiados means “too many.”

Hay demasiadas monedas para contar.  
There are too many coins to count.

Usage: que (Review)

Que without an accent mark is a conjunction used in comparisons.

Hay menos agua que tierra en esta fotografía.  
There is less water than land in this photograph.

Grammar: poder

poder (to be able)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yo</th>
<th>puedo</th>
<th>nosotros</th>
<th>podemos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>puedes</td>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>podéis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella/usted</td>
<td>puede</td>
<td>ellos/ellas/ustedes</td>
<td>pueden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Podemos contar los niños.  
We can count the children.
Más verbos: gestos humanos
More Verbs: Human Gestures

New Vocabulary

| atando | el cuello | ganará | recogiendo |
| bostezando | la cuerda | la lengua | saludando |
| la carrera | desentumeciendo | llorando | sonando |
| la cometa | estar | la medalla | terminando |
| correr | estornudando | pensando | tosiendo |
| corrido | el funeral (pl. +es) | rascando | |

Usage: rascando, sonando, bostezando, estornudando

Rascando and sonando can be used reflexively.

El hombre se está rascando la frente.
The man is scratching his forehead.

Este hombre se está sonando la nariz.
This man is blowing his nose.

Bostezando and estornudando are not used reflexively.

El muchacho está bostezando porque está cansado.
The boy is yawning because he is tired.

El hombre está estornudando.
The man is sneezing.

Usage: porque and por qué

Porque written as one word, with no accent mark, means “because,” while por qué written as two words, with an accent mark, means “why.” Both sound the same when they are pronounced; the context indicates which one is meant.

El niño está llorando porque está triste. The boy is crying because he is sad.
¿Por qué está triste ella? Why is she sad?
Condiciones humanas
Human Conditions

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estamos (estar)</th>
<th>Llevo</th>
<th>Soy (ser)</th>
<th>Tú</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estás (estar)</td>
<td>Nosotros, -tras</td>
<td>Tenemos (tener)</td>
<td>Yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estoy (estar)</td>
<td>Pelirrojo, -ja</td>
<td>Tengo (tener)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Personal Pronouns (Review)

Remember that Spanish has four separate pronouns where English has only you. The formal form is used with people you do not know well, while the informal is used with children, family, and close friends. See 1-07 for a list of all the personal pronouns.

- **Tú** (you, singular, informal)
- **Usted** (you, singular, formal)
- **Vosotros** (you, plural, informal)
- **Ustedes** (you, plural, formal)

Remember that **vosotros** is used in most of Spain and parts of South America as the informal plural “you,” while **ustedes** is used for both the formal and informal plural “you” in most of Latin America.

**Tú** estás bebiendo. **You** are drinking.

Grammar: ser and estar (Review)

Refer to Lesson 1-07 for the different uses of the verbs **ser** and **estar**.

Remember that two of the uses of the verb **ser** are to describe characteristics or to describe someone.

- **Soy** pelirroja. I am a redhead.
- **Yo** soy fuerte. I am strong.

One of the uses of the verb **estar** is to express condition.

- **Nosotros** estamos cansados. We are tired.
- **Yo** estoy sano. I am healthy.

**Ser** expresses physical characteristics, and **estar** expresses conditions such as emotions.

- **Soy** calvo. I am bald.
- **Ella** es pelirroja. She is a redhead.
- **Yo** estoy triste. I am sad.
- **Yo** estoy feliz. I am happy.

**Nosotros** tenemos calor y **estamos** cansados. We are hot and we are tired.
Ser, estar y tener: el presente indicativo y el imperfecto
To Be and To Have: Present Indicative and Imperfect

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el cuaderno</td>
<td>the notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estaban (estar)</td>
<td>they were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estos</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenía (tener)</td>
<td>he/she/it had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estaba (estar)</td>
<td>he/she/it was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éste</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medir</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenían (tener)</td>
<td>they had</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Demonstratives (Review)

Remember that a demonstrative adjective has no accent, while a demonstrative pronoun has an accent above the first letter e.

Este caballo está corriendo. This horse is running.
Éste está corriendo. This one is running.

Grammar: Imperfect

Lesson 4-09 presented the preterite, one of the two simple past tenses in Spanish. The other is called the imperfect. The imperfect tense is used:

• To express what was happening, what used to happen, or what happened usually or repeatedly in the past

La muchacha cantaba. The girl sang.

• To describe persons or things in the past

Los aviones eran muy grandes. The airplanes were very large.

• To express a time in the past

Eran las once y media. It was eleven thirty.

• To describe what was going on in the past before an interruption occurred

El niño jugaba cuando llegaron los padres. The boy was playing when his parents arrived.

To form the imperfect tense, take the infinitive, drop the last two letters (-ar, -er, or -ir), and add the appropriate ending.

-ar verbs: nadar (to swim)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>nadaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>nadabas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella/usted</td>
<td>nadaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>nadábamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>nadabais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos/ellas/ustedes</td>
<td>nadaban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-er and -ir verbs: correr (to run)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>corría</td>
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<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>corriás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella/usted</td>
<td>corría</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>corríamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>corriais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos/ellas/ustedes</td>
<td>corrián</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on the next page →
The imperfect endings of *tener* (to have) are:

- yo tenía I had
- tú tenías you had
- él tenía he had
- ella tenía she had
- usted tenía you had
- nosotros teníamos we had
- vosotros teníais you (all) had
- ellos tenían they had
- ellas tenían they had
- ustedes tenían you (all) had

The imperfect endings of *estar* (to be) are:

- yo estaba I was
- tú estabas you were
- él estaba he was
- ella estaba she was
- usted estaba you were
- nosotros estábamos we were
- vosotros estabais you (all) were
- ellos estaban they were
- ellas estaban they were
- ustedes estaban you (all) were

The imperfect endings of *ser* (to be) are:

- yo era I was
- tú eras you were
- él era he was
- ella era she was
- usted era you were
- nosotros éramos we were
- vosotros erais you (all) were
- ellos eran they were
- ellas eran they were
- ustedes eran you (all) were

The imperfect endings of *ir* (to go) are:

- yo iba I went
- tú ibas you went
- él iba he went
- ella iba she went
- usted iba you went
- nosotros íbamos we went
- vosotros ibais you (all) went
- ellos iban they went
- ellas iban they went
- ustedes iban you (all) went
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bajar</th>
<th>cruzando</th>
<th>deslizando</th>
<th>lanzar</th>
<th>salir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>besar</td>
<td>cruzar</td>
<td>deslizar</td>
<td>el maletero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la calle</td>
<td>dentro</td>
<td>entrar</td>
<td>meter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerrar</td>
<td>deslizado</td>
<td>escribir</td>
<td>metido</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Present Progressive, Present Perfect, and Future (Review)

The present progressive is used for an action that is taking place right now. It takes a form of **estar** (to be) as an auxiliary verb, and the main verb ends in **-ando** or **-iendo**. (See Lesson 1-02.)

La mujer **está entrando** en el edificio. The woman **is entering** the building.

The present perfect is used for an action that has already taken place. The auxiliary verb is a form of **haber** (to have), and the main verb ends in **-ado** or **-ido**. (See Lesson 2-10.)

El hombre **ha lanzado** al niño. The man **has thrown** the boy.

The future tense is used for an action that has not yet taken place. See Lesson 2-10 for a discussion of the use of **ir a** plus the infinitive.

La mujer **va a meter** algo en la bolsa. The woman **is going to put** something into the bag.
Más descripciones de personas; adjetivos demostrativos
More Descriptions of People; Demonstrative Adjectives

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la alfombra</td>
<td>the carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la barba</td>
<td>the beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la piel (pl. +es)</td>
<td>the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el bigote</td>
<td>the moustache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegantemente</td>
<td>elegantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el uniforme</td>
<td>the uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el zarcillo</td>
<td>the goatee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

Ni means “neither” or “nor.”

Este hombre tiene la piel blanca y no tiene ni barba ni bigote.
This man has light skin and neither beard nor moustache.

Pero means “but.” Do not confuse it with perro (dog).

Esta person tiene bigote pero no barba.
This person has a moustache but no beard.

Grammar: Demonstrative Adjectives (Review)

Most adjectives in Spanish appear right after the nouns they describe. Demonstrative adjectives point out or demonstrate which people or things. Unlike most adjectives, they come before the noun.

There are four demonstrative adjectives in Spanish:

- **Masc. sing.**
  - **este**
- **Masc. plural**
  - **estos**
- **Fem. singular**
  - **esta**
- **Fem. plural**
  - **estas**

**Este** hombre tiene la piel blanca y tiene barba.
**This** man has light skin and a beard.

**Estos** hombres están vestidos elegantemente.
**These** men are dressed up.

**Esta** niña tiene pelo negro y piel oscura.
**This** girl has black hair and dark skin.

**Estas** mujeres llevan uniformes.
**These** women are wearing uniforms.
Unidades de cosas
Units of Things

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la bota (a bag)</td>
<td>medio, -dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la botella (a roll)</td>
<td>las papas fritas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el dado (a box)</td>
<td>el pedazo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higiénico, -ca</td>
<td>plástico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Units of Things

In Spanish, just as in English, we tend to associate things or objects with the container, package, or unit they come in such as **una bolsa** (a bag) or **un par** (a pair).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>una bolsa (a bag)</td>
<td>de papas fritas (of potato chips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un rollo (a roll)</td>
<td>de toallas de papel (of paper towels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de papel higiénico (of toilet paper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una caja (a box)</td>
<td>de manzanas (of apples)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una botella (a bottle)</td>
<td>de jugo (of juice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un pedazo (a slice)</td>
<td>de sandía (of watermelon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un par (a pair)</td>
<td>de anteojos (of glasses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de zapatos (of shoes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de guantes (of gloves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de botas (of boots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un ramo (a bouquet)</td>
<td>de flores (of flowers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A container may be **vacío** (empty), **lleno** (full), **medio lleno** (half full), or **medio vacío** (half empty). Note that **vacío**, **lleno**, and **medio** must agree with the gender of the container.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>una bolsa llena</td>
<td>a full bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una bolsa medio lleno</td>
<td>a half-full bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una botella llena</td>
<td>a full bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una botella media llena</td>
<td>a half-full bottle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: **de**

Spanish uses the preposition **de** (of) before a noun that specifies a material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un rollo de toallas de papel</td>
<td>literally, “a roll of towels of paper”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una botella de vidrio vacía</td>
<td>literally, “a bottle of glass empty”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una bolsa de plástico con uvas</td>
<td>literally, “a bag of plastic with grapes”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ni-ni, ambos, ninguno
Neither-Nor, Both, None, No One, Neither

New Vocabulary
la acera       besándose       ya

Vocabulary
Ni-ni is used like “neither-nor.” The first ni is placed right before the verb.
Esta mujer ni está hablando por teléfono ni está comiendo.
This woman is neither talking on the phone nor eating.
Ni el hombre ni la mujer llevan un paraguas.
Neither the man nor the woman is carrying an umbrella.
Ambos means “both.”
Ambas personas están cantando.
Both people are singing.
Ninguno means “none,” “no one,” or “neither.” When used as an adjective, it becomes
ningún before a masculine singular noun.
Ninguna de estas tres personas está caminando.
None of these three people are walking.
Ninguno de ellos está besando a una mujer.
Neither of them is kissing a woman.
No hay ningún niño y ninguna niña.
There are no boys and no girls. (literally, “There is no boy and no girl.”)

Usage: estar de pie
In Lesson 2-07, está parado was used to mean “is standing.” Another way to say
“standing” in Spanish is estar de pie (literally, “is on foot”).
Los niños están parados en el suelo.
The boys are standing on the ground.
El hombre de la camisa negra está de pie.
The man in the black shirt is standing.

Usage: ya no
Ya no means “not anymore,” and is usually placed before the verb (or the auxiliary verb).
La mujer ya no está montando a caballo.
The woman is not riding the horse anymore.
El ómnibus ya no está subido a la acera.
The bus is not on the sidewalk anymore.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>algunos, -nas</th>
<th>era (ser)</th>
<th>llevaba</th>
<th>pescando</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cavando</td>
<td>la llave</td>
<td>llevando</td>
<td>el semáforo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Verb Tenses (Review)

Present Progressive

The present progressive uses a present form of the auxiliary verb *estar* (to be) and a present participle (a verb stem followed by *-ando* or *-iendo*). It indicates something in progress now.

La niña *está saltando* a la soga.
The girl *is jumping* rope.

Past Progressive

The past progressive uses a past form of the auxiliary verb *estar* (to be) and a present participle (a verb stem followed by *-ando* or *-iendo*). It indicates something in progress in the past.

El muchacho *estaba pescando*.
The boy *was fishing*.

Imperfect

The imperfect tense is a past tense. It is used: to express what was happening, what used to happen, or what happened usually or repeatedly in the past; to express a time in the past; or to describe what was going on in the past before an interruption occurred. (See Lesson 6-01.)

Estas personas *estaban* en una carrera de bicicletas.
These people *were* in a bike race.

El payaso *tenía* un sombrero en la cabeza.
The clown *had* a hat on his head.

Grammar: Direct Object Pronouns

A direct object is the person or thing that receives the action of a verb. The direct object tells what or who is being acted upon.

La mujer *estaba sosteniendo* la guitarra.
The woman *was holding* the guitar.

In the sentence above, *la guitarra* is the direct object of the verb *estaba sosteniendo*. What was the woman holding? The guitar.

Continued on the next page →
In a complex sentence, sometimes you replace a direct object with a pronoun. For instance, you could say:

La mujer estaba sosteniendo la guitarra, pero ahora el niño tiene la guitarra.
The woman was holding the guitar, but now the boy has the guitar.

But it would be more natural to say:

La mujer estaba sosteniendo la guitarra, pero ahora la tiene el niño.
The woman was holding the guitar, but now the boy has it.

In the sentence above, la is a direct object pronoun; that is, it is a pronoun filling in for a direct object.

Spanish has a set of direct object pronouns:

- lo: masculine singular, it, him
- la: feminine singular, it, her
- los: masculine plural, them
- las: feminine plural, them

El hombre llevaba esta camisa, pero ahora la lleva el niño.
The man was wearing this shirt, but now the boy is wearing it.

Las niñas están leyendo los libros. Ellas los están leyendo.
The girls are reading the books. They are reading them.

The direct object pronouns look a lot like the definite articles (el, la, los, and las).
Nombres
Names

New Vocabulary

| acaban | llamó | el/la príncipe, princesa |
| el año | me | tocado |
| dice (decir) | mi | veintitrés |
| estrechando | mira | |
| les | el nombre |

Usage: Exclamations

Notice that Spanish uses an upside down exclamation point to tell the reader that an exclamation is coming, just as an upside down question mark is used at the beginning of a question.

¡Mira mi globo! Look at my balloon!

*Mira* is the *imperative* form of the Spanish verb *mirar* (to look). The imperative is the command form of a verb, and is often punctuated with an exclamation point.

¡Mira, estoy parado en el árbol! Look, I'm standing in the tree!

Usage: Names

English and Spanish have many personal names in common. Remember to pronounce these names using the correct Spanish vowel and consonant sounds.

Clara       Gloria       Laura       David      Samuel

Some names are unique to Spanish, even though they have been “borrowed” by or from other languages.

Carmen       Magdalena       Alejandro       Nicolás       Ramón

Usage: Age

To give a person's age in Spanish, use a form of the verb *tener* (to have) plus the number and *año(s).*

Tengo diez años. I am ten years old.

Tengo veintidós años. I am twenty-two years old.
El presente progresivo, el presente perfecto y el futuro con “ir a”
Present Progressive, Present Perfect, and Future with *ir a*

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>besa</td>
<td>besa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leer</td>
<td>leer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levantando</td>
<td>levantando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la mecedora</td>
<td>la mecedora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poner</td>
<td>poner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echar</td>
<td>echar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levantado</td>
<td>levantado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levantar</td>
<td>levantar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el periódico</td>
<td>el periódico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparando</td>
<td>preparando</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Verb Tenses (Review)

**Present Progressive**
The present progressive expresses something that is in progress right now. To form the present progressive, use a form of *estar* (to be) and a present participle.

- La mujer está levantando el gato. The woman is picking up the cat.
- El hombre está besando a su esposa. The man is kissing his wife.
- La mujer se está poniendo un vestido. The woman is putting on the dress.

**Present Perfect**
Present perfect is a past tense. It is used to indicate something that happened previously. To form the present perfect, use a present form of the auxiliary verb *haber* (to have) with a past participle.

- El niño ha caído. The boy has fallen.
- Las niñas han saltado. The girls have jumped.

**Future**
Future is used to indicate something that has not happened yet. You can express the future by using a form of *ir* (to go) plus a plus an infinitive.

- La mujer va a levantar el gato. The woman is going to pick up the cat.
- La mujer va a leer el libro. The woman is going to read the book.

Grammar: Direct Object Pronouns (Review)

English uses the pronoun “it” for things of indeterminate gender. In Spanish, all nouns are assigned a gender. Remember to use the correct direct object pronoun (*lo, la, los, or las*), depending on the gender and number of the noun being referred to.

- La mujer ha recogido el gato y lo está sosteniendo en sus brazos. The woman has picked up the cat and is holding it in her arms.
### New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la bandera</td>
<td>the flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la ciclista</td>
<td>the cyclist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el comedor</td>
<td>the dining room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el cubierto</td>
<td>the checkout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el cuchillo</td>
<td>the knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el equipaje</td>
<td>the luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la gemelo, -la</td>
<td>the twin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el juego</td>
<td>the set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la muñeco, -ca</td>
<td>the doll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el racimo</td>
<td>the bunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruso, -sa</td>
<td>the pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solo, -la</td>
<td>the single</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage: Units of Things

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un racimo (a bunch or a cluster)</td>
<td>de uvas (of grapes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un grupo (a group)</td>
<td>de corredores (of runners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un juego (a set)</td>
<td>de ciclistas (of cyclists)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un par</td>
<td>de muebles (of furniture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de cuchillos (of knives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de equipaje (of luggage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de herramientas (of tools)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Solo* means “single”; *muchos* means “many”; *unos pocos* means “a few.”

- una sola corredora: a single runner
- muchos racimos de uvas: many bunches of grapes
- unas pocas flores: a few flowers
Solo, multitud, amigo, rodeado
Alone, Crowd, Friend, Surrounded

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el castillo</td>
<td>the castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la colina</td>
<td>the hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el coro</td>
<td>the choir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el desierto</td>
<td>the desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lejos</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rodeado, -da</td>
<td>surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enorme</td>
<td>huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el perrito</td>
<td>the dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toca</td>
<td>touch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

In Lesson 6-09, solo was used to mean “single.” In this lesson, it is used to mean “alone.”

La mujer está sola.
The woman is alone.

El castillo está solo sobre una colina, lejos de otros edificios.
The castle is alone on a hill, away from other buildings.

Multitud is used to mean a “crowd” in this lesson.

Una multitud de personas está en las escaleras.
A whole crowd of people are on the stairs.

Una enorme multitud de personas está compitiendo en una carrera.
A huge crowd of people are racing.

Usage: amigo

Amigo means “friend” and has four forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amigo</td>
<td>masculine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amiga</td>
<td>feminine singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amigos</td>
<td>masculine plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amigas</td>
<td>feminine plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

La niña está jugando con una amiga.
The girl is playing with a friend.

La niña está con sus amigos.
The girl is with her friends.

Amigos can mean either a group of male friends or a mixed group of male and female friends. Just as with the definite article los, when talking about a mixed group of males and females, the masculine plural form is always used.

Grammar: Active and Passive Voices

A sentence is in the active or passive voice depending on whether its subject performs or receives the action. If the verb is in the active voice, its subject performs the action. If the verb is in the passive voice, its subject receives the action.

To form the passive voice, use the appropriate tense of the verb ser or estar (to be) with a past participle.

Las flores rodean a la mujer.  Flowers surround the woman.  active
La mujer está rodeada de flores. The woman is surrounded by flowers.  passive
Profesiones y condiciones humanas
Professions and Human Conditions

New Vocabulary

caramba  el coche  duele (doler)  eso  lastimó

Vocabulary: caramba

Caramba is an exclamation. It can be translated as “oh, my goodness!” or “gosh!”

¡Caramba! Eso me lastimó el pie.  Gosh! That hurt my foot!

Usage: Professions

Use a form of ser (to be) to name professions or characteristics. Do not put an indefinite article before a profession.

- Soy enfermera.  I am a nurse.
- Soy policía.  I am a policeman.
- Soy científica.  I am a scientist.
- Soy delgado.  I am thin.
- Soy rico.  I am rich.

Usage: Conditions

Use a form of estar (to be) to describe conditions or activities.

- Estoy avergonzado.  I am embarrassed.
- Estoy orgulloso de mi coche.  I am proud of my car.
- Estoy haciendo pan.  I am baking bread.

Certain expressions for human conditions use a form of tener (to have).

- Yo tengo miedo.  I am afraid. (literally, “I have fear.”)
- Yo tengo sed.  I am thirsty. (literally, “I have thirst.”)
- Yo tengo calor.  I am hot. (literally, “I have heat.”)
Más verbos
More Verbs

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abajo</th>
<th>la bola</th>
<th>golpeado</th>
<th>intentando</th>
<th>volar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agarrar</td>
<td>dado (dar)</td>
<td>hacia</td>
<td></td>
<td>saldo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arriba</td>
<td>dar</td>
<td>el heno</td>
<td></td>
<td>sido (ser)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: **hacia**

**Hacia** means “toward.” **Hacia abajo** means “toward below,” or down; **hacia arriba** means “toward above,” or up.

El niño está mirando **hacia abajo**. The boy is looking **down**.

El niño está mirando **hacia arriba**. The boy is looking **up**.

Usage: **intentar**

**Intentar** means “to try.” It is followed by an infinitive.

El hombre **está intentando volar** una cometa. The man **is trying to fly** a kite.

El hombre **está intentando abrir** la boca de la vaca. The man **is trying to open** the cow’s mouth.
Más verbos; palabras interrogativas; usualmente
More Verbs; Interrogatives; Usually

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la aguja</td>
<td>the needle</td>
<td>el soldado</td>
<td>the soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el aire</td>
<td>the air</td>
<td>el/la trabajador, -ra</td>
<td>usualmente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la ametralladora</td>
<td>the machine gun</td>
<td>el/la marinero</td>
<td>vendí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el/la astronauta</td>
<td>the astronaut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Adverbs

*Adverbs* modify verbs; they tell about the time, manner, or place of the action expressed in the verb. Most English adverbs end in -ly.

*El payaso está mirando hacia abajo.*       *The clown is looking down.*

*Los perros usualmente no llevan ropa.*       *Dogs don’t usually wear clothes.*

Many Spanish adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding -mente to the feminine singular form of the adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE (FEM. SING.)</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>correcta</td>
<td>correctamente</td>
<td>correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfecta</td>
<td>perfectamente</td>
<td>perfectly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs do not vary in form, either for gender or number.

The adjectives bueno (good) and malo (bad) have special adverb forms:

* bueno | bien (well)  |
---|-------------|
* malo | mal (badly)  |

Many adverbs have special forms that do not use -mente at the end.

* luego | then, next  
* mañana | tomorrow  
* nunca | never  
* pronto | soon  
* tarde | late  
* siempre | always  
* abajo | below  
* arriba | above, up  
* aquí | here  

Continued on the next page →
Grammar: Simple Present Tense

The present can be expressed using the simple present instead of the present progressive.

Esta persona vende plantas. This person sells plants.
Los relojes tienen agujas. Clocks have hands.
Los soldados llevan armas. Soldiers carry guns.

When asking a question with quién (who) or qué (what or which), Spanish sometimes uses the simple present tense.

¿Quién lleva trajes espaciales?
Who wears space suits?

¿Qué animal tiene cuatro patas en el suelo?
Which animal has four feet on the ground?
Rápidamente y lentamente
Quickly and Slowly

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rápidamente</td>
<td>rápidamente</td>
<td>lentamente</td>
<td>lentamente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lentamente</td>
<td>lentamente</td>
<td>rápidamente</td>
<td>rápidamente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esquiar</td>
<td>el/la esquiar, -ra</td>
<td>esquiar</td>
<td>el/la esquiar, -ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lento</td>
<td>lento</td>
<td>lento</td>
<td>lento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galopando</td>
<td>galopando</td>
<td>nadar</td>
<td>nadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patinar</td>
<td>patinar</td>
<td>patinar</td>
<td>patinar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar: Forming Adverbs from Adjectives

Most Spanish adverbs are formed by adding -mente to the singular feminine form of an adjective.

- rápidamente
- lentamente

La mujer está nadando rápidamente. The woman is swimming rapidly.
El toro está yendo lentamente. The bull is going slowly.

Usage: Nouns Describing a Person Doing an Activity

A noun that describes a person who does a particular action or activity is sometimes formed by adding -dor or -dora to the end of a verb.

- esquiar (to ski)
  El esquiador está esquiando colina abajo. The skier is skiing downhill.
- nadar (to swim)
  La nadadora se está moviendo a través del agua. The swimmer is moving through the water.
- patinar (to skate)
  La patinadora está parada. The skater is holding still.

Spanish also uses the ending -ista for a person who does an activity or action.

- Los ciclistas se están moviendo rápidamente. The bikers are moving fast.

Despite ending in -a, words ending in -ista may be masculine or feminine.

- el turista la turista
- el dentista la dentista
- el guitarrista la guitarrista
Las estaciones del año
Seasons

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amanecer</td>
<td>morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atardecer</td>
<td>dusk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la carretera</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la ciudad (pl. +es)</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donde</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el estacionamiento</td>
<td>parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la hoja</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llamamos</td>
<td>we call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la luna</td>
<td>the moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el otoño</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la piscina</td>
<td>the pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la primavera</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve (ver)</td>
<td>(and)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Seasons and Weather

**Estación** means both “season” and “station.” The context of the sentence tells you which is meant.

- El carro está en la estación de gasolina. The car is in the gas station.
- El verano es una estación del año. Summer is a season of the year.

**Hace** is used to express most weather conditions. **Hace** literally means “it makes,” but in weather expressions can be translated to mean “it feels” or “it is.”

- Hace frío. Es invierno. It is cold. It is winter.
- Hace calor. Es verano. It is hot. It is summer.

Use the following expressions for time of day.

- Es de día. It is day
- Es de noche. It is night.
- El sol se está poniendo. The sun is setting.
- El sol está saliendo. The sun is rising.
Todos, algunos, la mayoría, ambos y ninguno
All, Some, Most, Both, Neither, and None

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la mayoría</td>
<td>the majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la parte</td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary

Todos means “all”; algunos means “some”; and ambos means “both.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todas las flores</td>
<td>All the flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son azules.</td>
<td>are blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algunas de las flores</td>
<td>Some of the flowers are purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son moradas.</td>
<td>Both flowers are white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambas flores son blancas.</td>
<td>Both flowers are white.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ninguno means “neither” or “no.” When it is followed by a prepositional phrase that has a plural noun, it means “none.” Ninguno is shortened to ningún before a singular masculine noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninguno de los patos es blanco.</td>
<td>None of the ducks are white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningún animal es morado.</td>
<td>No animal is purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninguna de las flores es roja.</td>
<td>None of the flowers are red.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in English, none can be either singular or plural, while in Spanish, ninguno is always singular.

Mayor means “biggest”; la mayoría means “most.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La mayoría de las personas llevan sombreros amarillos.</td>
<td>Most of the people are wearing yellow hats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La mayor parte de la flor es roja.</td>
<td>Most of the flower is red. (literally, “The biggest part of the flower is red.”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Vocabulary

There is no new vocabulary for this lesson.

Grammar: Understood Verbs (Review)

Sometimes the verb is understood to be in a phrase or clause where it does not actually appear.

La mujer está bebiendo leche, pero la niña no.
The woman is drinking milk, but the girl is not.

Una persona está señalando, pero la otra no.
One person is pointing, but the other is not.

Uno de estos animales es un pato, pero el otro no.
One of these animals is a duck, but the other is not.

Grammar: Demonstrative Adjectives

Este and esta are demonstrative adjectives. The plural forms are estos and estas.

Esta persona es una mujer.
This person is a woman.

Estos animales son caballos.
These animals are horses.

Ninguna de estas personas es un hombre.
None of these people is a man.

Ninguno de estos animales es un pez.
None of these animals is a fish.

When éste, ésta, éstos, and éstas appear without a noun immediately following, and with an accent mark on the first e, they mean “this one” or “these.” They are pronouns.

Todos éstos son niños.
All of these are boys.

Ninguna de éstas es un niño.
None of these is a boy.

Éste es un oso.
This one is a bear.
New Vocabulary

There is no new vocabulary for this lesson.

Usage: *cuadrado*

*Cuadrado* can mean “square” (noun) or “square-shaped” (adjective) depending upon the context of the sentence.

- Un *cuadrado* no es redondo. // A square is not round.
- Este reloj es *cuadrado*. // This clock is square.

Grammar: Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases can give locations or tell where something is.

- El círculo está **enfrente del** rectángulo. // The circle is in front of the rectangle.
- El cuadrado está **detrás del** triángulo. // The square is behind the triangle.
- Todos los círculos están **alrededor del** rectángulo. // All of the circles are around the rectangle.
- La mayoría de los cuadrados están **al lado del** círculo. // Most of the squares are beside the circle.
- La mayoría de los triángulos están **dentro del** rectángulo. // Most of the triangles are inside the rectangle.
La izquierda y la derecha; lleno y vacío
Left and Right; Full and Empty

New Vocabulary
el centro

Usage: *derecho and izquierdo, lleno and vacío*

*Derecho* (right) and *izquierdo* (left), *lleno* (full) and *vacío* (empty) are adjectives, and must agree with their nouns.

El hombre está señalando con la mano derecha.
The man is pointing with his right hand.

El muchacho está pateando con el pie derecho.
The boy is kicking with his right foot.

La mano izquierda del hombre está llena de caramelos, pero su mano derecha está vacía.
The man’s left hand is full of candy, but his right hand is empty.

La derecha and la izquierda are nouns that mean “right” and “left.”

El árbol de la derecha tiene muchas flores blancas.
The tree on the right has many white blossoms.

El vaso de la izquierda está lleno de leche, pero el vaso de la derecha está vacío.
The glass on the left is full of milk, but the glass on the right is empty.

Usage: *de qué*

The interrogative *de qué* means “of which” or “on which,” and must be answered with a location.

¿De qué lado de la puerta está el hombre? Está en el lado izquierdo.
On which side of the door is the man? He is on the left side.
New Vocabulary

- apoyado, -da
- cubierto, -ta
- desde
- la puesta
- contra
- escrito (escribir)
- vemos (ver)

Usage: Indicating Directions

When *arriba* (above) and *abajo* (below) are used to indicate a direction, they need the preposition *desde* (from) in front of them.

- Vemos el tren *desde arriba*. We see the train *from above*.
- Vemos el tren *desde abajo*. We see the train *from below*.

When *encima* (on or on top) or *debajo* (underneath) is used to indicate a direction, it is used with *por* (for). If *encima* or *debajo* is used as a location, it is used alone.

- El puente está *por encima* de la carretera. Direction
  The bridge is *above* the road.
- La mujer está sosteniendo una pelota *encima* de la cabeza. Location
  The woman is holding a ball *above* her head.
- La carretera está *por debajo* del puente. Direction
  The road is *below* the bridge.
- La mujer está *debajo* de la pelota. Location
  The woman is *below* the ball.

Usage: poco, pocos, pequeño

- Un poco means “a little.” *Unos pocos* means “a few.” *Poco* is used with amounts.
  - Hay *un poco* de comida en la mesa. There is *a little* food on the table.
  - Muchas personas están bajando, pero solo *unas pocas* están subiendo. Many people are coming down, but only *a few* are going up.
  - Hay solo *unos pocos* globos en el cielo. There are only *a few* balloons in the sky.

- Pequeño (small or little) is used with size, not amount.
  - El cuadrado más *pequeño* es rojo. The *smallest* square is red.
New Vocabulary
atar   la cámara   el lazo   el ternero
atrapando cayó (caer) el potro tomar

Usage: para and an Infinitive
Sometimes Spanish uses the infinitive form of a verb after para (for, to).

Ella está usando una cámara para tomar una fotografía.
She is using a camera to take a picture.
Él está usando una pluma para escribir.
He is using a pen to write.

Grammar: The Preterite
Remember that the preterite is a simple past tense that is used to report what happened in the past.
The regular preterite is formed by adding the appropriate ending to the verb stem.

FOR VERBS THAT END IN -AR FOR VERBS THAT END IN -ER AND -IR
-é       -amos       -í        -imos
-aste    -asteis    -iste     -isteis
-ó       -aron      -ió       -ieron

Caerse, the reflexive form of caer (to fall), is irregular.

caerse (to fall, reflexive) - Preterite Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yo</th>
<th>me caí</th>
<th>nosotros</th>
<th>nos caímos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>te caíste</td>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>os caísteis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él/ella/usted</td>
<td>se cayó</td>
<td>ellos/ellas/ustedes</td>
<td>se cayeron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

El niño se cayó. The boy fell.
New Vocabulary

he (haber)       hemos (haber)       vamos (ir)       voy (ir)

Grammar: Verb Conjugation (Review)

Present Progressive

ESTAR + PRESENT PARTICIPLE

estoy -ando
estás or está -iendo
estamos
estáis
están

Present Perfect

HABER + PAST PARTICIPLE

he -ado
has or ha -ido
hemos
habéis
han

Future with Ir + A

IR + A + INFINITIVE

voy
vas
va
vamos
vais
van
New Vocabulary

Usage: Ordinal Numbers

First, second, third, etc., are called *ordinal numbers*. The regular counting numbers are called *cardinal numbers*. In Spanish, ordinal numbers come before the noun, unlike most other adjectives, which come after the noun.

Los *primeros* dos números son un dos y el último número es un seis.
The *first* two numbers are two and the last number is six.

La *segunda* persona y la última persona están sentadas.
The *second* person and the last person are sitting.

*Primero* and *tercero* drop the final *-o* when they come before a masculine singular noun.

El *primer* número es un cero.       The *first* number is zero.
El *tercer* número es un tres.       The *third* number is three.

The following ordinal numbers are commonly used in Spanish. For eleven and higher, you can use cardinal numbers. There are ordinals beyond ten, but they are used only in formal settings, such as for legal papers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>primer(o)</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segundo</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tercero(o)</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuarto</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quinto</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexto</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>séptimo</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octavo</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noveno</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décimo</td>
<td>tenth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Vocabulary

besándonos  habla  llevamos  mis  solamente

Grammar: nosotros

Nosotros means “we” or “us.”

Nosotros estamos cantando.  We are singing.

Ninguno de nosotros está cantando.  Neither of us is singing.

Sometimes de nosotros is understood.

Todos los cuatro estamos caminando.  All four of us are walking.

Todos los cuatro están caminando.  All four of them are walking.

In the sentences above, estamos indicates that we are talking about us, while están indicates that we are talking about them.

Grammar: estoy and no estoy

Estoy (I am) is used with a present participle (a verb stem followed by -ando or -iendo) to say “I am doing something.”

Yo estoy montando a caballo.  I am riding a horse.

Estoy cantando y tocando el piano.  I am singing and playing the piano.

Estamos (we are) is used with a present participle to say “we are doing something.”

Nosotros estamos cantando.

We are singing.

Nosotros estamos tocando el tambor y sonriendo.

We are playing the drums and smiling.

When you make a negative statement, you put the word no right in front of the verb. Since the reflexive pronoun is considered to be part of a reflexive verb, the no goes in front of the reflexive pronoun.

Me estoy vistiendo.  I am dressing.

No me estoy vistiendo.  I am not dressing.

Grammar: ser

Remember to use a form of ser, not estar, to tell who someone is.

Soy la mujer que ni habla por teléfono, ni está comiendo.

I am the woman who is neither talking on the phone nor eating.
Parece; casi todos, uno, varios, la mayoría, todos
Looks Like; Almost All, One, Several, Most, All

New Vocabulary
la figura parece parecen

Vocabulary
Parece means “looks like” or “seems to be.”

Esto parece un cuadrado, pero no lo es.
This looks like a square, but it is not.

Estas personas parecen astronautas, pero no lo son.
These people look like astronauts, but they are not.

Remember that adjectives of quantity or amount come before the noun.

Todas estas figuras son círculos.
All these shapes are circles.

Varios círculos son negros.
Several circles are black.

Casi means “almost” and is placed before the adjective it modifies.

Casi todos los círculos son amarillos.
Almost all the circles are yellow.

Algunos means “some.”

La mayoría de los círculos son rojos, y algunos son verdes.
Most of the circles are red, and some are green.
**New Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>África</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Europa</td>
<td>the planet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alemania</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Europeo</td>
<td>Reino Unido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>América del Norte</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>América del Sur</td>
<td>coloreado, -da</td>
<td>Italia</td>
<td>Saturno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argelia</td>
<td>el continente</td>
<td>Japón</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Corea</td>
<td>el mapa</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Egipto</td>
<td>México</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asiático</td>
<td>España</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasil</td>
<td>Estados Unidos</td>
<td>el país</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary: mapa**

*El mapa* is an exception to the rule that masculine nouns end in -o.

Brasil es el país coloreado de rojo en *este mapa.*

Brasil is the country colored red on this map.

**Usage: Names of Countries and Continents**

Most of the names of countries and continents in this lesson are cognates. That is, they sound similar, look similar, and mean the same thing in both Spanish and English. There are a few differences in spelling and pronunciation, however.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japón</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Egipto</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusia</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Argelia</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europa</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>África</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The names of countries and continents are capitalized in Spanish, but not the definite articles or adverbs associated with them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>los Estados Unidos</td>
<td>The United States</td>
<td>el Reino Unido</td>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la América del Norte</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>la América del Sur</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives that refer to countries and continents are not capitalized in Spanish.

China es el país **asiático** coloreado de rojo en este mapa.

China is the **Asian** country colored red on this map.

España es el país **europeo** coloreado de rojo en este mapa.

Spain is the **European** country colored red on this map.
New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>andar</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atravessando</td>
<td>crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el autobús (pl. autobuses)</td>
<td>bus (pl. buses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la autopista</td>
<td>highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barriendo</td>
<td>sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el callejón (pl. callejones)</td>
<td>alley (pl. alleys)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el ganso</td>
<td>goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la vía</td>
<td>track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la zanja</td>
<td>ditch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Streets and Sidewalks

When referring to a vehicle, use **circulando** (circulating) for “driving.” When referring to a person driving, use **manejando** (from **manejar** “to drive”).

Los carros están **circulando** por la calle. The cars are **driving** on the street.

Alguien está **manejando** un carro. Someone is **driving** a car.

Spanish has the following words to name different types of roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calle</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autopista</td>
<td>highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carretera</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callejón</td>
<td>alley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**La vía** (the track) is used with **ferrocarril** (railroad) and **tren** (train).

Las personas están cruzando **las vías del ferrocarril**. The people are crossing **the railroad tracks**.

**La vía del tren** cruza por encima de la calle. **The train track** crosses over the street.

**A través de** (through) is a prepositional phrase; **cruzar** (to cross) is a verb.

Los carros están circulando **a través de** la nieve. The cars are driving through snow.

El hombre **está cruzando** la calle en bicicleta. The man is **crossing** the street on a bicycle.

There are two special prepositions used with **ir**: **por entre** (between) and **hacia** (toward).

Hay un carro en la carretera que **va por entre** los árboles. There is a car on the road that goes between the trees.

La carretera **va hacia** la casa. The road goes toward the house.
New Vocabulary

Vocabulary: **acariciando, paraguas**

**Acariciando** means “petting” or stroking an animal with a hand.

- La mujer está **acariciando** su perro. The woman is **petting** her dog.

**Paraguas** (umbrella) is the same in singular and plural.

- El **paraguas** del hombre es negro. The man’s **umbrella** is black.
- Los **paraguas** de los hombres son negros. The men’s **umbrellas** are black.

Usage: Possession

Spanish can show possession by using **de** plus a noun or a pronoun. The verb **pertenece** means “to belong” to a person.

- El suéter de **alguien** es gris. **Someone’s** sweater is gray.
- Esta camisa **perteneces** al hombre. This shirt belongs to the man.
Adjetivos comparativos y superlativos; palabras interrogativas
Comparative and Superlative Adjectives; Interrogatives

New Vocabulary
claro, -ra  enriando  el leopardo  mojando  la raya
cualquiera  feliz  la mancha  peligroso, -sa
disparan  el hocico  menor  rápido, -da

Usage: Comparisons
To form the comparative (more or less/fewer), use más or menos.
El niño es más alto que la niña.
The boy is taller than the girl.
Este perro tiene menos manchas que el otro perro.
This dog has fewer spots than the other dog.

To form the superlative (the most or least), use el más or el menos.
¿Qué muchacho parece el más feliz? Which child looks the happiest?
¿Qué muchacho parece el menos triste? Which child looks the least unhappy?

Often, Spanish uses the comparative where English uses the superlative.
¿Qué perro va más rápido? Which dog is going the fastest?
(literally, “Which dog is going faster?”)

In order to emphasize the superlative, use de todos (of all) with the comparative.
la mujer mayor de todas the oldest woman of all
(literally, “the woman older of all”)

Usage: joven and pequeño
Joven and pequeño both mean “young.”
Use joven to refer to a teenager or adult, or to an animal or plant.
una mujer joven a young woman
Use pequeño to refer to a person who is younger than a teenager. You can also use pequeño to refer to a thing or to an adult, in which case it means “small.”
lá niña más pequeña the youngest girl
un carro pequeño a small car
New Vocabulary

la foto  el incendio

Usage: cerca and lejos

cerca (close or near) and lejos (far) are adverbs.

El incendio está lejos. The fire is far away.
El caballo está cerca. The horse is close.
El avión está cerca del suelo. The airplane is close to the ground.
El avión está lejos del suelo. The airplane is far from the ground.

The word más (more) is used with cerca or lejos for comparison.

El carro rojo está más lejos que el hombre. The red car is farther away than the man.
El hombre está más cerca que el carro. The man is closer than the car.

Usage: el uno del otro/la una de la otra

El uno del otro means “each other.”

Las personas están sentadas cerca la una de la otra. The people are sitting close to each other.
(literally, “The people are sitting close the one to the other.”)

Usage: Contractions (Review)

De (of, to) + el (the) always forms the contraction del.

Los corredores están cerca el uno del otro. The runners are close to each other.

A (to) + el (the) always forms the contraction al.

El hombre está subiéndose al carruaje. The man is climbing onto the carriage.
Localizaciones; preposiciones
Locations; Prepositions

New Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el aeropuerto</td>
<td>hindú (pl. +es)</td>
<td>el restaurante</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la biblioteca</td>
<td>el hospital</td>
<td>la sinagoga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el cine</td>
<td>el hotel (pl. +es)</td>
<td>el supermercado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la cuadra</td>
<td>infantil (pl. +es)</td>
<td>el templo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la esquina</td>
<td>el metro</td>
<td>la universidad (pl. +es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la fábrica</td>
<td>la mezquita</td>
<td>la vuelta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la farmacia</td>
<td>la panadería</td>
<td>la zapatería</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la gasolinera</td>
<td>la prisión (pl. prisiones)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage: Locations

Notice how the prepositions are used in the following sentences.

La biblioteca está **al lado del** banco.
The library is **beside the** bank.

La sinagoga está **enfrente del** restaurante.
The synagogue is **across from the** restaurant.

Many of the names of places or locations in Spanish are close to the English names. However, the spelling and pronunciation are usually different.

La **prisión** está al lado del **banco**.
The **prison** is beside the **bank**.

La **fábrica** está al lado de la **estación del tren**.
The **factory** is beside the **train station**.

El **supermercado** está enfrente de la **gasolinera**.
The **supermarket** is across from the **gas station**.

**Banco** means both “bench” and “bank”; **estación** means both “season” and “station.” Sentence context will make the meaning clear.

La **estación** de policía está al lado del banco. The police **station** is beside the bank.

La primavera es la primera **estación** del año. Spring is the first **season** of the year.
New Vocabulary

- ahí
- la bifurcación (pl. bifurcaciones)
- cómo
- dé (dar)
- doble
- la escuela
- el final (pl. +es)
- hasta
- llegar
- llego
- llegue
- puedo (poder)
- recto
- regrese
- siga (seguir)
- vaya (ir)

Usage: Giving Directions

Cómo is an interrogative word that means “how.”

¿Cómo llego a la estación de tren? How do I get to the train station?

Llego means “I get to” or “arrive” and comes after the interrogative in Spanish.

¿Cómo llego al parque infantil? How do I get to the playground?

To say “can I get to,” use puedo llegar.

¿Cómo puedo llegar a la gasolinera? How can I get to the gas station?

The following expressions are used in giving directions.

- Dé la vuelta. Turn around.
- Regrese. Go back.
- hasta la bifurcación until the fork
- hasta el final until the end
- Calle abajo and calle arriba mean “down the street” and “up the street.”
- Siga calle abajo pasado el hospital. Continue going down the street past the hospital.

Grammar: Imperative

Vaya, siga, and doble are the imperative forms of ir (to go), seguir (to go on), and doblar (to turn). The imperative is used to give commands or to tell someone what to do.

- Vaya hasta la parada del metro. Go to the subway stop.
- Siga recto dos cuadras. Continue going straight ahead two blocks.
- Doble a la derecha. Turn to the right.
Spanish has both a formal and informal imperative form. To form a regular imperative to use with people you address with **usted** (formal), use the following endings with the verb stem.

- **-ar** verbs: -e (sing.) or -en (plural)
- **-er** and **-ir** verbs: -a (sing.) or -an (plural)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>SING. IMPERATIVE</th>
<th>PLURAL IMPERATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saltar</td>
<td>¡Salte usted!</td>
<td>¡Salten ustedes!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td>¡Coma!</td>
<td>¡Coman!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escribir</td>
<td>¡Escriba!</td>
<td>¡Escriban!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Vocabulary
estábamos (estar)

Grammar: Verb Tenses (Review)

Simple Present
Estamos en una carrera de bicicletas. We are in a bicycle race.
Tengo un sombrero en la cabeza. I have a hat on my head.

Present Progressive
Estoy pescando. I am fishing.
Los niños están sosteniendo la soga. The boys are holding the rope.
Mis hijos y yo estamos cavando. My sons and I are digging.

Imperfect
Estábamos en una carrera de bicicletas. We were in a bicycle race.
Yo tenía un sombrero en la cabeza. I had a hat on my head.

Preterite
El niño se cayó. The boy fell.

Present Perfect
Me he puesto el vestido. I have put on the dress.
Hemos corrido. We have run.

Past Progressive
Estaba leyendo el periódico. I was reading the newspaper.

Future with \textit{ir a}
Vamos a correr. We are going to run.
Yo voy a levantar el gato. I am going to pick up the cat.
Me voy a echar agua sobre la cabeza. I am going to pour water on my head.