

SPANISH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 417 MILLION

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1. Some Basic Phrases

¡Buenos días!
buayn-ohs dee-ahs
Hello! / Good morning!

¡Buenas noches!
buayn-ahs nohch-ays
Good evening / Good night

¿Cómo se llama usted?

¡Buenas tardes!
buayn-ahs tard-ays
Good afternoon!

¡Hola!
oh-lah
Hi!

¿Cómo te llamas?

coh-moh say yah-mah oo-sted
What is your name? (formal)

Me llamo...
may yah-moh
I am called...

¿Cómo está usted?
coh-moh ay-stah oo-sted
How are you? (formal)

¿Qué tal?
kay tahl
What's up?

Bien / Muy bien
bee-ayn / moy bee-ayn
Good / Very good

Adiós.
ah-dee-ohs
Good bye.

Hasta la vista.
ah-stah lah vee-stah
Until we meet again.

Hasta mañana.
ah-stah mahn-yahn-ah
See you tomorrow.

Mucho gusto.
moo-choh goo-stoh
Nice to meet you.

Igualmente.
ee-guahl-main-tay
Same here.

¿De dónde es usted?
day dohn-day ays oo-sted
Where are you from? (formal)

Yo soy de...
yoh soy day
I'm from...

¿Cuántos años tiene usted?
quahnt-ohs ahn-yohs tee-ayn-ay oo-
sted
How old are you? (formal)

Yo tengo _____ años.
yoh tayn-goh _____ ahn-yohs
I am _____ years old.

Por favor.
por fah-bor
Please.

¿Y tú?
ee too
And you? (informal)

coh-moh tay yah-mahs
What is your name? (informal)

Mi nombre es...
mee nohm-bray ays
My name is...

¿Cómo estás?
coh-moh ay-stahs
How are you? (informal)

Yo estoy...
yoh ay-stoy
I am... (when talking about your mood)

Mal / Muy mal / Más o menos
mahl / moy mahl / mahs oh may-nohs
Bad / Very bad / OK

Chao.
chow
Bye.

Hasta luego.
ah-stah loo-ay-go
See you later.

Señor / Señora / Señorita
sayn-yor / sayn-yor-ah / sayn-yor-ee-tah
Mister / Mrs. / Miss

Encantado/a.
ain-cahn-tah-doh/dah
Delighted to meet you.

Yo también.
yoh tahm-bee-ain
Me too.

¿De dónde eres?
day dohn-day air-ays
Where are you from? (informal)

Yo soy de los Estados Unidos.
yoh soy day loh-s ay-stah-dohs oo-nee-dohs
I'm from the United States.

¿Cuántos años tienes?
quahnt-ohs ahn-yohs tee-ayn-ays
How old are you? (informal)

Gracias.
grah-see-ahs
Thank you.

¿Y usted?
ee oo-sted
And you? (used when asking the same question)
(formal)

Te amo.
tay ah-moh
I love you.

Note: For **Encantado/a**, you would use the masculine ending, **o**, if you're a man. You would use the feminine ending, **a**, if you're a woman. So, if you're a man, you would say **Encantado**, and if you're a woman, you would say **Encantada**. Most adjectives work this way. Also, accents (´) are very important in the Spanish language. You **CANNOT** leave out the accents or it'll change the meaning of a word. The syllable with the accent is the emphasized syllable in a word.

2. Pronunciation

Spanish Letter	English Sound
a	ah
e	ay
i	ee
o	oh
u	oo
ll	y
v	b at beginning of word, real soft b between 2 vowels
ñ	ny (as in canyon)
r	almost like a d when in between 2 vowels
rr	r w/ a roll of the tongue
d	almost like a th when in between 2 vowels
j	hard h
g	g, sometimes a h
qu	k
ai / all / ay	eye
z	s
z, ce, ci	th (in most parts of Spain)

Note: Any time I put a double r (rr) in the pronunciation of a word, you need to roll your tongue when you say the r's.

3. Alphabet

a	ah	j	hoh-tah	r	air-ay
b	bay	k	kah	rr	airr-ay
c	say	l	ay-lay	s	ay-say
ch	chay	ll	ay-yay	t	tay
d	day	m	ay-may	u	oo
e	ay	n	ay-nay	v	oo-bay
f	ay-fay	ñ	ayn-yay	w	doh-blai-bay
g	hey	o	oh	x	ah-kees
h	ah-chay	p	pay	y	ee-gree-ay-gah
i	ee	q	koo	z	say-tah

Note: The Spanish language academy no longer considers the ch, ll or rr to be separate letters of the alphabet.

4. Definite and Indefinite Articles and Demonstratives

	Masc. Singular	Fem. Singular		Masc. Plural	Fem. Plural
the	el (<i>ail</i>)	la (<i>lah</i>)	the	los (<i>loh</i> s)	las (<i>lah</i> s)
a, an	un (<i>oon</i>)	una (<i>oon-ah</i>)	some	unos (<i>oon-oh</i> s)	unas (<i>oon-ah</i> s)
this	este	esta	these	estos	estas
that	ese	esa	those	esos	esas
that	aquel	aquella	those	aquellos	aquellas

Note: **El** is also used with feminine nouns beginning with a or ha when the accent is on the first syllable. Use the **ese** forms to mean *that* when what you are talking about is near the person you are addressing. Use the **aquel** forms when what you are talking about is far from both you and the person you are addressing. **Esto** and **eso** are the neuter forms of this and that. They can be used in general and abstract ways.

5. Subject Pronouns

yo	<i>yoh</i>	I	nosotros(as)	<i>noh-soh-troh</i> s	we
tú	<i>too</i>	you (informal)	vosotros(as)	<i>boh-soh-troh</i> s	you all
él / ella /	<i>ail / ay-yah /</i>	he / she /	ellos / ellas /	<i>ay-yoh</i> s / <i>ay-yah</i> s /	they / they /
usted	<i>oo-sted</i>	you (formal)	ustedes	<i>oo-sted-ays</i>	you (plural)

Note: **Vosotros** is used only in Spain when speaking to more than one person with whom you know well. **Nosotras** and **vosotras** refer to a group of all females, as well as **ellas**. **Ustedes** is almost always used for saying "you all" in all Spanish speaking countries. **Usted** can be abbreviated to **Ud**. **Ustedes** can also be abbreviated to **Uds**. Please note that the subject pronouns are rarely used before verbs.

6. To Be and to Have

ser - to be		estar - to be		tener - to have	
soy	somos	estoy	estamos	tengo	tenemos
eres	sois	estás	estáis	tienes	tenéis
es	son	está	están	tiene	tienen

Note: **Ser** is used to identify or describe. It tells what something is, its basic characteristics, or its origin. **Estar** is used to tell the location of something or how someone feels.

Uses of Ser

Identify person/object	El edificio es un templo.	The building is a temple.
Inherent characteristics or qualities	La casa es grande. Carlos es pobre.	The house is large. Charles is poor.
Nationality/Occupation	Es carpintero.	He is a carpenter.
Telling time	Son las tres.	It's three o'clock.
Express ownership	Los libros son de Juan.	The books are John's.
Impersonal expressions	Es necesario.	It is necessary.
Passive voice	El telefono fue inventado por Bell.	The telephone was invented by Bell.

Uses of Estar

Location/position	El libro está en la mesa.	The book is on the table.
Temporary condition/state	La ventana está abierta.	The window is open.
State of health	Juan está enfermo.	John is sick.
Form progressive tense	Miguel está estudiando.	Michael is studying.

Common Expressions with "to be"

to be afraid - tener miedo
to be against - estar en contra
to be at fault - tener la culpa
to be careful - tener cuidado
to be cold - tener frío
to be curious - ser curioso (a)
to be happy - estar contento (a)
to be hot - tener calor
to be hungry - tener hambre
to be in a hurry - tener prisa, estar de prisa
to be jealous - tener celos
to be lucky - tener suerte
to be patient - tener paciencia
to be successful - tener éxito
to be thirsty - tener sed
to be tired - estar cansado (a)

7. Question Words

what	qué	which	cuál(es)
who	quién(es)	how much	cuánto (-a)
how	cómo	how many	cuántos (-as)
when	cuándo	whom	a quién(es)
where	dónde	whose	de quién(es)
why	por qué		

8. Numbers / Ordinals

0	cero	cay-roh		
1	uno	oo-noh	first	primero
2	dos	dohs	second	segundo
3	tres	trays	third	tercero
4	cuatro	kuah-troh	fourth	cuarto
5	cinco	seen-koh	fifth	quinto
6	seis	says	sixth	sexto
7	siete	see-ay-tay	seventh	séptimo
8	ocho	oh-choh	eighth	octavo
9	nueve	new-ay-vay	ninth	noveno
10	diez	dee-ays	tenth	décimo
11	once	ohn-say	eleventh	undécimo
12	doce	doh-say	twelfth	duodécimo
13	trece	tray-say	thirteenth	décimo tercero
14	catorce	kah-tor-say	fourteenth	décimo cuarto
15	quince	keen-say	fifteenth	décimo quinto
16	diez y seis	dee-ays ee says	sixteenth	décimo sexto
17	diez y siete	dee-ays ee see-ay-tay	seventeenth	décimo séptimo
18	diez y ocho	dee-ays ee oh-choh	eighteenth	décimo octavo
19	diez y nueve	dee-ays ee new-ay-vay	nineteenth	décimo noveno
20	veinte	bayn-tay	twentieth	vigésimo
21	veinte y uno	bayn-tay ee oo-noh	twenty-first	vigésimo primero
22	veinte y dos	bayn-tay ee dohs	twenty-second	vigésimo segundo
30	treinta	trayn-tah	thirtieth	trigésimo
40	cuarenta	kuar-ain-tah	fortieth	cuadragésimo
50	cincuenta	seen-kuain-tah	fiftieth	quincuagésimo
60	sesenta	say-sain-tah	sixtieth	sexagésimo
70	setenta	say-tain-tah	seventieth	septuagésimo
80	ochenta	oh-chain-tah	eightieth	octogésimo
90	noventa	noh-bain-tah	ninetieth	nonagésimo
100	cien(to)	see-ain-(toh)	hundredth	centésimo
1000	mil	meel	thousandth	milésimo

Note: If you are just saying 100, you use just **cien**. If it's over 100, you use **ciento**. So 101 is **ciento uno**. And 156 would be **ciento cincuenta y seis**. Also you can also use **dieciséis**, **diecisiete**, **dieciocho**, and **diecinueve** for 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively. They are pronounced the same but are combined into one word.

9. Days of the Week

lunes

loo-nays

Monday

martes	<i>mar-tays</i>	Tuesday
miércoles	<i>mee-air-coh-lays</i>	Wednesday
jueves	<i>hway-bays</i>	Thursday
viernes	<i>bee-air-nays</i>	Friday
sábado	<i>sah-bah-doh</i>	Saturday
domingo	<i>doh-ming-oh</i>	Sunday
el día	<i>ail dee-ah</i>	the day
la semana	<i>lah say-mahn-ah</i>	the week
el fin de semana	<i>ail feen day say-mahn-ah</i>	the weekend
hoy	<i>oy</i>	today
mañana	<i>mahn-yahn-ah</i>	tomorrow
mi cumpleaños	<i>mee coom-play-ahn-yohs</i>	my birthday

10. Months of the Year

enero	<i>ay-nair-oh</i>	January
febrero	<i>fay-bray-roh</i>	February
marzo	<i>mar-soh</i>	March
abril	<i>ah-breel</i>	April
mayo	<i>mi-oh</i>	May
junio	<i>hoo-nee-oh</i>	June
julio	<i>hoo-lee-oh</i>	July
agosto	<i>ah-gohs-toh</i>	August
septiembre	<i>sayp-tee-aim-bray</i>	September
octubre	<i>ohk-too-bray</i>	October
noviembre	<i>noh-bee-aim-bray</i>	November
diciembre	<i>dee-see-aim-bray</i>	December
el mes	<i>ail mais</i>	the month
el primero de [month]	<i>ail pree-mair-oh day</i> _____	the first of [a month]
el año	<i>ail ahn-yoh</i>	the year

11. Seasons

spring	la primavera	winter	el invierno
summer	el verano	autumn	el otoño

Note: To say in the summer, spring, etc. use **en** and the season. **En verano** means *in the summer*.

12. Directions

north	el norte	east	el este
south	el sur	west	el oeste

13. Colors

red	rojo	violet	violeta
pink	rosado	brown	marrón
orange	anaranjado	dark brown	café
yellow	amarillo	black	negro
green	verde	gray	gris
blue	azul	white	blanco
light blue	celeste	gold	dorado
purple	morado	silver	plateado

14. Time

Qué hora es?	What time is it?
Es la una.	It's one.
Son las dos/tres/cuatro...	It's two/three/four...
Es mediodía.	It's noon.
Es medianoche.	It's midnight.
Son las cinco y cinco.	It's 5:05
Son las ocho y cuarto.	It's 8:15
Son las diez menos cuarto.	It's 9:45
Son cuarto para las diez	It's 9:45 (common in Mexico)
Son las nueve menos diez.	It's 8:50
Son diez para las nueve	It's 8:50 (common in Mexico)
Son las tres y media.	It's 3:30

15. Weather

Qué tiempo hace?	What's the weather like?
Hace buen tiempo.	The weather's nice.
Hace mal tiempo.	The weather's bad.
Hace frío.	It's cold.
Hace calor.	It's hot.

Hace sol.	It's sunny.
Hace viento.	It's windy.
Llueve.	It's raining.
Nieva.	It's snowing.
Está nublado.	It's cloudy.

16. Prepositions

a	at	al lado de	beside
con	with	alrededor de	around
contra	against	cerca de	near
de	of, from	lejos de	far from
en	in, on	delante de	in front of
entre	between, among	debajo de	below, under
hacia	towards, about	en frente de	opposite
para	for, in order, by	detrás de	behind
por	for, through, along, via	encima de	above
sobre	on, over	hasta	till, until
sin	without	desde	from, since

Note: There are two prepositional contractions with definite articles. **A** and **el** combine to form **al**, and **de** and **el** combine to form **del**.

17. Family and Animals

family	la familia	grandfather	el abuelo	dog	el perro
parents	los padres	grandmother	la abuela	cat	el gato
husband	el esposo	grandson	el nieto	bird	el pájaro
wife	la esposa	granddaughter	la nieta	fish	el pez
father	el padre	uncle	el tío	horse	el caballo
mother	la madre	aunt	la tía	goat	la cabra
son	el hijo	nephew	el sobrino	pig	el cerdo
daughter	la hija	niece	la sobrina	cow	la vaca
children	los hijos	cousin (m)	el primo	rabbit	el conejo
sister	la hermana	cousin (f)	la prima	turtle	la tortuga
brother	el hermano	relatives	los parientes	mouse	el ratón

18. To Know People and Facts

conocer - to know people		saber - to know facts	
conozco	conocemos	sé	sabemos
conoces	conocéis	sabes	sabéis
conoce	conocen	sabe	saben

19. Formation of Plural Nouns

If a word ends in an **-ción**, **-dad**, **-dad**, or **-tud**, it'll be feminine. Also, if you are talking about a female, you will use the feminine articles (*la señora*). Words ending in an **-o** are masculine. Days of the week are also masculine. And if you're talking about a male, use the masculine articles. There are some exceptions to these rules and you just have to memorize them. To make words ending in a vowel plural, add an **-s** (*libro = libros*). Add an **-es** to make words ending in a constant (*papel = papeles*). If a word ends in a **-z**, change the **z** to a **c** and add **-es** (*cruz = cruces*). After making the word plural, you **must** make the articles plural also. There are very few exceptions to making words plural.

20. Possessive Adjectives

	Terminal Forms			
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
my	mi	mis	mío (a)	míos (as)
your	tu	tus	tuyo (a)	tuyos (as)
your/his/her/its	su	sus	suyo (a)	suyos (as)
our	nuestro (a)	nuestros (as)	nuestro (a)	nuestros (as)
your	vuestro (a)	vuestros (as)	vuestro (a)	vuestros (as)
your/their	su	sus	suyo (a)	suyos (as)

Because su and sus can have so many meanings, the definite article may be used with the definite article may be used instead of su with the following forms: *de Ud.*, *de él*, *de ella*, *de Uds.*, *de ellos* and *de ellas*.

los libros de ellos their books

The terminal forms are placed after the noun, and must be preceded by the definite article, except in direct address. When used with the indefinite article, it corresponds to the English "of mine, of yours," etc.

el libro mío my book
Qué haces, hijo mío? What are you doing, my son?
un amigo mío a friend of mine

21. To Do or Make

hacer - to do or make
hago hacemos

haces hacéis
hace hacen

22. Work and School

doctor	el médico	history	la historia
dentist	el dentista	math	las matemáticas
lawyer	el abogado	algebra	el álgebra
professor	el profesor	geometry	la geometría
teacher	el maestro	science	la ciencia
engineer	el ingeniero	physics	la física
architect	el arquitecto	chemistry	la química
writer	el escritor	zoology	la zoología
journalist	el periodista	botany	la botánica
musician	el músico	geography	la geografía
painter	el pintor	music	la música
pharmacist	el farmacéutico	art	el arte
banker	el banquero	drawing	el dibujo
carpenter	el carpintero	painting	la pintura
barber	el barbero	linguistics	la lingüística
mechanic	el mecánico	languages	las lenguas / idiomas
salesman	el vendedor		
electrician	el electricista		
postman	el cartero		
policeman	el agente de policia		
soldier	el soldado		
pilot	el piloto		
secretary	la secretaria		
typist	la mecanógrafa		
nurse	la enfermera		

23. Countries and Nationalities

	Country	Masc. (Fem) Nationality
Germany	Alemania	alemán (alemana)
Argentina	Argentina	argentino(a)
Australia	Australia	australiano(a)
Bolivia	Bolivia	boliviano(a)
Canada	Canadá	canadiense
Columbia	Colombia	colombiano(a)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	costarricense
Cuba	Cuba	cubano(a)
Chile	Chile	chileno(a)
China	China	chino(a)
Ecuador	Ecuador	ecuatoriano(a)
Egypt	Egipto	egipcio(a)
Spain	España	español(a)

India	India	indio(a)
England	Inglaterra	inglés (inglesa)
Italy	Italia	italiano(a)
Japan	Japón	japonés (japonesa)
Mexico	México	mexicano(a)
Russia	Rusia	ruso(a)
South Africa	Suráfrica	suraficano(a)
United States	los Estados Unidos	(norte)americano(a)
France	Francia	francés (francesa)
Portugal	Portugal	portugués (portuguesa)
Poland	Polonia	polaco(a)

24. To / In and From

to **a**
from **de**
in **en**

Remember to use the prepositional contractions when a noun with an article follows the preposition.

25. To Come and to Go

venir - to come	ir - to go
vengo venimos	voy vamos
vienes venís	vas vais
viene vienen	va van

26. Misc. Words

a lot	mucho	always	siempre
very much	muchísimo	everyday	todos los días
a little	poco	now	ahora
very little	muy poco	usually	usualmente
sometimes	a veces	there	ahí
well	bien	over there	allí
after	después	too bad	qué malo
poorly	mal		

27. Conjugating Regular Verbs

Verbs in Spanish end in -ar, -er or -ir. Before a verb is conjugated, it is called the infinitive. Removing the last two letters gives you the stem of the verb (**cantar** is to sing, **cant-** is the stem.) To conjugate regular verbs in the present tense, add these endings to the stems:

-ar	-er	-ir
o amos	o emos	o imos
as áis	es éis	es ís
a an	e en	e en

Remember that verbs do not require the subject pronouns, so just **canto** means **I sing**. Here are some more regular verbs:

-ar verbs		-er verbs		-ir verbs	
bailar	to dance	aprender	to learn	vivir	to live
desear	to want	comer	to eat	escribir	to write
escuchar	to listen	correr	to run	compartir	to share
estudiar	to study	leer	to read	recibir	to receive
hablar	to speak	vender	to sell		
practicar	to practice	beber	to drink		
tomar	to take	comprender	to understand		
viajar	to travel				

To make sentences negative, simply put **no** in front of the verb.

28. Reflexive Verbs

The subject and the object are the same with reflexive verbs - the subject acts upon itself. A reflexive verb in Spanish will be marked with *se* attached to the end of the infinitive. These verbs are conjugated like regular verbs, except the reflexive pronoun agrees with case and gender and precedes the verb when not used in the infinitive form. Reciprocal verbs are the same as reflexive except the action passes from one person to another. It can only be used in the first and third person plural forms. Reflexive verbs sometimes use the "-self" forms in English, while the reciprocal verbs use "each other."

Reflexive Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
se	se

Some common reflexive verbs:

acostarse - to go to bed
 bañarse - to bathe oneself
 casarse - to get married
 despertarse - to wake up
 irse - to go away
 levantarse - to rise
 sentarse - to sit down
 vestirse - to dress oneself
 atreverse - to dare
 quejarse - to complain

29. Irregularities in Regular Verbs

Some verbs have vowel changes in the present tense for all forms except first and second person plural. After dropping the endings (-ar, -er, or -ir), the **e** of the last syllable changes to **ie**, and **o** in the last syllable changes to **ue**. Some -ir verbs change the **e** to **i**.

e to ie	o to ue	e to i
pensar - to think	contar - to count	pedir - to ask (for)
querer - to want, like, love	poder - to be able	repetir - to repeat
cerrar - to close	costar - to cost	seguir - to follow
comenzar - to begin	dormir - to sleep	servir - to serve
despertar - to awaken	encontrar - to find, meet	vestir - to dress
empezar - to begin	jugar - to play	
entender - to understand	morir - to die	
perder - to lose	mostrar - to show	
preferir - to prefer	volar - to fly	
sentar - to seat	volver - to return	
sentir - to regret, feel		
pensar	contar	pedir
pienso pensamos	cuento contamos	pido pedimos
piensas pensáis	cuentas contáis	pides pides
piensa piensan	cuenta cuentan	pide piden

30. Impersonal "a"

When the object of a verb (except tener) is a definite person, it is preceded by **a**. It isn't used if a number precedes the object though. The pronouns **alguien** (somebody), **alguno** (someone), **nadie** (nobody), and **ninguno** (no one) require **a** as well, when used as the direct object. It is also used before geographical names that are not already preceded by an article.

Veo a Juan. I see John.

Veo a alguien. I see somebody.

Describe a Chile. Describe Chile.

31. Preterite Tense

The preterite tense expresses an action in the past. It is used to describe events that are finished or complete. It is formed by adding these endings to the infinitive stem.

-ar verbs		-er and -ir verbs	
-é	-amos	-í	-imos
-aste	-asteis	-iste	-iste
-ó	-aron	-ió	-eron

Viví en España dos años. I lived in Spain for two years.
Ellos hablaron con los niños. They spoke with the children.
Quién comió la fruta? Who ate the fruit?

32. Irregular Preterite Tense

A few verbs are irregular in the preterite tense. The following are the most common:

dar - to give		decir - to say, tell		estar - to be	
di	dimos	dije	dijimos	estuve	estuvimos
diste	disteis	dijiste	dijisteis	estuviste	estuvisteis
dió	dieron	dijo	dijeron	estuvo	estuvieron
hacer - to do, make		ir - to go / ser- to be		poner - to put, place	
hice	hicimos	fui	fuimos	puse	pusimos
hiciste	hicisteis	fuiste	fuisteis	pusiste	pusisteis
hizo	hicieron	fue	fueron	puso	pusieron
tener - to have		traer - to bring		venir - to come	
tuve	tuvimos	traje	trajimos	vine	vinimos
tuviste	tuvisteis	trajiste	trajisteis	viniste	vinisteis
tuvo	tuvieron	trajo	trajeron	vino	vinieron

33. Imperfect Tense

The imperfect is another past tense that is used to express an action as going on in the past, as repeated or habitual. It is also used with mental and physical conditions and for descriptions. The preterite tense is used much more often than the imperfect tense though, except with these verbs: querer, creer, poder, esperar, tener, and saber. It is formed by adding these endings to the infinitive stem.

-ar verbs		-er and -ir verbs	
-aba	-ábamos	-ía	-íamos
-abas	-abais	-ías	-íais
-aba	-aban	-ía	-ían

Yo vivía en España. I used to live in Spain.
Luisa estaba triste. Louise was sad.
El vendía radios. He was selling radios.

Only a few verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense:

ser - to be	ir - to go	ver - to see
era	éramos	iba
	íbamos	veía
		veíamos

eras erais	ibas ibais	veías veáis
era eran	iba iban	veía veían

34. Food and Meals

breakfast	el desayuno	tablecloth	el mantel
lunch	el almuerzo	napkin	la servilleta
supper	la cena	fork	el tenedor
dinner	la comida	knife	el cuchillo
meal	la comida	spoon	la cuchara
food	el alimento	plate, dish	el plato
bread	el pan	glass	el vaso
roll	el panecillo	cup	la taza
butter	la mantequilla	salt	la sal
meat	la carne	saltshaker	el salero
fish	el pescado	pepper	la pimienta
vegetables	las legumbres	pepper shaker	el pimentero
fruit	la fruta	sugar	el azúcar
cheese	el queso	sugar bowl	el azucarero
crackers	la galleta	vinegar	el vinagre
candy	los dulces	coffeepot	la cafetera
sandwich	el sándwich	teapot	la tetera
ice cream	el helado	tray	la bandeja

35. Gustar

Gustar plus a noun means to like something. Literally, it means to please and takes an indirect object, so the construction of the sentence will be different than that of English.

Me gusta(n) I like	Nos gusta(n) we like
Te gusta(n) you like	Os gusta(n) you like
Le gusta(n) you/he/she likes	Les gusta(n) you/they like

Gusta is used with singular nouns, while gustan is used with plural nouns. With le and les, you can add *a Ud.*, *a él*, *a ella*, *a Uds.*, *a ellos* and *a ellas* to make the meaning clear.

Me gustan las flores. I like the flowers. (Literally: To me are pleasing the flowers or the flowers are pleasing to me.)

Nos gusta la casa. We like the house.

No me gusta. I don't like it.

Le gusta a Ud.? Do you like it?

Le gustan a ella. She likes them.

36. Fruits, Vegetables and Meats

apple	la manzana	lettuce	la lechuga	broccoli	el brócoli
orange	la naranja	cabbage	la col	corn on the	el elote / la mazorca
banana	la banana	cauliflower	la coliflor	cob	el rábano

grapefruit	la toronja	green peas	los guisantes	radish	el pimiento
lemon	el limón	asparagus	los	pepper	el ajo
lime	la lima	green	espárragos	garlic	la patata
peach	el melocotón	bean	la habichuela	potato	la batata
apricot	el	spinach	la espinaca	sweet potato	los frijoles / las
fig	albaricoque	tomato	el tomate	beans	judías
grapes	el higo	carrot	la zanahoria	beef	la carne de vaca
pear	unas uvas	turnip	el nabo	lamb	el cordero
plum	la pera	beet	la remolacha	pork	el cerdo
cherry	la ciruela	celery	el apio	sausage	la salchicha
pineapple	la cereza	onion	la cebolla	ham	el jamón
melon	la piña	cucumber	el pepino	bacon	el tocino
watermelon	el melón	parsley	el perejil	goose	el ganso
strawberry	la sandía	squash	la calabaza	duck	el pato
raspberry	la fresa	artichoke	la alcachofa	chicken	el pollo
blackberry	la frambuesa	eggplant	la berenjena	turkey	el pavo
	la zarzamora	rhubarb	el ruibarbo	lobster	la langosta

37. To Take or Drink

tomar - to take or drink

tomo	tomamos
tomas	tomáis
toma	toman

When tomar means to drink, it usually refers to alcohol. In Mexico, tomar can be intransitive, as *beber* is almost never used. In Spain, tomar is always transitive, such as **tomar una copa**- to have a drink and **tomar un café** - to have a coffee.

38. Commands

To form **familiar** commands, regular -ar verbs end in -a, and -er and -ir verbs end in -e for the tú form. Change the final -r to -d for the vosotros form. Negative familiar commands use the subjunctive forms, so -ar verbs end in -es and -éis, while -er and -ir verbs end in -as and -áis for the tú and vosotros forms.

	Affirmative		Negative	
	-ar	-er or -ir	-ar	-er or -ir
<i>tú</i>	-a	-e	-es	-as
<i>vosotros</i>	-ad	-ed	-éis	-áis

Habla! = Speak! (tú form)
 Comed! = Eat! (vosotros form)
 No comáis! = Don't eat! (negative vosotros form)

Irregular Familiar Commands

tú *vosotros*

decir	di	decid
hacer	haz	haced
ir	ve	id
irse	vete	idos
poner	pon	poned
salir	sal	salid
ser	sé	sed
tener	ten	tened
venir	ven	venid

To form **formal** commands of verbs, drop the -o ending of the yo form, and add the opposite vowel ending. This means -ar verbs will add -e for the Usted form and -en for the Ustedes form; while -er and -ir verbs will add -a for Usted and -an for Ustedes. To make a command negative, just add **no** before it.

-ar -er or -ir

Usted -e -a

Ustedes -en -an

Beba! = Drink! (Usted form)

Coman! = Eat (Ustedes form)

No beban! = Don't drink! (negative Ustedes form)

Ir and **ser** have irregular forms as formal commands: **vaya** and **vayan** for ir and **sea** and **sean** for ser.

Verbs that end in -car, -gar and -zar have the following changes in commands as well: c becomes qu, g becomes gu, and z becomes c.

39. More Negatives

To make sentences negative, you place no before the verb. Other negatives may precede or follow the verb, but if they follow, they must follow a negative verb (a double negative). The word order is no + verb + negative.

nada	nothing, (not) anything
nadie	nobody, (not) anybody
ninguno (a)	no, none
tampoco	neither, either
ni	nor
ni...ni	neither... nor
ni siquiera	not even
nunca, jamás	never, ever

Nunca means ever when it follows a comparative; jamás means ever when it follows an affirmative verb.

40. Holiday Phrases

Feliz Navidad Merry Christmas
Feliz Año Nuevo Happy New Year
Feliz Cumpleaños Happy Birthday

Mexican National Anthem: **Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra**

by *Francisco González Bocanegra*

Mexicanos, al grito de guerra
El acero aprestad y el bridón;
y retiemble en sus centros la tierra
Al sonoro rugir del cañón.

Mexicans, at the cry of battle
lend your swords and bridle;
and let the earth tremble at its center
upon the roar of the cannon.

Ciña ¡oh patria! tus sienes de oliva
De la Paz el arcángel divino,
Que en el cielo tu eterno destino
Por el dedo de Dios se escribió.
Mas si osare un extraño enemigo
Profanar con su planta tu suelo,
Piensa ¡oh patria querida! que el cielo
Un soldado en cada hijo te dio.

Your forehead shall be girded, oh fatherland, with olive
garlands
by the divine archangel of peace,
For in heaven your eternal destiny
has been written by the hand of God.
But should a foreign enemy
Profane your land with his sole,
Think, beloved fatherland, that heaven
gave you a soldier in each son.

¡Guerra, guerra sin tregua al que
intente
De la patria manchar los blasones!
¡Guerra, guerra! Los patrios pendones
En las olas de sangre empapad.
¡Guerra, guerra! En el monte, en el
valle
Los cañones horrisonos truenen
Y los ecos sonoros resuenen
Con las voces de ¡Unión! ¡Libertad!

War, war without truce against who would attempt
to blemish the honor of the fatherland!
War, war! The patriotic banners
saturate in waves of blood.
War, war! On the mount, in the vale
The terrifying cannon thunder
and the echoes nobly resound
to the cries of union! liberty!

Antes, patria, que inermes tus hijos
Bajo el yugo su cuello dobleguen,
Tus campiñas con sangre se rieguen,
Sobre sangre se estampe su pie.
Y tus templos, palacios y torres
Se derrumben con hórrido estruendo,
Y sus ruinas existan diciendo:
De mil héroes la patria aquí fue.

Fatherland, before your children become unarmed
Beneath the yoke their necks in sway,
May your countryside be watered with blood,
On blood their feet trample.
And may your temples, palaces and towers
crumble in horrid crash,
and their ruins exist saying:
The fatherland was made of one thousand heroes here.

¡Patria! ¡patria! Tus hijos te juran
Exhalar en tus aras su aliento,
Si el clarín con su bélico acento
Los convoca a lidiar con valor.
¡Para ti las guiraldas de oliva!
¡Un recuerdo para ellos de gloria!
¡Un laurel para ti de victoria!
¡Un sepulcro para ellos de honor!

Fatherland, fatherland, your children swear
to exhale their breath in your cause,
If the bugle in its belligerent tone
should call upon them to struggle with bravery.
For you the olive garlands!
For them a memory of glory!
For you a laurel of victory!
For them a tomb of honor!

Mexicanos, al grito de guerra
El acero aprestad y el bridón,

Mexicans, at the cry of battle
lend your swords and bridle;
and let the earth tremble at its center

y retiemble en sus centros la tierra upon the roar of the cannon.
Al sonoro rugir del cañón.

If you're wondering why I didn't include the Spanish national anthem, it's because the anthem has no words; it's all instrumental.