

INTRODUCCIÓN AL ESPAÑOL



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Introducción al Español (Palacios)

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Funding Acknowledgements

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Chapter 1

[1.1: Introducciones](#)

[1.2: Ejercicio 1](#)

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1.1: Introducciones

2.1 Introducciones

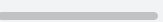
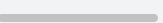
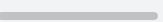
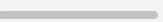
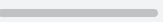
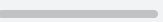
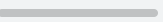
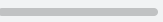
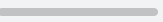
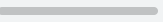
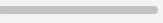
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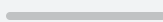
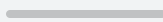
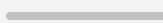
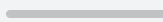
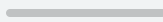
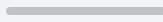


Vocabulary

Click play to listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 2.1. Chapter 2 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Let me introduce myself</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>My name is...</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>I live in...</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	de... (comercio, etc.)	<i>I am a student in... (business, accounting, etc.)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		Subjects
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ón de oficinas (f)	<i>office administration</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	(f)	<i>woodworking</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	)	<i>business</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	(f)	<i>accounting</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	o (m)	<i>graphic design</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	reescolar (f)	<i>early childhood education</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	m)	<i>nursing</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Spanish</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	eléctrica (f)	<i>electrical engineering</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	(f)	<i>computer science</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>English</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>languages</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ud física (f)	<i>health and fitness</i>

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1.2: Ejercicio 1

Ejercicio 1: Yo me presento

Part A

Complete the following sentences:

Yo me presento. Yo me llamo _____.

Vivo en _____ (ciudad).

Soy estudiante de _____ (materia).

Part B

Introduce yourself to two of your classmates using the sentences above and listen as two of your classmates introduce themselves to you. Complete the following sentences according to the information they tell you.



Student 1

Él/ella se llama _____.

Él/ella vive en _____.

Él/ella es estudiante de _____.

Student 2

Él/ella se llama _____.

Él/ella vive en _____.

Él/ella es estudiante de _____.

Part C

Introduce one of your classmates to the class.

✓ Ejemplo:

Yo les presento a Sofía. Ella vive en Cambridge. Ella es estudiante de comercio.

Select the play button to hear an example.

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1.3: Lectura



Instrucciones

Lee la presentación de Sofía y responde las preguntas a continuación.

▶ 0:00 / 0:00 ————— 🔊 ⋮

Media 2.2. Chapter 2 Lectura. Click play to listen to the pronunciation of the reading in the paragraph written below.

¡Hola! Me llamo Sofía. Soy profesora de biología y trabajo en la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Tengo treinta y seis años y vivo en San Juan, Puerto Rico con mi esposo Gabriel y mis dos hijos. Mi hijo se llama Juan y mi hija se llama Dulce. Juan tiene dos años y Dulce tiene cinco años. Gabriel es arquitecto. Los fines de semana Gabriel juega béisbol.

Table 2.2. Chapter 2 Lecture Vocabulary.

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
trabajar	<i>to work</i>
el esposo	<i>husband</i>
el/la hijo(a)	<i>son/daughter</i>
el/la arquitecto(a)	<i>architect</i>
fin de semana	<i>weekend</i>
¿Qué...?	<i>What...?</i>
¿Quién...?	<i>Who...?</i>
¿Cuánto(s)...?	<i>How many...?</i>
¿Cuál(es)...?	<i>What/which...?</i>
¿(En) dónde...?	<i>Where...?</i>

Preguntas

1. ¿Quién se presenta?
2. ¿Cuántos años tiene Sofía?
3. ¿Cuál es la profesión de Sofía? ¿En dónde trabaja?
4. ¿Cuántos hijos tiene Sofía? ¿Cómo se llaman? ¿Cuántos años tienen?
5. ¿Cuál es la profesión de Gabriel?
6. ¿Qué hace Gabriel los fines de semana?

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 2

[2.1: El Español](#)

[2.2: Ejercicios 1-3](#)

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2.1: El Español

1.1 El Español

Rita Palacios

Below is a map of indicating where Spanish is spoken throughout the world, followed by a brief reading. Underline the words that you recognize. At the end of the page, you will find a translation of the reading passage.

map of spanish-speaking countries indicated in red

Figure 1.1. [Distribución Geográfica de la Lengua Española](#). From Argento, 2015. Licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

▶ 0:00 / 0:00 — 🔊 ⋮

Media 1.1. Chapter 1 reading. Press play to listen to the pronunciation of the reading in the paragraph written below.

Casi 500 millones de personas hablan español en todo el mundo y, por eso, el español es la segunda lengua más hablada del planeta, después del chino y antes del inglés. El español es la lengua oficial de España, pero también se habla en muchos países de América: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Puerto Rico y en algunas zonas de Estados Unidos. También se habla en las Filipinas, Guinea Ecuatorial y el Sahara Occidental.

✓ Nota importante

Cognates are words in two or more languages that share origins and thus have similar spelling and often the same meaning. These words are key when learning a second language; look for them to help you understand!

Traducción/Translation

Almost 500 million people speak Spanish throughout the world, which is why Spanish is the second most spoken language on the planet, after Chinese and before English. Spanish is the official language of Spain, but it is also spoken in many countries in the Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and some parts of the United States. It is also spoken in the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea and Western Sahara.

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2.2: Ejercicios 1-3

1.2 Ejercicios 1-3

Rita Palacios

Ejercicio 1: General Questions



After reading the previous short text, answer the following questions.

1. Where is Spanish spoken?
2. How many people speak Spanish?
3. What Spanish-speaking countries have you visited?
4. Do you know any Spanish-speakers? Where are they from?

Ejercicio 2: Spanish-Speaking Countries

? Fill in the Blanks

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 3: Latinoamérica

Label all 19 countries in Latin America using the globe below. Don't be afraid to look them up if you're unsure.



Figure 1.2. [Hispanic America \(Orthographic Projection\)](#). From Heraldry, 2009. Licensed under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#).

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 3

[3.1: Los Saludos y ¿Usted o Tú?- Forms of Address](#)

[3.2: Ejercicio 1,2](#)

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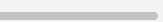
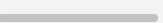
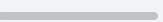
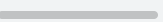
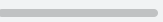
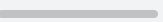
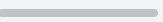
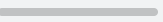
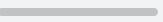
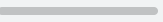
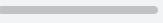
3.1: Los Saludos y ¿Usted o Tú?- Forms of Address

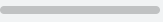
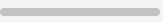
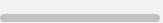
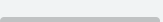
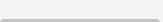
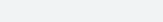
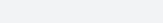
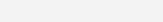
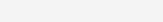
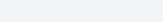
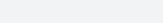
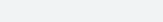


Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 3.1. Chapter 3 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Greetings</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Good morning</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Good afternoon</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Goodnight</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Hi (informal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿usted)?	<i>What's your name? (formal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿tú)?	<i>What's your name? (informal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>My name is...</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>It's a pleasure</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>It's a pleasure</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Likewise</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿usted)?	<i>How are you? (formal)</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿Cómo estás?	<i>How are you? (informal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿Qué pasa?	<i>What's up? (informal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	Muy bien, gracias.	<i>(Very) well, thank you</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	Muy mal.	<i>(Very) badly</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	Así así.	<i>So so.</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿Y usted?	<i>And you? (formal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¿Y tú?	<i>And you? (informal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	Adiós.	<i>Goodbye</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	Buenas noches.	<i>Goodnight</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	Adiós.	<i>Bye (informal)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¡Nos vemos!	<i>See you later</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	¡Nos vemos mañana!	<i>See you tomorrow</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00		See you soon

¿Usted o Tú?: Forms of Address

In general, *tú* is used with friends, family, and children. *Usted* is used to express politeness, formality, and social distance.



Figure 3.1. Tú and Usted meme. Adapted from [Adam.the.Creator].

Para pensar

Linguistic differences can teach us a great deal about cultural differences. Do you think it is significant that Spanish-speaking cultures have two different words for “you,” while English-speaking cultures do not, or do you think it’s just a coincidence? How does English distinguish formal from informal relationships?

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3.2: Ejercicio 1,2

Ejercicio 1: Formal vs Informal

Discuss whether the person speaking in each of the following situations would use *tú* or *usted*.

1. A client in a bakery, speaking to the baker.
2. A doctor speaking to a patient.
3. An elementary school student speaking to her best friend.
4. A college student speaking to a professor.
5. A telemarketer speaking to the person they call.
6. A politician speaking to a voter.
7. A mother speaking to her daughter.
8. A son speaking to his father.
9. A college student speaking to another college student.
10. A professor speaking to a student.

Ejercicio 2: ¡Hola!

Part A

Observe the image and read the accompanying dialogue. Determine if it is a formal or informal exchange.



María: ¡Hola, Juan!

Juan: ¡Hola, María! ¿Qué tal?

María: Muy bien. ¿Y tú, Juan? ¿Cómo estás?

Juan: Bien, gracias.

María: ¡Hasta luego!

Juan: Chau.

Part B

Replace the names in the previous dialogue with your own name and that of a classmate. Practice it and present it to the class!

Part C

Write a brief dialogue for each of the four situations below. Don't forget to decide whether the situation requires a formal or informal form of address. Click on the image to enlarge, and then back to be taken back to this page.

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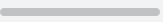
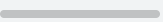
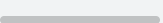
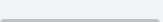
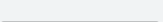
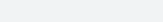
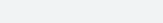
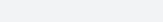
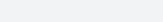
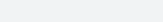
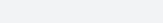
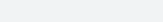
4.1: In the classroom

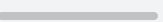
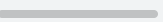
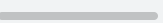
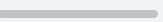
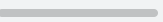
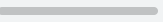
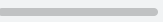
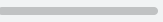
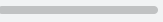


Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 4.1. Chapter 4 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>The classroom</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	/	<i>In the classroom, there is...</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a door</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a window</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a blackboard</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a television</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	undo)	<i>a map (of the world)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a poster</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a clock</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a chair</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a desk</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	rio, hay...	<i>On the desk, there is...</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>an eraser</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a pencil</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a paper</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a pen</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a notebook</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a book</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a dictionary</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a backpack</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ra	<i>a computer</i>

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4.2: Nouns and articles



What is a noun?

A noun is a person, place, or thing. Like English, nouns in Spanish may be singular or plural. However, unlike English, Spanish nouns can be either masculine or feminine. The easiest way of determining the gender of the noun is to learn the noun along with its corresponding definite article.

Definite articles

A definite article is specific, it defines the number and gender of the noun it corresponds to. In English, the only definite article is the, whereas in Spanish there are four of them: la, el, los and las.

Table 4.2. Singular and Plural Definite Articles.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	el	los
feminine	la	las

✓ Ejemplos:

Table 4.3. Singular and Plural Definite Articles with Examples.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	el libro	los libros
	el chico	los chicos
feminine	la silla	las sillas
	la chica	las chicas

Gender of nouns

Generally, in Spanish nouns ending in -o are masculine, while nouns ending in -a are feminine. A masculine noun may end in -or (el profesor); to make it feminine, you add an -a (la profesora). However, some nouns that end in -a it can be either masculine or feminine; in this case, gender is determined by the article in front of the noun (el artista, la artista). Nouns that end in -ión (la decisión), -dad (la universidad), and -z (la luz) are feminine, though there are exceptions.

When the noun is plural, you must be mindful of gender as well. If the group is made up of feminine nouns in its entirety, then be sure to employ the feminine form (las estudiantes). However, if the group is mixed, that is, it includes at least one masculine noun, then you must employ the masculine form (2 chicas + 1 chico = los chicos).

There are exceptions to these general rules, of course, so be sure to consult your dictionary or your professor.

Select the play button to hear an example.

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4.3: Ejercicio 1

Ejercicio 1: Definite Articles

Based on the definite article that appears in front of each noun below, indicate whether the noun is **masculine** or **feminine**, or whether you **don't know**.

? Fill in the Blanks

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4.4: Plural formation

As in English, the plural is generally formed by adding an -s to the singular form of the noun. Please note that the -s is pronounced.

Generally, to form plurals, you can follow these rules:

- Add an -s. Example: la silla/las sillas (the chair/the chairs)
- For nouns that end in a consonant, add an -es. Example: el reloj/los relojes
- For nouns ending in -z, the -z changes to -c. Example: el lápiz/los lápices

Nota importante

Keep in mind that there are exceptions and that not all nouns follow the rules above.

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4.5: Ejercicio 2

Ejercicio 2: Nouns and Definite Articles

A. Rewrite the following nouns using its proper definite article based on the noun's gender and number. Note that the gender is specified in the brackets.

Part A

✓ Ejemplo:

escritorio (m) / el escritorio

? Fill in the Blanks

B. Rewrite the previous nouns ensuring that singular nouns are plural and vice versa. Make sure you include the correct article.

Part B

? Fill in the Blanks

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4.6: Indefinite articles



Indefinite Articles

The second type of articles in Spanish are indefinite articles. These correspond to the English a (an) (singular) and some (plural). Just like the definite article, the indefinite article has different forms for masculine, feminine, and plural.

Table 4.5. Singular and Plural Indefinite Articles.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	un	unos
feminine	una	unas

Don't forget that to write the plural form of most singular nouns, you add an –s.

Table 4.6. Singular and Plural Indefinite Articles with Examples.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	un libro	unos libros
feminine	una silla	unas sillas

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4.7: Ejercicios 3, 4

Ejercicio 3: Indefinite Articles

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 4: Indefinite Articles

? Fill in the Blanks

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4.8: Numbers 1-29



Numbers 1-29

- *Uno* becomes *un* before a noun (example: *un libro*) or *una* before a feminine noun (example: *una silla*)
- Numbers from 1-29 are written as one word
- Numbers of more than one syllable that end in -s (16, 22, 23, 26) require a written accent on the last syllable

Table 4.7. Numbers 1-29 with Spanish Spelling.

Number	Spelling
0	cero
1	uno
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve

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4.9: Ejercicio 5

Ejercicio 5: Numbers

Part A

? Drag and drop

Part B

? Fill in the Blanks

Part C

Turn to your neighbour and ask him/her for her telephone number (in single digits). Don't forget to include the area code!

A: ¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono? *What is your phone number?*

B: Mi número es _____. *My phone number is _____.*

Select the play button to hear an example.

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4.10: Hay y Ejercicio 6

13

4.10 Hay y Ejercicio 6

Rita Palacios



Hay

To express the idea of *there is* or *there are*, in Spanish we use the expression *hay*. Don't forget, the letter h is completely silent.

✓ Ejemplo:

Hay una pizarra en el salón. *There is a blackboard in the classroom.*

Ejercicio 6: ¿Qué hay en el salón?

Part A

? Fill in the Blanks

Part B

Ask your neighbour what is in his/her backpack.

A: ¿Qué hay en tu mochila? *What's in your bag?*

B: Hay _____. *There is/are* _____.

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4.11: Subject pronouns

In Spanish, pronouns indicate number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine).

Singular Pronouns

Table 4.8. Singular Pronouns with Spanish-English Translations.

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Yo	I
2nd person	Tú	You
3rd person	Él	He/it
	Ella	She/it
	Usted	You (formal)

Plural Pronouns

Table 4.9. Plural Pronouns with Spanish-English Translations.

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Nosotros	We
2nd person	Vosotros	You (informal, Spain)
3rd person	Ellos	They (masc.)
	Ellas	They (fem.)
	Ustedes	You (informal)

✓ Important Notes

- In Spanish, *yo* (I) is not capitalized, except at the beginning of a sentence.
- *Tú* is informal, whereas *usted* is formal (see Chapter 1). *Ustedes* is also the plural form of *usted* but in this case, it is neither formal nor informal.
- In Spanish, not only people but also things have gender. That is to say, things are either masculine or feminine.
- If there is a mix of masculine and feminine people or objects, Spanish always uses the masculine plural. A group of ten women and one man would use the subject pronoun *ellos*.
- If you're wondering if there's a gender-neutral form in Spanish, there is but it's not official. Activists of Latin American descent who live in the United States, have adopted the letter x to denote neutrality: for example, *Latinx*. In Latin America, some are using an -e ending instead: *tímide* (shy), *bonite* (pretty). Of course, there is a great deal of debate around these new forms and their uses, but we must remember that language evolves and changes with the times.

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4.12: Ejercicios 7, 8



Ejercicio 7: Subject Pronouns

? Mark the Words

Ejercicio 8: More Subject Pronouns

? Drag the Words

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4.13: The verb ser

The verb **ser**(*to be*) is an irregular verb in the present tense. It is generally used to describe or talk about occupations, origins and inherent qualities or personality traits.

Singular

Table 4.10. Ser Conjugations with Singular Person

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Yo soy	I am
2nd person	Tú eres	You are
3rd person	Él es	He/it is
	Ella es	She/it is
	Usted es	You (formal) are

Plural

Table 4.11. Ser Conjugations with Plural Person

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Nosotros somos	We are
2nd person	Vosotros sois	You are (informal, Spain)
3rd person	Ellos son	They (masc.) are
	Ellas son	They (fem.) are
	Ustedes son	You are

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4.14: Ejercicio 9



Ejercicio 9: Ser

? Fill in the Blanks

? Fill in the Blanks

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4.15: Adjectives

Adjectives



An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. The major differences between adjectives in Spanish and English are agreement and placement. In English, an adjective usually comes before the noun it modifies and it does not change. In Spanish, an adjective is usually placed after the noun it modifies and must agree in gender and number with the noun.

Table 4.13. Chapter 4 Adjectives Vocabulary.

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
aburrido(a)	<i>boring</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>
interesante	<i>interesting</i>
nervioso(a)	<i>nervous</i>
perezoso(a)	<i>lazy</i>
serio(a)	<i>serious</i>
atlético(a)	<i>athletic</i>
tímido(a)	<i>shy, timid</i>
trabajador(a)	<i>hard-working</i>
alto(a)	<i>tall, big</i>
grande	<i>big</i>
pequeño(a)	<i>little</i>
joven	<i>young</i>
viejo(a)	<i>old</i>

Formation

In Spanish, adjectives agree in both number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the noun or pronoun they modify. For regular adjectives, the masculine form is the base form to which endings are added.

General Rules

1. Generally, the feminine adjective is formed by dropping the **-o** and adding an **a**. The plural adjective is formed by adding **s**:

Table 14.14. Adjective Formation General Rule 1.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	serio	serios
feminine	seria	serias

✓ Ejemplo:

Las profesoras serias. *The serious (female) professors.*

2. If the masculine singular ends in **-e**: the feminine is the same, add an **-s** for plural:

Table 14.15. Adjective Formation General Rule 2.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	interesante	interesantes
feminine	interesante	interesantes

✓ Ejemplo:

Las películas interesantes. *The interesting movies.*

3. If the masculine singular adjective ends in a consonant: the feminine is the same, add **-es** for plural:

Note the spelling of the plural form of joven, which requires a written accent.

Table 14.16. Adjective Formation General Rule 3.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	joven	jóvenes
feminine	joven	jóvenes

✓ Ejemplo:

Los hombres jóvenes. *The young men.*

4. If the masculine singular adjective ends in **-z**; the feminine remains the same and for the plural drop the **-z** and add **-ces**:

Table 14.17. Adjective Formation General Rule 4.

Gender	Singular	Plural
masculine	feliz	felices
feminine	feliz	felices

✓ Ejemplo:

Las vacas felices. *The happy cows.*

Placement

In Spanish, most adjectives come **after** the noun, unlike in English where the adjective precedes the noun:

Un chico inteligente. *An intelligent boy.*

However, some adjectives are placed **before** the noun:

Un buen perro. *A good dog.*

The following are adjectives commonly placed before the noun:

Table 14.18. Common Adjectives Placed Before a Noun in Spanish.

Singular	Plural
Un buen profesor.	A good professor.
Un gran carro.	A great car.
Un mal estudiante.	A bad student.

It is important to note that with a change in placement, there is also a change in meaning with the adjective *grande*. Before a noun, it means ‘great’ or ‘grand’. After a noun, *grande* relates to size.

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4.16: Ejercicios 10-12



Ejercicio 10: Gender and Number in Adjectives

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 11: Adjective Agreement

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 12: ¿Qué o quién?

Fill in the table below by naming people/places/things that fit each of the descriptions. Don't forget to look up any words you don't recognize.

Table 14.21. ¿Qué o quién? Adjectives Activity.

DESCRIPTION	NAME	DESCRIPTION	NAME
1. un actor divertido:		un mal actor:	
2. una actriz seria:		una buena actriz:	
3. un hombre perezoso:		una actriz canadiense:	
4. un cantante tonto:		una cantante joven:	
5. una mujer aburrida:		un actor guapo:	
6. una película interesante:		una serie dramática:	
7. un país grande:		un país pequeño:	
8. un buen carro:		un mal carro:	

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 5

[5.1: Los colores](#)

[5.2: Ejercicios 1, 2](#)

[5.3: Numbers 30-100](#)

[5.4: Ejercicios 3-5](#)

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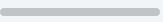
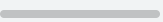
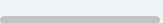
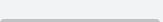
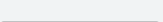
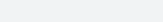
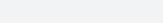
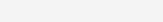
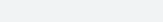
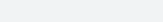
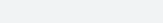
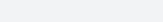
5.1: Los colores

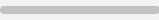


Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 5.1. Chapter 5 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Colours</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>red</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>blue</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>yellow</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>pink</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>purple</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>orange</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>green</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>white</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>brown</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>black</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>grey</i>

▶ 0:00 / 0:00    :s ...?

What colour is ...?

Colours are adjectives and must therefore follow the same *General Rules* on adjective formation. For example, if the noun is masculine, the adjective must be masculine. If the noun is feminine and plural, the adjective must be feminine and plural.

Table 5.2. Adjective Formation with Colours.

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculine	El carro rojo.	Los carros rojos.
Feminine	La silla rosada.	Las sillas rosadas.

Select the play button to hear an example.

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5.2: Ejercicios 1, 2

Ejercicio 1: Los colores

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 2: ¿De qué color es?

? Multiple Choice

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5.3: Numbers 30-100



Numbers 30-100

- Numbers from 1-29 are written as one word see [Chapter 4](#)
- Numbers of more than one syllable that end in -s (16, 22, 23, 26) require a written accent on the last syllable
- The conjunction y (and) is only used in double digit numbers (31-99)

Table 5.4. Numbers 30-11 with Spellings.

Number	Spelling	Number	Spelling
30	treinta	65	sesenta y cinco
31	treinta y uno	66	sesenta y seis
32	treinta y dos	67	sesenta y siete
33	treinta y tres	68	sesenta y ocho
34	treinta y cuatro	69	sesenta y nueve
35	treinta y cinco	70	setenta
36	treinta y seis	71	setenta y uno
37	treinta y siete	71	setenta y uno
38	treinta y ocho	71	setenta y uno
39	treinta y nueve	72	setenta y dos
40	cuarenta	73	setenta y tres
41	cuarenta y uno	74	setenta y cuatro
42	cuarenta y dos	75	setenta y cinco
43	cuarenta y tres	76	setenta y seis
44	cuarenta y cuatro	77	setenta y siete
45	cuarenta y cinco	78	setenta y ocho
46	cuarenta y seis	79	setenta y nueve
47	cuarenta y siete	80	ochenta
48	cuarenta y ocho	81	ochenta y uno
49	cuarenta y nueve	82	ochenta y dos
50	cincuenta	83	ochenta y tres
51	cincuenta y uno	84	ochenta y cuatro
52	cincuenta y dos	85	ochenta y cinco
53	cincuenta y tres	86	ochenta y seis
54	cincuenta y cuatro	87	ochenta y siete
55	cincuenta y cinco	88	ochenta y ocho
56	cincuenta y seis	89	ochenta y nueve
57	cincuenta y siete	90	noventa
58	cincuenta y ocho	91	noventa y uno
59	cincuenta y nueve	92	noventa y dos
60	sesenta	93	noventa y tres
61	sesenta y uno	94	noventa y cuatro
62	sesenta y dos	95	noventa y cinco

Number	Spelling	Number	Spelling
63	sesenta y tres	96	noventa y seis
64	sesenta y cuatro	97	noventa y siete
65	sesenta y cinco	98	noventa y ocho
		99	noventa y nueve
		100	cien

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5.4: Ejercicios 3-5



Ejercicio 3: Los números

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 4: Los números escritos

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 5: ¿Cuántos años tienes?

Ask five different people in the classroom about their age. List their name (*nombre*) and age (*edad*) in the table below.

✓ Ejemplo:

¿Cuántos años tienes? Yo tengo veinte años. / How old are you? I'm twenty years old.

Table 5.5. Name and Age Activity.

Nombre	Edad

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 6

6.1: La fecha y los días de la semana

6.2: Ejercicios 1, 2

6.3: La fecha y los meses

6.4: Ejercicios 3-5

6.5: Forming questions in Spanish

6.6: Ejercicio 6

6.7: The Verb Estar

6.8: Numbers 101-10,000

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6.1: La fecha y los días de la semana

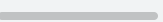
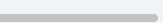
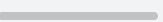
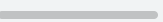
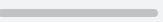
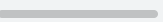
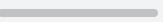
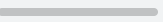
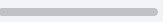
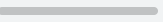
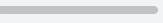


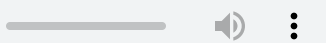
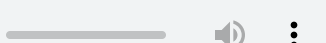
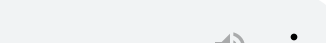
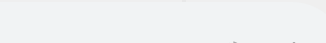
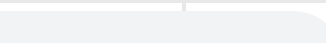
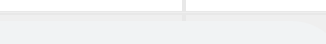
Vocabulary

In Spanish, the days of the week (*los días de la semana*) are not capitalized, and the week (*la semana*) begins on Monday (*lunes*).

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 6.1. Chapter 6 Vocabulary: The Days of the Week.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the calendar</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the day</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	días de la semana?	<i>What are the days of the week?</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Monday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Tuesday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Wednesday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Thursday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Friday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Saturday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Sunday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	a	<i>the weekend</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	y)?	<i>What day is it (today)?</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 		<i>It's Monday.</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 		<i>today</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 		<i>tomorrow</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 		<i>yesterday</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 		<i>the week</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 	ana	<i>next week</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00 	la	<i>last week</i>

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6.2: Ejercicios 1, 2

Ejercicio 1: Mi día favorito

Turn to your neighbour and ask about his/her favourite day of the week.

A: ¿Cuál es tu día de la semana favorito? *What is your favourite day of the week?*

B: Mi día favorito es _____. *My favourite day is _____.*

Ejercicio 2: Los días de la semana

? Drag the Words

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6.3: La fecha y los meses



La fecha y los meses (the date and the months)

In Spanish, the months (*los meses*) are also not capitalized. The date (*la fecha*) is written in the following manner: **el + cardinal number + de + month**. The only exception is the first of the month, which requires the use of an ordinal number (**el primero/the first**).

Table 6.2. Chapter 6 Vocabulary: Dates and Months.

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
¿Qué fecha es (hoy)?	<i>What's the date (today)?</i>
Es el primero de septiembre.	<i>It's September 1st.</i>
Es el dos de octubre.	<i>It's October 2nd.</i>
Es el treinta de agosto.	<i>It's August 30th.</i>
el mes	<i>the month</i>
¿Cuáles son los meses del año?	<i>What are the months of the year?</i>
enero	<i>January</i>
febrero	<i>February</i>
marzo	<i>March</i>
abril	<i>April</i>
mayo	<i>May</i>
junio	<i>June</i>
julio	<i>July</i>
agosto	<i>August</i>
septiembre	<i>September</i>
octubre	<i>October</i>
noviembre	<i>November</i>
diciembre	<i>December</i>

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6.4: Ejercicios 3-5



Ejercicio 3: Mi cumpleaños

Turn to your neighbour and ask him/her about his/her birthday!

A: ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? *When is your birthday?*

B: Mi cumpleaños es _____. *My birthday is on _____.*

Ejercicio 4: Fechas

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 5: Los meses y días revueltos

? Fill in the Blanks

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6.5: Forming questions in Spanish



Forming Questions in Spanish

To write a question in Spanish, you must use an upside-down question mark “¿” to open and close the question with a regular question mark “?”.

There are three ways to ask a question:

1. Intonation: Raising your voice at the end of the sentence.

- Statement: Hablas español
- Question: ¿Hablas español?

2. Using interrogative words (see list below)

- interrogative + verb + subject
 1. ¿Qué estudia Juan?
 2. ¿Dónde vives?

3. Inversion: changing the word order

- verb + subject
 1. ¿Vives en Colombia?
 2. ¿Corre Juan por el parque?

Interrogative Words

Please note: all interrogative words take an accent.

Table 6.3. Chapter 6 Vocabulary: Interrogative Words.

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
¿Cuál? ¿Cuáles?	<i>Which (one(s))?</i>
¿De dónde?	<i>From where?</i>
¿Cuándo?	<i>When?</i>
¿Qué?	<i>What?</i>
¿Cuánto? ¿Cuánta?	<i>How much?</i>
¿Para qué?	<i>For what?</i>
¿Cuántos? ¿Cuántas?	<i>How many?</i>
¿Por qué?	<i>Why?</i>
¿Cómo?	<i>How? What?</i>
¿Quién? ¿Quiénes?	<i>Who?</i>
¿Dónde? ¿Adónde?	<i>Where? To where?</i>
¿A quién? ¿A quiénes?	<i>Whom?</i>
¿De quién? ¿De quiénes?	<i>Whose?</i>

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6.6: Ejercicio 6

Ejercicio 6: La pregunta correcta

? Drag the Word

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6.7: The Verb Estar



The Verb Estar

The verb **estar** (to be) is a regular verb in the present tense. Unlike the verb **ser**, which is typically used to describe inherent characteristics, **estar** is generally used to talk about conditions that are subject to change.

✓ Ejemplos:

Table 6.4. The Verb Estar Examples.

Verb	Spanish	English
SER	La profesora es muy estricta.	<i>The professor (she) is very strict.</i>
ESTAR	La profesora está muy ocupada.	<i>The professor (she) is very busy.</i>

Singular

Table 6.5. Estar Conjugations with Singular Person.

Verb	Spanish	English
1st person	Yo estoy	<i>I am</i>
2nd person	Tú estás	<i>You are</i>
3rd person	Él está Ella está Usted está	<i>He/it is She/it is You (formal) are</i>

Plural

Table 6.6. Estar Conjugations with Plural Person.

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Nosotros estamos	<i>I am</i>
2nd person	Vosotros estáis	<i>You are (informal, Spain)</i>
3rd person	Ellos están Ellas están Ustedes están	<i>They (masc.) are They (fem.) are You are</i>

Ejercicio 7

? Fill in the Blanks

Adjectives with Estar

As you may have noticed, the adjectives in the previous exercise denote emotional, mental, physical states or conditions that are subject to change. Remember that in Spanish adjectives must agree in both number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the noun or pronoun they modify.

Table 6.8. Adjectives with Estar.

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
aburrido(a)	<i>bored</i>
contento(a)	<i>happy</i>
enamorado(a)	<i>in love</i>
enfermo(a)	<i>sick</i>
enojado(a)	<i>angry, mad</i>
estresado(a)	<i>stressed</i>
nervioso(a)	<i>nervous</i>
ocupado(a)	<i>occupied, busy</i>
preocupado(a)	<i>preoccupied, worried</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>

Ejercicio 8: ¿Cómo está?

? Flashcards

Estar with Locations

Estar can also be used to describe where something or someone is located.

✓ Ejemplo:

Conestoga College **está** en Kitchener. *Conestoga College is in Kitchener.*

Ejercicio 9: ¿Dónde está?

Write a few sentences describing the location of each of the places in the list. Please note, you may have to do a bit of research. Follow the example below.

1. Conestoga College

✓ Example

Conestoga College está en Kitchener. Kitchener está en Ontario. Ontario está en Canadá. Canadá está en Norteamérica. Conestoga College is in Kitchener. Kitchener is in Ontario. Ontario is in Canada. Canada is in North America.

2. El Zócalo
3. Machu Picchu
4. El lago Atitlán
5. El desierto de Atacama

6. La Patagonia

Ser versus Estar

The verbs **ser** and **estar** both mean *to be* in English. The difference between the two lies in their use. While **ser** is generally used to describe inherent qualities, **estar** is generally used to talk about conditions or states that are subject to change. The charts below summarize their main uses.

Ser

Table 6.10. Ser Uses with Examples.

Use	Example
Inherent qualities	Luis es inteligente. <i>Luis is intelligent.</i>
Origin	Yo soy de Nicaragua. <i>I am from Nicaragua.</i>
Occupations	Sofía es enfermera. <i>Sofía is a nurse.</i>
Time/date	Son las ocho de la mañana. <i>It's 8am.</i> Es el martes 14 de enero. <i>It's Tuesday, January 14.</i>
Events	El evento es en el auditorio. <i>The event is in the auditorium.</i>

Estar

Table 6.11. Estar Uses with Examples.

Use	Example
Mental, emotional, or physical state or condition	(Yo) estoy muy ocupada hoy. <i>I am very busy today.</i>
Location	Los estudiantes están en la cafetería. <i>The students are in the cafeteria.</i>

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6.8: Numbers 101-10,000



Numbers 101-10,000

In Spanish, when written in number form, numbers greater than 999 employ a period (1.000) rather than a comma.

Table 6.12. Numbers 101-10,000 with Spellings.

Number	Spelling	Number	Spelling
101	ciento uno	500	quinientos
102	ciento dos	600	seiscientos
103	ciento tres	700	setecientos
104	ciento cuatro	800	ochocientos
105	ciento cinco	900	novecientos
106	ciento seis	1.000	mil
107	ciento siete	1.100	mil cien
108	ciento ocho	1.200	mil doscientos
109	ciento nueve	1.300	mil trescientos
110	ciento diez	1.400	mil cuatrocientos
120	ciento veinte	1.500	mil quinientos
130	ciento treinta	2.000	dos mil
140	ciento cuarenta	3.000	tres mil
150	ciento cincuenta	4.000	cuatro mil
160	ciento sesenta	5.000	cinco mil
170	ciento setenta	6.000	seis mil
180	ciento ochenta	7.000	siete mil
190	ciento noventa	8.000	ocho mil
200	doscientos	9.000	nueve mil
300	trescientos	10.000	diez mil
400	cuatrocientos		

Ejercicio 10: Los números

? Drag the Word

Ejercicio 11: Los números escritos

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 12: ¿En qué año naciste?

Turn to your neighbour and ask him/her what year he/she was born.

A: ¿En qué año naciste? *What year where you born?*

B: Nací en _____. *I was born in _____.*

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 7

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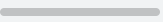
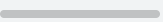
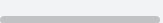
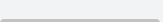
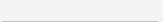
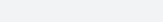
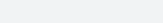
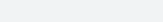
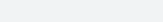
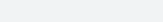
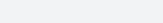
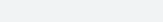
7.1: Los deportes y los pasatiempos

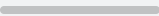
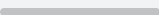
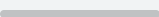
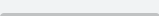
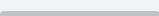
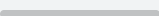
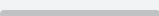
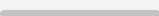
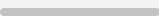
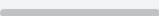
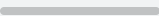
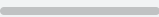


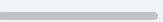
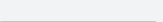
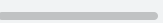
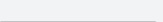
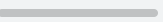
Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 7.1. Chapter 7 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Sports</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>dance</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>football</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	el baloncesto	<i>basketball</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>baseball</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>skiing</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>hockey</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>tennis</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>skating</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>volleyball</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>fishing</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>golf</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>boxing</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		Verbs
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to speak</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to work</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to swim</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	porte)	<i>to practice (a sport)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ca)	<i>to listen (to music)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to buy, to shop</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to take a stroll</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to sing</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to dance</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to eat</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to read</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to run</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to see or watch (television)</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to live</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>to write</i>

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7.2: Ejercicio 1

Ejercicio 1: Deportes

Ask your neighbour what sport she/he practices. Follow the model below.

A: ¿Qué deporte practicas tú? / *What sport do you practice?*

B: Yo practico _____. ¿Y tú? / *I practice _____. And you?*

Select the play button to hear an example.

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7.3: Verbos Regulares



Verbos Regulares

In Spanish, regular verbs follow a similar pattern when they are conjugated in the present tense. They are distinguished by their ending (-ar, -er and -ir) in the infinitive (unconjugated form). Verbs are composed of two parts: the stem and the ending. For example, in the infinitive (the unconjugated form) the verb *hablar* (to speak) is made up of the stem (*habl-*) and the ending (*-ar*).

CAPTION NEEDED

habl	ar
stem	ending

The stem is the verb's main part, it generally remains unchanged as it conveys the meaning. The ending, for its part, will change to indicate the subject who is performing the action and the verb tense (past, present or future).

-AR Verbs

To conjugate the verb, the first step is to drop the infinitive ending (-ar) and add the ending that is specific to the subject.

verb stem + new ending (**o, as, a, amos, áis, an**).

? Drag the Words

Hablar (to speak)

Table 7.2. Hablar Conjugations.

Person	Spanish	English
Yo	hablo	I speak
Tú	hablas	You speak
Él/ella	habla	He/she speak
Usted	habla	You speak (formal)
Nosotros	hablamos	We speak
Vosotros	habláis	You speak (informal plural, Spain only)
Ellos/ellas	hablan	They speak
Ustedes	hablan	You speak (formal/informal plural)

-ER and -IR Verbs

As you saw before, to conjugate the verb the first step is to drop the infinitive ending and add the ending that is specific to the subject. Please note, the endings for -er and -ir verbs are the same, **except for nosotros and vosotros**.

ER verbs: stem + new ending (**o, es, e, emos, éis, en**)

IR verbs: stem + new ending (**o, es, e, imos, is, en**).

Comer (to eat)

Table 7.3. Comer Conjugations.

Person	Spanish	English
Yo	como	I eat
Tú	comes	You eat
Él/ella	come	He/she eats
Usted	come	You eat (formal)
Nosotros	comemos	We eat
Vosotros	coméis	You eat (informal plural, Spain only)
Ellos/ellas	comen	They eat
Ustedes	comen	You eat (formal/informal plural)

Vivir (to live)

Table 7.4. Vivir Conjugations.

Person	Spanish	English
Yo	vivo	I live
Tú	vives	You live
Él/ella	vive	He/she lives
Usted	vive	You live (formal)
Nosotros	vivimos	We live
Vosotros	vivís	You live (informal plural, Spain only)
Ellos/ellas	viven	They live
Ustedes	viven	You live (formal/informal plural)

Negation

In Spanish, to negate an affirmative sentence or to write a negative sentence **no** is placed before the conjugated verb.

Yo no hablo japonés.

I don't speak Japanese.

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7.4: Ejercicios 2-4

Ejercicio 2: Conjugación de verbos regulares

? Fill in the Blanks

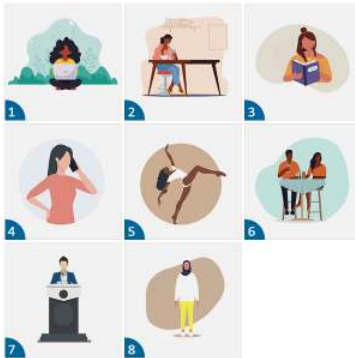
Ejercicio 3: Práctica

Part A:

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 4: ¿Qué hacen? (*What are they doing?*)

Write a sentence describing what each person in the pictures below is doing. Don't forget to conjugate the verb!



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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 8

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[8.2: Ejercicios 1-4](#)

[8.3: En el Restaurante](#)

[8.4: Ejercicio 5](#)

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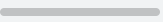
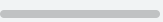
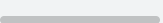
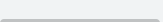
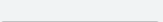
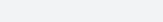
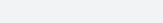
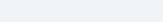
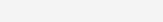
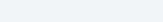
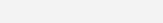
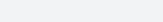
8.1: La Comida

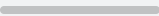
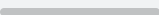
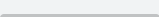
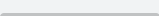
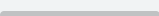
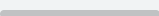
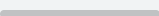
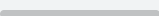
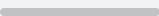
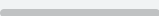
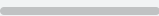
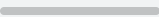


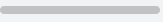
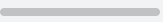
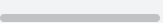
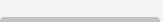
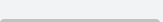
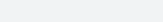
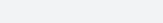
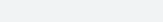
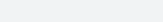
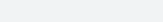
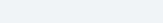
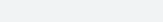
Vocabulary

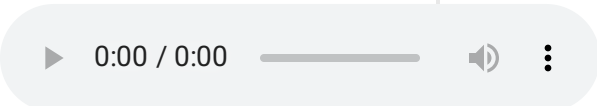
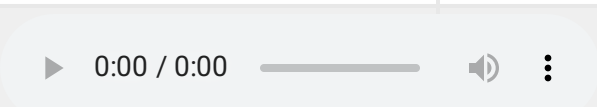
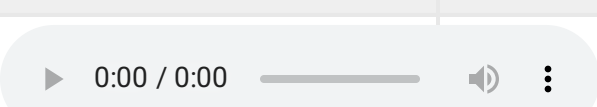
Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 8.1. Chapter 8 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	alimento	<i>food</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>chicken</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>soup</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>salad</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>pizza</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>steak</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>grilled meats</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>hamburguer</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>lasagna</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>beans</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>fish</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>bread</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>eggs</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>vegetables</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>lettuce</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>tomato</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>carrot</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>onion</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>corn</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>fruits</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>orange</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>apple</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>melon</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>watermelon</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>strawberry</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	itano	<i>banana</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>desserts</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>ice cream</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	he	<i>rice pudding</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	zana	<i>apple pie</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	colate	<i>chocolate cake</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>drinks</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>fruit juice</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>water</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>pop</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	vino blanco	<i>red wine, white wine</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
	e	<i>coffee with milk</i>
		<i>tea</i>
		<i>beer</i>

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8.2: Ejercicios 1-4



Ejercicio 1: Mi comida favorita

Part A

Ask your neighbour about his/her favourite food. Follow the model below.

A: ¿Cuál es tu comida favorita? / *What is your favourite food?*

B: Mi comida favorita es _____. ¿Y tú? / *My favourite food is _____. And you?*

Select the play button to hear an example.

Part B

Now ask your neighbour about his/her least favourite food. Follow the model below.

A: ¿Cuál es tu comida menos favorita? / *What is your least favourite food?*

B: Mi comida favorita menos es _____. ¿Y tú? / *My least favourite food is _____. And you?*

Ejercicio 2: Categorías

? Mark the Words

Ejercicio 3: Las comidas

Answer the following questions about mealtimes (*las comidas*). Don't be afraid to consult the dictionary!

✓ Ejemplo:

¿Qué comes para el desayuno? Yo como pan tostado. / *What do you eat for breakfast? I eat toast.*

Table 8.2. Las Comidas Vocabulary.

SPANISH	ENGLISH
las comidas	meals
el desayuno	breakfast
el almuerzo	lunch
la cena	dinner

1. Típicamente, ¿qué comes para el desayuno? ¿Tomas café o té?
2. ¿Qué comes para el almuerzo?
3. ¿Y para la cena?

Para pensar

Meals and mealtimes vary all throughout the Spanish-speaking world. In Central America, the main meal is *el almuerzo* and it takes place in the late afternoon. In Mexico this same meal is known as simply *la comida*. Generally, in Latin America, people in the workforce will take a long lunch break, return to work, and finish the workday between 7pm and 9pm. In Spain *tapas* are popular and these are small sharing plates. When do you typically take your lunch break? What is the most important meal for you?

Ejercicio 4: La comida típica

With a partner, do a quick internet search to find out about *una comida típica* (a traditional food or meal) in the countries listed below. Make sure you include a few key ingredients!

Table 8.3. La Comida Típica Activity.

País <i>country</i>	Comida típica <i>traditional food</i>	Ingredientes principales <i>key ingredients</i>
Chile		
El Salvador		
Costa Rica		
México		
Venezuela		

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8.3: En el Restaurante



En el restaurante

The following vocabulary is a helpful list of words and phrases for eating out at a restaurant.

Table 8.4. Chapter 8 Vocabulary: En el Restaurante

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
En el restaurante	At the restaurant
El mesero / la mesera	<i>the waiter</i>
El menú / la carta	<i>the menu / the day's specials</i>
Soy vegetariano(a)	<i>I am vegetarian.</i>
Tengo alergia a _____.	<i>I'm allergic to _____.</i>
¿Qué quiere beber?	<i>What would you like to drink?</i>
¿Qué quiere comer?	<i>What would you like to eat?</i>
Quiero____, por favor.	<i>I would like _____, please.</i>
¡Buen provecho!	<i>Enjoy your meal!</i>
La cuenta, por favor.	<i>The bill, please.</i>
La propina	<i>the tip</i>

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8.4: Ejercicio 5

Ejercicio 5: En el restaurante

Using the vocabulary from this chapter, write a brief exchange at a restaurant and present it to the class. Don't forget to include greetings!

Para pensar

Tipping customs vary from region to region, and in the Spanish-speaking world, though customary, it is not a set percentage. A good rule of thumb is, if you like the service, tip your waiter. How do you tip your waiter? What do you consider when tipping? Do you tip others in the service industry?

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 9

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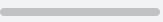
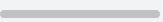
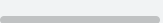
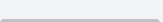
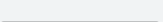
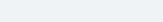
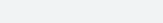
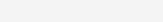
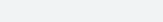
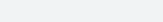
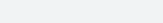
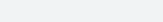
9.1: Los viajes

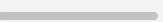
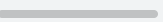
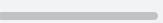
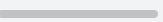
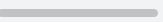
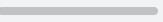
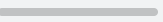
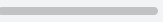
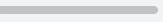
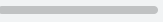
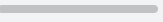
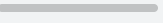


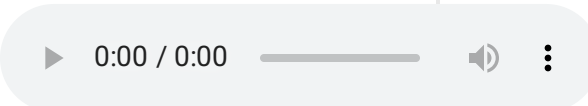
Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 9.1. Chapter 9 Vocabulary.

ESPAÑOL	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>The trip</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	a y vuelta)	<i>(return) ticket</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>suitcase</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>clothes, clothing</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>sunglasses</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>sunscreen</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>camera</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	to	<i>At the airport</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	barque	<i>boarding pass</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>passport</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>customs</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>flight</i>

ESPAÑOL	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>plane</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	barque	<i>boarding gate</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	oto	<i>pilot</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	vuelo	<i>flight attendant</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	)	<i>passenger</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	egue/aterrizaje	<i>runway</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>At the hotel</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>bellhop</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>reservation</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	dividual/doble	<i>single/double room</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	on vista al mar	<i>oceanview room</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>keys</i>

ESPAÑOL	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
 dito		<i>credit card</i>

Para Pensar

Vivir es viajar is a popular phrase in the Spanish-speaking world. It translates as “to live is to travel” and it suggests that life and travel are intrinsically connected. What do you think the phrase means? Is travel important to you? Why?

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9.2: Ejercicio 1

Ejercicio 1: Mis preferencias de viaje

Answer the following questions about your travel preferences (*preferencias de viaje*). Sample answers have been provided. Feel free to replace the underlined items or preferences with your own. Don't be afraid to consult the dictionary or ask your professor!

1. ¿Qué llevas cuando viajas? *Llevo mi **teléfono celular**.*

What do you take with you when you travel? *I take my cell phone.*

2. ¿A dónde te gusta* viajar? ¿Por qué? *Me gusta* viajar a **Toronto** porque **tengo muchos amigos en Toronto**.*

Where do you like to travel to? Why? *I like to travel to Toronto because I have a lot of friends in Toronto.*

3. ¿Dónde compras tus boletos de avión/tren/autobús? *Compro mis boletos de **autobús** en la **estación**.*

Where do you buy your plane/train/bus tickets? *I buy my bus ticket at the station.*

4. ¿Qué tipo de hospedaje prefieres? *Prefiero **un hotel pequeño**.*

What kind of accommodations do you prefer? *I prefer a small hotel.*

¡Cuidado!

**Te gusta* (you like) and *me gusta* (I like) are special constructions in Spanish. When expressing likes and dislikes you will generally use one of two forms: *gusta* and *gustan*. Each of these corresponds to the number in things (singular or plural) that you like or find pleasing.

Ejemplos:

*Me **gustan** los viajes.* I like trips.

*Te **gusta** el vino tinto.* You like red wine.

It is important to note that *gustar* has romantic connotations when referring to people. To signal that you like someone's personality, you would say *me cae bien*.

Ejemplo:

Mi vecino **me cae bien**. I like my neighbour.

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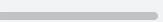
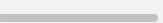
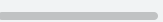
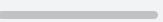
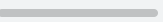
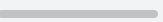
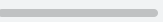
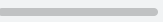
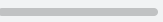
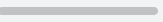
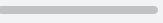
9.3: La Ciudad

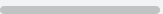
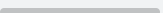
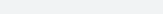
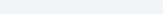
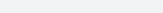
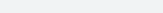
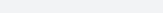
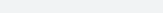
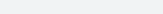
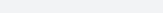
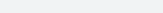
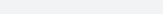


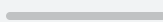
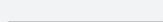
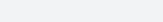
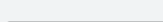
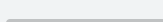
La Ciudad

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 9.2. Chapter 9 Vocabulary: La Ciudad.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>city</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>street</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>road / highway</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	l barrio	<i>neighbourhood</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>downtown</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>building</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>office</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>hotel</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>store</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	o	<i>supermarket</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>café</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>restaurant</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>museum</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>movie theater</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>a nightclub, dance club</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>theater</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>stadium</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	nto	<i>parking lot</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>park</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>bank</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>hospital</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ren	<i>train station</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>school</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>university</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>library</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>church</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>mosque</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>synagogue</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>airport</i>

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9.4: Ejercicio 2

Ejercicio 2 ¿Dónde?

What places are associated with the icons/images below?



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9.5: The Verb Ir



El Verbo Ir

The verb **ir** (**to go**) is irregular in the present tense.

Singular

Table 9.3. The Verb Ir Conjugations with Singular Person.

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Yo voy	I go
2nd person	Tú vas	You go
3rd person	Él va	He/it goes
	Ella va	She/it goes
	Usted va	You go (formal)

Plural

Table 9.4. The Verb Ir Conjugations with Plural Person.

Person	Spanish	English
1st person	Nosotros vamos	We go
2nd person	Vosotros váis	You go (formal or plural)
3rd person	Ellos van	They go (masc.)
	Ellas van	They go (fem.)
	Ustedes van	You go

To go somewhere

To express that you are going somewhere in Spanish, you must use the correct form of the present tense of the verb **ir** and the preposition **a**:

ir + a + place

The preposition **a** must change form before a masculine definite article that accompanies the noun (place) as follows:

- ir + al (a + el) + masculine, singular place

Él va **al** café.

Select the play button to hear an example.

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9.6: Ejercicios 3-5



Ejercicio 3: ¡Vamos!

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 4: Ir

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 5: ¿A dónde van?

? Fill in the Blanks

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9.7: Lectura- En el Aeropuerto

Lectura: En el Aeropuerto



▶ 0:00 / 0:00 ———— 🔊 ⋮

Media 9.3. Chapter 9 Lectura. Listen to the pronunciation of the paragraph below.

James está en el aeropuerto de Toronto. En el mostrador de AeroMéxico, la agente le pide su pasaporte y verifica los detalles de su vuelo. Él está confirmado en el vuelo 1092 de Toronto a la Ciudad de México a las cuatro de la tarde. Él no tiene maletas para facturar, pero tiene una mochila que va a llevar con él. La agente imprime su pase de abordaje. En ese momento, un oficial de seguridad del aeropuerto pasa cerca de él con un perro que busca drogas o explosivos en el equipaje de los pasajeros. James está nervioso pero el perro no está interesado en él. De repente, el perro se interesa mucho en su mochila y causa un gran escándalo. El oficial de seguridad mira a James y le dice: “Señor, voy a revisar su mochila.”

Table 9.7. Chapter 9 Lectura Vocabulary

Español	English
el mostrador	<i>desk</i>
los detalles	<i>details</i>
confirmado	<i>confirmed</i>
cerca de	<i>close to</i>
está interesado(a)	<i>is interested</i>
de repente	<i>suddenly</i>
pedir (i)	<i>to ask for</i>
verificar	<i>to verify</i>
facturar	<i>to check in</i>
llevar	<i>to bring</i>
imprimir	<i>to print</i>
pasar	<i>to pass (by)</i>
causar	<i>to cause</i>
revisar	<i>to check</i>

Preguntas

1. ¿Dónde está James?
2. ¿Qué hace la agente de AeroMéxico?
3. ¿A dónde va James? ¿Qué lleva?
4. ¿Quién se interesa en la mochila de James?
5. ¿Qué va a hacer el oficial de seguridad? ¿Por qué?

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter 10

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[10.5: The Verb Tener](#)

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[10.7: Lectura- Una Casa Nueva](#)

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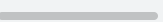
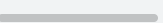
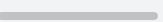
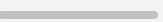
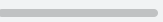
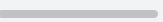
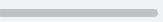
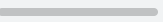
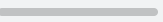
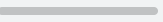
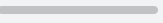
10.1: La Casa

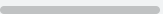
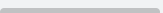
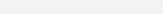
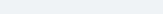
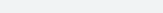
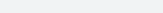
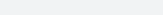
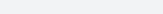
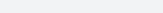
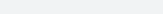
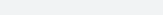
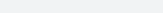


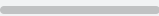
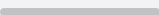
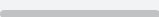
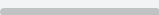
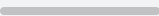
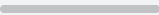
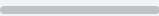
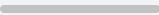
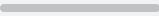
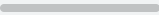
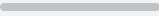
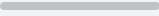
Vocabulary

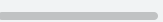
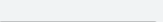
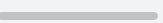
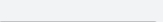
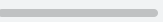
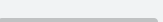
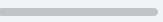
Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 10.1. Chapter 10 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>The house</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	o/el piso	<i>apartment</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>condominium</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>farm</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the garden</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>garage</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ia	<i>first floor</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ta	<i>second floor</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>roof</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>entrance</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the basement</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>laundry room</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>washer</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>dryer</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>clothes</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>detergent</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the living room</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>sofa</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>television</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>mirror</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>lamp</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>fan</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	la cocina	<i>the dining room and the kitchen</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>table</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>chair</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>stove</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>refrigerator</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>microwave</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>window</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>sink</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>pot</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the bedroom</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>bed</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>sheets</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>pillow</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ario	<i>closet</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>curtains</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the bathroom</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ianos	<i>sink</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>toilet</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>bathtub</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ucha	<i>shower</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>towel</i>

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10.2: Ejercicios 1, 2

Ejercicio 1: La casa

Using the vocabulary you have just learned, label the following items and indicate where in the house they are located.

Table 10.2. La Casa Activity.

Imagen Image	Objeto(s) Object(s)	Parte(s) de la casa Part(s) of the house
1. 		
2. 	la tina	
3. 		
4. 		
5. 		
6. 		
7. 		la sala, la habitación
8. 		
9. 		

Imagen <i>Image</i>	Objeto(s) <i>Object(s)</i>	Parte(s) de la casa <i>Part(s) of the house</i>
10. 		

Ejercicio 2: Mi casa ideal

Write a short description about your ideal house. Don't forget to include the following details:

1. ¿Dónde está? *Where is it?*
2. ¿Qué tipo de vivienda es? *What type of dwelling is it?*
3. ¿Cómo es? *What is it like?*
4. ¿Cuántas habitaciones tiene? ¿Y baños? *How many bedrooms? And bathrooms?*

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10.3: Las actividades domésticas

Las Actividades Domésticas

Table 10.3. Chapter 10 Vocabulary: Las Actividades Domésticas

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
Las actividades domésticas / los quehaceres	chores
barrer	to sweep
trapear	to mop
pasar la aspiradora	to vacuum
lavar la ropa / los platos	to do laundry / wash dishes
limpiar	to clean
sacudir	to dust
sacar la basura	to take out the garbage

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10.4: Ejercicios 3, 4

Ejercicio 3: Las actividades domésticas

Label the following images with the appropriate vocabulary word related to *actividades domésticas*.

Table 10.4. Las Actividades Domésticas Activity.

Image	Vocabulary Word
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	
7. 	
8. 	

Ejercicio 4: Mis actividades domésticas

Ask your neighbour the following questions in Spanish. Be ready to report back!

1. ¿Cuál es tu actividad doméstica favorita?
2. ¿Cuál es tu actividad doméstica menos favorita?

Select the play button to hear an example.

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10.5: The Verb Tener



The Verb Tener

The verb **tener**(*to have*) is an irregular verb in the present tense. It is generally used to talk about possession, age, and obligations.

Singular

Table 10.5. The Verb Tener Conjugations with Singular Person.

Person	Español	English
1st person	Yo tengo	I have
2nd person	Tú tienes	You have
3rd person	Él tiene	He/it has
	Ella tiene	She/it has
	Usted tiene	You (formal) have

Plural

Table 10.6. The Verb Tener Conjugations with Plural Person.

Person	Español	English
1st person	Nosotros tenemos	We have
2nd person	Vosotros tenéis	You have (informal, Spain)
3rd person	Ellos tienen	They (masc.) have
	Ellas tienen	They (fem.) have
	Ustedes tienen	You have

Uses of Tener:

Possession

Similar to English, the verb *tener* can be used to indicate possession:

tener + *posesión*

Ejemplo: Yo **tengo** una bicicleta roja. I have a red bicycle.

Age

Unlike English, in Spanish *tener* is used to express age (*edad*). To form the phrase, you must include the word *años* (years) after the age of the subject:

tener + *edad* + años

Ejemplo: Tú **tienes** veinticinco años. You are twenty-five years old.

Obligation

You can also express an obligation with *tener*, which is similar to the English “to have to...”. Make sure that you include the word *que*, followed by an infinitive verb to form the phrase:

tener + que + infinitivo

*Ejemplo: Nosotros **tenemos que estudiar** para el examen.* We have to study for the exam.

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10.6: Ejercicios 5, 6

Ejercicio 5: ¿Qué tienen?

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 6: Edades

Using the information provided below, calculate the age of each person. Make sure you use *tener*.

Table 10.8. Edades Activity

Nombre / Name	Año de Nacimiento / Year of Birth	Edad / Age
Luis 	2002	Luis tiene ____ años.
Paula 	1993	
José 	1998	
 Señor Pérez	1978	
 Doctora Jiménez	1982	
Lucia 	1994	
La abuelita de Lucia 	1942	
Santa Claus 	?	

Ejercicio 7: Obligaciones

Tell your neighbour three things that must do this week. Don't forget to use the construction *tener + que + infinitive*.

✓ Ejemplo:

Esta semana tengo que llamar a mis padres. This week I have to call my parents.

Esta semana...

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

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10.7: Lectura- Una Casa Nueva

Lectura: Una Casa Nueva



▶ 0:00 / 0:00 ———— 🔊 ⋮

Media 10.2. Chapter 10 Lectura. Listen to the pronunciation of the paragraph below.

María y Luis buscan una casa nueva y visitan una casa en las afueras de la ciudad. Llegan, abren la puerta, entran a la sala y encuentran una escena caótica. Las paredes son rosadas, no hay muebles y el piso está muy sucio. Las ventanas son muy viejas y no funcionan. La cocina es muy pequeña, pero hay un microondas nuevo y el ventilador es grande. María está feliz, piensa que la casa es un buen proyecto. Luis tiene mucho miedo porque el estado de la casa es terrible pero no tienen dinero para comprar una casa mejor. En el sótano, Luis descubre un inodoro azul junto a la lavadora y secadora. Afortunadamente, hay un detalle importante: el jardín es grande y muy bello. ¡Es su nueva casa!

Table 10.9. Vocabulary for Lectura Una Casa Nueva.

Español	English
las afueras de la ciudad	<i>the outskirts of the city</i>
la escena	<i>scene</i>
mejor	<i>better</i>
nuevo(a)	<i>new</i>
sucio(a)	<i>dirty</i>
abrir	<i>to open</i>
buscar	<i>to look for</i>
descubrir	<i>to discover</i>
encontrar (ue)	<i>to find</i>
entrar	<i>to enter</i>
funcionar	<i>to function</i>
hay	<i>there is/are</i>
llegar	<i>to arrive</i>
pensar (ie)	<i>to think</i>
tener miedo (ie)	<i>to be afraid</i>
visitar	<i>to visit</i>
visitar	<i>to visit</i>

Preguntas

1. ¿Qué buscan María y Luis?
2. ¿Dónde está la casa que visitan?
3. ¿Qué encuentran en la sala?
4. ¿Cómo es la casa?
5. ¿Qué piensa María? ¿Y Luis?
6. ¿Cuáles son algunos aspectos negativos de la casa? ¿Y positivos?

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

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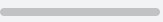
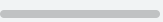
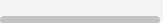
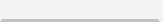
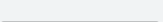
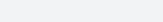
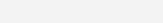
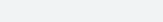
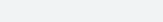
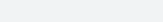
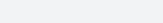
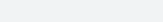
11.1: Las partes del cuerpo

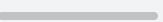
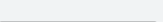
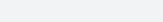
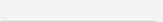
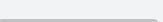
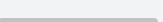
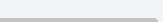
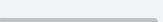
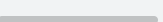


Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 11.1. Chapter 11 Vocabulary.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the body</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>head</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	lo	<i>hair</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>face</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	a	<i>inner/outer ear</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>nose</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>eye</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>mouth</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>teeth</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>molars</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>arm</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>shoulder</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>elbow</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>hand</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>finger</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>stomach</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>buttocks</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>leg</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>knee</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>foot</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>ankle</i>

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11.2: Ejercicio 1

? Drag and Drop

Help Filiberto el zombi remember who he is by labeling all the body parts. Drag the label into the appropriate box.

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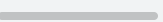
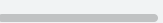
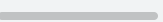
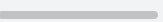
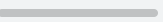
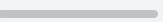
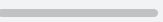
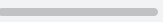
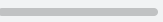
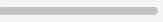
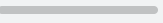
11.3: La salud

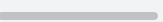
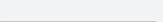
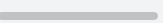
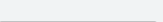


La salud

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 11.2 Chapter 11 Vocabulary: La salud.

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>The appointment</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the patient</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	doctor(a)	<i>the physician/doctor</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	sta	<i>the receptionist</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	(a)	<i>the nurse</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the ambulance</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the hospital</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>the doctor's office</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>What is hurting (you)?</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	eza/la rodilla/el brazo.	<i>My head/knee/arm hurts.</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>What is wrong?</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	cabeza/estómago/oído.	<i>I have a headache/stomachache/earache.</i>

AUDIO	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>I have (a) fever.</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>I have diarrhea.</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>I have the flu.</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>I have a cough.</i>

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11.4: Ejercicio 2

Ejercicio 2: La salud de Filiberto el zombi

Thinking back about Filiberto el zombi, write a short dialogue between Filiberto and his doctor. Below is a short dialogue to get your started:

✓ Ejemplo:

Filiberto: Buenas tardes, doctora Ramírez.

Dra. Ramírez: Hola, Filiberto. ¡Tanto tiempo! ¿Cómo estás?

Filiberto: Más o menos ...

Dra. Ramírez: ...

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11.5: Tener expressions



Tener Expressions

The verb **tener** (*to have*) is also used in expressions of physical or emotional states. While they can be translated literally into English, they sound odd. You are advised to memorize them and use them as formed phrases; with practice, they will start sounding more natural to you. To use them, you will conjugate *tener* in agreement with the subject of the sentence.

✓ Ejemplo:

nosotros + tener hambre = (Nosotros) tenemos hambre. *We are hungry.*

Select the play button to hear an example.

Expresiones con Tener

Table 11.3. Expressions with Tener.

Español	English
tener hambre	<i>to be hungry</i>
tener sed	<i>to be thirsty</i>
tener frío	<i>to be cold</i>
tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>
tener miedo	<i>to be scared</i>
tener sueño	<i>to be sleepy</i>
tener cuidado	<i>to be careful</i>
tener prisa	<i>to be in a hurry</i>
tener razón	<i>to be right</i>
tener suerte	<i>to be lucky</i>

To indicate that the state is heightened (to be very cold, for example), you can add the word *mucho* in front of the noun. You will have to be mindful of the gender of the noun.

✓ Ejemplo:

(Yo) tengo mucha sed. *I am very thirsty.*

Finally, to make a sentence negative, you place *no* in front of the verb.

✓ Ejemplo:

(Tú) no tienes sueño. *You're not sleepy.*

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11.6: Ejercicios 3, 4

Ejercicio 3: Expresiones

? Fill in the Blanks

Ejercicio 4: Completa las oraciones

? Drag the Words

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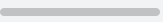
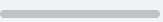
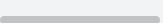
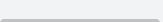
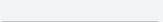
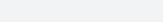
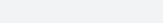
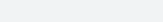
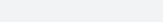
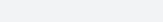
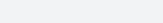
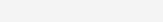
12.1: La familia

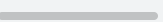
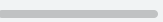
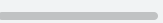


Vocabulary

Listen to the pronunciation of the vocabulary listed below.

Table 12.1. Chapter 12 Vocabulary.

Audio	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>The family</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>relatives</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>parents</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	posa	<i>husband / wife</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>son / daughter</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	hermana	<i>brother / sister</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	dre	<i>father / mother</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	uela	<i>grandfather / grandmother</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>Aunt / uncle</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ma	<i>cousin</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	obrina	<i>nephew / niece</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	a	<i>grandson/granddaughter</i>

Audio	ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	or	<i>the oldest daughter</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮	ico(a)	<i>an only child</i>
▶ 0:00 / 0:00   ⋮		<i>twins</i>

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12.2: Ejercicios 1, 2

Ejercicio 1: Tu familia

Draw your family tree!

Ejercicio 2: Tus parientes

? Fill in the Blanks

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12.3: Adjetivos posesivos



Adjetivos Posesivos

Possessive adjectives (*adjetivos posesivos*) indicate possession or kinship: to whom something belongs or to whom someone is related. As with any adjective in Spanish, it must agree in number and gender with the noun it modifies, but in this case gender agreement only affects the *nosotros* and *vosotros* forms. And unlike most other adjectives in Spanish, it is placed before the noun.

Table 12.2. Possessive Adjectives with Examples.

ESPAÑOL	ENGLISH
Mi tía, mis primos	<i>My aunt, my cousins</i>
Tu casa, tus plantas	<i>Your house, your plants</i>
Su libro, sus lápices	<i>His / her book, his / her pencils</i>
Nuestro(a) abuela, nuestros(as) parientes	<i>Our grandmother, our relatives</i>
Vuestro(a) trabajo, vuestros(as) jefes	<i>Your job, your bosses</i>
Su padre, sus hijos	<i>Their father, their sons</i>

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