

Spanish for Travelers

1. Some Basic Phrases

¡Buenos días!

bway-nohs dee-ahs
Hello! / Good morning!

¡Buenas tardes!

bway-nahs tard-ays
Good afternoon!

¡Buenas noches!

bway-nahs noh-chays
Good evening! / Good night!

¡Hola! / ¡Chao!

oh-lah / chow
Hi! / Bye!

Adiós.

ah-dee-ohs
Good bye.

Por favor.

por fah-bor
Please.

Hasta la vista / Hasta luego.

ah-stah lah vees-tah / ah-stah loo-ay-go
See you / See you later.

Hasta pronto.

ah-stah prohn-toh
See you soon.

Hasta mañana.

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

(Muchas) Gracias.

(moo-chahs) grah-see-ahs
Thank you (very much).

De nada.

day nah-dah
You're welcome.

Bienvenidos

byen-veh-nee-dohs
Welcome

Lo siento

loh see-ehn-toh
I'm sorry

Con permiso / Perdón

kohn pehr-mee-soh / pehr-dohn
Excuse me / Pardon

¡Vamos!

bah-mohs
Let's go!

¿Cómo está usted?

koh-moh ay-stah oo-sted
How are you? (formal)

¿Cómo estás?

koh-moh ay-stahs
How are you? (informal)

¿Qué tal?

kay tahl
How's it going?

Bien / Muy bien

bee-ehn / moy bee-ehn
Good / Very good

Mal / Muy mal / Más o menos

mahl / moy mahl / mahs oh may-nohs
Bad / Very bad / OK

Sí / No

see / noh
Yes / No

¿Cómo se llama usted?

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

¿Cómo te llamas?

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

Me llamo...

may yah-moh
My name is...

Mucho gusto. / Encantado.
moo-choh goo-stoh / en-cahn-tah-doh
Nice to meet you.

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

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

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

¿De dónde eres?
day dohn-day eh-rehs
Where are you from?
(informal)

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

¿Cuántos años tiene usted?
quahn-tohs ahn-yohs tee-ay-nay oo-sted
How old are you? (formal)

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

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

¿Habla usted español?
ah-blah oo-sted eh-spahn-yol
Do you speak Spanish?
(formal)

¿Hablas inglés?
ah-blahs een-glehhs
Do you speak English?
(informal)

(No) Hablo...
noh ah-bloh
I (don't) speak...

¿Entiende usted? / ¿Entiendes?
ehn-tyen-deh oo-sted / ehn-tyen-dehs
Do you understand? (formal / informal)

(No) Entiendo.
noh ehn-tyen-doh
I (don't) understand.

Yo (no lo) se.
yoh noh loh seh
I (don't) know.

¿Puede ayudarme?
pweh-deh ah-yoo-dar-meh
Can you help me?

Claro que sí
klah-roh keh see
Of course

¿Cómo?
koh-moh
What? Pardon me?

¿Dónde está / Dónde están...?
dohn-deh eh-stah / dohn-deh eh-stahn
Where is ... / Where are ... ?

Aquí
ah-kee
Here.

Hay / Había...
eye / ah-bee-ah
There is / are... / There was / were...

Cómo se dice _____ en español?
koh-moh seh dee-ceh _____ on eh-spahn-yol
How do you say _____ in Spanish?

¿Qué es esto?
keh ehs ehs-toh
What is that?

¿Qué te pasa?
keh teh pah-sah
What's the matter (with you)?

No importa.
noh eem-por-tah
It doesn't matter.

¿Qué pasa?
keh pah-sah
What's happening?

No tengo ninguna idea.
noh tehn-goh neen-goo-nah ee-deh-ah
I have no idea.

Estoy cansado / enfermo.
eh-stoy kahn-sah-doh / ehn-fehr-moh
I'm tired / sick.

Tengo hambre / sed.
tehn-goh ahm-breh / sed
I'm hungry / thirsty.

Tengo calor / frío.
tehn-goh kah-lohr / free-oh
I'm hot / cold.

Estoy aburrido.
eh-stoy ah-boo-ree-doh
I'm bored.

No me importa.
noh meh eem-por-tah
I don't care.

No se preocupe.
noh seh preh-oh-koo-peh
Don't worry

Está bien.
ehs-tah bee-ehn
That's alright.

Me olvidé.
meh ohl-vee-deh
I forgot.

Tengo que ir ahora.
tehn-goh keh eer ah-oh-rah
I must go now.

¡Salud!
sah-lood
Bless you!

¡Felicitaciones!
feh-lee-see-tah-see-oh-nehs
Congratulations!

¡Buena suerte!
bweh-nah swehr-teh
Good luck!

Te toca a ti.
teh toh-kah ah tee
It's your turn. (informal)

¡Callate!
kah-yah-teh
Shut up!

Te amo.
tay ah-moh
I love you. (informal and singular)

Notice that Spanish has informal and formal ways of saying things. This is because there is more than one meaning to "you" in Spanish (as well as in many other languages.) The informal you is used when talking to close friends, relatives, animals or children. The formal you is used when talking to someone you just met, do not know well, or someone for whom you would like to show respect (a professor, for example.) There are also two ways to say you in the plural, used when speaking to more than one person.

Encantado, cansado, enfermo, and aburrido are the masculine forms of the words. If the words refer to a woman or are spoken by a woman, then the **o** changes to **a**.

2. Pronunciation

Spanish Letter English Sound

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

3. Alphabet

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

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

4. Definite and Indefinite Articles and Demonstratives

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

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

5. Subject Pronouns

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

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

6. To Be and to Have

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

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

Uses of Ser

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

Uses of Estar

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

Common Expressions with "to be"

to be afraid	- tener miedo
to be against	- estar en contra
to be at fault	- tener la culpa
to be careful	- tener cuidado
to be cold	- tener frío
to be curious	- ser curioso (a)
to be happy	- estar contento (a)
to be hot	- tener calor
to be hungry	- tener hambre
to be in a hurry	- tener prisa, estar de prisa
to be jealous	- tener celos

to be lucky - tener suerte
to be patient - tener paciencia
to be successful - tener éxito
to be thirsty - tener sed
to be tired - estar cansado (a)

7. Question Words

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

8. Numbers / Ordinals

0	ceró	<i>cay-roh</i>		
1	uno	<i>oo-noh</i>	first	primero
2	dos	<i>dohs</i>	second	segundo
3	tres	<i>trays</i>	third	tercero
4	cuatro	<i>kuah-troh</i>	fourth	cuarto
5	cinco	<i>seen-koh</i>	fifth	quinto
6	seis	<i>says</i>	sixth	sexto
7	siete	<i>see-ay-tay</i>	seventh	séptimo
8	ocho	<i>oh-choh</i>	eighth	octavo
9	nueve	<i>new-ay-vay</i>	ninth	noveno
10	diez	<i>dee-ays</i>	tenth	décimo
11	once	<i>ohn-say</i>	eleventh	undécimo
12	doce	<i>doh-say</i>	twelfth	duodécimo
13	trece	<i>tray-say</i>	thirteenth	décimo tercero
14	catorce	<i>kah-tor-say</i>	fourteenth	décimo cuarto
15	quince	<i>keen-say</i>	fifteenth	décimo quinto
16	diez y seis	<i>dee-ays ee says</i>	sixteenth	décimo sexto
17	diez y siete	<i>dee-ays ee see-ay-tay</i>	seventeenth	décimo séptimo
18	diez y ocho	<i>dee-ays ee oh-choh</i>	eighteenth	décimo octavo
19	diez y nueve	<i>dee-ays ee new-ay-vay</i>	nineteenth	décimo noveno
20	veinte	<i>bayn-tay</i>	twentieth	vigésimo
21	veinte y uno	<i>bayn-tay ee oo-noh</i>	twenty-first	vigésimo primero
22	veinte y dos	<i>bayn-tay ee dohs</i>	twenty-second	vigésimo segundo
30	treinta	<i>trayn-tah</i>	thirtieth	trigésimo
40	cuarenta	<i>kuar-ain-tah</i>	fortieth	cuadragésimo
50	cincuenta	<i>seen-kuain-tah</i>	fiftieth	quincuagésimo

60	sesenta	<i>say-sain-tah</i>	sixtieth	sexagésimo
70	setenta	<i>say-tain-tah</i>	seventieth	septuagésimo
80	ochenta	<i>oh-chain-tah</i>	eightieth	octogésimo
90	noventa	<i>noh-bain-tah</i>	ninetieth	nonagésimo
100	cien(to)	<i>see-ain-(toh)</i>	hundredth	centésimo
1000	mil	<i>meel</i>	thousandth	milésimo

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

9. Days of the Week

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

10. Months of the Year

January	enero	<i>ay-nair-oh</i>
February	febrero	<i>fay-bray-roh</i>
March	marzo	<i>mar-soh</i>
April	abril	<i>ah-breel</i>
May	mayo	<i>mi-oh</i>
June	junio	<i>hoo-nee-oh</i>
July	julio	<i>hoo-lee-oh</i>
August	agosto	<i>ah-gohs-toh</i>
September	septiembre	<i>sayp-tee-aim-bray</i>
October	octubre	<i>ohk-too-bray</i>
November	noviembre	<i>noh-bee-aim-bray</i>

December	diciembre	<i>dee-see-aim-bray</i>
the month	el mes	<i>ail mais</i>
the first of [a month]	el primero de [month]	<i>ail pree-mair-oh day _____</i>
the year	el año	<i>ail ahn-yoh</i>

11. Seasons

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

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

12. Directions

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

13. Colors

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

14. Time

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

Son las nueve menos diez.	It's 8:50
Son diez para las nueve	It's 8:50 (common in Mexico)
Son las tres y media.	It's 3:30

15. Weather

Qué tiempo hace?	What's the weather like?
Hace buen tiempo.	The weather's nice.
Hace mal tiempo.	The weather's bad.
Hace frío.	It's cold.
Hace calor.	It's hot.
Hace sol.	It's sunny.
Hace viento.	It's windy.
Llueve.	It's raining.
Nieva.	It's snowing.
Está nublado.	It's cloudy.

16. Prepositions

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

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

17. Family and Animals

family	la familia	grandfather	el abuelo	dog	el perro
parents	los padres	grandmother	la abuela	cat	el gato
husband	el esposo	grandson	el nieto	bird	el pájaro

wife	la esposa	granddaughter	la nieta	fish	el pez
father	el padre	uncle	el tío	horse	el caballo
mother	la madre	aunt	la tía	goat	la cabra
son	el hijo	nephew	el sobrino	pig	el cerdo
daughter	la hija	niece	la sobrina	cow	la vaca
children	los hijos	cousin (m)	el primo	rabbit	el conejo
sister	la hermana	cousin (f)	la prima	turtle	la tortuga
brother	el hermano	relatives	los parientes	mouse	el ratón

18. To Know People and Facts

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

19. Formation of Plural Nouns

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

20. Possessive Adjectives

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

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

los libros de ellos their books

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

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

21. To Do or Make

hacer - to do or make

hago	hacemos
haces	hacéis
hace	hacen

22. Work and School

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

23. Countries and Nationalities

	Country	Masculine (Feminine) Nationality
Germany	Alemania	alemán (alemana)
Argentina	Argentina	argentino(a)
Australia	Australia	australiano(a)
Bolivia	Bolivia	boliviano(a)

Canada	Canadá	canadiense
Columbia	Colombia	colombiano(a)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	costarricense
Cuba	Cuba	cubano(a)
Chile	Chile	chileno(a)
China	China	chino(a)
Ecuador	Ecuador	ecuatoriano(a)
Egypt	Egipto	egipcio(a)
Spain	España	español(a)
United States	los Estados Unidos	(norte)americano(a)
France	Francia	francés (francesa)
India	India	indio(a)
England	Inglaterra	inglés (inglesa)
Italy	Italia	italiano(a)
Japan	Japón	japonés (japonesa)
Mexico	México	mexicano(a)
Poland	Polonia	polaco(a)
Portugal	Portugal	portugués (portuguesa)
Russia	Rusia	ruso(a)
South Africa	Sudáfrica	sudafricano(a)

24. To / In and From

to	a
from	de
in	en

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

25. To Come and to Go

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

26. Misc. Words

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

27. Conjugating Regular Verbs

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

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

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

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

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

28. Reflexive Verbs

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

Reflexive Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
se	se

Some common reflexive verbs:

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

29. Irregular Conjugations

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

e to ie	o to ue	e to i
pensar - to think	contar - to count	pedir - to ask (for)
querer - to want, like, love	poder - to be able	repetir - to repeat
cerrar - to close	costar - to cost	seguir - to follow
comenzar - to begin	dormir - to sleep	servir - to serve
despertar - to awaken	encontrar - to find, meet	vestir - to dress
empezar - to begin	jugar - to play	
entender - to understand	morir - to die	
perder - to lose	mostrar - to show	
preferir - to prefer	volar - to fly	
sentar - to seat	volver - to return	
sentir - to regret, feel		

pensar	contar	pedir
pienso pensamos	cuento contamos	pido pedimos
piensas pensáis	cuentas contáis	pides pedís
piensa piensan	cuenta cuentan	pide piden

30. Impersonal "a"

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

Veo a Juan. I see John.

Veo a alguien. I see somebody.

Describe a Chile. Describe Chile.

31. Preterite Tense

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

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

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

32. Irregular Preterite Tense

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

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

Ir and ser have the same forms in the preterite tense. Context will make the meaning clear.

33. Imperfect Tense

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

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

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

Only a few verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense:

ser - to be		ir - to go		ver - to see	
era	éramos	iba	íbamos	veía	veíamos
eras	erais	ibas	ibais	veías	veíais
era	eran	iba	iban	veía	veían

34. Food and Meals

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

35. Gustar

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

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

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

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

Nos gusta la casa. We like the house.

No me gusta. I don't like it.

Le gusta a Ud.? Do you like it?

Le gustan a ella. She likes them.

36. Fruits, Vegetables and Meats

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

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

37. To Take or Drink

tomar - to take or drink

tomo	tomamos
tomas	tomáis
toma	toman

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

38. Commands

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

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

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

Irregular Familiar Commands

	<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
decir	di	decid
hacer	haz	haced
ir	ve	id
irse	vete	idos

poner	pon	poned
salir	sal	salid
ser	sé	sed
tener	ten	tened
venir	ven	venid

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

-ar -er or -ir

Usted -e -a

Ustedes -en -an

Beba! = Drink! (Usted form)

Coman! = Eat (Ustedes form)

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

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

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

39. More Negatives

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

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

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

40. Holiday Phrases

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

41. Useful Expressions

Hay	There is/are
Había	There was/were
Hay que + infinitive	It is necessary to + inf.
Tener que + inf.	To have to + inf.
Ir a + inf.	To go to + inf.
Acabar de + inf.	To have just + past participle
Hace + time	time + ago

42. Progressive Tenses

The progressive tense indicates an action that is ongoing. It is formed by using *estar* (in any tense) with a present participle. Present participles are formed by dropping the ending of the verb, and adding the following endings to the stem:

Present Participles

-ar	-ando
-er	-iendo
-ir	-iendo

Juan está hablando. Josh is talking.

Estaban cantando. They were singing.

Estuve escribiendo una carta. I was writing a letter.

43. Haber

Haber - to have

he	hemos
has	habéis
ha	han

44. Present Perfect

The present perfect tense is a compound tense using **haber** with a past participle. (Haber is only used as a helping verb; it is never used to show possession.) This tense can be translated as have or has done something. Please note that the preterite tense is used more often than this tense when expressing the past.

Past participles are formed by dropping the infinitive ending, and adding these endings:

Past Participles

-ar	-ado
-er	-ido
-ir	-ido

The following verbs have irregular past participles: abrir (to open) - **abierto** (opened); escribir (to write) - **escrito** (written); morir (to die) - **muerto** (died); poner (to put) - **puesto** (put); ver (to see) - **visto** (seen); volver (to return) - **vuelto** (returned); decir (to say) - **dicho** (said); hacer (to do) - **hecho** (done).

No han vendido la casa. They have not sold the house.

Dónde ha puesto Ud. la llave? Where have you put the key?

Hemos gastado mucho dinero. We have spent a lot of money.

Qué ha dicho Ud.? What did you say?

45. Places

movies	el cine	office	la oficina
restaurant	el restaurante	bank	el banco
mountain	la montaña	pastry shop	la pastelería
swimming pool	la piscina	meat shop	la carnicería
cafe	el café	ice cream shop	la heladería
house	la casa	fruit shop	la frutería
concert	el concierto	fish shop	la pescadería
library	la biblioteca	pharmacy	la farmacia
theater	el teatro	candy store	la dulcería
country	el campo	bookstore	la librería
supermarket	el supermercado	paper store	la papelería
bread shop	la panadería	flower shop	la floristería

46. Transportation

by bus	en autobús
by bicycle	en bicicleta
by car	en coche
by motorcycle	en motocicleta
by subway	en metro
by taxi	en taxi
by plane	en avión
by train	en tren
by boat	en barco
on foot	a pie

47. To Want, to Be Able to, to Have to

querer-to want	poder-to be able to, can	deber-to have to, must
quiero queremos	puedo podemos	debo debemos
quieres queréis	puedes podéis	debes debéis
quiere quieren	puede pueden	debe deben

48. House

house	la casa
living room	la sala de recibo
den	el gabinete
dining room	el comedor
kitchen	la cocina
bedroom	la recámara
room	el cuarto
closet	el armario
bathroom	el cuarto de baño
fireplace	la chimenea
stairway	la escalera
wall	la pared
floor	el suelo
ceiling	el techo
roof	el tejado
hall	el pasillo
window	la ventana
ground floor	el piso bajo
second floor	el primer piso

49. Furniture

furniture	el mueble
table	la mesa
couch	el diván
sofa	el sofá
desk	el escritorio
chair	la silla
armchair	la butaca
bookcase	el estante para libros
carpet	la alfombra
rug	el tapete
curtain, drape	la cortina
lamp	la lámpara
picture	el cuadro
wardrobe	el guardarropa
bed	la cama
dresser	el tocador
chest of drawers	la cómoda
stove	la estufa
refrigerator	el refrigerador

50. Comparative and Superlative

Comparisons are expressed as follows:

más...que	more... than
menos...que	less... than
tan...como	as... as
tanto(a, os, as)...como	as much/many... as

El gato es menos inteligente que el perro. The cat is less intelligent than the dog.
Mi prima tiene más discos que nadie. My cousin has more records than anyone.
No tengo tanto dinero como ustedes. I don't have as much money as you.

To form comparatives, just add **más** or **menos** before the adjective or adverb. To form the superlative, place the definite article before the comparative. Note that **de** is used to express *in* after a superlative.

más alta taller

la más alta the tallest

Rosa es la niña más alta de la clase. Rosa is the tallest girl in the class.

51. Irregular Forms

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms. The most common are:

Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good	bueno better	mejor the best
bad	malo worse	peor the worst
great	grande greater	mayor the greatest
small	pequeño less	menor the least
well	bien better	mejor best
badly	mal worse	peor worst
much	mucho more	más most
little	poco less	menos least

Note that the **bueno** and **malo** change according to gender and number while **grande** and **pequeño** change according to gender. The adverbs (the last four) do not agree with the noun.

52. Clothing

clothing	la ropa
clothes	los vestidos
dress	el vestido
suit	el traje
blouse	la blusa
skirt	la falda
jacket	la chaqueta
wrap, coat	el abrigo
hat	el sombrero
beret	la boina
shoes	los zapatos
slippers	las zapatillas
robe	la bata
underwear	la ropa interior
gloves	los guantes
purse	la bolsa
raincoat	el impermeable
umbrella	el paraguas
pants	los pantalones
vest	el chaleco
coat	el saco
shirt	la camisa
collar	el cuello
tie	la corbata
belt	el cinturón
sock	el calcetín
cap	la gorra

overcoat	el sobretodo
wallet	la cartera
shorts	los calzoncillos
pajamas	el pijama

53. To Wear

llevar - to wear		ponerse - to put on	
llevo	llevamos	me pongo	nos ponemos
llevas	lleváis	te pones	os ponéis
lleva	llevan	se pone	so ponen

Note: You don't use possessive pronouns when referring to parts of the body or clothing, but you do use the definite article.

54. Future Tense

The future of regular verbs is formed by adding the following endings to the infinitive:

-é -emos
-ás -éis
-á -án

Many verbs use irregular stems in the future tense, but they still use the regular endings from above:

decir (to say, tell)	dir-
hacer (to do, make)	har-
poder (to be able)	podr-
poner (to put, place)	pondr-
saber (to know)	sabr-
salir (to leave, go out)	saldr-
tener (to have)	tendr-
venir (to come)	vendr-

55. Preceding Adjectives

Most adjectives follow the noun they describe, but the following adjectives drop the final -o if placed before a masculine noun in the singular:

bueno - good; **malo** - bad; **alguno** - some; **ninguno** - no, any; **uno** - one; **primero** - first; **tercero** - third

When **grande** means great, it precedes the noun and drops the -de before a singular noun of either gender. **Santo** (saint) drops the -to before all masculine nouns, except those beginning with Do- or To-.

56. More Adjectives

large **grande** high, tall **alto**

small	pequeño	low, short	bajo
long	largo	pretty	lindo, bonito
short	corto	beautiful	hermoso
good	bueno	ugly	feo
bad	malo	wide	ancho
rich	rico	narrow	estrecho
poor	pobre	heavy	pesado
strong	fuerte	light	ligero
weak	débil	hard	duro
easy	fácil	soft	blando
difficult	difícil	sweet	dulce
fat	gordo	sour	agrio
thin	delgado	bitter	amargo

When any form of the definite article is placed before an adjective, then the adjective becomes a noun.

pobre - poor; **el pobre** - the poor man

If the neuter article **lo** is placed before a singular masculine adjective, the latter becomes an abstract noun.

bueno - good; **lo bueno** - the good (everything that is good)

57. Sports

ball	la pelota	pool	la piscina
game	el juego	basketball	el baloncesto
match	el partido	tennis	el tenis
team	el equipo	swimming	la natación
player	el jugador	boxing	el boxeo
soccer	el fútbol	wrestling	la lucha
football	el fútbol americano	hockey	el hockey
baseball	el béisbol	volleyball	el voleibol

racket	una raqueta	net	una red
ball (small)	una pelota	cleats	unos zapatos de fútbol
bat	un bate	skis	unos esquís
glove	un guante	ski poles	unos bastones
ball	un balón	boots	unas botas
basketball hoop	una canasta	helmet	el casco

58. Nature

continent	el continente
island	la isla

peninsula	la península
gulf	el golfo
bay	la bahía
ocean	el océano
coast	la costa
beach	la playa
sea	el mar
river	el río
lake	el lago
mountain	la montaña
valley	el valle
plain	la llanura
desert	el desierto
jungle	la selva
forest	el bosque
garden	el jardín
flower	la flor
rose	la rosa
tree	el árbol

59. To Say and to Go Out

decir - to say salir - to go out

digo	decimos	salgo	salimos
dices	decís	sales	salís
dice	dicen	sale	salen

60. Para vs. Por and Pero vs. Sino

Para is used to express: use or destination (for), purpose (in order to); point of future time (for, by) and to be about to (estar para + infinitive.)

La carta es para Concha. The letter is for Concha.

Estudia para aprender. He studies in order to learn.

Lo tendré para el martes. I will have it by Tuesday.

Juan está para salir. John is about to leave.

Por is used to express: a place through or along which; expressions of time (in, during, at); exchange, price (for); unit of measure (by, per); way or means (by); because of, on account of, for; to go for, to send for; on behalf of, for the sake of; motive, reason. It is also used after a passive verb to indicate the agent (by) and estar por + infinitive indicates what remains to be done or to be in favor of.

por el pueblo through the town

por la mañana in the morning

Pagó un peso por el libro. He paid a dollar for the book.

Se vende por libras. It's sold by the pound.

Voy por tren. I'm going by train.

Voy por Alicia. I'm going for Alice.

Voté por Juanita. I voted for Juanita.

Fue escrito por Cervantes. It was written by Cervantes.

La carta está por escribir. The letter is yet to be written.

Estoy por escribirla. I am in favor of writing it.

Pero (but) usually follows an affirmative expression, but may follow a negative statement if the verb of the first clause is repeated, or if another verb follows.

Bebe lecho pero no bebe café. He drinks milk, but he does not drink coffee.

Sino (but) is only used in negative sentences of contrasting statements when the verb of the first clause is understood but not repeated.

No bebe café sino leche. He does not drink coffee, but milk.

61. Object Pronouns

Subject		Direct		Indirect		Object of Prepositions	
yo	I	me	me	me	to me	mí	me
tú	you	te	you	te	to you	ti	you
él	he/it	le, lo	him/it	le	to him/it	él	him/it
ella	she/it	la	her/it	le	to her/it	ella	her/it
Usted	you	le, la	you	le	to you	Usted	you
nosotros (as)	we	nos	us	nos	to us	nosotros (as)	us
vosotros (as)	you	os	you	os	to you	vosotros (as)	you
Ustedes	you	les, los, las	you	les	to you	Ustedes	you
ellos (as)	they	los	them	les	to them	ellos (as)	them

1. An object pronoun generally precedes the conjugated verb, except if is used in an affirmative command, with an infinitive or gerund. Then it is attached to the verb as one word. **Déme Ud. el libro.** Give me the book.
 2. When you have more than one pronoun, the indirect comes before the direct. If both pronouns begin with the letter **l**, then the first one is changed to **se**.
 3. When one or two object pronouns follow and are attached to the verb form, an accent mark must be added to retain the original stress of the word.
 4. For clearness or emphasis, the prepositional form of **a** plus an object of a preposition may be used. **Nos envió a Ud.** He sent us to you.
-

62. Parts of the Body

hand	la mano	mouth	la boca
foot	el pie	finger	el dedo
ear	la oreja	fingernail	la uña
eye	el ojo	elbow	el codo
tongue	la lengua	arm	el brazo
face	la cara	knee	la rodilla
hair	el cabello	leg	la pierna

nose	la nariz	head	la cabeza
tooth	el diente	neck	el cuello
lip	el labio	shoulder	el hombro
stomach	el estómago	throat	la garganta

To express pain, use an indirect object pronoun + **duele(n)** + body part.

Me duele la cabeza. My head hurts.

Le duelen los pies. His feet hurt.

63. Asking Questions

Simply raise your voice at the end of the sentence.

Place the predicate in front of the subject of the sentence.

Add **no?** or **verdad?** or **no es verdad?** to the end of the statement. These translate to many phrases in English, such as Isn't it? Aren't you? Don't you? Didn't he? Isn't she? etc.

64. To Give and to Bring

dar - to give	traer - to bring
doy damos	traigo traemos
das dais	traes traéis
da dan	trae traen

65. Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun connects a dependent clause to a main clause and refers to something already mentioned (the antecedent.) This pronoun may serve as the subject or object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. **Que** and **quien** are the most commonly used relative pronouns.

Que (who, whom, that, which) refers to persons or things, except after a preposition, when it refers to things only. **El que** (and its forms - la que, los que, las que) and **el cual** (and its forms - la cual, los cuales, las cuales) may replace que or quien. These pronouns are used for clearness when there are two antecedents, and with prepositions.

La casa en que vivo es pequeña. The house in which I live is small.

He visitado la ciudad cerca de la cual vive. I visited the city near which he lives.

Quien (-es) (who) is used in a supplementary clause. When used with a preposition, it means *whom*. **Quien (-es)** is often used in place of **el que** and its forms as well, when it means *one who, those who, etc.*

Lo que and **lo cual** (which) refer to the whole sentence.

Cuyo (-a, -os, -as) is a possessive adjective and it agrees in gender and number with the thing possessed, which is always the word that follows it.

66. Disjunctive Pronouns

Disjunctive pronouns are used independently of the verb. They are the pronouns which follow prepositions, or show emphasis.

mí	nosotros (-as)
ti	vosotros (-as)
él	ellos
ella	ellas
Usted	Ustedes

Ello is also used as a neuter pronoun meaning it. **Sí** can mean yourself, himself, herself, yourselves or themselves. When **con** combines with **mí**, **ti** or **sí**, the words become **conmigo**, **contigo** and **consigo**. For clearness, the forms of **mismo (-a, -os, -as)** can be added to these pronouns.

67. To Hear, to Smell and to See

oír - to hear	oler - to smell	ver - to see
oigo oímos	huelo olemos	veo vemos
oyes oís	hueles oléis	ves veis
oye oyen	huele huelen	ve ven

68. Animals

giraffe	la jirafa
elephant	el elefante
bear	el oso
lion	el león
eagle	el águila
parrot	el loro
rhinoceros	el rinoceronte
whale	la ballena
snake	la serpiente
alligator	el caimán
hippopotamus	el hipopótamo
tiger	el tigre
bull	el toro
fox	el zorro

monkey	el mono
wolf	el lobo
turtle	la tortuga

69. Past Perfect

The past perfect tense corresponds to the English "had + past participle." It indicates an event that happened prior to another event in the past. It consists of the imperfect of haber and a past participle. Sometimes the preterite of haber is used, but the imperfect is more common.

Carlos había vivido en México. Carlos had lived in Mexico.
Habíamos aprendido el español. We had learned Spanish.

70. Suffixes

Suffixes may be attached to nouns, adjectives or adverbs. Unaccented vowels should be dropped before adding the suffixes. The most common suffixes are -ito (a) and -cito (a). They express size, affection, admiration, appreciation or pity. The ending -ero (a) indicates the maker or dealer in charge of something. To indicate where something is made or sold, add -ería. When -eza and -ura are added to adjectives, they express abstract nouns. When -dor is added to a verb (minus the final letter), it indicates the performer of the action.

71. Adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding -mente to the feminine singular form of the adjective. However, two common adverbs that do not end in -mente are **despacio** (slowly) and **demasiado** (too much).

Adjective	Adverb	
correcto	correctamente	correctly
fácil	fácilmente	easily
claro	claramente	clearly
absoluto	absolutamente	absolutely
rápido	rápidamente	rapidly

Lo + adverb + que expresses *how*, while **lo mas + adverb + an expression of possibility** is translated: *as ... as ...*

lo bien que how well
lo mas pronto posible as soon as possible

72. Passive Voice

In passive sentences, the subject receives the action of the verb. In active sentences, the subject does the action. However, the meaning of both sentences is the same. The passive voice in Spanish is formed with a tense of ser and a past participle. Ser should be in the same tense as the verb in its corresponding active sentence. The agent is expressed by **por** if the action is physical; and by **de** if mental. The past participle agrees in gender and number with the subject. If you use

estar instead of ser, the past participle is called the predicate adjective and it is not a passive sentence.

<i>Active</i>	El viento destruye la casa.	The wind destroys the house.
<i>Passive</i>	La casa fue destruida por el viento.	The house was destroyed by the wind.
<i>Predicate Adjective</i>	Cuando la vi, la casa estaba destruida.	When I saw it, the house was destroyed.

El niño fue castigado por su padre. The boy was punished by his father.
Rosa es amada de todos. Rose is loved by everyone.

73. Uses of the Infinitive

The infinitive is translated as a gerund (the -ing form of the verb) after these words: **el, al,** a preposition, **ver** or **oír**.

El correr es buen ejercicio. Running is good exercise.

Partió sin hablar. He left without speaking.

Oigo cantar a Maria. I hear Maria singing.

74. Shopping

department store	el almacén	shop/store	la tienda
shopping mall	el centro comercial	(open-air) market	el mercado (al aire libre)
belt	el cinturón	(fixed) price	el precio (fijo)
glasses	las gafas	sale	la rebaja
gloves	los guantes	to bargain	regatear
sunglasses	los lentes de sol	to spend money	gastar

75. Post Office and Bank

post office	el correo	bank	el banco
envelope	el sobre	(traveler's) check	el cheque (de viajero)
mailbox	el buzón	to cash (a check)	cobrar
mail carrier	el cartero	to save (money)	ahorrar
stamps	las estampillas	to deposit	depositar
package	el paquete	account	la cuenta

76. Conditional Tense

The conditional tense expresses an idea dependent on a condition that is either expressed or understood. It can also refer to the past when it expresses probability.

To form the present conditional, add these endings to the infinitive for all three types of verbs. Verbs that had irregular stems in the future tense, also use that stem for the conditional tense.

-ía -íamos
-ías -íais
-ía -ían

77. Infinitives followed by Prepositions

The following verbs require **a**, **de**, **en** or **con** when followed by another infinitive, although the preposition is not always translated into English.

Verb + a + another infinitive

acostumbrarse	to become used to
aprender	to learn to
atreverse	to dare to
ayudar	to help
comenzar	to begin to
convidar	to invite to
decidirse	to decide to
dedicarse	to devote oneself to
empezar	to begin to
enseñar	to teach to
invitar	to invite
ir	to go to
negarse	to refuse to
persuadir	to persuade to
principiar	to begin to
rehusar	to refuse to
resignarse	to resign oneself to
resistirse	to resist
resolverse	to resolve to
venir	to come to
volver	to return to

Verb + de + another infinitive

acabar	to have just
acordarse	to remember
alegrarse	to be glad to
aprovecharse	to profit by
arrepentirse	to repent
cansarse	to tire of
cesar	to cease
dejar	to cease
encargarse	to take charge of
gozar	to take pleasure in
jactarse	to boast of
olvidarse	to forget to
tratar	to try to

Verb + en + another infinitive

consentir	to consent to
consistir	to consist
divertirse	to amuse oneself
empeñarse	to insist on
esforzarse	to endeavor to
insistir	to insist on
ocuparse	to busy oneself
pensar	to think of
persistir	to persist in
tardar	to delay in

Verb + con + another infinitive

contar	to count on
contentarse	to content oneself with
soñar	to dream of

78. Office / School Supplies

pencil	el lápiz	dictionary	el diccionario
eraser	la goma	tape (audio)	la cinta
pen	la pluma	map	el mapa
ink	la tinta	newspaper	el periódico

paper	el papel	novel	la novela
letter	la carta	backpack	la mochila
notebook	el cuaderno	stapler	la grapadora
book	el libro	scissors	unas tijeras

79. Parts of a Car / Gas Station

car	el coche
garage	el garage
tank	el tanque
gasoline	la gasolina
oil	el aceite
air	el aire
grease	la grasa
tire	la llanta
spare tire	llanta picada
wheel	la rueda
steering wheel	el volante
brake	el freno
speed	la velocidad
slow	despacio
danger	peligro
stop	alto
go	sigas, adelante
service station	la estación de servicio

80. Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive is not used very often in English, but it is very common and important in Spanish. Some command forms are actually the subjunctive, so the formation of the present subjunctive should not be too difficult.

Present Subjunctive

-ar verbs		-er and -ir	
-e	-emos	-a	-amos
-es	-éis	-as	-áis
-e	-en	-a	-an

The past subjunctive is formed from the third person plural of the preterite. Remove the -on ending, and add these new endings:

Past Subjunctive

all verbs	
-a	-
-as	amos
-a	-ais
-a	-an

An accent is added to the stem vowel as well in the first person plural form. Instead of *hablamos*, it is *habláramos*; instead of *comieramos*, it is *comiéramos*, etc. Note that there is another way to form the past subjunctive (a different set of endings), but the endings given are used more often.

The present perfect subjunctive is formed with the present subjunctive of haber and the past participle of the main verb. Similarly, the past perfect subjunctive is formed with the past subjunctive of haber and the past participle of the main verb.

Present perfect subjunctive			Past perfect subjunctive		
haya	hayamos	+ past	hubiera	hubiéramos	+ past
hayas	hayáis	participle	hubieras	hubierais	participle
haya	hayan		hubiera	hubieran	

81. Irregular Subjunctive Mood

Many verbs are irregular in the present subjunctive mood:

dar - to give		decir - to say/tell		estar - to be	
dé	demos	diga	digamos	esté	estemos
des	deis	digas	digáis	estés	estéis
dé	den	diga	digan	esté	estén
haber - to have		hacer - to do/make		ir - to go	
haya	hayamos	haga	hagamos	vaya	vayamos
hayas	hayáis	hagas	hagáis	vayas	vayáis
haya	hayan	haga	hagan	vaya	vayan
poder - to be able to		poner - to put/place		querer - to want	
pueda	podamos	ponga	pongamos	quiera	queramos
puedas	podáis	pongas	pongáis	quieras	queráis
pueda	puedan	ponga	pongan	quiera	quieran
saber - to know		salir - to go out		ser - to be	
sepa	sepamos	salga	salgamos	sea	seamos
sepas	sepáis	salgas	salgáis	seas	seáis
sepa	sepan	salga	salgan	sea	sean
tener - to have		traer - to bring		venir - to come	
tenga	tengamos	traigo	traigamos	venga	vengamos
tengas	tengáis	traigas	traigáis	vengas	vengáis
tenga	tengan	traiga	traigan	venga	vengan

Many verbs are irregular in the past subjunctive as well:

dar - to give		decir - to say/tell		estar - to be	
diera	diéramos	dijera	dijéramos	estuviera	estuviéramos
dieras	dierais	dijeras	dijerais	estuvieras	estuvierais
diera	dieran	dijera	dijeran	estuviera	estuvieran
haber - to have		hacer - to do/make		ir - to go	
hubiera	hubiéramos	hiciera	hiciéramos	fuera	fuéramos
hubieras	hubierais	hicieras	hicierais	fueras	fuerais
hubiera	hubieran	hiciera	hicieran	fuera	fueran
poder - to be able to		poner - to put/place		querer - to want	
pudiera	pudiéramos	pusiera	pusiéramos	quisiera	quisiéramos
pudieras	pudierais	pusieras	pusierais	quisieras	quisierais
pudiera	pudieran	pusiera	pusieran	quisiera	quisieran
saber - to know		ser - to be		tener - to have	
supiera	supiéramos	fuera	fuéramos	tuviera	tuviéramos
supieras	supierais	fueras	fuerais	tuvieras	tuvierais

supiera	supieran	fuera	fueran	tuviera	tuvieran
traer - to bring		venir - to come			
trajera	trajéramos	viniera	viniéramos		
trajeras	trajerais	vinieras	vinierais		
trajera	trajeran	viniera	vinieran		

82. Uses of the Subjunctive

The main uses of the subjunctive include:

1. After the verb **querer** when there is a change of subject (but use the infinitive if there is no change of subject)
 2. When one person tells (**decir**) or asks (**pedir**) another person to do something.
 3. After expressions of emotion, such as **esperar** (to hope), **sentir** (to be sorry), **temer** (to fear), **alegrarse** (to be glad), when there is a change of subject.
 4. After **dudar** (to doubt) and other verbs expressing uncertainty.
 5. After most impersonal expressions, such as **es posible** (it's possible), **es importante** (it's important), **es necesario** (it's necessary) if there is a subject for the subordinate verb.
 6. In adjective clauses if the antecedent is indefinite
 7. After certain conjunctions, such as **para que** (in order that), **sin que** (without), and **antes que** (before)
 8. After time conjunctions, such as **cuando** (when), **en cuanto** (as soon as), **hasta que** (until), when futurity is implied.
 9. In contrary-to-fact conditions, the past subjunctive must be used in the if-clause (and the main clause is in a conditional tense)
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83. Travelling / Airport

passport	el pasaporte	single/double room	la habitación individual/doble
customs	la aduana	train (bus) station	la estación de tren (de autobuses)
arrival	la llegada	subway	la estación de metro
departure	la salida	to take a trip	hacer un viaje
(round-trip) ticket	el pasaje (de ida y vuelta)	to go on vacation	ir de vacaciones
luggage	el equipaje	to pack (one's suitcases)	hacer las maletas

84. Cosmetics / Toiletries

shampoo	el champú	brush	el cepillo
soap	el jabón	comb	el peine

makeup	el maquillaje	toothpaste	la pasta de dientes
shaving cream	la crema de afeitarse	toothbrush	el cepillo de dientes
lotion	la loción	towel	la toalla
nail polish	el esmalte para las uñas	electric razor	la maquinilla de afeitarse

85. Other Perfect Tenses

Beside the present and past perfect tenses, there are also the preterite, future and conditional perfect tenses. All are conjugated with a form of haber and a past participle.

The preterite perfect is formed with the preterite of haber + past participle, and it has the same meaning as the past perfect. But this tense is normally only used after conjunctions of time, such as *así que*, *luego que*, *tan pronto como* (as soon as); *cuando* (when); *después (de) que* (after); and *hasta que* (until).

The future perfect is formed with the future of haber + past participle and is also used to express probability, referring to the present.

The conditional perfect is formed with the conditional of haber + past participle and is also used to express probability, referring to the past.
