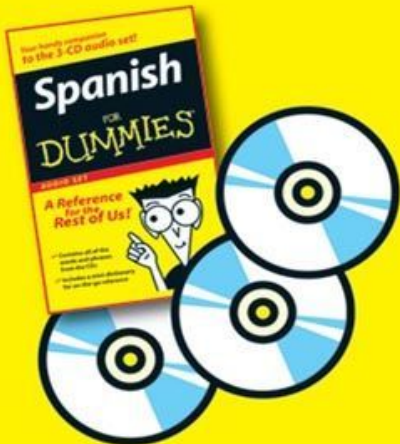


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Jessica Langemeier
Spanish instructor

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FOR
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Audio Set

by Jessica Langemeier



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I want to thank the dummy who was the motivation for this work. Now there's no excuse, Shane.

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Introduction



The Spanish language is growing in popularity. Whether you're at home, at work, or on the go, the Spanish language is everywhere. More and more, people need to understand the basics of Spanish just to get along in their day-to-day lives. And with global travel easier than ever — for business road warriors, students studying abroad, and vacationers — understanding Spanish doesn't have to be a chore when you have *Spanish For Dummies Audio Set*.

About This Audio Set

Spanish For Dummies Audio Set enables you to quickly familiarize yourself with the Spanish language and begin communicating on a basic level with other Spanish speakers. By listening to the hour-long CDs and following along in this booklet, you can set your own pace and introduce yourself to the topics that interest you. CD1 gives you the very basics of Spanish; CD2 covers the structure of the language; and CD3 presents the language in real-world situations.

By the way, you can play the CDs in this audio set on any CD player, so you can listen in your car, on your home stereo, or on your computer.

Conventions Used in This Audio Set

So that you can easily follow along with the CDs and this booklet, I stuck to a few conventions:

- ✔ The lesson numbers in this booklet correspond to the track numbers on the CDs. So Lesson 1:3 corresponds to the third track of CD1, and Lesson 3:10 corresponds to the tenth track of CD3. Track 1 of each CD is an introduction, which you can skip if you want.
- ✔ On the CDs, the narrator presents words and phrases in English. Then a native Spanish speaker says the words and phrases in Spanish. A pause gives you time to say the word or phrase yourself. Then the Spanish speaker repeats the word or phrase a second time and pauses to give you another chance to repeat the word or phrase.
- ✔ Spanish terms are set in *italics* in the booklet to make them stand out.



The Tip icon indicates helpful information that aids in your understanding of pronunciation, grammar, and other elements of the language.

Foolish Assumptions

In producing this audio set, I had to make some assumptions about who you are and what you know:

- ✔ You know no Spanish — or if you took Spanish in school, you don't remember very much of it.
- ✔ You're not looking for a product that will make you fluent in Spanish; you just want to know some words, phrases, and sentence constructions so that you can communicate basic information in Spanish.
- ✔ You don't want to memorize a bunch of boring grammar rules.
- ✔ You want to have fun and learn a little bit of Spanish at the same time.

How This Audio Set Is Organized

The booklet is divided into four parts, and the first three parts each correspond to one of the CDs.

- ✓ **CD1: The Basics:** This CD presents greetings, indispensable words and phrases, useful questions, an overview of numbers and dates, and other basic Spanish information.
- ✓ **CD2: The Nitty-Gritty Language Structure:** This CD introduces nouns, verbs, adjectives, articles, and other parts of speech so that you can develop an understanding of how Spanish sentences are put together.
- ✓ **CD3: Real-World Situations:** On this CD, you're introduced to vocabulary, phrases, and sentences that you will find useful while working, traveling, eating out, shopping, banking, and more.
- ✓ **Mini-Dictionary:** The fourth part of this booklet is a handy Spanish/English and English/Spanish dictionary for quick reference on the go.

Where to Go from Here

Pop any of the CDs into your player and start listening and repeating. CD1 is the place to begin if you know nothing about Spanish. If you know a little bit (or just feel adventurous), check out the Table of Contents and jump to any lessons that catch your eye, even if they happen to be on CDs 2 or 3. Listen to the tracks that interest you and discover Spanish at your own pace. Enjoy.

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



"Stop, stop, stop! I told you not to call a square dance in Spanish until you had the verbs down!"

Lesson 1:1

Welcome and Overview of CD1: The Basics



Welcome to *Spanish For Dummies Audio Set*. This set consists of three audio CDs for you to have fun while learning Spanish. You can listen to this audio-based program while driving, walking, relaxing, or any time that's convenient for you. You can take your time, repeat words and phrases, and repeat any track until you feel comfortable. On each lesson, you will hear a word or phrase in English, then the Spanish version, then a pause for you to repeat and practice. Then you'll hear a repeat of the Spanish version with another pause for you to practice again.

On Disc 1, you start off with the basics of introductions, common words and phrases, and finally words and phrases that you just can't live without. We encourage you to listen, repeat, and have fun!

Lesson 1:2

Personal Pronouns and Formalities



Personal pronouns

I	<i>Yo</i>
You (S/Informal)	<i>Tú</i>
You (S/Formal)	<i>Usted</i> (abbreviated <i>Ud.</i>)
He	<i>Él</i>
She	<i>Ella</i>
We	<i>Nosotros</i>
You (P)	<i>Vosotros</i> (very formal)
You (P)	<i>Ustedes</i> (formal)
They	<i>Ellos</i> (male or mixed group) or <i>Ellas</i> (female group)



Usted, “you” in the formal variation, is considered polite and can be used when speaking with a new acquaintance, an elder, a person in a high office, or a superior. When you’re familiar with someone or are in a light situation, using *tú*, the informal “you,” is acceptable.

Formalities

Mr./Sir	<i>Señor</i>
Mrs./Ms.	<i>Señora</i>
Miss	<i>Señorita</i>



Personal pronouns often are omitted when making statements in Spanish. However, when asking a question, the personal pronoun may remain for emphasis.

Lesson 1:3

Saying "Hello" and "Goodbye"

Greetings

Hello or Hi	<i>Hola</i>
Good morning	<i>Buenos días</i>
Good afternoon	<i>Buenas tardes</i>
Good evening	<i>Buenas noches</i>
How's it going? (Informal)	<i>¿Cómo te va?</i>
What's going on?; What's happening?	<i>¿Qué pasa?</i>



When passing by a person you don't know, it's not typical to say *Hola*, as you may say "Hi" in the U.S. More often, you greet strangers with a *Buenos días*, *Buenas tardes*, or *Buenas noches*. You may also say *Buenos* or *Buenas* for short.

Send-offs

Goodbye	<i>Adiós</i>
Goodbye (Informal)	<i>Chau</i>
See you later.	<i>Hasta luego.</i>
See you soon.	<i>Hasta pronto.</i>

See you tomorrow.

Hasta mañana.

See you on Friday.

Hasta viernes.

Have a good day!

¡Que tenga un buen día!

Good luck!

¡Buena suerte!

Take care! (S/P)

¡Cuídate/Cúdense!

Lesson 1:4

Saying and Replying to “How are you?”



You may omit a personal pronoun when making a statement, but when you ask a question, you may want to keep the personal pronoun for emphasis.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the following questions directed to “you” are in the formal variation, *usted*.

How are you? (Informal)	¿Cómo estás?
How are you? (S/Formal)	¿Cómo está usted?
How are you? (P)	¿Cómo están ustedes?
I'm fine, thank you.	<i>Estoy bien, gracias.</i>
I'm very well.	<i>Estoy muy bien.</i>
How are things with you?	¿Cómole van las cosas?
Things are fine.	<i>Están bien.</i>
Everything is well.	<i>Todo está bien.</i>
I'm okay.	<i>Estoy más o menos.</i>
How is the family?	¿Cómo está la familia?
They're doing well.	<i>Están bien.</i>
And you? (Informal)	¿Y tú?
And you? (Formal)	¿Y usted?
The same.	<i>Igual.</i>

Lesson 1:5

Introducing Yourself and Talking about Where You're From

Unless otherwise indicated, the following questions directed to “you” are in the formal variation, *usted*. This practice is considered polite and can be used when speaking with a new acquaintance, an elder, a person in a high office, or a superior.

What is your name? (Formal)	<i>¿Cómo se llama usted?</i>
What is your name? (Informal)	<i>¿Cómo te llamas tú?</i>
My name is Matthew.	<i>Me llamo Matthew.</i>
I am Julia.	<i>Soy Julia.</i>
What is your first name?	<i>¿Cuál es su nombre?</i>
My name is Eduardo.	<i>Mi nombre es Eduardo.</i>
And your last name?	<i>¿Y su apellido?</i>
My last name is Johnson.	<i>Mi apellido es Johnson.</i>
How do you spell your name?	<i>¿Cómo se deletrea su nombre?</i>
How is your name pronounced?	<i>¿Cómo se pronuncia su nombre?</i>
It's nice to meet you.	<i>Mucho gusto.</i>

It's a pleasure (to meet you).	<i>Es un placer (conocerle).</i>
Enchanted. (M)	<i>Encantado.</i>
Enchanted. (F)	<i>Encantada.</i>
Likewise.	<i>Igualmente.</i>
Where are you from? (Informal)	<i>¿De dónde eres tú?</i>
Where are you from? (Formal)	<i>¿De dónde es usted?</i>
I am from the United States.	<i>Soy de los Estados Unidos.</i>
Where do you come from?	<i>¿De dónde es usted?</i>
What country are you from?	<i>¿De cuál país es usted?</i>
I come from Mexico.	<i>Vengo de México.</i>
When you know someone a little better or you're already acquainted, using <i>tú</i> , the informal "you," is acceptable.	
Where do you live?	<i>¿Dónde vives?</i>
I live in Monterrey.	<i>Vivo en Monterrey.</i>
What city are you from?	<i>¿De cuál ciudad eres tú?</i>
I'm from Chicago, Illinois.	<i>Soy de Chicago, Illinois.</i>
Where do you work?	<i>¿En dónde trabajas?</i>
I work at the bank.	<i>Trabajo en el banco.</i>
What do you do?	<i>¿En qué trabajas tú?</i>
I work with computers.	<i>Trabajo en los computadores.</i>
I work in business.	<i>Trabajo en los negocios.</i>
Are your children in school?	<i>¿Tus hijos van a la escuela?</i>
No, they aren't in school.	<i>No, no van a la escuela.</i>
Yes, they're good students.	<i>Sí, son buenos estudiantes.</i>
I don't have children.	<i>No tengo hijos.</i>

Lesson 1:6

Indispensable Words

Making small talk

yes	<i>sí</i>
no	<i>no</i>
please	<i>por favor</i>
thank you	<i>gracias</i>
you're welcome	<i>de nada</i>
no problem	<i>no hay problema</i>
of course	<i>claro</i>
great	<i>bueno</i>
perfect	<i>perfecto</i>
correct	<i>correcto</i>
delicious	<i>delicioso</i>

Asking for help

repeat; say again	<i>repite</i>
come	<i>venga</i>
go	<i>vaya</i>
I need water.	<i>Necesito agua.</i>
information	<i>información</i>
schedule	<i>horario</i>
emergency	<i>emergencia</i>
doctor	<i>doctor</i>

accident	<i>accidente</i>
help	<i>ayuda</i>
taxi	<i>taxi</i>
bus	<i>autobús or bus</i>
car	<i>coche or carro</i>

Miscellaneous words

to	<i>a</i>
at	<i>a</i>
from	<i>de</i>
about	<i>de</i>
because	<i>porque</i>
and	<i>y</i>
or	<i>o</i>
a/an (M/F)	<i>un/una</i>
the (M/S)	<i>el</i>
the (F/S)	<i>la</i>
the (M/P)	<i>los</i>
the (F/P)	<i>las</i>
some (M/F)	<i>unos/unas</i>
again	<i>otra vez</i>
another	<i>otra/otro</i>
more	<i>más</i>
better	<i>mejor</i>
big	<i>grande</i>
small	<i>chico/pequeño</i>
fast	<i>rápido</i>

slow	<i>lento</i>
easy	<i>fácil</i>
difficult	<i>difícil</i>



When you're beginning a new language, or when you're having trouble with nouns, it's best to focus on the main idea and not worry about articles. For that reason, the following list of nouns doesn't include the masculine or feminine forms of "a" (*un* [M] and *una* [F]) or "the" (*el* [M] and *la* [F]).

Places

city	<i>ciudad</i>
country	<i>país</i>
appointment	<i>cita</i>
office	<i>oficina</i>
airport	<i>aeropuerto</i>
hospital	<i>hospital</i>
clinic	<i>clínica</i>
restaurant	<i>restaurante</i>
house	<i>casa</i>
hotel	<i>hotel</i>
building	<i>edificio</i>
bathroom	<i>baño</i>

People

people	<i>gente</i>
man	<i>hombre</i>
woman	<i>mujer</i>
boy (Formal/Informal)	<i>niño/chico</i>

girl (Formal/Informal)	<i>niña/chica</i>
family	<i>familia</i>
wife	<i>esposa</i>
husband	<i>marido</i>
mother (Formal/ Informal)	<i>madre/mamá</i>
father (Formal/ Informal)	<i>padre/papá</i>
son	<i>hijo</i>
daughter	<i>hija</i>
cousin (M)	<i>primo</i>
cousin (F)	<i>prima</i>
adult (M)	<i>adulto</i>
adult (F)	<i>adulta</i>
boss	<i>jefe</i>
friend (M)	<i>amigo</i>
friend (F)	<i>amiga</i>
boyfriend	<i>novio</i>
girlfriend	<i>novia</i>



If you want to discuss more than one of a noun, add an *-s* to the end. For example, the word for “boys” is *niños*. There are a few exceptions to this practice, but for the most part, it’s the rule.

Lesson 1:7

Useful Expressions and Phrases



Thank you very much.	<i>Muchas gracias.</i>
No, thank you.	<i>No, gracias.</i>
Nothing, thanks.	<i>Nada, gracias.</i>
I'm sorry.	<i>Lo siento.</i>
My fault.	<i>Mi culpa.</i>
Excuse me (in the way)	<i>Con permiso</i>
Excuse me (interrupt)	<i>Discúlpeme</i>
What do you need?	<i>¿Qué necesita usted?</i>
I want some batteries.	<i>Quiero unas baterías.</i>
Do you speak English?	<i>¿Habla inglés usted?</i>
I speak English.	<i>Hablo inglés.</i>
Do you speak Spanish?	<i>¿Habla español usted?</i>
I speak Spanish.	<i>Hablo español.</i>
I don't understand.	<i>No entiendo.</i>
I don't speak much Spanish.	<i>No hablo mucho español.</i>
Can you repeat that, please?	<i>¿Repete, por favor?</i>
I need information, please.	<i>Necesito información, por favor.</i>
I need some help.	<i>Necesito ayuda.</i>
Where are you going?	<i>¿A dónde va usted?</i>
I don't know.	<i>No sé.</i>

Lesson 1:8

Question Words

Who?

¿Quién?

What?

¿Qué?

Where?

¿Dónde?

When?

¿Cuándo?

Why?

¿Por qué?

How?

¿Cómo?

How much?

¿Cuánto es?

How many?

¿Cuántos son?

Is/Are there?

¿Hay?

Lesson 1:9

Useful Questions (and Answers)

Remember that personal pronouns may be omitted in statements if the subject is clearly implied.

Who is that man?	<i>¿Quién es ese hombre?</i>
He's the driver.	<i>Es el chofer.</i>
What time is it?	<i>¿Qué hora es?</i>
It's 1 p.m.	<i>Es la una p.m.</i>
It's 8 a.m.	<i>Son las ocho a.m.</i>
What day is it?	<i>¿Qué día es?</i>
It's Tuesday.	<i>Es martes.</i>
What is the date?	<i>¿Qué es la fecha?</i>
It's June 17th.	<i>Es el diez y siete de junio.</i>
Where is the supermarket?	<i>¿Dónde está el supermercado?</i>
It's on Main Street.	<i>Está en la calle Main.</i>
When is the meeting?	<i>¿Cuándo es la junta?</i>
At 8 in the morning.	<i>A las ocho de la mañana.</i>
In three days.	<i>En tres días.</i>

Lesson 1:10

You Can Count on Me: An Overview of Numbers



1	<i>uno</i>
2	<i>dos</i>
3	<i>tres</i>
4	<i>cuatro</i>
5	<i>cinco</i>
6	<i>seis</i>
7	<i>siete</i>
8	<i>ocho</i>
9	<i>nueve</i>
10	<i>diez</i>
11	<i>once</i>
12	<i>doce</i>
13	<i>trece</i>
14	<i>catorce</i>
15	<i>quince</i>



To say numbers 16–29, you combine the tens and ones. Instead of using three separate words, you can abbreviate to one word by changing the “z” to a “c” and the “y” to “i.” For example, *diez y seis* becomes *dieciséis*.

16	<i>dieciséis</i>
17	<i>diecisiete</i>
18	<i>dieciocho</i>
19	<i>diecinueve</i>
20	<i>veinte</i>
21	<i>veintiuno</i>
22	<i>veintidós</i>
23	<i>veintitrés</i>
24	<i>veinticuatro</i>
25	<i>veinticinco</i>
26	<i>veintiséis</i>
27	<i>veintisiete</i>
28	<i>veintiocho</i>
29	<i>veintinueve</i>
30	<i>treinta</i>
31	<i>treinta y uno</i>
40	<i>cuarenta</i>
41	<i>cuarenta y uno</i>
50	<i>cincuenta</i>
60	<i>sesenta</i>
70	<i>setenta</i>
80	<i>ochenta</i>
90	<i>noventa</i>
100	<i>cien</i>
101	<i>ciento uno</i>
102	<i>ciento dos</i>
150	<i>ciento cincuenta</i>
1,000	<i>mil</i>

Lesson 1:11

Talking about Time



time	<i>la hora</i>
hour	<i>hora</i>
minute	<i>minuto</i>
second	<i>segundo</i>
morning	<i>la mañana</i>
afternoon	<i>la tarde</i>
night	<i>la noche</i>
day	<i>el día</i>
tomorrow	<i>mañana</i>
yesterday	<i>ayer</i>
today	<i>hoy</i>
What time is it?	<i>¿Qué hora es?</i>
It's 3 in the afternoon.	<i>Son las tres de la tarde.</i>
It's 1 in the morning.	<i>Es la una de la mañana.</i>
It's 10 at night.	<i>Son las diez de la noche.</i>
Do you have a minute?	<i>¿Tiene usted un minuto?</i>
What time do you leave?	<i>¿Á qué hora sale usted?</i>
What time do you arrive?	<i>¿Á qué hora llega usted?</i>
In two hours.	<i>En dos horas.</i>
In 45 minutes.	<i>En cuarenta y cinco minutos.</i>

Lesson 1:12

Going through the Calendar and Forming the Date



Days

Monday	<i>lunes</i>
Tuesday	<i>martes</i>
Wednesday	<i>miércoles</i>
Thursday	<i>jueves</i>
Friday	<i>viernes</i>
Saturday	<i>sábado</i>
Sunday	<i>domingo</i>



The words for days and months aren't capitalized in Spanish. Also, the calendar week begins with Monday, unless otherwise stated.

Months

January	<i>enero</i>
February	<i>febrero</i>
March	<i>marzo</i>
April	<i>abril</i>
May	<i>mayo</i>

June	<i>junio</i>
July	<i>julio</i>
August	<i>agosto</i>
September	<i>septiembre</i>
October	<i>octubre</i>
November	<i>noviembre</i>
December	<i>diciembre</i>

Dates

February 2nd	<i>2 de febrero</i>
July 23rd	<i>23 de julio</i>
November 1st	<i>el primero de noviembre</i>



When stating the first of any month, it is always *primero* (first) rather than *el uno* (one). When written numerically, the date may be transposed so that days come before months (such as 23/07 for July 23rd).

Lesson 1:13

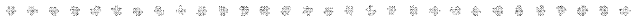
Directions



to the right	<i>a la derecha</i>
to the left	<i>a la izquierda</i>
straight ahead	<i>todo recto</i>
to the east	<i>al este</i>
to the west	<i>al oeste</i>
to the north	<i>al norte</i>
to the south	<i>al sur</i>
next one	<i>al próximo/al siguiente</i>
next block	<i>al próximo bloque</i>
street	<i>calle</i>
take	<i>dé</i>
up	<i>arriba</i>
down	<i>abajo</i>
through	<i>por</i>
around	<i>alrededor</i>
next to	<i>al lado de</i>

Lesson 2:1

Welcome and Overview of CD2: The Nitty Gritty: Language Structure



Welcome to *Spanish For Dummies Audio Set, Disc 2*.
On this disc, you discover how to use all of the important parts of speech, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, and more. Then you hear and practice simple sentences and questions.

Lesson 2:2

Singular Nouns and Articles



In Spanish, all nouns (that is, people, places, and things) have a gender.

Although there are some exceptions, here's the general rule:

- ✓ If a noun ends in *-o* or *-e*, it's masculine.
- ✓ If a noun ends in *-a*, it's feminine.

The gender of a noun determines which article you use with it. With masculine nouns, you use *un* (a) or *el* (the). With feminine nouns, you use *una* (a) or *la* (the).



When referring to people, the gender of the article reflects the gender of the person.

Nouns on the street

country	<i>un país</i>
city	<i>una ciudad</i>
neighborhood	<i>un vecindario</i>
bus	<i>un autobús</i>
taxi	<i>un taxi</i>
car	<i>un coche</i>
train	<i>un tren</i>
station	<i>una estación</i>
hotel	<i>un hotel</i>

street	<i>una calle</i>
store	<i>una tienda</i>
market	<i>un mercado</i>
vendor	<i>un vendedor</i>
school	<i>una escuela</i>
restaurant	<i>un restaurante</i>
park	<i>un parque</i>
office	<i>una oficina</i>
house	<i>una casa</i>
building	<i>un edificio</i>
library	<i>una biblioteca</i>
mall	<i>un centro comercial</i>
map	<i>un mapa</i>
corner	<i>una esquina</i>
block	<i>una cuadra</i>

Nouns for shopping

money	<i>dinero</i>
credit card	<i>una tarjeta de crédito</i>
dollar	<i>un dólar</i>
change	<i>un cambio</i>
coin	<i>una moneda</i>
discount	<i>un descuento</i>
price	<i>un precio</i>
register	<i>una caja registradora</i>
radio	<i>una radio</i>
television	<i>una televisión</i>
movie	<i>una película</i>
music	<i>una música</i>

toy	<i>un juguete</i>
clothes	<i>una ropa</i>
food	<i>una comida</i>
fruit	<i>una fruta</i>
vegetables	<i>unas verduras</i>
meat	<i>una carne</i>
medicine	<i>una medicina</i>

Nouns at home

house	<i>una casa</i>
garage	<i>un garaje</i>
kitchen	<i>una cocina</i>
dining room	<i>un comedor</i>
living room	<i>una sala</i>
bedroom	<i>una recámara</i>
bathroom	<i>un baño</i>
lawn	<i>un césped</i>
lamp	<i>una lámpara</i>
chair	<i>una silla</i>
sofa	<i>un sofá</i>
television	<i>un televisor</i>
telephone	<i>un teléfono</i>
family	<i>una familia</i>
man	<i>un hombre</i>
woman	<i>una mujer</i>
boy	<i>un niño</i>
girl	<i>una niña</i>
brother	<i>un hermano</i>
sister	<i>una hermana</i>

Lesson 2:3

First Verbs: The Verbs to Like, to Have, to Need, and to Want

The Spanish verbs *gustarse* (to like), *tener* (to have), *necesitar* (to need), and *querer* (to want) are very common and easy to use with nouns. When you use one of these verbs to discuss yourself or another person, the verb must be conjugated. For example, an English verb in the infinitive is “to be.” Its conjugated forms are am, are, and is. These forms are dependent upon who or what the sentence is about. In Spanish, the subject pronouns are *yo*, *tú*, *él*, *ella*, *usted*, *nosotros*, *vosotros*, *ustedes*, *ellos*, and *ellas*. The spelling of the verb changes depending on the subject.

to like

I like chocolate.

gustarse

Me gusta el chocolate.

to have

I have

I have a family.

tener

tengo

Tengo una familia.

to need

I need

I need the date.

necesitar

necesito

Necesito la fecha.

to want

I want

I want ice cream.

querer

quiero

Quiero el helado.

Lesson 2:4

Plural Nouns and Articles

When speaking about more than one of something, the rule in Spanish is similar to that in English: Add -s if the noun ends in a vowel and -es if the noun ends in a consonant.

Because Spanish requires you to place an article before a noun, this needs to be changed to reflect more than one as well. Translated, the plural articles *los/las* still mean “the,” but the reference is a specific group. The plural articles *unos/unas* change in meaning to refer to an unspecified group, or “some.”

Article Change	Singular	Plural
<i>el</i> changes to <i>los</i>	<i>el libro</i>	<i>los libros</i>
<i>la</i> changes to <i>las</i>	<i>la escuela</i>	<i>las escuelas</i>
<i>un</i> changes to <i>unos</i>	<i>un mes</i>	<i>unos meses</i>
<i>una</i> changes to <i>unas</i>	<i>una ciudad</i>	<i>unas ciudades</i>



Of course, there are always exceptions. If a noun ends with -z, the new ending is -ces. For example, *el lápiz* (pencil) becomes *los lápices* (pencils).

Here are some plural examples:

Do you have a ticket?

¿Tiene Ud. un boleto?

Do you have the tickets?

¿Tiene Ud. los boletos?

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Use *estos/as* (these) and *esos/as* (those) when discussing a specific group of nouns.

these *estos (M)/estas (F)*

those *esos (M)/esas (F)*

Here are some example phrases:

these prices *estos precios*

those cars *esos coches*

Lesson 2:5

The Verb *Ser* (to Be)



You use the verb *ser* (to be) with adjectives because the adjectives are physical attributes or qualities that are unchanging or permanent in a thing or person.

to be	<i>ser</i>
I am	<i>(yo) soy</i>
you are (S/Informal)	<i>(tú) eres</i>
you are (S/Formal)	<i>usted es</i>
he is	<i>él es</i>
she is	<i>ella es</i>
we are	<i>nosotros somos</i>
you are (P)	<i>ustedes son</i>
they are (M)	<i>ellos son</i>
they are (F)	<i>ellas son</i>



I place some of the personal pronouns in parentheses because you don't have to use them. However, if you need to make a distinction with "he" or "she," for example, then pronouns are necessary.

Lesson 2:6

Adjectives

Adjectives physically describe nouns. In Spanish, they also describe nouns in number and gender. You can use the same adjectives for masculine or feminine nouns. Add an *-a* to the end of an adjective paired with a feminine noun and an *-o*, or consonant, to the end of an adjective paired with a masculine noun.

Practice pairing adjectives with feminine and masculine nouns:

The woman is tall. *La mujer es alta.*

The man is tall. *El hombre es alto.*

Add an *-s* to the end of an adjective that describes plural nouns:

The women are tall. *Las mujeres son altas.*

The men are tall. *Los hombres son altos.*



In some cases, the adjective is the same regardless of the gender of the noun it describes.

Colors (M/F)

red *rojo/a*

blue *azul*

yellow *amarillo/a*

green *verde*

orange	<i>anaranjado/a</i>
purple	<i>morado/a</i>
brown	<i>café</i>
black	<i>negro/a</i>
white	<i>blanco/a</i>

Attributes (M/F)

good	<i>bueno/a</i>
bad	<i>malo/a</i>
important	<i>importante</i>
tall	<i>alto/a</i>
short	<i>bajo/a</i>
big	<i>grande</i>
little	<i>chico/a</i>
pretty	<i>bonito/a</i>
ugly	<i>feo/a</i>
fast	<i>rápido/a</i>
slow	<i>lento/a</i>
cheap	<i>barato/a</i>
expensive	<i>caro/a</i>
easy	<i>fácil</i>
difficult	<i>difícil</i>
sad	<i>triste</i>
happy	<i>feliz</i>

Occupations (M/F)

professor	<i>un profesor/una profesora</i>
student	<i>un estudiante/una estudiante</i>
doctor	<i>un doctor/una doctora</i>

Sentence examples with adjectives

The apple is red.	<i>La manzana es roja.</i>
We are short.	<i>(Nosotros) Somos bajos.</i>
You are important. (S/Formal)	<i>Usted es importante.</i>
The turtle is slow.	<i>La tortuga es lenta.</i>

Lesson 2:7

Degrees of Adjectives

When making a comparison using an adjective, the adjective must agree in gender and in number with the noun being described. Changing the *-o* at the end of the adjective to *-a* indicates that the noun is feminine. Also, adding *-s*, *-as*, or *-es* (after a consonant) indicates a plural noun.

Common comparisons

a lot	<i>mucho</i>
more	<i>más</i>
a little	<i>poco</i>
less	<i>menos</i>
very	<i>muy</i>
not so	<i>no tan</i>
good	<i>bueno</i>
better	<i>mejor</i>
best	<i>el mejor</i>
bad	<i>malo</i>
worse	<i>peor</i>



Can't remember which comparison word to use? Try adding *muy* (very) and *no tan* (not so) in front of an adjective. For example, *muy alto* is "very tall," and *no tan alto* is "not so tall."

Lesson 2:8

Verbs in the Infinitive Form



Verbs have different forms depending upon who or what the subject is (as seen in the verbs in Lesson 2:3). In this lesson, all verbs take the *infinitive form*, which is “to + verb” in English.

Regular verbs

live	<i>vivir</i>
work	<i>trabajar</i>
buy	<i>comprar</i>
help	<i>ayudar</i>
ask	<i>preguntar</i>
look	<i>mirar</i>
write	<i>escribir</i>
speak	<i>hablar</i>
understand	<i>comprender</i>
walk	<i>caminar</i>
run	<i>correr</i>
continue	<i>continuar</i>
drink	<i>tomar</i>
eat	<i>comer</i>

Irregular verbs

be (temporary)	<i>estar</i>
be (permanent)	<i>ser</i>
do	<i>hacer</i>
think	<i>pensar</i>
know (fact)	<i>saber</i>
understand	<i>entender</i>
give	<i>dar</i>
come	<i>venir</i>
go	<i>ir</i>
say	<i>decir</i>
see	<i>ver</i>

Lesson 2:9

Present Tense

When verbs are conjugated, their forms change according to the subject pronouns they describe. Remember, the Spanish pronouns are *yo, tú, él, ella, usted (Ud.), nosotros, vosotros, ustedes (Uds.), ellos, and ellas.*



Except with *él/ellos, ella/ellas, and Ud./Uds,* you don't need to say the pronoun because it's implied with the conjugation of the verb.

Regular verbs ending with -ar

to look

I look

you look (S/Informal)

you look (S/Formal)

he/she looks

we look

you look (P/Informal)

they look (M/F)

mirar

miro

miras

mira

mira

miramos

miran

miran

to speak

I speak

you speak (S/Informal)

hablar

hablo

hablas

you speak (S/Formal)	<i>habla</i>
he/she speaks	<i>habla</i>
we speak	<i>hablamos</i>
you speak (P/Informal)	<i>hablan</i>
they speak (M/F)	<i>hablan</i>

Regular verbs ending with -er and -ir

<i>to eat</i>	<i>comer</i>
I eat	<i>como</i>
you eat (S/Informal)	<i>comes</i>
you eat (S/Formal)	<i>come</i>
he/she eats	<i>come</i>
we eat	<i>comemos</i>
you eat (P/Informal)	<i>comen</i>
they eat (M/F)	<i>comen</i>

Irregular verbs

There's no single formula for conjugating irregular verbs. Some are only irregular in one conjugation, whereas others are irregular in more than one conjugation.

to be (temporary/place) estar

I am	<i>estoy</i>
you are (S/Informal)	<i>estás</i>
you are (S/Formal)	<i>está</i>
he/she is	<i>está</i>

we are *estamos*

you are (P/Informal) *están*

they are (M/F) *están*

to do/make

I do

you do (S/Informal)

you do (S/Formal)

he/she does

we do

you do (P/Informal)

they do (M/F)

hacer

hago

haces

hace

hace

hacemos

hacen

hacen

to go

I go

you go (S/Informal)

you go (S/Formal)

he/she goes

we go

you go (P/Informal)

they go (M/F)

ir

voy

vas

va

va

vamos

van

van

to say

I say

you say (S/Informal)

you say (S/Formal)

decir

digo

dices

dice

he/she says

dice

we say

decimos

you say (P/Informal)

dicen

they say (M/F)

dicen

Lesson 2:10

Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs



In Spanish, the verb must also be conjugated to express when an event occurs. The *simple past* relates an event that happened and was completed at one time. In English, you express the simple past tense by ending a verb in *-ed* or adding the helping verb “did.”

Regular verbs

To form the past tense of regular verbs ending with *-ar*, replace the ending with *-é, -aste, -ó, -amos, or -aron*.

to speak

I spoke

you spoke (S/Informal)

he/she/you spoke (Formal)

we spoke

you spoke (P/Informal)

they spoke (M/F)

hablar

hablé

hablaste

habló

hablamos

hablaron

hablaron

To form the past tense of regular verbs ending with *-er* or *-ir*: take off the *-er/-ir* and add *-í, -iste, -ió, -imos, and -ieron*.

to eat

I ate
 you ate (S/Informal)
 he/she/you ate (Formal)
 we ate
 you ate (P/Informal)
 they ate (M/F)

comer

comí
comiste
comió
comimos
comieron
comieron

Simple past tense with irregular verbs**to be (temporary/place)**

I was
 you were (S/Informal)
 he/she was
 we were
 you were (P/Informal)
 they were (M/F)

estar

esté
estuviste
estuvo
estuvimos
estuvieron
estuvieron

to be

I was
 you were (S/Informal)
 he/she/you were (Formal)
 we were
 you were (P/Informal)
 they were (M/F)

ser

fui
fuiste
 fue
fuimos
fueron
fueron

to do/make

I did
 you did (S/Informal)

hacer

hice
hiciste

he/she/you did (Formal)

hizo

we did

hicimos

you did (P/Informal)

hicieron

they did (M/F)

*hicieron****to go***

I went

ir*fui*

you went (S/Informal)

fuiste

he/she/you went (Formal)

fue

we went

fuimos

you went (P/Informal)

fueron

they went (M/F)

*fueron****to say***

I said

decir*dije*

you said (S/Informal)

dijiste

he/she/you said (Formal)

dijo

we said

dijimos

you said (P/Informal)

dijeron

they said (M/F)

*dijeron****to have***

I had

tener*tuve*

you had (S/Informal)

tuviste

he/she/you had (Formal)

tuvo

we had

tuvimos

you had (P/Informal)

tuvieron

they had (M/F)

tuvieron

Lesson 2:11

Simple Future

The simple future isn't a tense but rather is a combination of verbs that indicate the future. The simple future is fairly easy to understand and remember, and it works with any verb. All you have to do is combine the conjugated form of the verb *ir* (to go) with *a* (to) and a verb in the infinitive. Here are some examples:

I'm going to write a letter.	<i>Voy a escribir una carta.</i>
You're going to call the boss. (S/Informal)	<i>Vas a llamar al jefe.</i>
You're going to sleep? (S/Formal)	<i>¿Va Ud. a dormir?</i>
He's going to go to a restaurant.	<i>Él va a ir a un restaurante.</i>
She's going to work.	<i>Ella va a trabajar.</i>
We're going to see the family.	<i>Vamos a ver a la familia.</i>
They're going to walk at the park.	<i>Van a caminar al parque.</i>

Lesson 2:12

Prepositions and Conjunctions



Prepositions

to	<i>a</i>
at	<i>a</i>
from	<i>de</i>
of	<i>de</i>
by/through/for	<i>por</i>
for (intent)	<i>para</i>
behind	<i>detrás de</i>
above	<i>arriba de</i>
on	<i>en</i>
under	<i>debajo de</i>
in	<i>en/dentro de</i>
out	<i>fuera de</i>
around	<i>alrededor de</i>
here	<i>aquí</i>
over here	<i>acá</i>
there	<i>allí</i>

Conjunctions

and	<i>y</i>
but	<i>pero</i>
either	<i>tampoco</i>
or	<i>o</i>
yet	<i>todavía</i>

Lesson 2:15

Forming Questions



ou can form a question in one of three ways:

- ✓ By using question words, which are *quién* (who), *qué* (what), *dónde* (where), *cuándo* (when), *por qué* (why), and *cómo* (how) (refer to Lesson 1:8)
- ✓ By reversing the subject noun/pronoun and conjugated verb
- ✓ By saying a regular sentence with the intonation of a question

When using question words, the subject pronoun/noun comes at the end. Here are examples:

Where are you going? *¿Dónde vas tú?*

Why is the meal cold? *¿Por qué está frío el plato?*

Lesson 3:1

Welcome and Overview of CD3: Real-World Situations



Welcome to Disc 3 of *Spanish For Dummies Audio Set*. In these lessons, you discover vocabulary for making conversation in the workplace. You also practice interacting with native speakers, and you begin forming sentences and phrases when asking for help or directions, eating out, staying at a hotel, doing business, banking, and shopping.

Lesson 3:2

At the Office



Vocabulary

pen	<i>la pluma</i>
pencil	<i>el lápiz</i>
desk	<i>la mesa</i>
chair	<i>la silla</i>
computer	<i>la computadora</i>
telephone	<i>el teléfono</i>
deadline	<i>la fecha debida</i>
conference	<i>la conferencia</i>
meeting	<i>la junta</i>
appointment	<i>la cita</i>
notebook	<i>la libreta</i>
document	<i>el documento</i>
files	<i>los archivos</i>
program	<i>el programa</i>
Web site	<i>el sitio de Internet</i>
e-mail	<i>el correo electrónico</i>

Verbs

to discuss	<i>discutir</i>
to solve	<i>resolver</i>
to identify	<i>identificar</i>
to focus	<i>enfocar</i>
to fix	<i>arreglar</i>
to reconcile	<i>reconciliar</i>
to address	<i>dirigir</i>

Lesson 3:3

On the Job



Vocabulary

profession	<i>la carrera</i>
policeman	<i>el policía</i>
nurse	<i>la enfermera</i>
doctor	<i>el doctor</i>
lawyer	<i>el abogado</i>
teacher	<i>el maestro</i>
artist	<i>el artista</i>
journalist	<i>el periodista</i>
cook	<i>el cocinero</i>
hostess	<i>la mesonera</i>
server	<i>el mesero</i>
firefighter	<i>el bombero</i>
electrician	<i>el electricista</i>
gardener	<i>el jardinero</i>
driver	<i>el chofer</i>
manager	<i>el gerente</i>



For a feminine subject in a role, make the article feminine and change the *-o* to an *-a*, if necessary. If the noun ends with a consonant, add an *-a*. If it ends with an *-e*, don't change it.

Lesson 3:4

Making Small Talk

Sentences and phrases

Where are you from?

¿De dónde eres tú?

I'm from Panama.

Soy de Panamá.

What is your profession?

¿Cuál es tu carrera?

How old are you?

¿Cuántos años tienes tú?

Where do you live?

¿Dónde vive Ud.?

I live in an apartment.

Vivo en un apartamento.

I like to cook.

Me gusta cocinar.

I'm a student.

Soy estudiante.

Lesson 3:5

Making Appointments



Vocabulary

appointment	<i>la cita</i>
message	<i>el mensaje</i>
time	<i>la hora</i>
morning	<i>la mañana</i>
afternoon	<i>la tarde</i>
night	<i>la noche</i>
day	<i>el día</i>
phone number	<i>el número de teléfono</i>
address	<i>la dirección</i>

Verbs

to meet	<i>reunir</i>
to be available	<i>estar disponible</i>
to make an appointment	<i>hacer una cita</i>
to be busy	<i>estar ocupado</i>
to call	<i>llamar</i>
to confirm	<i>verificar</i>

Lesson 3:6

Making Travel Arrangements



Vocabulary

ticket	<i>el boleto</i>
reservation	<i>la reservación</i>
representative	<i>el representante</i>
flight	<i>el vuelo</i>
baggage	<i>el equipaje</i>
handbag	<i>el bolso</i>
hotel	<i>el hotel</i>
early	<i>temprano</i>
late	<i>tarde</i>
on time	<i>en punto</i>
train	<i>el tren</i>

Verbs

I would like	<i>me gustaría</i>
to pay cash	<i>pagar en efectivo</i>
to reserve	<i>reservar</i>
to cancel	<i>cancelar</i>

to be interested	<i>tener interés en</i>
to arrive	<i>llegar</i>
to leave	<i>partir</i>
to pay	<i>pagar</i>

Sentences and phrases

I would like to reserve a ticket.	<i>Me gustaría reservar un boleto.</i>
Can this be a carry-on?	<i>¿Puedo llevar esta?</i>

Lesson 3:7

Asking for Directions



Vocabulary

map	<i>el mapa</i>
district	<i>el distrito</i>
town	<i>el pueblo</i>
city	<i>la ciudad</i>
downtown	<i>el centro</i>
street	<i>la calle</i>
corner	<i>la esquina</i>
movie theater	<i>el cine</i>
museum	<i>el museo</i>
train station	<i>la estación de trenes</i>
school	<i>la escuela</i>
bank	<i>el banco</i>
church	<i>la iglesia</i>
taxi	<i>el taxi</i>
direction	<i>la dirección</i>
here	<i>aquí</i>
there	<i>allí</i>
right	<i>la derecha</i>
left	<i>la izquierda</i>

Sentences and phrases

May I ask you for directions?

*¿Puedo pedirles
indicaciones?*

How do I get to the museum?

¿Cómo voy yo al museo?

Where is the nearest bank?

*¿Dónde está el banco más
cercano?*

Go straight and you'll find it.

*Vaya derecho y lo
encontrará.*

Lesson 3:8

Asking for and Getting Help



Vocabulary

help	<i>ayuda</i>
health	<i>la salud</i>
hospital	<i>el hospital</i>
doctor	<i>el doctor</i>
pharmacy	<i>la farmacia</i>
aspirin	<i>la aspirina</i>
pills	<i>las pastillas</i>
headache	<i>el dolor de cabeza</i>
stomachache	<i>el dolor del estómago</i>
an injury	<i>la herida</i>
pain	<i>la pena</i>
infection	<i>la infección</i>
fever	<i>la fiebre</i>
blood	<i>la sangre</i>
bone	<i>el hueso</i>
body	<i>el cuerpo</i>
heart	<i>el corazón</i>
police	<i>el policía</i>

consulate	<i>el consulado</i>
embassy	<i>la embajada</i>
phone number	<i>el número de teléfono</i>
passport	<i>el pasaporte</i>
insurance	<i>el seguro</i>
well	<i>bien</i>
bad	<i>malo</i>
terrible	<i>horrible</i>

Emergency sentences and phrases

Will you help me?	<i>¿Me ayudas?</i>
Please help!	<i>¡Ayuda, por favor!</i>
What happened?	<i>¿Qué pasó?</i>
I don't know.	<i>No sé.</i>
I can't breathe.	<i>No puedo respirar.</i>
She needs a doctor.	<i>Ella necesita un doctor.</i>
Where is a phone?	<i>¿Dónde hay un teléfono?</i>
Where is a hospital?	<i>¿Dónde está el hospital?</i>
I've just been robbed.	<i>Alguien me robó.</i>

Lesson 3:9

At the Restaurant



Vocabulary

restaurant	<i>el restaurante</i>
menu	<i>el menú</i>
service	<i>el servicio</i>
breakfast	<i>el desayuno</i>
lunch	<i>el almuerzo</i>
dinner	<i>la cena</i>
dessert	<i>el postre</i>
today's special	<i>el especial de hoy</i>
silverware	<i>los cubiertos</i>
table	<i>la mesa</i>
chair	<i>la silla</i>
refreshments	<i>los refrescos</i>
water (carbonated)	<i>el agua gaseoso</i>
coffee	<i>el café</i>
milk	<i>la leche</i>
meat	<i>la carne</i>
pork	<i>el cerdo</i>
chicken	<i>el pollo</i>
fish	<i>el pescado</i>
eggs	<i>los huevos</i>
vegetables	<i>los vegetales</i>

fruit	<i>la fruta</i>
ice cream	<i>el helado</i>
chocolate	<i>el chocolate</i>
cake	<i>el pastel</i>
bread	<i>el pan</i>
cold	<i>frío</i>
hot	<i>caliente</i>
server	<i>el mesero</i>
bill	<i>la cuenta</i>
tip	<i>la propina</i>

Verbs

I would like	<i>me gustaría</i>
to order	<i>ordenar</i>

Sentences and phrases

I would like some water, please.	<i>Me gustaría un agua, por favor.</i>
What is today's special?	<i>¿Qué es el especial de hoy?</i>
Do you serve soup?	<i>¿Se sirve la sopa?</i>

Lesson 3:10

At the Hotel

Vocabulary

hotel	<i>el hotel</i>
room	<i>una habitación</i>
key	<i>la llave</i>
bed	<i>la cama</i>
sheets	<i>las sábanas</i>
pillow	<i>la almohada</i>
single room	<i>una habitación individual</i>
reservation	<i>la reservación</i>
date	<i>la fecha</i>
check-in time	<i>hora de llegada</i>
check-out time	<i>hora de salida</i>
bill	<i>la cuenta</i>
payment	<i>el pago</i>
air conditioning	<i>aire acondicionado</i>
elevator	<i>el elevador</i>
stairs	<i>las escaleras</i>
room service	<i>el servicio de habitación</i>
bathroom	<i>el baño</i>
toilet	<i>el utilitario</i>

Verbs

to rent	<i>rentar</i>
to reserve	<i>reservar</i>
to cancel	<i>cancelar</i>

Sentences and phrases

Are there rooms available?	<i>¿Hay cuartos disponibles?</i>
I'd like a single bed.	<i>Me gustaría una cama individual.</i>

Lesson 3:11

At the Bank

Vocabulary

bank	<i>el banco</i>
money	<i>el dinero</i>
bills	<i>los billetes</i>
change	<i>el cambio</i>
account	<i>la cuenta</i>
checking	<i>cuenta de cheques</i>
exchange rate	<i>el precio de intercambio</i>
traveler's checks	<i>los cheques viajeros</i>
country	<i>el país</i>
cashier	<i>la cajera</i>
safe	<i>la caja de seguridad</i>
signature	<i>la firma</i>

Verbs

to change	<i>cambiar</i>
to verify	<i>verificar</i>
to buy	<i>comprar</i>
to make change	<i>hacer cambio</i>
to sign	<i>firmar</i>
to wait	<i>esperar</i>

Sentences and phrases

What is the exchange rate today?	<i>¿Cuál es la tasa de cambio hoy?</i>
Today's exchange rate is . . .	<i>El precio de hoy es . . .</i>
I would like to exchange \$100.	<i>Me gustaría cambiar cien dólares.</i>
Here is my identification.	<i>Aquí está mi identificación.</i>

Lesson 3:12

At the Store

Vocabulary

store	<i>la tienda</i>
market	<i>el mercado</i>
mall	<i>el centro comercial</i>
supermarket	<i>el supermercado</i>
cheap	<i>barato</i>
expensive	<i>caro</i>
sale	<i>venta</i>
discount	<i>el descuento</i>
open	<i>abierto</i>
closed	<i>cerrado</i>
entrance	<i>la entrada</i>
exit	<i>la salida</i>
size	<i>el tamaño</i>
small	<i>chico</i>
medium	<i>mediano</i>
large	<i>grande</i>
extra large	<i>extra grande</i>
clothing	<i>la ropa</i>
hygiene products	<i>los productos de higiene personal</i>
jewelry	<i>la joyería</i>

department	<i>departamento</i>
receipt	<i>el recibo</i>
cash	<i>en efectivo</i>
credit card	<i>la tarjeta de crédito</i>

Verbs

to buy	<i>comprar</i>
to pay	<i>pagar</i>
to think about	<i>pensar en</i>
to return	<i>regresar</i>

Sentences and phrases

How many?	<i>¿Cuántos hay?</i>
I like that one.	<i>Me gusta eso.</i>
Are there more?	<i>¿Hay más?</i>
Does your store sell . . . ?	<i>¿Se vende . . . ?</i>
How much is this shirt?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta esta camisa?</i>
It's \$11.50.	<i>Cuesta once dólares y cincuenta centavos.</i>
Do you have this in size small?	<i>¿Tiene esto de tamaño chico?</i>
How much does it cost?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta?</i>

Mini-Dictionaries



Spanish-English Mini-Dictionary

abogado (ah-bvoh-gah-doh)

m: lawyer

abril (ah-bvreeel) m: April

abrir (ah-bvreeer): to open

abuela (ah-bvooeh-lah)

f: grandmother

abuelo (ah-bvooeh-loh)

m: grandfather

adelante (ah-deh-lahn-teh):

in front; ahead

adiós (ah-deeohs): goodbye

aduanas (ah-dooah-nah)

f: customs

agosto (ah-gohs-toh)

m: August

agua (ah-gooah) f: water

ahora (ah-oh-rah): now

algún (ahl-goön): some

almuerzo (ahl-mooehr-soh)

m: lunch

alto (ahl-toh): tall; high

amarillo (ah-mah-ree-yoh):

yellow

arroz (ah-rros) m: rice

ascensor (ah-sehn-sohr)

m: elevator

asiento (ah-seeehn-toh)

m: seat

auto (ahoo-toh) m: car

autopista (ahoo-toh-pees-tah)

f: freeway

avenida (ah-bveh-nee-dah) f:

avenue

ayer (ah-yehr): yesterday

ayudar (ah-yoo-dahr): to help

azul (ah-sool): blue

balcón (bvahl-kohn)

m: balcony

baño (bvah-nyoh)

m: bathroom

barrio (bvah-rreeoh)

m: neighborhood

bastante (bvahs-tahn-teh):

quite; enough

bello (bveh-yoh): beautiful

biblioteca (bvee-bvlee-oh-

teh-kah) f: library

bicicleta (bvee-see-kleh-tah)

f: bicycle

bife (bvee-feh) m: steak

billete (bvee-yeh-teh) m: bill

billetera (bvee-yeh-teh-rah)

f: wallet

blanco (*bvlahn-koh*): white

boca (*bvoh-kah*) f: mouth

boleto (*bvoh-leh-toh*)
m: ticket

brazo (*bvrah-soh*) m: arm

bueno (*bvooh-noh*): good

buscar (*bvoos-kahr*):
to search

cabeza (*kah-bveh-sah*) f:
head

café (*kah-feh*) m: coffee

caliente (*kah-leeehn-teh*): hot

calle (*kah-yeh*) f: street

cama (*kah-mah*) f: bed

cámara de video (*kah-mah-rah deh bvee-deh-oh*) f: video camera

camas (*kah-mahs*) f: beds

cambiar (*kahm-bveeahr*):
change

camino (*kah-mee-noh*)
m: road

camisa (*kah-mee-sah*) f: shirt

cancelar (*kahn-seh-lahr*):
to cancel

cantar (*kahn-tahr*): to sing

caro (*kah-roh*): expensive

carro (*kah-rroh*) m: car

carta (*kahr-tah*) f: letter

casa (*kah-sah*) f: house

cena (*seh-nah*) f: supper

chaqueta (*chah-keh-tah*)
f: jacket

chico (*chee-koh*): little; small

chofer (*choh-fehr*) m: driver

cine (*see-neh*) m: cinema

cirugía (*see-roo-heeah*) f:
surgery

ciudad (*seeoo-dahd*) f: city

claro (*klah-roh*): light

cocina (*koh-see-nah*)
f: kitchen

comida (*koh-mee-dah*)
f: dinner

computadora (*kohm-poo-tah-doh-rah*) f: computer

contar (*kohn-tahr*): count

contento (*kohn-tehn-toh*):
content

corazón (*koh-rah-sohn*)
m: heart

correo (*koh-rreh-oh*) m: mail

correo electrónico (*koh-rreh-oh eh-lehk-troh-nee-koh*)
m: e-mail

cosa (*koh-sah*) f: thing

costar (*kohs-tahr*): to cost

cuadra (*kooah-drah*) f: block

cuándo (*kooahn-doh*): when

cuánto (*kooahn-toh*):
how much

cuchara (koo-*chah*-rah)
f: spoon

cuello (kooeh-yoh) m: neck

cuenta (kooehn-tah)
f: account

débito (*deh*-bvee-toh): debit

dedo (*deh*-doh) m: finger

dedo del pie (*deh*-doh dehl
peeeh) m: toe

dentista (*dehn*-tees-tah)
m/f: dentist

derecha (*deh*-reh-chah): right

derecho (*deh*-reh-choh):
straight

desayuno (*deh*-sah-yoo-noh)
m: breakfast

día (*deeah*) m: day

diario (*deeah*-reeoh) m:
newspaper

diciembre (*dee*-seeehm-
breh) m: December

diente (*deeehn*-teh) m: tooth

difícil (*dee*-fee-seel): difficult

dinero (*dee*-neh-roh)
m: money

dirección (*dee*-rehk-see-ohn)
f: address

divertido (*dee*-bvehr-tee-
doh): amusing

doblar (*doh*-bvlahr): turn

dolor (*doh*-lohr) m: pain

domingo (*doh*-meen-goh)
m: Sunday

dulce (*dool*-seh): sweet

edificio (*eh*-dee-fee-seeoh)
m: building

empezar (*ehm*-peh-sahr):
to begin

empleo (*ehm*-pleh-oh) m: job

encontrar (*ehn*-kohn-trahr):
to find

enero (*eh*-neh-roh)
m: January

ensalada (*ehn*-sah-lah-dah)
f: salad

equipo (*eh*-kee-poh) m: team

escuchar (*ehs*-koo-chahr):
to hear

esperar (*ehs*-peh-rahr):
to wait

estación (*ehs*-tah-seeohn) f:
station

estacionamiento (*ehs*-tah-
seeoh-nah-mee-ehn-toh)
m: parking

estómago (*ehs*-toh-mah-goh)
m: stomach

fácil (*fah*-seel): easy

falda (*fahl*-dah) f: skirt

farmacia (*fahr*-mah-seeah) f:
pharmacy

febrero (*feh*-bureh-roh)
m: February

fecha (*feh*-chah) f: date

feliz (feh-*lees*): happy

feo (feh-oh): ugly

fiebre (feeeh-bvreh) f: fever

fotógrafo (foh-toh-grah-foh)
m: photographer

fruta (froo-tah) f: fruit

fuera (fooeh-rah): outside

garganta (gahr-gahn-tah) f:
throat

gerente (heh-rehn-teh)
m/f: manager

gracias (grah-seeahs):
thank you

grande (grahn-deh): big; large

gris (grees): gray

guía (gheeah) m/f: guide

gustar (goos-tahr): to like

hablar (ah-bvlahr): to talk

hambre (ahm-bvreh): hunger

hermana (ehr-mah-nah)
f: sister

hermano (ehr-mah-noh)
m: brother

hija (ee-hah) f: daughter

hijo (ee-hoh) m: son

hombre (ohm-bvreh) m: man

hombro (ohm-broh)
m: shoulder

hora (oh-rah) f: hour

hoy (ohy): today

identificación (ee-dehn-
tee-fee-kah-seeohn)
f: identification

imprimir (eem-pree-meer):
print

ingeniero (een-heh-neeeh-
roh) m: engineer

inmigración (een-mee-grah-
seeohn): immigration

isla (ees-lah) f: island

izquierda (ees-keeehr-dah):
left

jardín (hahr-deen) m: garden

jueves (hooeh-bvehs)
m: Thursday

julio (hoo-leeoh) m: July

junio (hoo-neeoh) m: June

junto (hoon-toh): together

leche (leh-cheh) f: milk

libre (lee-bvreh): free

libro (lee-bvroh) m: book

limpiar (leem-pee-ahr):
to clean

llave (yah-bveh) f: key

llegar (yeh-gahr): to arrive

lluvia (yoo-bveeah) f: rain

luna (loo-nah) f: moon

lunes (loo-nehs) m: Monday

madera (mah-deh-rah)
f: wood

madre (mah-dreh) f: mother

madrina (mah-dree-nah)
f: godmother

maleta (mah-leh-tah)
f: luggage

mañana (mah-nyah-nah)
f: morning; tomorrow

manejar (mah-neh-hahr):
to drive (a car)

mapa (mah-pah) m: map

mar (mahr) m: sea

marea (mah-reh-ah) f: tide

marrón (mah-rrohn): brown

martes (mahr-tehs)
m: Tuesday

marzo (mahr-soh) m: March

más (mahs): more

mayo (mah-yoh) m: May

medicina (meh-dee-see-nah)
f: medication

médico (meh-dee-koh)
m: doctor

medio (meh-deeoh) m: half

mejor (meh-hohr): better;
best

menos (meh-nohs): less

miércoles (meeehr-koh-lehs)
m: Wednesday

minuto (mee-noo-toh)
m: minute

moneda (moh-neh-dah)
f: coin

montaña (mohn-tah-nyah)
f: mountain

morado (moh-rah-doh):
purple

mucho (moo-choh):
a lot; much

mueble (mooeh-bvleh) m:
furniture

mujer (moo-hehr) f: woman

museo (moo-seh-oh) m:
museum

naranja (nah-rah-nah):
orange

nariz (nah-rees) f: nose

negro (neh-groh): black

nieta (neeh-tah)
f: granddaughter

nieto (neeh-toh)
m: grandson

niña (nee-nyah) f: girl

ningún (neen-gooh): none

niño (nee-nyoh) m: boy

noche (noh-cheh) f: night

noviembre (noh-bveehm-
breh) m: November

número (noo-meh-roh)
m: number

octubre (ohk-too-bvreh)
m: October

ocupado (oh-koo-pah-doh):
busy

ojo (oh-hoh) m: eye

oreja (oh-reh-hah) f: ear

oro (oh-roh) m: gold

oscuro (ohs-koo-roh): dark

padre (pah-dreh) m: father

padrino (pah-dree-noh)
m: godfather

pagar (pah-gahr): pay

país (pahees) m: country

pájaro (pah-hah-roh) m: bird

papas (pah-pahs) f: potatoes

parque (pah-keh) m: park

pasaporte (pah-sah-pohr-teh)
m: passport

paseo (pah-seh-oh) m: walk

pecho (peh-choh) m: chest

pelo (peh-loh) m: hair

pensar (pehn-sahr): to think

pequeño (peh-keh-nyoh):
small

pescado (pehs-kah-doh)
m: fish

picante (pee-kahn-teh): spicy

pie (pee-eh) m: foot

pierna (pee-eh-nah) f: leg

piloto (pee-loh-toh) m: pilot

pintar (peen-tahr): to paint

pintura (peen-too-rah)
f: painting

piscina (pees-see-nah)
f: swimming pool

pisó (pee-soh) m: floor

playa (plah-yah) f: beach

plaza (plah-sah) f: square

poco (poh-koh) m: a bit

por ciento (pohr seeeh-n-
toh): percent

precio (preh-seeoh) m: price

preguntar (preh-gooh-tahr):
to ask

probar (proh-bvahr): to try

pronto (prohn-toh): right
away

qué (keh): what

quedarse (keh-dahr-seh):
to stay

quién (kee-eh-n): who

quinto (keen-toh): fifth

receta (reh-seh-tah)
f: prescription

recibo (reh-see-bvoh)
m: receipt

reembolsar (reh-ehm-bvol-
sahr): to refund

repetir (reh-peh-teer):
to repeat

reservación (reh-sehr-bvah-
see-ohn) f: reservation

responder (rehs-pohn-dehr):
to answer

restaurante (rehs-tahoo-
rahn-teh) m: restaurant

retiro (reh-tee-roh):
withdrawal

reunión (rehoo-nee-ohn)
f: meeting

río (ree-oh) m: river

robar (roh-bvahr): to steal

rojo (roh-hoh): red

rosado (roh-sah-doh): pink

sábado (sah-bvah-doh)
m: Saturday

sangre (sahn-greh) f: blood

seco (seh-koh): dry

sed (seh-d): thirst

semana (seh-mah-nah)
f: week

septiembre (seh-p-teeehm-
breh) m: September

siguiente (see-gheeehn-teh):
next

sol (sohl) m: sun

subterráneo (soobv-teh-
rrah-neh-oh): underground

talla (tah-yah) f: size

tarde (tahr-deh) f: afternoon

teclado (tehk-lah-doh)
m: keyboard

tele (teh-leh) f: TV

tía (teeah) f: aunt

tío (teeoh) m: uncle

típica (tee-pee-kah): typical

todavía (toh-dah-bveeah):
yet; still

tos (tohs) f: cough

tráfico (trah-fee-koh) m:
traffic

tranquilo (trahn-kee-loh):
quiet

tren (trehn) m: train

venta (bvehn-tah) f: sale

ver (bvehr): to see

verde (bvehr-deh): green

viaje (bveeah-heh) m: trip

viajero (bveeah-heh-roh) m:
traveler

vida (bvee-dah) f: life

vidrio (bvee-dreeoh) m:
glass

viernes (bveeehr-nehs) m:
Friday

vino (bvee-noh) m: wine

violín (bveeoh-leen) m:
violin

vivir (bvee-bveer): to live

vuelto (bvooehl-toh) m:
change (as in money back)

*English-Spanish Mini-Dictionary*a bit: **poco** (*poh-koh*) maccount: **cuenta**
(*kooehn-tah*) faddress: **dirección** (*dee-rehk-see-ohn*) fafternoon: **tarde** (*tahr-deh*) famusing: **divertido**
(*dee-bvehr-tee-doh*)answer: **responder**
(*rehs-pohn-dehr*)April: **abril** (*ah-bvreeel*) marm: **brazo** (*bvrah-soh*) marrive: **llegar** (*yeh-gahr*)ask: **preguntar**
(*preh-goon-tahr*)August: **agosto**
(*ah-gohs-toh*) maunt: **tía** (*teeah*) favenue: **avenida** (*ah-bveh-nee-dah*) fbalcony: **balcón** (*bvahl-kohn*) mbathroom: **baño**
(*bvah-nyoh*) mbeach: **playa** (*plah-yah*) fbeautiful: **bello** (*bveh-yoh*)bed: **cama** (*kah-mah*) fbegin: **empezar**
(*ehm-peh-sahr*)best; better: **mejor**
(*meh-hohr*)bicycle: **bicicleta**
(*bvee-see-kleh-tah*) fbig; large: **grande** (*grahn-deh*)bill: **billete** (*bvee-yeh-teh*) mbird: **pájaro** (*pah-hah-roh*) mblack: **negro** (*neh-groh*)block: **cuadra** (*kooah-drah*) fblood: **sangre** (*sahn-greh*) fblue: **azul** (*ah-sool*)book: **libro** (*lee-bvroh*) mboy: **niño** (*nee-nyoh*) mbreakfast: **desayuno** (*deh-sah-yoo-noh*) mbrother: **hermano**
(*ehr-mah-noh*) mbrown: **marrón** (*mah-rrohn*)building: **edificio** (*eh-dee-fee-seeoh*) mbusy: **ocupado**
(*oh-koo-pah-doh*)cancel: **cancelar**
(*kahn-seh-lahr*)car: **auto** (*ahoo-toh*) mcar: **carro** (*kah-rroh*) mchange: **cambiar**
(*kahm-bveeahr*)

- change (as in money back): **vuelto** (bvooehl-toh) m
- chest: **pecho** (peh-choh) m
- cinema: **cine** (see-neh) m
- city: **ciudad** (seeoo-dahd) f
- clean: **limpiar** (leem-pee-ahr)
- coffee: **café** (kah-feh) m
- coin: **moneda** (moh-neh-dah) f
- computer: **computadora** (kohm-poo-tah-doh-rah) f
- content: **contento** (kohn-tehn-toh)
- cost: **costar** (kohs-tahr)
- cough: **tos** (tohs) f
- count: **contar** (kohn-tahr)
- country: **país** (pahees) m
- customs: **aduana** (ah-dooah-nah) f
- dark: **oscuro** (ohs-koo-roh)
- date: **fecha** (feh-chah) f
- daughter: **hija** (ee-hah) f
- day: **día** (deeah) m
- debit: **débito** (deh-bvee-toh)
- December: **diciembre** (dee-seeehm-breh) m
- dentist: **dentista** (dehn-tees-tah) m/f
- difficult: **difícil** (dee-fee-seel)
- dinner: **comida** (koh-mee-dah) f
- doctor: **médico** (meh-dee-koh) m
- drive (a car): **manejar** (mah-neh-hahr)
- driver: **chofer** (choh-fehr) m
- dry: **seco** (seh-koh)
- ear: **oreja** (oh-reh-hah) f
- easy: **fácil** (fah-seel)
- elevator: **ascensor** (ah-sehn-sohr) m
- e-mail: **correo electrónico** (koh-rreh-oh eh-lehk-troh-nee-koh) m
- engineer: **ingeniero** (een-heh-neeeh-roh) m
- expensive: **caro** (kah-roh)
- eye: **ojo** (oh-hoh) m
- father: **padre** (pah-dreh) m
- February: **febrero** (feh-bvreh-roh) m
- fever: **fiebre** (feeeh-bvreh) f
- fifth: **quinto** (keen-toh)
- find: **encontrar** (ehn-kohn-trahr)
- finger: **dedo** (deh-doh) m
- fish: **pescado** (pehs-kah-doh) m
- floor: **pisó** (pee-soh) m
- foot: **pie** (peeeh) m

free: **libre** (*lee-bvreh*)

freeway: **autopista** (*ahoo-toh-pees-tah*) f

Friday: **viernes** (*bveeehr-nehs*) m

fruit: **fruta** (*froo-tah*) f

furniture: **mueble** (*mooeh-bvleh*) m

garden: **jardín** (*hahr-deen*) m

girl: **niña** (*nee-nyah*) f

glass: **vidrio** (*bvee-dreeoh*) m

godfather: **padrino** (*pah-dree-noh*) m

godmother: **madrina** (*mah-dree-nah*) f

gold: **oro** (*oh-roh*) m

good: **bueno** (*bvooeh-noh*)

goodbye: **adiós** (*ah-deeohs*)

granddaughter: **nieta** (*neeeh-tah*) f

grandfather: **abuelo** (*ah-bvooeh-loh*) m

grandmother: **abuela** (*ah-bvooeh-lah*) f

grandson: **nieto** (*neeeh-toh*) m

gray: **gris** (*grees*)

green: **verde** (*bvehr-deh*)

guide: **guía** (*gheeah*) m/f

hair: **pelo** (*peh-loh*) m

half: **medio** (*meh-deeoh*) m

happy: **feliz** (*feh-tees*)

head: **cabeza** (*kah-bveh-sah*) f

hear: **escuchar** (*ehs-koo-chahr*)

heart: **corazón** (*koh-rah-sohn*) m

help: **ayudar** (*ah-yoo-dahr*)

hot: **caliente** (*kah-leeehn-teh*)

hour: **hora** (*oh-rah*) f

house: **casa** (*kah-sah*) f

how much: **cuánto** (*kooahn-toh*)

hunger: **hambre** (*ahm-bvreh*)

identification: **identificación** (*ee-dehn-tee-fee-kah-seeohn*) f

immigration: **inmigración** (*een-mee-grah-seeohn*)

in front; ahead: **adelante** (*ah-deh-lahn-teh*)

island: **isla** (*ees-lah*) f

jacket: **chaqueta** (*chah-keh-tah*) f

January: **enero** (*eh-neh-roh*) m

job: **empleo** (*ehm-pleh-oh*) m

July: **julio** (*hoo-leeoh*) m

June: **junio** (*hoo-neeoh*) m

key: **llave** (*yah-bveh*) f

keyboard: **teclado** (*tehk-lah-doh*) m

- kitchen: **cocina** (koh-see-nah) f
- lawyer: **abogado** (ah-bvoh-gah-doh) m
- left: **izquierda** (ees-keeehr-dah)
- leg: **pierna** (peeehr-nah) f
- less: **menos** (meh-nohs)
- letter: **carta** (kahr-tah) f
- library: **biblioteca** (bvee-bvlee-oh-teh-kah) f
- life: **vida** (bvee-dah) f
- light: **claro** (klah-roh)
- like: **gustar** (goos-tahr)
- little; small: **chico** (chee-koh)
- live: **vivir** (bvee-bveer)
- luggage: **maleta** (mah-leh-tah) f
- lunch: **almuerzo** (ahl-mooehr-soh) m
- mail: **correo** (koh-rreh-oh) m
- man: **hombre** (ohm-bvreh) m
- manager: **gerente** (heh-rehn-teh) m/f
- map: **mapa** (mah-pah) m
- March: **marzo** (mahr-soh) m
- mark: **marcar** (mahr-kahr)
- May: **mayo** (mah-yoh) m
- medication: **medicina** (meh-dee-see-nah) f
- meeting: **reunión** (rehoo-nee-ohn) f
- milk: **leche** (leh-cheh) f
- minute: **minuto** (mee-noo-toh) m
- Monday: **lunes** (loo-nehs) m
- money: **dinero** (dee-neh-roh) m
- moon: **luna** (loo-nah) f
- more: **más** (mahs)
- morning; tomorrow: **mañana** (mah-nyah-nah) f
- mother: **madre** (mah-dreh) f
- mountain: **montaña** (mohn-tah-nyah) f
- mouth: **boca** (bvoh-kah) f
- much: **mucho** (moo-choh)
- museum: **museo** (moo-seh-oh) m
- neck: **cuello** (kooeh-yoh) m
- neighborhood: **barrio** (bvah-rreeoh) m
- newspaper: **diario** (deeah-reeoh) m
- next: **siguiente** (see-gheeh-eh-teh)
- night: **noche** (noh-cheh) f
- none: **ningún** (neen-gooh)
- nose: **nariz** (nah-rees) f
- November: **noviembre** (noh-bveehm-breh) m

now: **ahora** (ah-oh-rah)

number: **número** (noo-meh-roh) m

October: **octubre** (ohk-too-bvreh) m

open: **abrir** (ah-bvreeer)

orange: **naranja** (nah-rah-hah)

outside: **fuera** (fooeh-rah)

pain: **dolor** (doh-lohr) m

paint: **pintar** (peen-tahr)

painting: **pintura** (peen-too-rah) f

park: **parque** (pah-keh) m

parking: **estacionamiento** (ehs-tah-seeoh-nah-mee-ehn-toh) m

passport: **pasaporte** (pah-sah-pohr-teh) m

pay: **pagar** (pah-gahr)

percent: **por ciento** (pohr seeehn-toh)

pharmacy: **farmacia** (fahr-mah-seeah) f

photographer: **fotógrafo** (foh-toh-grah-foh) m

pilot: **piloto** (pee-loh-toh) m

pink: **rosado** (roh-sah-doh)

potatoes: **papas** (pah-pahs) f

prescription: **receta** (reh-seh-tah) f

price: **precio** (preh-seeoh) m

print: **imprimir** (eem-pree-meer)

purple: **morado** (moh-rah-doh)

quiet: **tranquilo** (trahn-kee-loh)

quite: **bastante** (bvahs-tahn-teh)

rain: **lluvia** (yoo-bveeah) f

receipt: **recibo** (reh-see-bvoh) m

red: **rojo** (roh-hoh)

refund: **reembolsar** (reh-ehm-bvol-sahr)

repeat: **repetir** (reh-peh-teer)

reservation: **reservación** (reh-sehr-bvah-see-ohn) f

restaurant: **restaurante** (rehs-tahoo-rah-hah) m

rice: **arroz** (ah-rros) m

right: **derecha** (deh-reh-chah)

right away: **pronto** (prohn-toh)

river: **río** (ree-oh) m

road: **camino** (kah-mee-noh) m

room: **cuarto** (kooahr-toh) m

salad: **ensalada** (ehn-sah-lah-dah) f

sale: **venta** (bvehn-tah) f

Saturday: **sábado** (sah-bvah-doh) m

- sea: **mar** (mahr) m
- search: **buscar** (bvoos-kahr)
- seat: **asiento** (ah-seeehn-toh) m
- see: **ver** (bvehr)
- September: **septiembre** (seh-p-teeehm-breh) m
- shirt: **camisa** (kah-mee-sah) f
- shoulder: **hombro** (ohm-broh) m
- sing: **cantar** (kahn-tahr)
- sister: **hermana** (ehr-mah-nah) f
- size: **talla** (tah-yah) f
- skirt: **falda** (fahl-dah) f
- small: **pequeño** (peh-keh-nyoh)
- some: **algún** (ahl-goön)
- son: **hijo** (ee-hoh) m
- spicy: **picante** (pee-kahn-teh)
- spoon: **cuchara** (koo-chah-rah) f
- square: **plaza** (plah-sah) f
- station: **estación** (ehs-tah-seeohn) f
- stay: **quedarse** (keh-dahr-seh)
- steak: **bife** (bvee-feh) m
- steal: **robar** (roh-bvahr)
- stomach: **estómago** (ehs-toh-mah-goh) m
- straight: **derecho** (deh-reh-choh)
- street: **calle** (kah-yeh) f
- sun: **sol** (sohl) m
- Sunday: **domingo** (doh-meen-goh) m
- supper: **cena** (seh-nah) f
- surgery: **cirugía** (see-roo-heeah) f
- sweet: **dulce** (dool-seh)
- swimming pool: **piscina** (pees-see-nah) f
- talk: **hablar** (ah-bvlahr)
- tall; high: **alto** (ahl-toh)
- team: **equipo** (eh-kee-poh) m
- thank you: **gracias** (grah-seeahs)
- thing: **cosa** (koh-sah) f
- think: **pensar** (pehn-sahr)
- thirst: **sed** (sehd)
- throat: **garganta** (gahr-gahn-tah) f
- Thursday: **jueves** (hooeh-bvehs) m
- ticket: **boleto** (bvoh-leh-toh) m
- tide: **marea** (mah-reh-ah) f
- today: **hoy** (ohy)
- toe: **dedo del pie** (deh-doh dehl peeeh) m
- together: **junto** (hoon-toh)

- tooth: **diente** (deeehn-teh) m
- traffic: **tráfico** (trah-fee-koh) m
- train: **tren** (trehn) m
- traveler: **viajero** (bveeah-heh-roh) m
- trip: **viaje** (bveeah-heh) m
- try: **probar** (proh-bvahr)
- Tuesday: **martes** (mahr-tehs) m
- turn: **doblar** (doh-bvlahr)
- TV: **tele** (teh-leh) f
- typical: **típica** (tee-pee-kah)
- ugly: **feo** (feh-oh)
- uncle: **tío** (teeoh) m
- underground: **subterráneo** (soobv-teh-rrah-neh-oh)
- video camera: **cámara de video** (kah-mah-rah deh bvee-deh-oh) f
- violin: **violín** (bveeoh-leen) m
- wait: **esperar** (ehs-peh-rah)
- walk: **paseo** (pah-seh-oh) m
- wallet: **billetera** (bvee-yeh-teh-rah) f
- water: **agua** (ah-gooah) f
- Wednesday: **miércoles** (meeehr-koh-lehs) m
- week: **semana** (seh-mah-nah) f
- what: **qué** (keh)
- when: **cuándo** (kooahn-doh)
- white: **blanco** (bvlahn-koh)
- who: **quién** (keeehn)
- wine: **vino** (bvee-noh) m
- withdrawal: **retiro** (reh-tee-roh)
- woman: **mujer** (moo-hehr) f
- wood: **madera** (mah-deh-rah) f
- yellow: **amarillo** (ah-mah-ree-yoh)
- yesterday: **ayer** (ah-yehr)
- yet: **todavía** (toh-dah-bveeah)