

# SPANISH 1 STUDY GUIDE

## Alphabet(El abecedario):

- The alphabet in Spanish looks similar to the alphabet in English, but definitely sounds different.

<b>A a</b>	<b>B b</b>	<b>C c</b>	<b>D d</b>	<b>E e</b>	<b>F f</b>	<b>G g</b>	<b>H h</b>	<b>I i</b>
a	be	ce	de	e	efe	ge	hache	i
[a]	[be]	[θe]	[de]	[e]	[efe]	[xe]	[atʃe]	[i]
<b>J j</b>	<b>K k</b>	<b>L l</b>	<b>M m</b>	<b>N n</b>	<b>Ñ ñ</b>	<b>O o</b>	<b>P p</b>	<b>Q q</b>
jota	ka	ele	eme	ene	eñe	o	pe	cu
[xota]	[ka]	[ele]	[eme]	[ene]	[eñe]	[o]	[pe]	[ku]
<b>R r</b>	<b>S s</b>	<b>T t</b>	<b>U u</b>	<b>V v</b>	<b>W w</b>	<b>X x</b>	<b>Y y</b>	<b>Z z</b>
ere	ese	te	u	ve	doble ve	equis	i griega	zeta
[ere]	[ese]	[te]	[u]	[be]	[doble βe]	[ekis]	[i griega]	[θeta]

## Numbers (Los Números):

- Make sure to **memorize the basics**...the numbers multiple of ten sounds like the numbers 1-9\*
  1. Learn the **numbers for 1-15**. There's no real pattern, you just have to learn them:  
*uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez, once, doce, trece, catorce, quince.*
  2. Learn the numbers for the **multiples of ten**: *veinte, treinta, cuarenta, cincuenta, sesenta, setenta, ochenta, noventa*. A few tips to help you remember:
    - Other than *veinte*, they all end in *-enta*
    - Other than *veinte* (again), they all have a clear relationship with the related smaller number: *cuatro* <-> *cuarenta*, *ocho* <-> *ochenta*, etc.
    - For the number 16-19, “diez + y + (digit)”. Ex. “diez + y + siete” = “diez y siete” (diecisiete)
    - Numbers above 20** is simple -- take the “tens” number (*veinte, treinta*, etc.) and the “ones” number (*uno, dos, tres*, etc.) and stick “y” (“and”) in the middle. E.g. 31 = “thirty and one” = *treinta y uno*. 98 = “ninety and eight” = *noventa y ocho*.
    - zero** = *cero* (this one should be easy to remember!)

- f. **100** = *cien* (note the link with English words like “century”, “centipede”, or “percent”.

### Date (La fecha):

- Let's learn about the days of the week (**los días de la semana**) and the months of the year (**los meses del año**)!

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

\*the week starts on monday rather than sunday\*

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

\*dd/mm/yyyy\*

- The basic format is [day of the week], el [day] de [month] de [year]. So then Sunday, September 7, 2014, would be *domingo, el 7 de septiembre de 2014* in Spanish.

### Common Greetings(Los Saludos):

- 18 useful spanish greetings
  - Hola*-hello
  - Buenos días*- good morning
  - Buenas tardes*- good afternoon
  - Buenas noches*- good evening
  - ¿Cómo está usted?* — How are you? (Formal)
  - ¿Cómo estás?* — How are you? (Informal)
  - ¿Cómo están ustedes?* — How are you all? (Plural and formal)
  - ¿Qué tal?* — How's it going?

9. *¿Qué pasa?* — What's happening? / What's up?
10. *¿Qué hubo?* — What happened?
11. *Bienvenidos* — Welcome
12. *Mi casa es su casa* — My house is your house (formal)
13. *¿De dónde eres?* — Where are you from?
14. *¿Cómo te llamas?* — What's your name?
15. *¿Aló?* — Hello? (over the phone)
16. *¿Adónde vas?* — Where are you going?
17. *¿Dónde estado?* — Where have you been?
18. *¡Hace tiempo que no te veo!* — It's been a while since I've seen you!

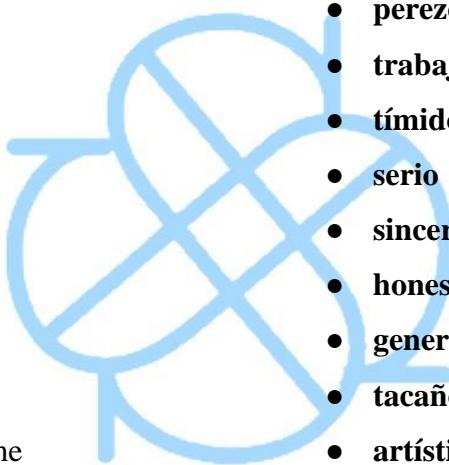
## Time (La Hora):

- **¿Qué Hora Es?** Let's learn how to tell time in Spanish.
  - \*It's \_\_\_\_ o'clock or It's (hour) (minute).\*
    - This formula can also be used to say It's (# of minutes) until/til (a certain hour): *son/es + las/la + number from two to twelve + menos + number of minutes*
    - Example: 10:55 → Son las once menos cinco.
- **One O'Clock**-the only hour used with the third person singular form of ser
  - *es + la + una (+ number of minutes)* Ex. Es la una veinte (11:20)
  - *es + la + una (+ y + number of minutes)* Ex. Es la una y treinta y dos (11:32)
  - *es + la + una (+ con + number of minutes)* Ex. Es la una con cuarenta (11:40)
- **From Two to Twelve:** used with the third person plural form of ser.
  - *son + las + number from two to twelve (+ number of minutes)* Ex. Son las dos treinta. (2:30)
  - *son + las + number from two to twelve (+ y + number of minutes)* Ex. Son las seis y veinte (6:20)
  - *son + las + number from two to twelve (+ con + number of minutes)* Ex. Son las diez con diez (10:10)
- **Media y Cuarto**
  - To indicate that it's half past the hour in Spanish, use the phrase y media

- To indicate that it's a quarter past the hour, use the phrase **y cuarto**.
- To indicate that it's a quarter 'til the hour, use the phrase **menos cuarto**
- **Helpful expression:**
  - **De la mañana:** in the morning
  - **De la tarde:** in the afternoon
  - **De la noche:** in the evening or night

## Adjectives (adjetivos):

● <b>alto</b>	tall	● <b>sociable</b>	outgoing
● <b>bajo</b>	short	● <b>delgado</b>	thin
● <b>simpático</b>	nice	● <b>estricto</b>	strict
● <b>amable</b>	kind	● <b>perezoso</b>	lazy
● <b>antipático</b>	mean	● <b>trabajador</b>	hard working
● <b>cómico</b>	funny	● <b>tímido</b>	shy
● <b>divertido</b>	fun	● <b>serio</b>	serious
● <b>aburrido</b>	boring	● <b>sincero</b>	sincere
● <b>atlético</b>	athletic	● <b>honesto</b>	honest
● <b>bonito</b>	pretty	● <b>generoso</b>	generous
● <b>feo</b>	ugly	● <b>tacaño</b>	cheap or stingy
● <b>guapo</b>	handsome	● <b>artístico</b>	artistic
● <b>atractivo</b>	attractive	● <b>gordo</b>	fat
● <b>curioso</b>	curious	● <b>flaco</b>	skinny
● <b>atrevido</b>	adventurous	● <b>loco</b>	crazy
● <b>distraído</b>	absent-minded	● <b>raro</b>	strange
● <b>ordenado</b>	organized	● <b>cariñoso</b>	affectionate
● <b>desordenado</b>	unorganized	● <b>paciente</b>	patient
● <b>inteligente</b>	intelligent	● <b>impaciente</b>	impatient
● <b>interesante</b>	interesting	● <b>cortés</b>	polite
● <b>popular</b>	popular	● <b>grande</b>	big
● <b>prudente</b>	cautious	● <b>pequeño</b>	small

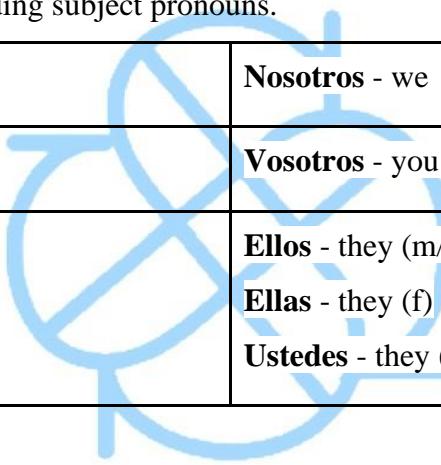


- **Adjective Rules:**

- **Rule 1:** In Spanish, the adjective comes after the noun. Ex. casa blanca chico corto
- **Rule 2:** The ending of the adjective changes to match the *gender* of the noun.
  - Ex. tall girl = la chica alta tall boy = el chico alto
- **Rule 3:** If the gender of the adjective is *neutral*, the adjective stays neutral, the article indicates the gender.
  - Ex. happy girl=la chica feliz happy boy=el chico feliz

## **Subject Pronouns:**

- The words “I” “you” “he” “she” “we” “you-all” and “they” are called subject pronouns. Spanish has corresponding subject pronouns.



<b>Yo - I</b>	<b>Nosotros - we</b>
<b>Tú - you (informal)</b>	<b>Vosotros - you all</b>
<b>Él - he</b> <b>Ella - she</b> <b>Usted - you (formal)</b>	<b>Ellos - they (m/f)</b> <b>Ellas - they (f)</b> <b>Ustedes - they (formal)</b>

- \*Spanish has a **formal** and an **informal** form of the word “you.” “**Usted**” is more formal and is generally used to express respect. “**Tú**” is more familiar and is used among friends, coworkers, relatives, or when addressing a child.\*
  - Speaking to your boss or teacher: usted
  - Speaking to your daughter or friend: tú
- This same distinction with regard to degree of formality occurs in the **plural form** as well. When referring to “**you all**,” there are **two choices** in Spanish:
  - Ustedes
    - You all (formal)
  - Vosotros
    - You all (familiar/informal)

- The vosotros form is used primarily in Spain.

## Direct Object and Indirect Object:

### DIRECT OBJECTS

- Find the verb and ask “WHAT”
- Direct Objects can be people, places or things
- They are placed BEFORE conjugated verbs
- Examples:
  - Te quiero. → I love you.
  - ¿La tienes? → Do you have it (homework)?
  - Las veo. → I see them (the girls)

**WHAT**

<i>Me</i>	<b>Me</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<i>Us</i>
<i>You</i>	<b>Te</b>	<b>Os</b>	<i>You</i>
<i>Him</i>	<b>Lo</b>	<b>Los</b>	<i>Them</i>
<i>Her</i>	<b>La</b>	<b>Las</b>	
<i>It</i>			

### INDIRECT OBJECTS

- Find the verb and ask “to or for WHOM”
- Indirect Objects always refer to people
- They are placed BEFORE conjugated verbs
- Examples:
  - Le digo la verdad. → I tell him the truth.
  - Les traigo el menú. → I bring them the menu.
  - Me lanza la pelota. → He throws the ball to me.



*To/For WHOM*

<i>To Me</i>	<b>Me</b>	<b>Nos</b>	<i>To Us</i>
<i>To You</i>	<b>Te</b>	<b>Os</b>	<i>To You</i>
<i>To Him</i>			
<i>To Her</i>	<b>Le</b>	<b>Les</b>	<i>To Them</i>

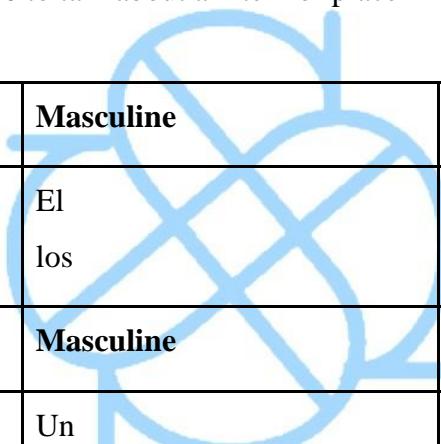
## “TO BE”: SER VS ESTAR

SER	ESTAR
Date	Position
Occupation	Location
Characteristic	Action
Time	Condition
Origin	Emotion
Relation	

	Ser	Estar
Yo	Soy	Estoy
Tú	Eres	Estás
Él/Ella/Usted	Es	Está
Nosotros/Nosotras	Somos	Estamos
Vosotros/Vosotras	Sois	Estáis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	Son	Están

## Definite articles and Indefinite articles: (Los Artículos Definidos y Los Artículos Indefinidos)

- As mentioned above, you'll need a **definite article** to talk about a *known* item or place, and an **indefinite article** to talk about an item or place in a *general* way.\*



	Masculine	Feminine
Definite Articles	El los	La las
	Masculine	Feminine
Indefinite Articles	Un Unos	Una unas

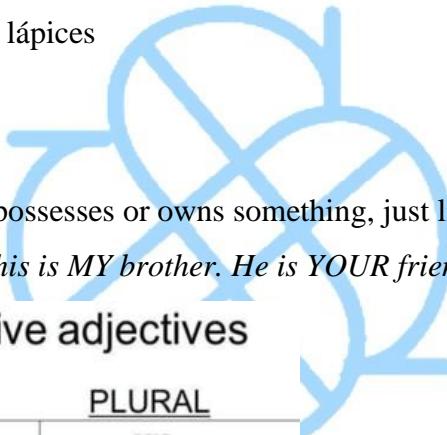
## Conjugations

	Ar-ending verbs	Er-ending verbs	Ir-ending verbs
yo	-o	-o	-o
él/ella/ud.	-a	-e	-e
tú	-as	-es	-es
ellos	-an	-en	-en

<b>nosotros</b>	-amos	-emos	-imos
-----------------	-------	-------	-------

## Pluralization(Los Plurales):

- Nouns that end in a vowel form the plural by **adding “s”**
  - El chico ---> los chicos
  - La palabra ---> las palabras
  - El problema ---> los problemas
- Nouns that end in a consonant **add -es**.
  - El país ---> los países
  - El profesor ---> los profesores
- Nouns that end in -z change the -z to -c, then **add -es**.
  - El lápiz ---> los lápices



## Possessive adjectives:

- Indicates who or what possesses or owns something, just like in English.
  - For example: *This is MY brother. He is YOUR friend.*

## Forms of possessive adjectives

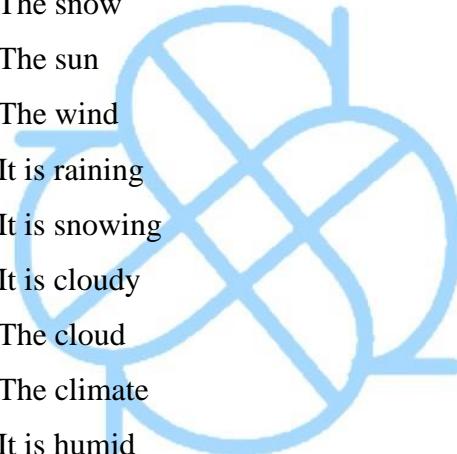
	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
My	MI	MIS
Your (fam.)	TU	TUS
His, her, Its, your (form.)	SU	SUS
Our	NUESTRO/A	NUESTROS/AS
Your (fam.)	VUESTRO/A	VUESTROS/AS
Their, its, your (form.)	SU	SUS

- Él es **mi hermano** Juan, y ellos son **mis primos**. (e is my brother Juan, and they are my cousins.)
- ¿**Tu primo** es ecuatoriano? ¿Y **tus tíos** también? (Is your cousin Ecuadorian? And your uncle and aunt are Ecuadorian, too?)

- **Su amiga** es simpática (de él), pero **sus primas** no son simpáticas. (His friend is nice, but his cousins aren't nice.)

## Important Vocabulary

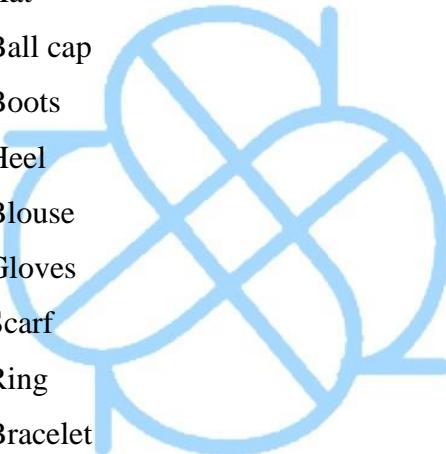
- ¿Qué tiempo hace? What is the weather?
- Fantástico Fantastic
- Hace calor It's warm
- Hace frío It is cold
- Hace sol It is sunny
- Hace viento It is windy
- La lluvia The rain
- La nieve The snow
- El sol The sun
- El viento The wind
- Hace llueve It is raining
- Nieva It is snowing
- Está nublado It is cloudy
- La nube The cloud
- La clima The climate
- Está húmedo It is humid
- Hay trueno There is thunder
- Hay relámpago There is lightning
- Nevar To snow
- Llover To rain
- Está nevando It's snowing
- la estación season
- el invierno winter
- el otoño autumn
- la primavera spring
- el verano summer
- Hace buen tiempo It's nice weather



- Hace fresco It's cool
- Hace mal tiempo It's bad weather
- Lugares en la ciudad Places in the city
- El teatro Theater
- El cine Movie theater
- La obra de teatro Play / Show
- El Lago the lake
- El museo Museum
- El Monumento Monument
- El oceáno The ocean
- El estadio Stadium
- las montañas Mountains
- El Zoologico Zoo
- Los recuerdos Souvenirs
- La camara Camera
- Tomar el sol To tan
- Bucear To scuba dive
- Montar a caballo To ride a horse
- El avión Airplane
- El tren Train
- El autobús Bus
- Manejar / Conducir To drive
- Montar en bicicleta To ride a bike
- Viajar Travel
- Sacar fotos Take pictures
- Visitar Visit
- El carro / El coche Car
- La moto The motorcycle
- El camión The truck
- A pie on foot, walk
- El barco Boat



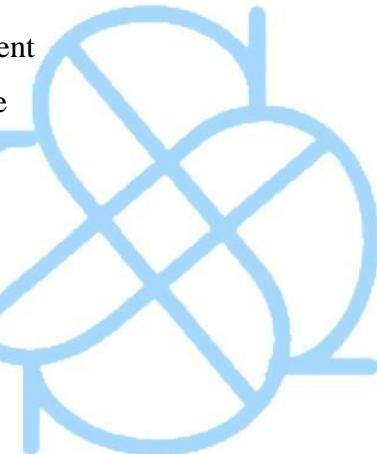
- Nadar to swim
- Preferir To prefer
- Querer To want
- Poder To be able to
- Pensar To think
- Costar To cost
- Jugar To play
- El suéter Sweater
- La chaqueta Jacket
- El abrigo Coat
- El gorro Winter hat
- El sombrero Hat
- La gorra Ball cap
- Las botas Boots
- Los tacones Heel
- La blusa Blouse
- Los guantes Gloves
- La bufanda Scarf
- El anillo Ring
- La pulsera Bracelet
- El collar Necklace
- El reloj Watch
- Los aretes Earings
- Los accesorios Accessories
- aburrido boring
- alto tall, high
- antipatico nasty
- atletico athletic
- bajo short, low
- bonito beautiful
- bueno good



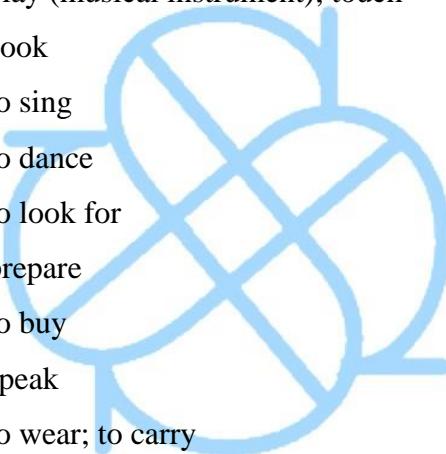
- débil weak
- delgado flaco
- desordenado disorganized
- difícil difficult
- divertido fun
- estudioso studious
- estúpido stupid
- fácil easy
- feo ugly
- fuerte strong
- generoso generous
- gordo fat
- gracioso / comico funny
- grande big
- guapo good looking
- inteligente intelligent
- interesante interesting
- joven young
- malo bad
- moreno dark haired, dark skinned
- nuevo new
- ordenado well organized
- pelirrojo red haired
- pequeño small, little
- perezoso lazy
- pobre poor
- rico rich, delicious
- rubio blond
- serio serious
- simpático nice
- sociable sociable



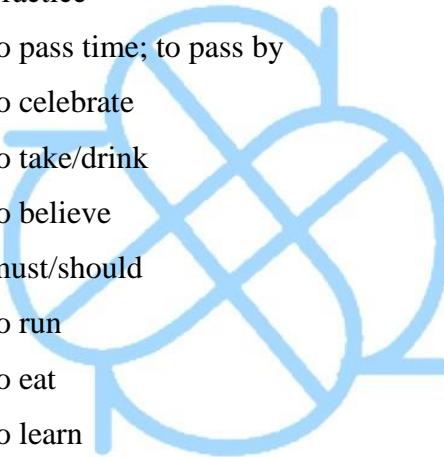
- tacano                         stingy
- tímido                         shy
- trabajador                     hard working
- viejo                             old
- carinoso                         caring
- mayor                             older
- menor                             younger
- amable                             kind
- artístico                         artistic
- atrevido                         bold, daring
- prudente                         cautious
- callado                             quiet
- impaciente                         impatient
- tener                             to have
- ir (yo)                             voy
- ser (yo)                             soy
- estar (yo)                         estoy
- ser                                     to be
- muerto                             dead
- los dulces                         candy
- el cementerio                     cemetery
- la calavera                         skull
- la familia                         family
- los esqueletos                     skeletons
- el pan de muerto                 Day of the Dead bread
- la fecha                             date
- el copal                             incense
- la ofrenda                         the offering
- el altar                             the altar
- el chapulín                         grasshopper
- las velas                             candles



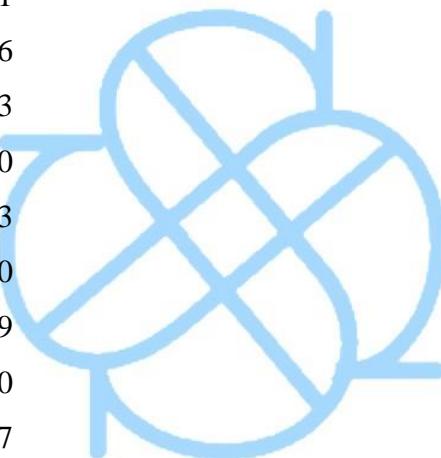
- las flores flowers
- el cempasúchil marigold
- el mercado the market
- el papel picado cut out paper
- el mole spicy chocolate sauce
- caminar to walk
- entrar to enter
- escuchar listen to
- estudiar to study
- llegar to arrive
- necesitar to need
- tocar play (musical instrument); touch
- cocinar cook
- cantar to sing
- bailar to dance
- buscar to look for
- preparar prepare
- comprar to buy
- hablar speak
- llevar to wear; to carry
- mirar to look at; to watch
- pagar to pay for
- usar to use
- nadar to swim
- llorar to cry
- tratar de to try
- trabajar to work
- limpiar to clean
- llamar to call; name
- dibujar to draw
- montar to ride



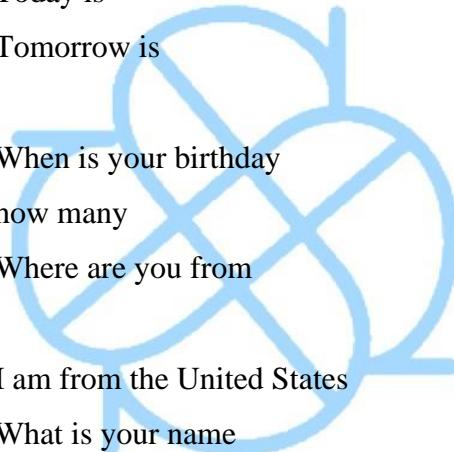
- terminar to end; finish
- saltar to jump
- amar to love
- lavar to wash
- ayudar to help
- regresar return
- viajar to travel
- sacar to take out (garbage); to get a good/bad grade
- cortar to cut
- esperar to hope; wait; wish
- pintar to paint
- practicar practice
- pasar to pass time; to pass by
- celebrar to celebrate
- tomar to take/drink
- creer to believe
- deber must/should
- correr to run
- comer to eat
- aprender to learn
- leer to read
- escribir to write
- ir to go
- ver to see
- vender to sell
- beber to drink
- discutir to discuss/argue
- abrir to open
- vivir to live
- responder to respond
- recibir to receive



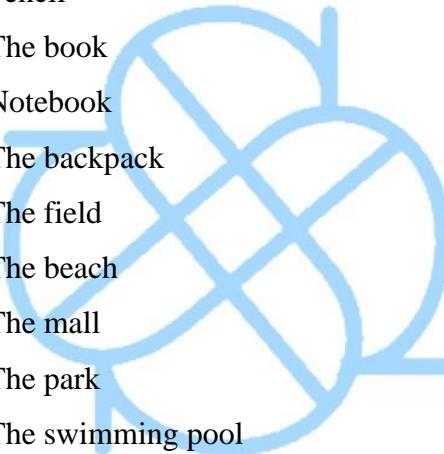
- asistir to attend
- hacer to do/make
- estar to be
- comprender to understand
- once 11
- doce 12
- trece 13
- catorce 14
- quince 15
- dieciséis 16
- veinte 20
- veintiuno 21
- veintiséis 26
- treinta y tres 33
- cuarenta 40
- cuarenta y tres 43
- cincuenta 50
- cincuenta y nueve 59
- sesenta 60
- sesenta y siete 67
- setenta 70
- ochenta y seis 86
- ochenta y siete 87
- noventa y dos 92
- cien 100
- Miércoles Wednesday
- Jueves Thursday
- viernes Friday
- Sábado Saturday
- domingo Sunday
- enero January



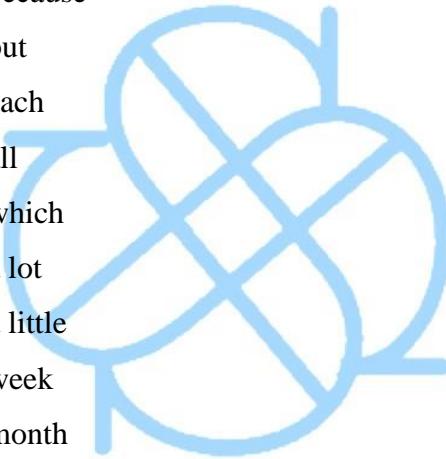
- febrero February
- marzo March
- abril April
- mayo May
- junio June
- julio July
- agosto August
- septiembre September
- octubre October
- noviembre November
- diciembre December
- Hoy es Today is
- Mañana es Tomorrow is
- Cuando es tu Cumpleaños When is your birthday
- Cuántos how many
- De donde eres Where are you from
- Yo soy de los estados unidos I am from the United States
- Cómo te llamas What is your name
- Me llamo My name is
- ¿Cómo estás? How are you
- Estoy muy bien I am very well
- Levantate, por favor Stand up please
- Sientate, por favor Sit down please
- Abran el libro en la página Open your book to page number .....
- Cierren el libro Close the book
- Saquen el cuaderno/  
un papel Take out the notebook
- Silencio por favor Please be quiet



- Repitan por favor Can you please repeat that
- Date una vuelta Turn around
- presta atención Pay attention
- El estudiante The student
- El compañero The companion
- La pizarra chalk board
- El pupitre The desk
- El escritorio teacher desk
- La mesa Table
- El papel Paper
- El bolígrafo Pen
- El lápiz Pencil
- El libro The book
- El cuaderno Notebook
- La mochila The backpack
- El campo The field
- La playa The beach
- El centro comercial The mall
- El parque The park
- La piscina The swimming pool
- El gimnasio The gym
- El parque de diversiones The amusement park
- ir de vacaciones to go on vacation
- la ciudad city
- el lago lake
- el mar sea
- el museo museum
- el país country
- descansar relax/rest
- esquiar ski



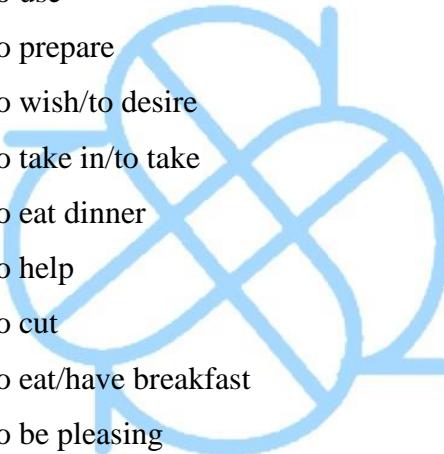
- sacar fotos take pictures
- subir to go up
- visitar to visit
- la cámara camera
- el océano el mar
- la moto motorcycle
- el autobús bus
- quién who
- cuándo when
- cómo how
- por qué why
- porque because
- pero but
- cada each
- todo all
- cuál which
- mucho a lot
- poco a little
- semana week
- mes month
- hay there is/there are
- fin de semana weekend
- ayer yesterday



### **IMPORTANT VERBS:**

- cantar to sing
- dibujar to draw
- escuchar to listen (to)
- montar to ride
- nadar to swim
- navegar to surf/to navigate

- pasar to pass/spend
- pasear to walk/to take a walk
- patinar to skate
- bailar to dance
- descansar to rest
- estudiar to study
- hablar to talk/to speak
- practicar to practice
- tocar to play (an instrument)/to touch
- trabajar to work
- necesitar to need
- usar to use
- preparar to prepare
- desear to wish/to desire
- tomar to take in/to take
- cenar to eat dinner
- ayudar to help
- cortar to cut
- desayunarse to eat/have breakfast
- gustar to be pleasing
- encantar to love/to be enchanted by
- lavar to wash
- sacar to take/to take out
- cocinar to cook
- limpiar to clean
- llegar to arrive
- comer to eat
- correr to run
- leer to read
- beber to drink
- aprender to learn



- comprender to understand
- escribir to write
- vivir to live
- asistir to attend
- abrir to open
- describir to describe
- traer to bring
- tener to have
- venir to come
- hacer to do/to make
- poner to put/to set
- salir to leave/to go out
- querer to want/to love/to like
- empezar to start/to begin
- entender to understand
- Preferir to prefer
- nevar to snow
- probar to try/to taste
- almorzar to have/eat lunch
- dormir to sleep
- volver to return
- poder can/to be able to
- jugar to play a sport
- llover to rain
- pedir to ask for/to order
- servir to serve
- ir to go
- ser to be (permanent)
- ver to see
- estar to be (temporary)
- saber to know (facts/information)

