

# Graaahh's Spanish Study Guide v.24



*A comprehensive, concise, and continually updated  
guide for people learning Spanish*

**Two places to find this guide:**

**Issuu:**

<http://www.issuu.com/graaahh>

**Google Docs (free download):**

<http://goo.gl/vtlm7p>



*All questions, suggestions,  
comments and corrections  
can be sent to:  
**graaahh@yahoo.com***

A big thank you  
to Reddit's /r/Spanish,  
/r/LearnSpanish, and  
/r/LanguageLearning  
communities!!



# Contents:

- ◆ *Indicative, subjunctive, and imperative tenses broken down*
- ◆ *Verb conjugations: Haber, Ser, Estar, Tener, Conocer, Decir, Querer ; Verbs like Gustar*
- ◆ *Verb conjugations: Ir, Dar, Hacer, Saber, Poner, Ver, Oír, Venir ; Attaching pronouns to the end of verbs*
- ◆ *Prefixes/Suffixes*
- ◆ *More words and phrases I'm finding places for ; Weather expressions ; Expressing Temperature ; "Si" Clauses*
- ◆ *Expressing equality and inequality ; The passive voice*
- ◆ *Prepositions/Pronouns/Adjectives/Adverbs*
- ◆ *200+ common verbs*
- ◆ *Capitalization rules ; Using the personal "A"*
- ◆ *Noun lists: school, places, business, transportation, house and furniture, religion, body and clothing, animals and nature, feelings, food and drink, occupations*
- ◆ *More adjectives*
- ◆ *Using "Lo" ; Por/Para*
- ◆ *Example sentences for every tense ; Algún/Cualquier/Ningún ; This, that, and those ; Typing Spanish characters*
- ◆ *Linked verbs*
- ◆ *Verb families ; Using slang in Spanish ; Fun facts about Spanish ; Usage of "Vos" in Argentina*
- ◆ *Telling time, date, and order*
- ◆ *The subjunctive tense*
- ◆ *Vosotros/as ; Spanish Punctuation Rules*
- ◆ *Spanish words that don't translate directly to English ; Enlace (Spanish linking)*
- ◆ *Trabalenguas - Spanish tongue twisters ; E and U*
- ◆ *Saying "To become"*
- ◆ *Uses of "Se" ; Ser vs. Estar ; Qué vs. Cuál*
- ◆ *Objetos reiterados - Redundant Object Pronouns ; Counting in Spanish ; Que vs. De que*
- ◆ *Todavía, aún, ya, pero, sino, ambos, todos, cada, etc.*
- ◆ *False Cognates*
- ◆ *Verbs into Nouns*
- ◆ *Being Hurt or Injured*
- ◆ *Meanings of "Llevar"*
- ◆ *Stem-Changing Verbs*
- ◆ *Additional resources*

**Verb forms:**   
 Indicative – Facts and actual situations   
 Subjunctive – Actions that are doubtful, possible, or desirable   
 Imperative – Orders or commands

**Present Tense**

**Present Participle (happen-ing)**   
 ar: **-ando**   
 er, ir: **-iendo**

**Present Progressive** – Happening RIGHT NOW – **estar + verb (with present participle)**

**Past Tense**

Preterite –Finished or completed actions   
 –Indicating the beginning or end of a process   
 Imperfect –Past action with no defined beginning or end   
 –Habitual past actions   
 –Telling time or age in the past

**Past Participle (happen-ed)**   
 ar: **-ado**   
 er, ir: **-ido**

PRETERITE		
	AR	ER/IR
I	-é	-í
You	-aste	-iste
He/She/It	-ó	-ió
We	-amos	-imos
They	-aron	-ieron

INDICATIVE

**Future Tense** (also used to express “probably”)

Conjugation (ar / er / ir):   
 (Infinitive + suffix)   
 I –é   
 You –ás   
 He/She/It –á   
 We –emos   
 They –án

Can also use: **ir – a – infinitive**

IMPERFECT		
	AR	ER/IR
I	-aba	-ía
You	-abas	-ías
He/She/It	-aba	-ía
We	-ábamos	-íamos
They	-aban	-ían

**Conditional Tense** (would or could)

Conjugation (inf. – suffix)   
 I –ía   
 You –ías   
 He/She/It –ía   
 We –íamos   
 They –ían

**Note:**

Poder – to be able to

**RARELY USED**

**Compound Tense**

**PP= Past Participle**

Present perfect (“To have done” something)   
 Past perfect (“Had done” something)   
**Preterite perfect (“Did something right before something else”)**   
 Future perfect (“Will have done something”)   
 Conditional perfect (“Would have done something”)

– present form of **haber** + **PP**   
 – imperfect form of **haber** + **PP**   
 – preterite form of **haber** + **PP**   
 – future form of **haber** + **PP**   
 – conditional form of **haber** + **PP**

SUBJUNCTIVE

**Present Tense**

Conjugation   
 AR ER/IR   
 I –e –a   
 You –es –as   
 He/She/It –e –a   
 We –emos –amos   
 They –en –an

**Imperfect Tense** (used in preterite, imperfect, and conditional)

Conjugation   
 AR ER/IR   
 I –ara –iera   
 You –aras –ieras   
 He/She/It –ara –iera   
 We –áramos –iéramos   
 They –aran –ieran

**Compound Tense**

Present perfect (used like present subjunctive but when the verb in subjunctive clause is completed)   
 –present subjunctive form of **haber** + past participle

Past perfect (used like imperfect subjunctive but when the verb was completed before another action took place)   
 –imperfect subjunctive form of **haber** + past participle

IMPERATIVE

**NOTE:** The second person imperative form changes depending on affirmative or negative

Conjugation   
 AR ER/IR   
 You –a –e   
 Ud. no \_\_\_\_\_es no \_\_\_\_\_as   
 We –emos –amos   
 Uds. –en –an

3rd person impersonal

	HABER	SER	ESTAR	TENER	CONOCER	DECIR	QUERER
GERUND	Habiendo	Siendo	Estando	Teniendo	Conociendo	<b>Diciendo</b>	Queriendo
PARTICIPLE	Habido	Sido	Estado	Tenido	Conocido	<b>Dicho</b>	Querido
PRESENT	He Has Ha/ <u>Hay</u> Hemos Han	Soy Eres Es Somos Son	Estoy Estás Está Estamos Están	Tengo Tienes Tiene Tenemos Tienen	Conozco Conoces Conoce Conocemos Conocen	Digo Dices Dice Decimos Dicen	Quiero Quieres Quiere Queremos Quieren
PRETERITE	Hube Hubiste Hubo Hubimos Hubieron	Fui Fuiste Fue Fuimos Fueron	Estuve Estuviste Estuvo Estuvimos Estuvieron	Tuve Tuviste Tuvo Tuvimos Tuvieron	Conocí Conociste Conoció Conocimos Conocieron	Dije Dijiste Dijo Dijimos Dijeron	Quise Quisiste Quiso Quisimos Quisieron
IMPERFECT	Había Habías Había Habíamos Habían	Era Eras Era Éramos Eran	Estaba Estabas Estaba Estábamos Estaban	Tenía Tenías Tenía Teníamos Tenían	Conocía Conocías Conocía Conocíamos Conocían	Decía Decías Decía Decíamos Decían	Quería Querías Quería Queríamos Querían
FUTURE	Habré Habrás Habrá Habremos Habrán	Seré Serás Será Seremos Serán	Estaré Estarás Estará Estando Estarán	Tendré Tendrás Tendrá Tendremos Tendrán	Conoceré Conocerás Conocerá Conoceremos Conocerán	Diré Dirás Dirá Diremos Dirán	Querré Querrás Querrá Querremos Querrán
CONDITIONAL	Habría Habrías Habría Habríamos Habrían	Sería Serías Sería Seríamos Serían	Estaría Estarías Estaría Estaríamos Estarían	Tendría Tendrías Tendría Tendríamos Tendrían	Conocería Conocerías Conocería Conoceríamos Conocerían	Diría Dirías Diría Diríamos Dirían	Querría Querrías Querría Querriamos Querrían
SUB. PRESENT	Haya Hayas Haya Hayamos Hayan	Sea Seas Sea Seamos Sean	Esté Estés Esté Estemos Estén	Tenga Tengas Tenga Tengamos Tengan	Conozca Conozcas Conozca Conozcamos Conozcan	Diga Digas Diga Digamos Digan	Quiera Quieras Quiera Queramos Quieran
SUB. PAST	Hubiera Hubieras Hubiera Hubiéramos Hubieran	Fuera Fueras Fuera Fuéramos Fueran	Estuviera Estuvieras Estuviera Estuviéramos Estuvieran	Tuviera Tuvieras Tuviera Tuviéramos Tuvieran	Conociera Conocieras Conociera Conociéramos Conocieran	Dijera Dijeras Dijera Dijéramos Dijeran	Quisiera Quisieras Quisiera Quisiéramos Quisieran

» Note that in the above table, and the table on the next page, bolded words are conjugated irregularly

\*\*\*VERBS LIKE GUSTAR\*\*\*VERBOS COMO GUSTAR\*\*\*

	PRESENT	PRETERITE	IMPERFECT	FUTURE	CONDITIONAL	SUB. PRESENT	SUB. PAST
<b>GUSTAR</b> (to be pleasing to)	Gusto Gustas Gusta Gustamos Gustan	Gusté Gustaste Gustó Gustamos Gustaron	Gustaba Gustabas Gustaba Gustábamos Gustaban	Gustaré Gustarás Gustará Gustaremos Gustarán	Gustaría Gustarías Gustaría Gustaríamos Gustarían	Guste Gustes Guste Gustemos Gusten	Gustara Gustaras Gustara Gustáramos Gustaran

**NOTE:** This verb is often (or always) conjugated with the speaker as the indirect object.

- ◆ Examples: "Me gusta" = *It* is pleasing *to me* = "I like it"

**OTHER VERBS THAT CAN WORK THIS WAY:**

- ◆ Aburrir (to be boring to)
- ◆ Fascinar (to be fascinating to)
- ◆ Bastar (to be sufficient for)
- ◆ Importar (to be important to)
- ◆ Caer bien (to be suited to)
- ◆ Caer mal (to not be suited to)
- ◆ Interesar (to be interesting to)
- ◆ Dar asco (to be loathsome to)
- ◆ Molestar (to be bothersome to)
- ◆ Disgustar (to be disgusting to)
- ◆ Parecer (to appear to be to)
- ◆ Doler (to be painful to)
- ◆ Picar (to make one itchy)
- ◆ Encantar (to be loveable to)
- ◆ Quedar (to have left over)
- ◆ Quedar bien/mal (to look good/bad on)
- ◆ Faltar (to be lacking)
- ◆ Volver loco (to be crazy about)
- ◆ Horrorizar (to be horrifying to)
- ◆ Hacer falta (to be necessary to)
- ◆ Agradar (to be attractive to)
- ◆ Alegrar (to make one happy)
- ◆ Caber (to fit onto)
- ◆ Apasionar (to cause passion to)
- ◆ Antojarse (to feel like/want to)
- ◆ Sobrar (to be left over)
- ◆ Concernir (to be concerning to)

	IR	DAR	HACER	SABER	PONER	VER	OÍR	VENIR
<b>GERUND</b>	<b>Yendo</b>	Dando	Haciendo	Sabiendo	Poniendo	Viendo	<b>Oyendo</b>	<b>Viniendo</b>
<b>PARTICIPLE</b>	<b>Ido</b>	Dado	<b>Hecho</b>	Sabido	<b>Puesto</b>	<b>Visto</b>	<b>Oído</b>	Venido
<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>Voy</b> <b>Vas</b> <b>Va</b> <b>Vamos</b> <b>Van</b>	<b>Doy</b> Das Da Damos Dan	<b>Hago</b> Hace Haces Hacemos Hacen	<b>Sé</b> Sabes Sabe Sabemos Sabén	<b>Pongo</b> Pones Pone Ponemos Ponen	<b>Veo</b> Ves Ve Vemos Ven	<b>Oigo</b> <b>Oyes</b> <b>Oye</b> <b>Oímos</b> <b>Oyen</b>	<b>Vengo</b> <b>Vienes</b> <b>Viene</b> Venimos <b>Vienen</b>
<b>PRETERITE</b>	<b>Fui</b> <b>Fuiste</b> <b>Fue</b> <b>Fuimos</b> <b>Fueron</b>	<b>Di</b> <b>Diste</b> <b>Dio</b> <b>Dimos</b> <b>Dieron</b>	<b>Hice</b> <b>Hiciste</b> <b>Hizo</b> <b>Hicimos</b> <b>Hicieron</b>	<b>Supé</b> <b>Supiste</b> <b>Supo</b> <b>Supimos</b> <b>Supieron</b>	<b>Puse</b> <b>Pusiste</b> <b>Puso</b> <b>Pusimos</b> <b>Pusieron</b>	<b>Vi</b> Viste <b>Vio</b> Vimos Vieron	<b>Oí</b> <b>Oíste</b> <b>Oyó</b> <b>Oímos</b> <b>Oyeron</b>	<b>Vine</b> <b>Viniste</b> <b>Vino</b> <b>Vinimos</b> <b>Vinieron</b>
<b>IMPERFECT</b>	<b>Iba</b> <b>Ibas</b> <b>Iba</b> <b>Íbamos</b> <b>Iban</b>	Daba Dabas Daba Dábamos Daban	Hacía Hacías Hacía Hacíamos Hacían	Sabía Sabías Sabía Sabíamos Sabían	Ponía Ponías Ponía Poníamos Ponían	<b>Veía</b> <b>Veías</b> <b>Veía</b> <b>Veíamos</b> <b>Veían</b>	Oía Oías Oía Oíamos Oían	Venía Venías Venía Veníamos Venían
<b>FUTURE</b>	<b>Iré</b> <b>Irás</b> <b>Irá</b> <b>Iramos</b> <b>Irán</b>	Daré Darás Dará Daremos Darán	<b>Haré</b> <b>Harás</b> <b>Hará</b> <b>Haremos</b> <b>Harán</b>	<b>Sabré</b> <b>Sabrás</b> <b>Sabrá</b> <b>Sabremos</b> <b>Sabrán</b>	<b>Pondré</b> <b>Pondrás</b> <b>Pondrá</b> <b>Pondremos</b> <b>Pondrán</b>	Veré Verás Verá Veremos Verán	Oiré Oirás Oirá Oiremos Oirán	<b>Vendré</b> <b>Vendrás</b> <b>Vendrá</b> <b>Vendremos</b> <b>Vendrán</b>
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	<b>Íría</b> <b>Írías</b> <b>Íría</b> <b>Íríamos</b> <b>Írían</b>	Daría Darías Daría Daríamos Darían	<b>Haría</b> <b>Harías</b> <b>Haría</b> <b>Haríamos</b> <b>Harían</b>	<b>Sabría</b> <b>Sabrías</b> <b>Sabría</b> <b>Sabríamos</b> <b>Sabrían</b>	<b>Pondría</b> <b>Pondrías</b> <b>Pondría</b> <b>Pondríamos</b> <b>Pondrían</b>	Vería Verías Vería Veríamos Verían	Oiría Oirías Oiría Oiríamos Oirían	<b>Vendría</b> <b>Vendrías</b> <b>Vendría</b> <b>Vendríamos</b> <b>Vendrían</b>
<b>SUB. PRESENT</b>	<b>Vaya</b> <b>Vayas</b> <b>Vaya</b> <b>Vayamos</b> <b>Vayan</b>	<b>Dé</b> Des <b>Dé</b> Demos Den	<b>Haga</b> <b>Hagas</b> <b>Haga</b> <b>Hagamos</b> <b>Hagan</b>	<b>Sepa</b> <b>Sepas</b> <b>Sepa</b> <b>Sepamos</b> <b>Sepan</b>	<b>Ponga</b> <b>Pongas</b> <b>Ponga</b> <b>Pongamos</b> <b>Pongan</b>	<b>Ve</b> <b>Veas</b> <b>Ve</b> <b>Veamos</b> <b>Vean</b>	<b>Oiga</b> <b>Oigas</b> <b>Oiga</b> <b>Oigamos</b> <b>Oigan</b>	<b>Venga</b> <b>Vengas</b> <b>Venga</b> <b>Vengamos</b> <b>Vengan</b>
<b>SUB. PAST</b>	<b>Fuera</b> <b>Fueras</b> <b>Fuera</b> <b>Fuéramos</b> <b>Fueran</b>	<b>Diera</b> <b>Dieras</b> <b>Diera</b> <b>Diéramos</b> <b>Dieran</b>	<b>Hiciera</b> <b>Hicieras</b> <b>Hiciera</b> <b>Hiciéramos</b> <b>Hicieran</b>	<b>Supiera</b> <b>Supieras</b> <b>Supiera</b> <b>Supiéramos</b> <b>Supieran</b>	<b>Pusiera</b> <b>Pusieras</b> <b>Pusiera</b> <b>Pusiéramos</b> <b>Pusieran</b>	Viera Vieras Viera Viéramos Vieran	<b>Oyera</b> <b>Oyeras</b> <b>Oyera</b> <b>Oyéramos</b> <b>Oyeran</b>	<b>Viniera</b> <b>Vinieras</b> <b>Viniera</b> <b>Viniéramos</b> <b>Vinieran</b>

### ATTACHING PRONOUNS TO THE END OF VERBS:

#### INFINITIVES:

- ◆ Lo quiero comer. Quiero comerlo. (I want to eat it.)
- ◆ Lo voy a ver. Voy a verlo. (I am going to see it.)
- ◆ Puedes darme. Me lo puedes dar. (You can give it to me.)

If the infinitive is used as a noun, you must attach the pronoun to the end:

- ◆ Verte me va a hacer feliz. (To see you is going to make me happy.)
- ◆ Saberlo es ser capaz de enseñarlo. (To know it is to be capable of teaching it.)
- ◆ Lee las instrucciones para hornearlo correctamente. (Read the instructions to bake it correctly.)

#### GERUNDS:

A gerund is like the English "-ing" form of a verb. When another verb comes before the gerund, the pronoun can go before the first verb, but not between it and the gerund. If a gerund is alone, normally the pronoun will be attached to it.

- ◆ Lo estoy haciendo ahora. Estoy haciéndolo ahora. (I'm doing it right now.)
- ◆ ¿Lo llevarás? ¿Vas a llevarlo? (Are you bringing it?)
- ◆ Él me está haciendo enfadar. Él está enfadándose. (He's making me angry.)

#### AFFIRMATIVE (BUT NOT NEGATIVE) COMMANDS:

Affirmative commands: Attach the pronoun to the end of the verb.

Negative commands: Pronoun goes before the verb.

- ◆ ¡Dámelo! (Give it to me!) - ¡No lo me des! (Don't give it to me!)
- ◆ ¡Pídelo para nosotros. (Order it for us.) - No lo pidas para nosotros. (Don't order it for us.)

Prefixes / Prefijos	Suffixes / Sufijos
<p>◆ <b>Cognates / Cognados</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>anti-</b> (against): anticuerpo (antibody)</li> <li>○ <b>auto-</b> (self): autodisciplina (self-discipline)</li> <li>○ <b>bi-, bis-, biz-</b> (two): bicicleta (bicycle), bilingüe (bilingual)</li> <li>○ <b>cent-</b> (hundred): centuria (century)</li> <li>○ <b>contra-</b> (counter to/against): contraataque (counterattack)</li> <li>○ <b>ex-</b> (former, outside): excombatiente (military veteran), exportar (to export)</li> <li>○ <b>homo-</b> (same): homónimo (homonym), homólogo (homologous, equivalent)</li> <li>○ <b>im-, in-</b> (opposite): incapaz (incapable), inaudible (inaudible)</li> <li>○ <b>inter-</b> (between, among): interacción (interaction), interestatal (interstate)</li> <li>○ <b>mono-</b> (one): monótono (monotonous), monopolio (monopoly), monocarril (monorail)</li> <li>○ <b>para-</b> (together, with, for): paramédico (paramedic), paraguas (umbrella), parachoques (vehicle bumper)</li> <li>○ <b>poli-</b> (many): poligloto (polyglot), politeísta (polytheistic)</li> <li>○ <b>pre-</b> (before): prefijo (prefix), predestinación (predestination), prehistoria (prehistory)</li> <li>○ <b>pro-</b> (in favor of): proponer (to propose), pronombre (pronoun), prometer (to promise)</li> <li>○ <b>re-</b> (again, or with intensity): repaso (review), renacer (to be reborn), renegar (to strongly deny), reguapa (very pretty)</li> <li>○ <b>semi-</b> (medium, half): semifunto (half-dead), semifinalista (semifinalist), semicírculo (semicircle)</li> <li>○ <b>seudo-</b> (false):seudónimo (pseudonym),seudociencia (pseudoscience)</li> <li>○ <b>sub-</b> (under): subsuelo (subsoil), subyacer (to underlie), subsector (subsection)</li> <li>○ <b>super-</b> (superior): supermercado (supermarket), superhombre (superman), supercarburante (high-grade fuel)</li> <li>○ <b>tele-</b> (at a distance): teléfono (telephone), telecontrol (remote control), telescopio (telescope)</li> <li>○ <b>uni-</b> (one): unificación (unification), unilateral (one-sided), unisexo (unisex)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>ante-</b> (before): antemano (beforehand), anteayer (day before yesterday),</li> <li>○ <b>con-</b> (with): convivir (to live together), conjuntar (to coordinate),</li> <li>○ <b>des-</b> (undo, diminish): desplegar (to unfold), desdecirse (to go back on one's word), descubrir (to discover or uncover)</li> <li>○ <b>entre-</b> (between, among): entremeter (to place among), entrecruzar (to interweave), entreabierto (half-open)</li> <li>○ <b>mal-</b> (bad): maltratar (to abuse or mistreat), malpensado (malicious), malvivir (to live badly)</li> <li>○ <b>sobre-</b> (excessive, extraordinary): sobrevivir (to survive), sobredosis (overdose), sobrecargar (to overload)</li> </ul>	<p>◆ <b>Cognates / Cognados</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>-aje</b> (-age) <b>[m]</b> kilometraje (like mileage, but in kilometers)</li> <li>○ <b>-ancia</b> (-ancy) <b>[f]</b> discrepancia (discrepancy)</li> <li>○ <b>-arquía</b> (-archy) <b>[f]</b> monarquía (monarchy)</li> <li>○ <b>-ático</b> (-atic) <b>[m]</b> lunático (lunatic)</li> <li>○ <b>-ble</b> (-ble) manejable (manageable)</li> <li>○ <b>-cida, cidio</b> (-cide) insecticida (insecticide)</li> <li>○ <b>-ción</b> (-tion) <b>[f]</b> agravación (aggravation)</li> <li>○ <b>-cracia</b> (-cracy) <b>[f]</b> democracia (democracy)</li> <li>○ <b>-crata</b> (-crat) <b>[m]</b> burócrata (bureaucrat)</li> <li>○ <b>-esa, -iz, -isa</b> (-ess) <b>[f]</b> actriz (actress)</li> <li>○ <b>-fico, -fica</b> (-fic) horrible (horrific)</li> <li>○ <b>-filo, -filia</b> (-file) bibliófilo (bibliophile)</li> <li>○ <b>-fobia</b> (-phobia) <b>[f]</b> claustrofobia (claustrophobia)</li> <li>○ <b>-fono</b> (-phone) <b>[m]</b> teléfono (telephone)</li> <li>○ <b>-icio, -icia</b> (-ice) avaricia (avarice)</li> <li>○ <b>-ificar</b> (-ify) dignificar (dignify)</li> <li>○ <b>-ismo</b> (-ism) <b>[m]</b> budismo (Buddhism)</li> <li>○ <b>-ista</b> (-ist) dentista (dentist)</li> <li>○ <b>-itis</b> (-itis) <b>[f]</b> flebitis (phlebitis)</li> <li>○ <b>-tud</b> (-tude) <b>[f]</b> latitud (latitude)</li> <li>○ <b>-izo</b> (-ish) <b>[m]</b> rojizo (reddish)</li> <li>○ <b>-miento</b> (-ment) <b>[m]</b> sentimiento (sentiment, feeling)</li> <li>○ <b>-or, -ora</b> (-er) pintor (painter)</li> <li>○ <b>-osa, -oso</b> (-ous) maravilloso (marvelous)</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>-ada</b> — <b>[f]</b> similar to English suffix "-ful" or "-load" — cucharada, spoonful (from cuchara, spoon)</li> <li>○ <b>-ado, -ido</b> — <b>[m]</b> can indicate similarity to root word — dolorido, painful</li> <li>○ <b>-al</b> — indicates a tree or grove — manzanal, apple tree</li> <li>○ <b>-anza</b> — <b>[f]</b> makes noun forms of some verbs — enseñanza, education</li> <li>○ <b>-ario</b> — <b>[m]</b> indicates profession or place — bibliotecario, librarian</li> <li>○ <b>-azo</b> — <b>[m]</b> a blow of the object of the root word — estacazo, a hit with a stick (estaca=stake)</li> <li>○ <b>-dad</b> — <b>[f]</b> (-ity) pomposidad (pomposity)</li> <li>○ <b>-dero</b> — <b>[m]</b> indicates instrument, means, or capacity — lavadero, laundry (lavar=to clean)</li> <li>○ <b>-dor, -dora</b> — indicates agent, machine or place; sometimes similar to "-er" — jugador, player; comedor, diner</li> <li>○ <b>-dura</b> — <b>[f]</b> indicates the effect of an action — picadura, puncture (from picar, to pick)</li> <li>○ <b>-ear</b> — common verb ending, often used with coined words — email, to email</li> <li>○ <b>-ense</b> — indicates place of origin — estadounidense, of or from the United States, American</li> <li>○ <b>-ería</b> — <b>[f]</b> place where items are made or sold — zapatería, shoe store</li> <li>○ <b>-ero, -era</b> — variety of meanings relating to root word — sombrero, hat (sombra=shade); vaquero, cowboy (vaca=cow)</li> <li>○ <b>-és</b> — indicates place of origin — holandés, Dutch</li> <li>○ <b>-eza</b> — <b>[f]</b> makes abstract nouns from adjectives — pureza, purity</li> <li>○ <b>-quier</b> — “-ever” (cualquier – whichever, quienquiera – whoever, comoquiera – however, dondequiera – wherever, etc.)</li> </ul>

Suffixes will often make a word either masculine or feminine if forming a noun. This is marked with an [m] or [f] on each one.

**More words and phrases I'm finding places for**

Maybe	Tal vez, Quizá
Question words	Quién (who), Qué (what), Cuándo (when), Dónde (where), Por qué (why), Cuál/Cuáles (which), Cómo (how), De quién (whose – for who), Cuyo (whose – for which) (NOTE: Use <b>qué</b> before nouns, and to ask definitions. Use <b>cuál</b> with finite options and before ser.) (NOTE 2: Question words have accent marks, but the same words used in other contexts might not.)
Would like	♦ [Me/Te/Se/Nos] + <b>Gustaría</b> (Gustar in the conditional tense – “It would please me”, literally) ♦ <b>Quisiera/quisieras/quisieramos/quisieran</b> (more polite)
Likewise	Igualmente
So	Así que

**Weather expressions / Frases de clima**

¿Qué tiempo hace? ¿Cómo esta el tiempo? ¿Cómo esta afuera?	What's the weather like?	<b>Se ve la luna.</b>	The moon is out.
	How's the weather?	<b>Está soleado.</b>	It's sunny.
	How is it outside?	<b>Hay nubes.</b>	It's cloudy.
<b>Hace frío.</b>	It's cold.	<b>Hay relámpagos.</b>	It's lightning.
<b>Hace calor.</b>	It's hot.	<b>Hay humedad.</b>	It's humid.
<b>Hay viento.</b>	It's windy.	<b>Está lluvioso.</b>	It's raining.
<b>Hace sol.</b>	It's sunny.	<b>Hay lluvias torrenciales.</b>	It's pouring.
<b>Hace buen tiempo.</b>	The weather is good.	<b>Hay un vendaval.</b>	There's a windstorm.
<b>Hace mal tiempo.</b>	The weather is bad.	<b>Hay granizo.</b>	It's hailing.
<b>Está fresco.</b>	It's brisk.	<b>Hay lloviznas.</b>	It's sprinkling.
<b>Hay niebla.</b>	It's foggy.	<b>Está oscuro.</b>	It's dark.
<b>Hay neblina.</b>	It's misty.	<b>Está nublado.</b>	It's cloudy.

**[One note from a Peruvian native: “In Spanish, we don't say, ‘el clima está bueno/malo.’ It's more common to say, ‘Es un lindo día’ or ‘El día está feo.’ “]**

**↳ Expressing Temperature**

In the present tense, it is usual to use the phrase **estamos a** (literally, "we are") to discuss the temperature being experienced by the speaker and the persons around him or her.

- ♦ **Estamos a 30 grados.** (It's 30 degrees.)
- ♦ **Estamos a 10 bajo cero.** (It's 10 below zero.)
- ♦ **Hace una semana estaban a 30 grados, pero ahora estamos a 10.** (A week ago it was 30 degrees, but now it's 10.)

**Está a** (literally, "it is") is used to discuss the temperature of other places. See the following examples:

- ♦ Si la temperatura **está a 2 grados** o más, los niños juegan afuera excepto si llueve o nieve. (If the temperature is 2 degrees or higher, the children play outside unless it's raining or snowing.)
- ♦ ¡Cuántas veces el aire **está a 15 grados** mientras que el agua **está a 17!** ("How often the air is 15 degrees while the water is 17!")

Of course, temperatures can be discussed in other ways. As you can see, the temperature is often preceded by a preposition:

- ♦ **Oscila entre 8 y 20 grados centígrados.** (Temperatures vary between 8 and 20 degrees Celsius. You also could use the phrase "grados Celsius" here.)
- ♦ **El agua del mar Mediterráneo alcanza los 32 grados de temperatura.** (The water of the Mediterranean Sea reaches a temperature of 32 degrees.)
- ♦ **Las bacterias se reproducen a una temperatura entre 20 y 30 grados.** (The bacteria reproduce at a temperature of 20 to 30 degrees.)

**“Si” Clauses – “If ... then ...”**

Likely conditions – *Si* is followed by the present indicative tense

Untrue or unlikely conditions – *Si* is followed by the past subjunctive, even if you are referring to something happening in the present.

**Likely conditions** – “Si [present indicative verb], [present indicative verb/future verb].”

- ♦ Si **consigo** este trabajo, **compraré** un coche nuevo. (If I get this job, I will buy a new car.)
- ♦ Si **están** en la fiesta, los **veremos**. (If they are at the party, we will see them.)
- ♦ Si **renuncias** a este trabajo, **renunciaré** también. (If you quit this job, I will quit too.)

**Unlikely or contrary-to-fact conditions** – “Si [past subjunctive verb], [conditional verb].”

- ♦ Si yo **estuviera** a cargo, esto no **pasaría**. (If I was in charge, this wouldn't happen.)
- ♦ Si **tuviera** un accidente, ¿**llamarías** a mi esposa? (If I get in an accident, would you call my wife?)
- ♦ Si **tuviéramos** más dinero, **iríamos** a París. (If we had more money, we could go to Paris.)

Expressing Equality and Inequality		
Equality using adjectives or adverbs:	<u>tan + adjective (adverb) + como</u>	El libro es <b>tan bueno como</b> la película. (The book is <b>as good as</b> the movie.)
Equality with nouns:	<u>tanto(-a,-os,-as) + noun + como</u>	Juan tiene <b>tanto dinero como</b> María. (Juan has <b>as much money as</b> Maria)
Equality with actions, and there <b>is not</b> an adjective:	<u>verb + tanto + como</u>	Sus estudiantes <b>aprenden tanto como</b> mis estudiantes. (Her students <b>learn as much as</b> my students.)
Equality with actions, and there <b>is</b> an adjective:	<u>verb + tan + adjective (masculine form) + como</u>	Aquí se <b>trabaja tan duro como</b> ahí. (Here they <b>work as hard as</b> there.)
Inequality:	<u>más (menos) + adjective + que</u> <u>más (menos) + adverb + que</u> <u>más (menos) + noun + que</u> <u>más (menos) + de [not que] + number</u>	Ella es <b>más inteligente que</b> él. (She is <b>smarter than</b> him.) Él juega <b>más hábilmente que</b> ella. (He plays <b>more skillfully than</b> her.) Tengo <b>menos puntos que</b> tú. (I have <b>less points than</b> you.) Tienes <b>más de setenta</b> puntos. (You have <b>more than seventy</b> points.)
Superlatives: (the -est)	<u>definite article (+ noun) + más (menos) + adjective (+ de + group)</u>  (Noun and group are optional.)	Juan es <b>el chico más inteligente de la clase</b> . (Juan is <b>the smartest boy in the class</b> .) David es <b>el menos inteligente</b> . (David is <b>the least smart</b> .)
<b>Diminutive/Augmentative Suffixes:</b>  Commonly used colloquially to indicate size, affection, feeling, desirability, etc.	<b>-ito/a, -cito/a, -ico/a, -cico/a</b> – indicates that something is small, unimportant, beloved, or endearing – strikes a friendly or pleasing tone in conversation (used with children often) – strengthens some adverbs – makes subtle changes to some adjectives  <b>-ote/a, -ón/-ona</b> – makes things big or undesirable  <b>-ucho/a, -acho/a</b> – sometimes indicates badness  <b>-azo/a</b> – great, big	<b>el niño</b> (little boy, affectionately) <b>la casita</b> (small house) <b>el avioncito</b> (small plane) <b>el perrito</b> (doggy, endearing) <b>“un momentito”</b> (“one moment”, friendly) <b>“está cerquita.”</b> (“it’s really close by.”) <b>el plato</b> (small plate)  <b>un besote</b> (a big kiss) <b>un papelote</b> (a worthless piece of paper)  <b>un abogaducho</b> (a bad lawyer) <b>un poblacho</b> (a dilapidated town)  <b>exitazo</b> (great success) <b>perrazo</b> (big, mean dog)

### The Passive Voice / La voz pasiva

In the active voice, a person or thing (agent) performs an action on an object (recipient). The agent is emphasized as the subject of the sentence. Statements in the active voice usually follow the pattern **[agent] + [verb] + [recipient]**.

Los senadores	discutieron	el proyecto de ley.
<b>AGENT</b>	<b>VERB</b>	<b>RECIPIENT</b>

In the passive voice, the recipient of the action becomes the subject of the sentence. Passive statements emphasize the thing that was done or the person that was acted upon. They follow the pattern **[recipient] + ser + [past participle] + por + [agent]**.

El proyecto de ley	fue discutido	por los senadores.
<b>RECIPIENT</b>	<b>SER + PP</b>	<b>POR + AGENT</b>

Note that singular forms of **ser** are used with singular recipients and plural forms are used with plural recipients. In addition, the past participle must agree in number and gender with the recipients.



Prepositions / Preposiciones	
a	to, at, in, into
a causa de	because of
a cambio de	in exchange for
a diferencia de	unlike
a fines de	at the end of
a partir de	starting from, upwards of
a pesar de	despite
a principios de	at the beginning of
a través de	through, across
abajo/arriba (de)	down / up
además (de)	in addition (to), besides (apart from)
afuera de	outside of
al lado de	next to; compared to
alrededor de	around
antes de	before
apunto de [inf.]	about to [verb]
así como	as well as
cerca de	near to
como	as (in the role of), like
con	with; of, containing (un vaso con agua = a glass of water)
contra de	against of, from, about
debajo de	under, beneath, below
debido a	due to
delante de	in front of
dentro de	within
desde	from, since (used instead of de when stressing notion of movement, or with times, prices, values)
después de	after
detrás de	behind
durante	during, for (a period of time)
en cuanto a	regarding
en lo que	as far as
en lugar de	instead of
en medio de	in the middle of
en nombre de	on behalf of
en vez de	instead of
encima de	on top of
enfrente de	in front of
entre	between, among
frente a	opposite of
fuera (de)	outside (of)
hacia	towards
hasta	until, up to, as far as
lejos de	far from
más allá de	beyond
mediante	by means of
salvo	except
según	according to, depending on
sin	Without
siquiera / ni siquiera	at least / not even
sobre	on, about, concerning
tras	behind, from behind; (with time phrases) after, subsequent to
vía	via

Pronouns / Pronombres	
algunos/as	any/some (more specific than cualquier – alguna día = someday, cualquiera día = whichever day)
ambos/as	both
cada	each
cualquier	whichever/whoever (any)
este/o / ese/o	this / that
estos / aquellos	these / those
otro/a	other
quienquiera	whoever
tampoco	and neither
unos/as	some (él come unas manzanas = he ate some apples)
nadie	no one
todo/a	everyone
[se] mismo	[one's] self
Adjectives / Adjetivos	
abierto/cerrado	open/closed
adecuada	suitable, appropriate
amplio	wide, spacious
bastante	enough, fairly/moderately
casi	almost
demasiado	too much
disponible	available, free to use
doble / mitad	twice as much / half
eficaz/eficiente	effective/efficient
escaso	lacking, scarce
más / menos	plus, more / minus, less
opuesto	opposite
oscuro	dark, obscure
pendiente	pending
previa	previous, initial, preliminary
propio/a	own (my own sons = mis propios hijos)
próximo/anterior	next/previous
rápido / lento	fast / slow
recién	recent, just (just married = recién casados)
verdad/verdadero	correct/true, reliable, sincere
Adverbs / Adverbios	
anteriormente	previously, before
apenas	just, barely
aproximadamente	approximately, about
aún	still, even
definitivamente	definitely
despacio, lentamente	slowly
igualmente	equally, likewise
inmediatamente	immediately
nuevamente	again
prácticamente	practically
principalmente	mainly, principally
rápidamente	quickly
recientemente	recently
seguramente	surely, certainly
todavía	still, yet (thus far)
únicamente	only
ya	already, now, yet (at this time)

Verbos de español	English verbs
Abrir	to open
Acabar	to finish, end/to have just done ( +de +inf.)
Aceptar	to accept, approve, to agree to
Aconsejar	to advise
Acostarse	to go to bed
Adecuar	to adjust to, get used to
Afeitarse	to shave oneself
Alcanzar	to reach, catch up
Alegrarse	to become happy
Alquilar	to rent
Amar	to love
Andar	to walk , to ride, to go
Añadir	to add to
Apagar	to turn off
Aparecer	to appear, show up
Apoyar	to support, base (something on)
Apoyarse	to rely on, lean on, depend on
Aprender	to learn
Apurarse	to hurry up
Arrodillarse	to kneel down
Aumentar	to increase
Ayudar	to help
Bailar	to dance
Bañarse	to take a bath
Beber	to drink
Buscar	to search for, look for
Caber	to fit
Caerse	to fall
Cambiar	to change
Cancelar	to cancel
Cantar	to sing
Cerrar	to close/shut
Cifrar	to sum up, encapsulate / to put into code
Cocinar	to cook
Comenzar	to begin, start, commence
Comer	to eat
Comparar	to compare
Comprar	to buy
Comprender	to understand, comprehend
Conducir	to drive
Conocer	to know (people, places)
Conseguir	to get, obtain
Considerar	to consider
Contar	to count, relate, tell
Continuar	to continue
Convertir	to convert, change
Correr	to run
Cortar	to cut
Costar	to cost
Crear	to create, to make
Creer	to believe
Culpar	to blame
Cumplir	to fulfill, carry out
Curar	to cure
Dañar, herir	to hurt
Dar	to give
Darse vuelta	to turn around
Deber	to owe, must, should, ought to
Decidir	to decide
Decir	to say, tell
Dejar	to leave, abandon, to let, allow
Deletrear	to spell

Verbos de español	English verbs
Derrotar	to defeat, beat
Descansar	to rest, nap, lay to rest
Describir	to describe
Descubrir	to discover
Desear	to wish
Despertarse	to wake up
Destruir	to destroy
Dibujar	to draw
Dirigir	to direct
Disculparse	to apologize, excuse oneself
Doler	to hurt
Dormir / Dormirse	to sleep / to fall asleep
Ducharse	to take a shower
Dudar	to doubt
Echar	to cast, fling, hurt, pitch, throw
Elegir	to choose, elect
Empezar	to begin, start
Empujar	to push, impel, shove, pressure, urge
Enamorarse	to fall in love, become enamored
Encajar	to belong (fit socially)
Encender	to turn on
Encontrarse	to find, encounter
Enfermarse	to become (get) sick
Enojarse	to become (get) angry
Enseñar	to teach
Entender	to understand
Entrar	to enter, go in, come in
Entregar	to deliver
Entristecerse	to become sad
Enviar	to send
Esconder	to hide, conceal
Escribir (- a máquina)	to write (to type)
Escuchar	to listen to, hear
Esperar	to hope / to wait for
Establecer	to establish, make known
Estar	to be (health, location, state)
Estudiar	to study
Evitar	to avoid
Existir	to exist
Explicar	to explain
Fiar	to confide, trust
Firmar	to sign
Formar	to form, shape, fashion, make
Fumar	to smoke
Ganar	to win, gain, earn, get, acquire
Gastar	to spend
Gritar	to shout
Gustar	to please, be pleasing
Hablar	to speak, talk
Hacer	to do, make
Importar	to be important to / to import
Incluir	to include
Intentar	to try, attempt
Ir	to go
Irse	to go away, to leave
Jugar	to play (a game or sport)
Lanzar	to throw, to launch
Lavar	to wash
Lavarse	to wash up (wash oneself)
Leer	to read
Levantar	to raise, to lift
Levantarse	to get up, to stand up

**COGNATES HIGHLIGHTED**

Verbos de español	English verbs
Limpiar	to clean
Llamar	to call, to name
Llegar	to arrive, come, reach
Llenar	to fill
Llevar	to carry, bring
Llorar	to cry, mourn
Llover	to rain
Lograr	to get, obtain, to achieve, attain
Luchar	to fight
Mandar	to send, to order (give commands)
Manejar	to manage / to drive
Mantener	to maintain, get
Mejorar	to improve
Mentir	to lie
Merecer	to merit, deserve
Meterse	to get in (enter something)
Mezclar	to mix, blend
Mirar	to watch, look at
Morir	to die
Mostrar	to show, demonstrate, exhibit
Mover	to move, shift, induce
Nacer	to be born
Nadar	to swim
Necesitar	to need, require
Negar	to deny
Ocurrir	to occur, happen
Odiar	to hate
Ofrecer	to offer
Oír	to hear
Olvidar	to forget
Organizar	to organize
Pagar	to pay, pay for
Parar	to stop
Parecer	to seem, appear
Partir	to divide, share, leave, break (on purpose)
Pasar	to pass/pass on, to spend (time), to happen
Pedir	to request, to ask for something
Pegar	to hit, beat, slap / to glue, paste
Peinar	to comb
Pensar	to think
Perder	to lose
Perdonar	to forgive, pardon
Permitir	to permit, allow
Pertenecer	to belong to, be a member of
Pesar	to weigh
Poder	to be able, can
Poner / Ponerse	to put, place, set / to put on oneself
Poseer	to possess
Preferir	to prefer
Preguntar	to ask a question, to inquire
Preocuparse	to worry, preoccupy
Preparar	to prepare
Presentar	to introduce, to present
Prestar	to lend (borrow: pedir prestado)
Probar	to try / test / taste
Producir	to produce
Prometer	to promise
Pulsar	to press, to assess
Quebrantar	to break (often with '- la ley', 'the law')
Quedar	to stay, remain, arrange to meet, to agree, to end up, to keep, to fit
Quedarse	to stay (to stay put)

Verbos de español	English verbs
Quejarse	to complain
Quemar	to burn
Querer	to want, love
Quitarse	to take off of oneself
Realizar	to achieve, attain, accomplish
Rechazar	to reject
Recibir	to receive, to welcome, greet
Reconocer	to recognize, acknowledge
Recordar	to remember, remind
Reducir	to reduce, lower, lessen
Reírse	to laugh
Rentar	to rent
Reparar	to fix, repair
Repetir	to repeat
Reservar	to reserve
Respetar	to respect
Responder	to reply/respond
Resultar	to turn out (to be)
Retomar	to resume, restart
Romper	to break
Saber	to know (information)
Sacar	to take out, stick out
Salir	to leave, go out
Saltar	to jump
Salvar / Salvase	to overcome / to escape, to save
Secarse	to dry off (dry oneself)
Seguir	to follow, continue
Sentarse	to sit (oneself)
Sentirse	to feel (emotion, illness)
Ser	to be (essential/permanent quality)
Servir	to serve
Sonreír	to smile
Soñar	to dream
Subir	to climb, mount, go up, get on/in
Suceder	to occur, happen
Superar	to overcome
Suponer	to suppose
Susurrar	to whisper
Temer	to fear, dread
Tener	to have
Tener éxito	to succeed
Terminar	to finish, end, terminate
Tirar	to throw away, drop, squander, fire (a gun)
Tocar	to touch, to play (an instrument)
Tomar	to take, drink
Toser	to cough
Trabajar	to work
Traducir	to translate
Traer	to bring, to get, fetch, to carry
Tragar	to swallow
Tratar	to treat, handle
Usar	to use
Utilizar	to use, utilize
Vender	to sell, vend
Venir	to come
Ver	to see
Viajar	to travel
Visitar	to visit
Vivir	to live
Volar	to fly
Volver	to return, go back / to do again (+a +inf.)
Volverse	to turn, go

**COGNATES HIGHLIGHTED**

## Capitalization / Usando de mayúsculas (Using capital letters)

**Days, months, seasons, etc:** Do not capitalize the names of days, months, or seasons.

**Ex:** Hoy es el tercer jueves de septiembre. (Today is the third Thursday in September.) Vamos a ir este otoño. (We will go this fall.)

**Titles of a work:** Only capitalize the first word and proper nouns in composition titles.

**Ex:** Los juegos del hambre (The Hunger Games)

**Introductory titles:** Capitalize introductory titles only when they are abbreviated. Do not capitalize them when they are written out.

**Ex:** señora García = Sra. García, doctor Rodríguez = Dr. Rodríguez

**Religion:** Do not capitalize the names of religions or religious peoples.

**Ex:** Soy judío; no sigo el cristianismo. (I am Jewish; I do not follow Christianity.)

**Numbers:** Do not capitalize ordinal numbers following street names, people's names, etc.

**Ex:** Henry octavo (Henry the Eighth), la calle novena (Ninth Street)

**Names of cities, countries, places, etc:** Capitalize the names of geographic features (but not the feature itself), cities and countries.

**Ex:** Ví el río Nilo en El Cairo, Egipto. (I saw the Nile River in Cairo, Egypt.)

**Nationalities:** Do not capitalize words derived from the names of countries, including nationalities.

**Ex:** Soy americano, pero eres canadiense. (I am American, but you are Canadian.)

**Languages:** Do not capitalize the names of languages.

**Ex:** Hablo inglés y español. (I speak English and Spanish.)

## Using the Personal "A" / Usando "a" personal

In Spanish when people are the direct objects of verbs, we need to place an "a" in front of them. Direct objects can be things as well as people; but the personal "a" is used <b>only</b> when the direct object is a person (or a pet by name! But not other animals.)		We do not use the Personal "a" with things, places or actions.	
Veo <b>a</b> Janet los lunes.	I see (human being) Janet on Mondays.	Veo la bicicleta.	I see the bicycle.
Franchesca llama <b>a</b> su esposo cada día.	Franchesca calls (human being) her husband every day.	Franchesca llama por teléfono.	Franchesca makes a phone call.
Visitamos <b>a</b> nuestros abuelos.	We visit (human beings) our grandparents.	Visitamos la universidad.	We visit the university.
Quiero mucho <b>a</b> Keanu.	I love (human being) Keanu a lot.	Quiero mucho Lucky Charms.	I love Lucky Charms a lot.
Besé <b>a</b> Keanu y <b>a</b> Antonio.	I kissed (human beings) Keanu and Antonio.	Besé el trofeo.	I kissed the trophy.
Conozco <b>a</b> Vicki.	I am acquainted with (know) (human being) Vicki.	Conozco Charleston, SC bien.	I am familiar with (know) Charleston, SC well.

The Personal "a" is not used when you don't know if such a person exists, or is an unspecific person.	¿Dónde se puede encontrar un policía?
	Where can you (do you) find a policeman?
	Ana quiere un novio inteligente.
	Ana hasn't met this intelligent boyfriend yet; but this is the <b>type</b> of boyfriend she wants.

People:		Things:	
Busco <b>al</b> dependiente.	I'm looking for the sales clerk.	Busco el bolígrafo de mi hermana.	I'm looking for my sister's pen.
Miro <b>al</b> primo de Mauricio.	I'm watching Maurice's cousin.	Miro el programa de Animal Planet.	I'm watching the Animal Planet program.

When asking a question about a person as a direct object, we need to include the "a" before <i>quién</i> or <i>quiénes</i> . It translates as "whom":	¿ <b>A</b> quién llama Sara?	Whom is Sara calling?
	¿ <b>A</b> quiénes visitas?	Whom are you visiting?

The preposition "a" is also used to show movement to a place, indicate how something is done, to connect verbs to infinitives, in expressions of time, and as part of certain linked verbs.	
<b>Examples:</b>	Vamos a ir ( <i>We are going to go</i> ) a la tienda ( <i>to the store</i> .) Es más sencillo para ir a pie. ( <i>It is easier to go by foot</i> .) Estamos a domingo ( <i>It is Sunday</i> ); la tienda cerrará a las nueve ( <i>the store closes at nine</i> .) Así que deberíamos comenzar a caminar ahora. ( <i>So we should start walking now</i> .)

<b>School (Escuela)</b>			
Accounting – Contabilidad Algebra – Álgebra Art – Arte Biology – Biología Business – Negocio Calculus – Cálculo Chemistry – Química Computer Science – Informática Dance – Danza Economics – Economía	Foreign Languages – Idiomas Extranjeros Geography – Geografía Geometry – Geometría History – Historia Math – Matemáticas Music – Música Physical Education – Educación Física Physics – Física	Political Science – Ciencia Política Sociology - Sociología book – el libro college – el colegio computer – la computadora dictionary – el diccionario paper – el papel pencil – el lápiz tape – la cinta	pen – el lapicero (Latin Am.), el bolígrafo (Spain) professor – el/la profesor/a school – la escuela student – el/la estudiante teacher – el/la maestro/maestra test/quiz/exam – el examen university – la Universidad staple(r) – la grapa(dora)
<b>Places (Lugares)</b>			
airport – el aeropuerto bakery – la panadería bank – el banco beach – la playa cafe – el café (coffee shop), la cafetería (dining hall) church – la iglesia	factory – la fábrica garden – el jardín grocery store – el almacén home – el hogar hospital – el hospital library – la biblioteca market – el mercado	movie theater – el cine museum – el museo park – el parque pharmacy – la farmacia police station – la comisaría post office – la oficina de correos pool – la piscina restaurant – el restaurante	school – la escuela stadium – el estadio store – la tienda sweet shop – la confitería train station – la estación del tren town hall – el ayuntamiento bookstore – la librería zoo – el zoológico
<b>Business (Negocio)</b>			
office – la oficina city – la ciudad rent – la renta/el alquiler tax – el impuesto the cost – el costo/valor price – el precio debt - la deuda	bill – la cuenta estimate – la estimación check – el cheque travelers check – el cheque de viajero passport – el pasaporte luggage/baggage – el equipaje	currency exchange – el cambio de moneda/divisas customs – la aduana entrance – la entrada exit – la salida information – la información paperwork - el papeleo	suitcase – la maleta company – la empresa, la compañía inventory - el inventario lobbyist - el cabildero strike - la huelga union - el sindicato
<b>Transportation (Transporte)</b>			
by airplane – en avión by bicycle – en bicicleta by boat – en barco by bus – en bus by car – en coche on foot – a pie by moped – en ciclomotor by motorcycle – en motocicleta by subway – en metro by taxi – en taxi	by train – en tren engine – el motor car tire – la llanta map – la mapa directions – las direcciones street – la calle avenue – la avenida turn left – girar a la izquierda turn right – girar a la derecha go straight – ir derecho	españa – Spain américa – America méxico – Mexico francia – France alemania – Germany inglaterra – England china – China europa – Europe italia – Italy canadá – Canada	europeo – European norteamericano – North American español – from Spain americano – American británico – British francés – French extranjeros – foreigners internacional – international mundial – global perdido – lost
<b>House and Furniture (Casa y muebles)</b>			
house – la casa home – el hogar apartment – el apartamento room – el cuarto living room – la sala kitchen – la cocina dining room – el comedor hallway – el vestíbulo stairs – las escaleras bathroom – el baño bathtub – la bañera shower – la ducha	sink – el fregadero/lavabo flat roof – la azotea closet – el armario table – la mesa chair – la silla couch – el sofá desk – el escritorio window – la ventana door – la puerta wall – la pared bed – la cama dresser – el tocador	blanket – la manta television – la televisión radio – la radio refrigerator – el refrigerador freezer – el congelador stove – la estufa oven – el horno dishwasher – el lavaplatos microwave – el microondas light – la luz garbage – la basura bedroom – el dormitorio	umbrella – el paraguas sheet – la sábana razor – la rasuradora pan – la sartén ceiling/roof – el techo floor – el piso basement – el sótano washer – la lavadora dryer – la secadora brush – el cepillo soap – el jabón neighbor – el vecino
<b>Religion (Religión)</b>			
Agnostic – agnóstico angel – el ángel Anglican – anglicano Atheist – ateo baptism – el bautismo Bible – la biblia bishop – el obispo Buddhism – el budismo Buddhist – budista	cathedral – la catedral Catholic – católico Christian – cristiano Christianity – el cristianismo church – la iglesia Episcopalian – episcopal Evangelical – evangélico faith – la fe God – el Dios	heaven – el cielo hell – el infierno Hindu – hindú Jewish – judío Judaism – el judaísmo Lutheran – luterano Methodist – metodista monastery – el monasterio Mormon – mormón	Muslim – musulmán Pope – el papa Presbyterian – presbiteriano prophet – el profeta Protestant – el protestante religion – la religión Rabbi – el rabino sermon – el sermón temple – el templo

**Body and Clothing (El cuerpo y la ropa)**

head – la cabeza brain – el cerebro hair – el pelo face – la cara ear – el oreja eye – el ojo mouth – la boca nose – la nariz neck – el cuello throat – la garganta shoulder – el hombro chest – el pecho stomach – el estómago waist – la cintura back – la espalda	heart – el corazón arm – el brazo elbow – el codo wrist – la muñeca hand – la mano finger – el dedo leg – la pierna foot – el pie toe – el dedo del pie knee – la rodilla belly – el vientre, la barriga hat – el sombrero earrings – los pendientes shirt – la camisa beauty – la belleza	skirt – la falda socks – los calcetines shoes – los zapatos swimsuit – el traje de baño underwear – ropa anterior gloves – los guantes belt – el cinturón coat – el abrigo ring – el anillo suit – el traje tie – la corbata blouse – la blusa dress – el vestido pants – los pantalones jeans – pantalones vaqueros	My arm hurts. – Me duele el brazo. Are you hurt? – ¿Estás lastimado? I have a headache. – Tengo dolor de cabeza. Do you have aspirin? – ¿Tienes aspirina? You are hurting me. – Me estás lastimando. Don't hurt him/her. – No lo/la lastimas. Awake/asleep – despierto/dormido
--	--	--	--

**Animals and Nature (Animales y naturaleza)**

dog – el perro cat – el gato mouse – el ratón bird – el pájaro chicken – el pollo hen/rooster – el/la gallo/gallina cow – la vaca duck – el pato goat – la cabra horse – el caballo pig – el cerdo sheep – la oveja lion – el león	tiger – el tigre bear – el oso wolf – el lobo elephant – el elefante monkey – el mono skunk – la mofeta eagle – la águila fish – el pez/pescado (food) whale – la ballena turtle – la tortuga forest – el bosque jungle – la selva trees – los árboles root – la raíz	plant – la planta leaf – la hoja flower – la flor grass – la grama / el pasto landscape – el paisaje field – el campo sand – la arena wood – la madera trail – el rastro / la pista ocean – el océano river – el río pond – la charca / el estanque lake – el lago sea – el mar	hill – la colina mountain – la montaña volcano – el volcán waterfall – la cascada rainbow – el arco iris sky – el cielo cloud – la niebla rain – la lluvia snow – la nieve stone/rock – la piedra shadow/shade – la sombra cliff – el acantilado/precipicio sun – el sol moon – la luna
--	--	--	--

**Feelings (Sentimientos)**

happiness – la alegría love – el amor smile – la sonrisa stress – el estrés friendship – la amistad	fear – el miedo/temor hope – la esperanza surprise – la sorpresa solitude – la soledad pleasure – el placer	mood – el humor curiosity – la curiosidad wish – el deseo sadness – la tristeza anger – el enfado/la ira	worry – la preocupación confidence – la confianza sympathy – la compasión panic – el pánico free will – el libre albedrío
---	---	--	---

**Food and Drink (Comidas y bebidas)**

appetizer – el aperitivo apple – la manzana beans – los frijoles beef – la carnederes biscuit – la galleta / el panecillo bread – el pan breakfast – el desayuno butter – la mantequilla cake – el pastel candy – el dulce carrot – la zanahoria cauliflower – la coliflor celery – el apio cheese – el queso cherry – la cereza chicken – el pollo chocolate – el chocolate crab – el cangrejo dessert – el postre	dinner – la cena duck – el pato egg – el huevo fish – el pescado food – la comida french fries – las papas fritas fruit – la fruta grape – la uva grapefruit – el pomelo green beans – las habas ham – el jamón hamburger – la hamburguesa honey – la miel hot dog – el perrito caliente ice cream – el helado ketchup – el ketchup lamb chop – la chuleta de cordero lemon – el limón	lettuce – la lechuga lime – la lima lobster – la langosta lunch – el almuerzo meat – la carne melon – el melón mustard – la mostaza omelette – el omelet onion – la cebolla orange – la naranja pancake – el crepe peach – el durazno peanut butter – la mantequilla de maní pepper – la pimienta pineapple – la piña popcorn – el maíz palomero pork chop – la chuleta de cerdo potatoes – las papas	rabbit – el conejo raisin – la pasa raspberry – la frambuesa rice – el arroz salad – la ensalada salt – la sal sandwich – el sandwich sauce – la salsa sausage – el chorizo seafood – los mariscos soup – la sopa steak – el bistec strawberry – la fresa sugar – el azúcar syrup – el jarabe/almíbar tomato – el tomate turkey – el pavo vegetables – las verduras yogurt – el yogurt
apple juice – el jugo de manzana beer – la cerveza cider – la sidra cocoa – el cacao coffee – el café	drink – la bebida ginger ale - la cerveza de jengibre ice - el hielo juice – el zumo/jugo	lemonade – la limonada milk – la leche orange juice – el jugo de naranja root beer - la zarzaparrilla	soft drink – el refresco sweet wine – el vino dulce tea – el té water – el agua wine – el vino

**Occupations (Los ocupaciones)**

Actor/actress — actor/actriz	CEO — director general	Jeweler — joyero	Policeman — policía
Accountant — contador, contable	Chemist (scientist) — químico	Journalist — periodista	President — presidente / presidenta
Administrator — administrador	Coach — entrenador	Judge — juez	Professor — profesor, catedrático
Ambassador — embajador	Computer programmer — programador	King/queen — rey/reina	Psychologist — sicólogo
Architect — arquitecto	Cook — cocinero	Landlord — dueño	Researcher — investigador
Archaeologist — arqueólogo	Dancer — bailarín/bailarina	Lawyer — abogado	Sailor — marinero
Artist — artista	Dentist — dentista	Librarian — bibliotecario	Salesman/saleswoman — dependiente, vendedor
Athlete — atleta	Doctor, physician — médico	Mail carrier — cartero	Scientist — científico
Attorney — abogado	Driver — conductor	Mechanic — mecánico	Secretary — secretario
Author — autor	Economist — economista	Midwife — comadrona	Social worker — asistente social
Baker — panadero	Editor — redactor	Minister (politics) — ministro	Soldier — soldado
Barber — barbero	Electrician — electricista	Minister (church) — pastor	Student — estudiante
Bartender — mesero	Engineer — ingeniero	Model — modelo (no separate feminine form)	Surgeon — cirujano
Beautician — esteticista	Entrepreneur — empresario	Musician — músico	Teacher — maestro, profesor
Biologist — biólogo	Farmer — agricultor, granjero	Nurse — enfermero	Therapist — terapeuta
Businessman/businesswoman — hombre/mujer de negocios	Firefighter — bombero	Optometrist — óptica	Translator — traductor
Butcher — carnicero	Florist — florista	Painter — pintor	Veterinarian — veterinario
Captain — capitán	Geologist — geólogo	Pharmacist — farmacéutico	Waiter — camarero, mesero
Carpenter — carpintero	Guard — guardia	Physicist — físico	Welder — soldador
Cashier — cajero	Hairdresser — peluquero	Pilot — piloto (separate feminine form rarely used)	Writer — escritor
Chef — chef	Hotelier, innkeeper — hotelero	Poet — poeta	
Janitor — consejere			

**ADJECTIVES (Los adjetivos)**

absent-minded — despistado	dangerous — peligroso	interesting — interesante	romantic — romántico
active — activo	delicate — delicado	intolerant — intolerante	rude — descortés, mal educado
adventurous — aventurero	depressing — deprimente	introverted — introvertido	sad — triste
affectionate — afectuoso	difficult — complicado, difícil	irresistible — irresistible	sarcastic — sarcástico
aggressive — agresivo	disgusting — repugnante	jealous — celoso	seductive — seductivo
ambitious — ambicioso	disorganized — desorganizado	kind — amable, bondadoso	selfish — egoísta
annoying — pesado	distrustful — receloso, desconfiado	lazy — perezoso, vago	sensible — sensato, prudente
anxious — inquieto	dull — aburrido	liberal — liberal	sensitive — sensible
arrogant — arrogante	dynamic — dinámico	loyal — fiel	serious — serio
artistic — artístico	educated — culto	malicious — malévolo	shallow — superficial
attractive — atractivo	elegant — elegante	mature — maduro	shy — tímido, vergonzoso
bad-tempered — malhumorado	endearing — cariñoso	mean — tacaño	simple (unassuming) — sencillo
boring — aburrido	energetic — enérgico	mischievous — travieso	sincere — sincero
brave — valiente	envious — envidioso	modern — moderno	solitary — solitario
brilliant — genial	faithful — fiel	modest — modesto	spontaneous — espontáneo
cantankerous — cascarrabias, gruñón	famous — famoso	naïve — ingenuo, inocentón	stingy — tacaño
careless — descuidado, poco cuidadoso	fascinating — fascinante	narrow-minded — de actitud abierta, de mentalidad cerrada, intolerante	strict — estricto, severo, riguroso
cautious — prudente, cauteloso, cauto	fit — atlético	nonconformist — disidente	strong — fuerte
charming — encantador, simpático	flirtatious — coqueta	old-fashioned — chapado a la antigua	stubborn — terco, testarudo, tozudo
cheerful — alegre, jovial	friendly — amigable, simpático, agradable, amistoso	open-minded — de actitud abierta, sin prejuicios	stupid — tonto, estúpido
clean/dirty — limpio/sucio	funny — gracioso, chistoso	optimistic — optimista	superstitious — supersticioso
clumsy — torpe	generous — generoso	passionate — apasionado	sympathetic (understanding) — comprensivo
cold — frío	guilty — culpable	pessimistic — pesimista	tactless — poco diplomático
complex — complejo	happy — feliz, contento	petty — mezquino	talkative — conversador, hablador
conceited — presumido	hard-working — trabajador	polite — cortés, educado	trustworthy — digno de confianza
conformist — conformista	helpful — servicial	possessive — posesivo	unfriendly — antipático
conservative — conservador	honest — honesto	proud — orgulloso	unusual — curioso
cowardly — cobarde	humble — humilde	prudent — prudente	versatile — versátil
crazy, nuts — loco, chiflado	idealistic — idealista	rebellious — rebelde	warm — cariñoso
creative — creativo	imprudent — imprudente	refined — refinado	weak — débil
critical — crítico	impulsive — impulsivo	reliable — fiable, confiable	weird — raro, extraño
cruel — cruel	indecisive — indecisivo	reserved — reservado	wild — salvaje
cultured — culto	ingenious — ingenioso	responsible — responsable	willing — dispuesto
	innocent — inocente		

## Using "Lo" / Usando "lo"

### Masculine direct object pronoun – "him" or "it" (masculine noun)

- ◆ No **lo** he visto por un mes. (*I have not seen him for a month.*)
- ◆ Esto ensayo está difícil pero tengo que hacerlo. (*This essay is difficult but I have to do it.*)
- ◆ **Lo** pedí una hamburguesa. (*I ordered him a hamburger.*)

In Spain it is common to use "le" instead of "lo" as the masculine direct object pronoun.

### Neuter definite article – "The ... thing"

- ◆ **Lo importante** es que todas las personas están bien. (*The important thing is that everyone's okay.*)
- ◆ **Lo bueno** de cocinar tus propias comidas es que puedes comer cualquier cosas. (*The good thing about cooking your own meals is that you can eat anything.*)
- ◆ **Lo alarmante** es que había todavía muchas personas adentro. (*The alarming thing is that there were still many people inside.*)

### Neuter direct object pronoun – "It" (abstract noun)

- ◆ No sabía que **lo** era posible. (*I didn't know it was possible.*)
- ◆ Ella **lo** hizo anoche. (*She did it last night.*)
- ◆ No creo que el maestro **lo** entiende tampoco. (*I don't think the teacher understands it either.*)

### The phrases *lo que* or *lo cual* – "That which", "Those which", "Which" (as a noun, not a question)

- ◆ **Los que** necesitan repararse deberán ponerse en esta caja. (*Those that need repairs should be put in this box.*)
- ◆ Él es muy ruidoso, **lo cual** me incómoda. (*He is very loud, which annoys me.*)
- ◆ **Los que** quieren quedarse son bienvenidos. (*Those that want to stay are welcome.*)
- ◆ Hice la comida para ella, **la cual** no me agradeció. (*I made food for her, for which she didn't thank me.*)
- ◆ Me encargaron mucha tarea, **la cual** no hice durante el fin de semana. (*I was given a lot of homework, which I didn't do during the weekend.*)

### The phrase *lo de* – "What happened", "The matter", "The stuff that", "The thing about", "The manner in which", etc.

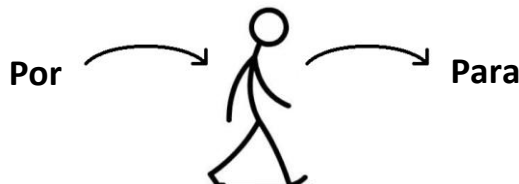
- ◆ **Lo de** ayer todavía me hace reír. (*That thing that happened yesterday still makes me laugh.*)
- ◆ **Lo de** se dijo sobre mí es incorrecto. (*What was said about me is incorrect.*)
- ◆ Siento mucho **lo de** allá. (*I'm very sorry about what happened back there.*)
- ◆ **Lo de** Obama es sencillo. (*Obama's way of doing things is simple.*)

### Various phrases using "lo"

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ◆ <i>a lo largo de</i> – throughout, along        | ◆ <i>por lo contrario</i> – on the contrary |
| ◆ <i>a lo lejos</i> – in the distance             | ◆ <i>por lo general</i> – generally         |
| ◆ <i>a lo loco</i> – like crazy                   | ◆ <i>por lo menos</i> – at least            |
| ◆ <i>a lo más</i> – at most                       | ◆ <i>por lo pronto</i> – for now            |
| ◆ <i>a lo mejor</i> – probably                    | ◆ <b>por lo que</b> – for that reason       |
| ◆ <i>a lo menos</i> – at least                    | ◆ <b>para lo que</b> – for what             |
| ◆ <i>lo más pronto</i> – as soon as possible      | ◆ <i>por lo tanto</i> – consequently        |
| ◆ <i>lo mismo da</i> – it makes no difference     | ◆ <i>por lo visto</i> – apparently          |
| ◆ <i>lo mismo de siempre</i> – the same old thing | ◆ <i>saberlo todo</i> – to know it all      |
| ◆ <i>lo mismo que</i> – the same as               | ◆ <i>Qué lo pase bien!</i> – Good luck!     |
| ◆ <i>por lo común</i> – commonly                  | ◆ <i>Ya lo creo!</i> – Of course!           |

Por	Para
◆ Motion/place: <b>Caminan por las calles.</b> (They walk through the streets.)	◆ Destination/place: <b>Salimos para Madrid.</b> (We are leaving for Madrid.)
◆ Means/manner: <b>Lo envió por correo aéreo.</b> (I'm sending it by air-mail.)	◆ Destination/person: <b>Esto es para Ud.</b> (This is for you.)
◆ In exchange for/substitution: <b>Voy a hacerlo por tí.</b> (I'm going to do it for you.)	◆ A future time limit: <b>Es para mañana.</b> (It's for tomorrow.)
◆ Duration of an action: <b>Trabajo por una hora.</b> (I'm working for an hour.)	◆ Purpose/goal: <b>Nado para divertirme.</b> (I swim to have fun.)
◆ Indefinite time period: <b>Duerme por la tarde.</b> (He sleeps in the afternoon.)	◆ Use/function: <b>Es un cepillo para el pelo.</b> (It's a hair brush.)
◆ On behalf of: <b>La firmo por Ud.</b> (I am signing it on your behalf.)	◆ Comparisons: <b>Para su edad, lee bien.</b> (For her age, she reads well.)
◆ Per: <b>Me pagan por día.</b> (They pay me per day.)	◆ Opinion: <b>Para mí es demasiado crudo.</b> (For me it's too rare.)

Many times **por** will be used to refer to things that have happened in the past, while **para** is often used to refer to things in the future.



Estuvo en cama **por** dos meses.

*He was in bed for two months.*

Rezó **por** su hijo enfermo.

*She prayed for her sick child.*

El resultado va a estar listo **para** mañana.

*The results will be ready for tomorrow.*



INDICATIVE		EXAMPLE SENTENCES	
<b>PRESENT:</b>	I <b>go</b> to the store.	<b>Voy</b> a la tienda.	
<b>PRETERITE:</b>	I <b>went</b> to the store.	<b>Fui</b> a la tienda.	
<b>IMPERFECT:</b>	I <b>was going</b> to the store every week.	<b>Iba</b> a la tienda todas las semanas.	
<b>FUTURE:</b>	I <b>will go</b> to the store.	<b>Iré</b> a la tienda.	
<b>CONDITIONAL:</b>	I <b>would go</b> to the store.	<b>Iría</b> a la tienda.	
SUBJUNCTIVE			
<b>PRESENT:</b>	I need <b>you to go</b> to the store.	Necesito que <b>vayas</b> a la tienda.	
<b>PAST:</b>	I doubted that <b>you would go</b> to the store.	Dudé de que <b>fueras</b> a la tienda.	
IMPERATIVE			
<b>ALL:</b>	<b>Go</b> to the store!	<b>Vaya</b> a la tienda!	
PERFECT			
<b>PRESENT:</b>	I <b>have gone</b> to the store.	<b>He ido</b> a la tienda.	
<b>PAST:</b>	I <b>had gone</b> to the store.	<b>Había ido</b> a la tienda.	
<b>FUTURE:</b>	I <b>will have gone</b> to the store by tomorrow.	<b>Habré ido</b> a la tienda para mañana.	
<b>CONDITIONAL:</b>	I <b>would have gone</b> to the store if you had not called me.	<b>Habría ido</b> a la tienda si no me hubieras llamado.	
<b>SUBJ. PRESENT:</b>	I am glad that <b>you have gone</b> to the store.	Estoy alegre de que <b>hayas ido</b> a la tienda.	
<b>SUBJ. PAST:</b>	I was glad that <b>you had gone</b> to the store.	Estaba alegre de que <b>hubieras ido</b> a la tienda.	

Algún – any, some	Cualquier – any, whichever	Ningún – not any, not some
Algún hombre – Some man (more specific)	Cualquier hombre – Any man (nonspecific)	Ningún hombre – No man at all
Algún día – Someday	Cualquier día – Any day	Ningún día – No day
<b>Alguno</b> (some, any) shortens to <b>algún</b> before a masculine, singular noun, and varies in gender and number according to the noun it refers to: <b>alguno, alguna, algunos, algunas</b> .	<b>Cualquier</b> is used before a noun. <b>Cualquiera</b> is used after a noun, or as a pronoun. For plural nouns, you can use <b>cualesquiera</b> , although this is uncommon. (Be careful using <b>cualquiera</b> as this can be taken as an insult against women!)	<b>Ninguno/a (none, no)</b> shortens to <b>ningún</b> before a masculine, singular noun. <b>Ninguno/a</b> are used as pronouns. <b>Ninguno/a</b> is never used with plural nouns. When it follows the verb, a double negative is required.
Conozco a algún medico. – I know a doctor.	Llámeme si hay cualquier problema. – Call me if there are any problems.	No hay ningún problema. – There are no problems.
¿Alguno habla español? – Anyone speak Spanish?	Yo haré cualquier cosa por ti. – I will do anything for you.	Esto no tiene valor ninguno. – This has no value.
Alguna pieza está mala. – Some part is wrong.	Dame un periódico cualquiera. – Anyone give me a newspaper.	No tengo ninguno marisco. – I don't have any seafood.
¿Tienes algunos zapatos? – Do you have any shoes?	Miro la programa cualquiera. – I watch any show.	No hay ninguna dificultad. – There are no difficulties.
Algunas veces como pescado. – Sometimes I eat fish.	Cualquiera puede tocar la guitarra. – Anyone can play the guitar.	No es ninguna tonta. – He's not a fool.

Saying this, that, and those		
Este/esta – this (m/f)	Ese/esa – that (m/f)	Aquel – that one
Estos/estas – these (m/f)	Esos/esas – those (m/f)	Aquello/a – that one (far away)
Esto – this (general, implied)	Eso – that (general, implied)	Aquellos/as – those ones (far away)

Typing Spanish Characters (Use Number Pad)									
ALT + 0193	Á	ALT + 0201	É	ALT + 0205	Í	ALT + 0211	Ó	ALT + 0218	Ú
ALT + 160	á	ALT + 130	é	ALT + 161	í	ALT + 162	ó	ALT + 163	ú
ALT + 0209	Ñ	ALT + 164	ñ	ALT + 129	ü	ALT + 168	¿	ALT + 173	¡

**LINKED VERBS (probably not exhaustive)**

LINKED VERBS (probably not exhaustive)					
VERBS FOLLOWED BY A + INFINITIVE:		VERBS FOLLOWED BY DE + INFINITIVE:		VERBS WHICH ARE FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND:	
Acostumbrarse	<i>to become accustomed to</i>	Acabar	<i>to have just done something</i>	Acabar	<i>to end up doing something</i>
Animar	<i>To encourage to</i>	Acordarse (ue)	<i>to remember</i>	Andar	<i>to walk/go around doing something</i>
Aplicarse	<i>To apply oneself to</i>	Acusar de	<i>To accuse of</i>	Continuar	<i>to continue doing something</i>
Aprender	<i>to learn how to</i>	Alegrarse	<i>to be happy to</i>	Entrar	<i>to enter doing something</i>
Aspirar	<i>to aspire to</i>	Arrepentirse (ie)	<i>to regret, to repent of</i>	Estar	<i>to be doing something</i>
Averse	<i>to dare to</i>	Avergonzarse	<i>To be ashamed of</i>	Ir	<i>to go doing something</i>
Autorizar	<i>To authorise to</i>	Cansarse	<i>to tire of, to grow tired of</i>	Salir	<i>to leave doing something</i>
Ayudar	<i>to help to</i>	Cuidar	<i>To take care of</i>	Seguir (i, i)	<i>to continue doing something</i>
Comenzar (ie)	<i>to begin to</i>	Dejar	<i>to stop doing something</i>	Terminar	<i>to end up doing something</i>
Condenar	<i>To condemn to</i>	Depender	<i>to depend on</i>	Venir (ie)	<i>to come doing something</i>
Contribuir	<i>to contribute to</i>	Descuidar	<i>To neglect</i>	<b>VERBS FOLLOWED BY EN + INFINITIVE:</b>	
Correr	<i>to run to</i>	Desistir	<i>To desist from</i>	Complacerse	<i>To take pleasure in</i>
Decidirse	<i>to decide to</i>	Dispensar	<i>To excuse from</i>	Consentir	<i>To consent to</i>
Dedicarse	<i>to devote oneself to</i>	Disuadir	<i>To dissuade from</i>	Consistir	<i>to consist of</i>
Disponerse	<i>To get ready to</i>	Encargar	<i>To entrust with</i>	Convenir (ie)	<i>to agree to</i>
Echarse	<i>to suddenly start to</i>	Excusar	<i>To excuse from</i>	Deleitarse	<i>To take a delight in</i>
Empezar (ie)	<i>to start to</i>	Guardarse	<i>To take care not to</i>	Divertirse	<i>To amuse oneself in</i>
Enseñar	<i>to teach how to</i>	Haber	<i>To have to</i>	Dudar	<i>To hesitate to</i>
Enviar	<i>To send to</i>	Hartarse	<i>To grow tired of</i>	Empeñarse	<i>To insist on</i>
Forzar	<i>To force to</i>	Incomodarse	<i>To be annoyed at</i>	Entretenerse	<i>To amuse oneself in</i>
Incitar	<i>To incite to</i>	Indignarse	<i>To be indignant at</i>	Esforzarse	<i>To strive to</i>
Inducir	<i>To induce to</i>	Jactarse	<i>to boast of</i>	Hacer bien (mal)	<i>To do well (badly) in</i>
Invitar	<i>to invite to</i>	Olvidarse	<i>to forget</i>	Insistir	<i>to insist on</i>
Ir	<i>to go to, to be going to</i>	Parar	<i>to stop doing something</i>	No tener éxito	<i>To fail to</i>
Limitarse	<i>To limit oneself to</i>	Pensar (ie)	<i>to have an opinion about</i>	Ocuparse	<i>To be busy with</i>
Llegar	<i>to come to/to succeed in</i>	Privarse	<i>To be deprived of</i>	Pensar (ie)	<i>to think of</i>
Negarse (ie)	<i>to refuse to</i>	Quejarse	<i>to complain of</i>	Persistir	<i>To persist in</i>
Oponerse	<i>To object to</i>	Sospechar	<i>To suspect of</i>	Quedar(se)	<i>To agree to/on</i>
Pararse	<i>To stop to</i>	Terminar	<i>to finish/stop something</i>	Tardar	<i>to take time to</i>
Persuadir	<i>To persuade to</i>	Tratar	<i>to try to</i>	Tener éxito	<i>To succeed in</i>
Prepararse	<i>to prepare to</i>	Tratarse	<i>To be a question of</i>	Vacilar	<i>To hesitate to</i>
Ponerse	<i>to start to, to set about to</i>	<b>VERBS FOLLOWED BY CON + INFINITIVE:</b>		<b>VERBS FOLLOWED BY POR + INFINITIVE:</b>	
Reducir	<i>To reduce to</i>	Amenazar	<i>to threaten with/to</i>	Acabar	<i>to have finally done something</i>
Rehusarse	<i>to refuse to</i>	Contar (ue)	<i>to count on</i>	Comenzar	<i>To begin by</i>
Renunciar	<i>To renounce</i>	Soñar (ue)	<i>to dream of/about</i>	Empezar	<i>To begin by</i>
Resignarse	<i>To resign oneself to</i>	<b>VERBS FOLLOWED BY QUE + INFINITIVE:</b>		Estar	<i>To still to be done</i>
Resolverse	<i>To resolve to</i>	Hay que	<i>to have to, must (used impersonally)</i>	Luchar	<i>To fight for</i>
Salir	<i>to leave to</i>	Tener	<i>to have to</i>	Felicitar	<i>To congratulate on</i>
Venir (ie)	<i>to come to</i>	Querer que – followed by subjunctive or conjugated verb – NOT infinitive		Interesarse	<i>To be interested in</i>
Volver (ue)	<i>to do something again</i>			Terminar	<i>to end up (by doing something)</i>

**Decir – "to say" or "to tell"**

- ◆ *bendecir* – to bless
- ◆ *condecir* – to conduct
- ◆ *contradecir* – to contradict
- ◆ *desdecir* – to deny
- ◆ *maldecir* – to curse
- ◆ *predecir* – to predict

**Formar – "to form" or "to develop"**

- ◆ *la formación* – formation or training
- ◆ *el formulario* – a form (the kind you fill out)
- ◆ *reformular* – to reform, remodel (generally implies positive changes are made)
  - *la reforma* – alterations or changes
- ◆ *deformar* – to deform, to distort
  - *la deformación*: a deformation or distortion
- ◆ *conformarse* – to resign oneself to, to be content with
- ◆ *conformar* – to form, create, make up, or constitute
- ◆ *uniformar* – to standardize, to make uniform
- ◆ *informar* – to inform, to report
  - *la información* - information

**Hacer – "to make" or "to do"**

- ◆ *deshacer* – to undo
- ◆ *rehacer* – to redo
- ◆ *el quehacer* – a task that needs to be done

**Parar – "to stop"**

- ◆ *reparar* – to repair, to fix
  - the phrase *reparar en* can mean "to notice" or "to take into account"
- ◆ *comparar* – to compare
- ◆ *disparar* – to shoot or fire, as in a firearm
- ◆ *separar* – to separate or isolate, to distinguish between, to classify
- ◆ *preparar* – to prepare, to get ready

**Poner – "to place" or "to put."**

- ◆ *anteponer* – to place in front of, prefer
- ◆ *oponer* – to oppose, resist, be hostile to, refuse
- ◆ *contraponer* – to compare, set against each other, contrast
- ◆ *disponer* – to arrange, dispose, get ready, possess
- ◆ *exponer* – to show, expound, explain, expose, exhibit, put at risk
- ◆ *imponer* – to impose, exact, assert, bestow, impress, instruct
- ◆ *transportar* – to move, transport, transplant, switch places, change
- ◆ *interponer* – interpose, file (legal term), intervene
- ◆ *componer* – to compose, construct, prepare
- ◆ *proponer* – to propose, suggest, intend
- ◆ *reponer* – to replace, reinstate, restore, regain, replenish
- ◆ *suponer* – to suppose, assume
- ◆ *sobreponer* – superimpose, put on top of, overcome, rise above
- ◆ *superponer* – to superimpose, put on top, put before
- ◆ *preponer* – to put ahead, prefer
- ◆ *posponer* – to postpone, delay, put in the background

**Preciar – "to value" (rarely used by itself)**

- ◆ *apreciar* – to appreciate, to perceive, to distinguish
- ◆ *despreciar* – to disregard, discount, or despise
- ◆ *depreciar* – to depreciate in value
- ◆ *el aprecio* - appreciation
- ◆ *apreciatorio* – upward tendency
- ◆ *el desprecio* – lack of appreciation
- ◆ *preciosamente* – charmingly, delightfully
- ◆ *precioso* – precious

**Sentir – "to feel"**

- ◆ *resentirse* – to suffer, to be weakened, to be offended
- ◆ *presentir* – to foresee, to have a premonition
- ◆ *contrasentido* – contradiction in terms, oxymoron
- ◆ *disentir* – to dissent, to disagree
- ◆ *consentir* – to agree, to allow, to consent
- ◆ *asentir* – to assent, to nod

**Tener – "to have"**

- ◆ *abstener, abstenerse*: to abstain, to abstain oneself
- ◆ *atenerse*: to observe, to abide by, to heed
- ◆ *mantener*: to (physically) support, to sustain, to maintain, to remain or keep
- ◆ *detener*: to detain, to arrest, stop
- ◆ *entretener*: to distract, to entertain, to delay, to maintain
- ◆ *contener*: to contain
- ◆ *obtener*: to get, to obtain
- ◆ *retener*: to retain, to hold back, to deduct, to keep
- ◆ *sostener*: to hold up, to defend

**Traer – "to bring"**

- ◆ *abstraer* – to select the favorite
- ◆ *atraer* – to attract
- ◆ *contraer* – to contract, shrink, or acquire
- ◆ *sustraer* – to subtract, steal, take away, or remove
- ◆ *extraer* – to extract or remove
- ◆ *maltraer* – to treat badly
- ◆ *retraer* – to retract, dissuade, or put off
- ◆ *distraer* – to distract, to entertain

**Venir – "to come"**

- ◆ *avenir* – to reconcile, to come to an agreement
- ◆ *contravenir* – to violate, to infringe, to contravene
- ◆ *convenir* – to be suitable, to agree on
- ◆ *prevenir* – to prevent, to warn, to anticipate
- ◆ *intervenir* – to intervene, to take part in
- ◆ *devenir* – to become, to happen
- ◆ *provenir* – to come from
- ◆ *sobrevenir* – to happen suddenly, to follow

**Ver – “to see”**

- ◆ **prever** – to foresee, to anticipate, to forecast, to plan, to prepare
- ◆ **rever** – to see again, to examine carefully
- ◆ **entrever** – to see unclearly, to glimpse

**Volver – “to return” or “to come back”**

- ◆ **envolver**: to wrap, to wrap up, to wind, to envelop, to take over, to get somebody involved in
- ◆ **revolver**: to stir, to stir up, to make upset, to turn upside down, to rummage through
- ◆ **devolver** – to give back, to return (something), to refund, to vomit

**Spanish verbs ending in '-vertir' often convey ideas of change – "-vertir"**

- ◆ **invertir** – to invest or spend money or time
- ◆ **convertir** – to change, transform, become or convert
- ◆ **revertir** – to revert or return to a previous state
- ◆ **pervertir** – to pervert, distort or corrupt
- ◆ **divertir** – to entertain or amuse
- ◆ **subvertir** – to undermine or subvert
- ◆ **advertir** – to warn or advise

**Using Slang in Spanish / Usando el argot español**

<b>Hopefully or I hope</b>	ojalá	<b>“Imagine that...” to begin a story or gossip.</b>	Fijate que...
<b>Group of friends</b>	la banda	<b>To screw up</b>	meter la pata
<b>Money</b>	la lana	<b>To crack up, laugh</b>	reventar de la risa
<b>Dude, man</b>	güey / vato	<b>To take full advantage of something</b>	sacar el jugo
<b>Alright</b>	órale	<b>To get away with something</b>	salirse con la suya
<b>Good vibes; good feelings</b>	buena honda	<b>To be on the ball</b>	tener las pilas puestas
<b>Alright or go</b>	sale	<b>What did you say? / Pardon me?</b>	mande
<b>To be attractive</b>	estar bueno/a	<b>Crazy; nutcase</b>	chiflado / estar como una cabra
<b>To be crazy about</b>	chiflar (like gustar)	<b>Rude</b>	pesado
<b>A downer</b>	un depre	<b>Nonsense</b>	chorrada
<b>To make out</b>	enrollarse	<b>Funny, enjoyable, a hoot</b>	vacilón
<b>The weekend</b>	el finde	<b>Lazy</b>	vago
<b>Stubborn</b>	cabezota	<b>Watch out!</b>	aguas
<b>Cool, alright</b>	tuanis / chido / qué padre / de alucine / chulo / estar enrollados / guay / brutal		
<b>What's up?</b>	¿Qué (onda/pasa/tal/hubo/más/hay de nuevo/te cuentas)? / ¿Cómo va? / ¿Pasa algo?		

**Fun facts about Spanish:**

- ◆ Spanish is the world's second most common native language, with nearly 450 million native speakers. The most common native language is Mandarin, spoken by ~850 million people natively in China. English is the third most common native language, with around 330 million people speaking it natively.
- ◆ Spanish is expected to be the first language of 50% of the United States population within 50 years.
- ◆ The language with the largest influence on Spanish behind Latin is Arabic. Today, however, the largest influence over Spanish comes from English.
- ◆ Spanish is the second most studied language in the world. In 2010, there were more than 20 million people learning Spanish as a second language.
- ◆ There are more Spanish speakers in the United States than in Spain (native and second language speakers combined.) The only country with more Spanish speakers than the US is Mexico.
- ◆ Spanish was the diplomatic language until the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- ◆ All countries from Central America, except El Salvador, use the term *español* to refer to Spanish more than the word *castellano* and all the countries from South America, except for Colombia, use the term *castellano* more than the word *español*.
- ◆ The name for the letter y in Spanish is “igreiga” which literally translates to “Greek I.” This is to contrast it with the letter i, whose full name in Spanish is “ilatina” which means “Latin I.”

**Usage of “Vos” in Argentina**

Every country has its own differences in Spanish, but in Argentina in particular, there is an important change you should be aware of. The word “tú” is not used for the singular “you.” Rather, they use the word “vos.” This also creates some important differences in the way words are conjugated.

- ◆ -AR verbs – use the ending “-ás”.
- ◆ -ER verbs – use the ending “-és”.
- ◆ -IR verbs – use the ending “-ís”.

Additionally, all verbs which experiences stem changes will not change in this form of Spanish.

**Examples:** quieres → **querés**, tienes → **tenés**, cuentas → **contás**, sientes → **sentís**

**Telling time, date, and order**

Time	
What time is it?	¿Qué hora es?
It is [time].	Es la una / Son las (dos, tres, cuatro, etc.)  <b>NOTE:</b> Always use “la” before the time of day because it refers to “la hora” (ex. “Es la una”, “Son las seis”)
Second Minute Hour And a half And a quarter Three quarters of an hour Minus Noon/midnight	el segundo el minuto la hora y media (“Son las dos y media” = “It’s half past two”) y cuarto (“Son las dos y cuarto” = “It’s a quarter past two”) tres cuartos (for telling time, it is more common to use “menos cuarto” as below) menos (“Son las dos menos cuarto” = “It’s a quarter before two”) el mediodía/la medianoche
Exactly	en punto
Early/late	temprano/tarde
...For [some amount of time]	[present tense verb] + desde hace + [time period]
...For a while.	...un rato (NO por or para!)
From [time] to [time]	De ... a ... (“De febrero a marzo” – “From February to March”)
Right now	ahora mismo
From now on	desde ya
Ago	atrás / hace
On time	a tiempo
Early/late	temprano/tarde
Before/during/after	antes/durante/después
Meanwhile	entre tanto
Sometime/sometimes	alguna vez/a veces
So far	hasta ahora
At once	en seguida
Around	alrededor de
From when to when?	¿De que hora a que hora?
Date	
What’s the date today?	¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?
Today is [date].	Hoy es (number) de (month).
Day	el día
Morning/afternoon/night	mañana/tarde/noche  <b>NOTE:</b> Por la mañana/tarde/noche = In the morn/aft/eve (no specific time); De la mañana/tarde/noche = In the morn/aft/eve (specific time)
Yesterday/Last night/Tomorrow	ayer/anoche/mañana
Days of the week (Mon-Sun)	lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo
Week	la semana
Month	el mes
Year	el año
Months of the year (Jan-Dec)	enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre
Last [week/month/year]	El/La ... pasado/a
Next [week/month/year]	El/La ... próximo/a
Seasons of the year (spring, summer, fall, winter)	la primavera, el verano, el otoño, la invierno
Order	
Ordinal numbers	primero, segundo, tercero, cuarto, quinto, sexto, séptimo, octavo, noveno, décimo ( <b>NOTE:</b> When preceding a singular, masculine noun, 1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> are <i>primer</i> and <i>tercer</i> .) ( <b>NOTE 2:</b> Ordinal numbers are generally <b>not</b> used after ten. “la Calle Dieciséis” = 16 <sup>th</sup> St.)

## The Subjunctive Tense

The subjunctive is a verb tense that expresses actions or states of being which are **doubtful, possible, or desirable**. You can think of the subjunctive as making statements that are inconsistent with reality, whereas the indicative makes statements that are consistent with reality. Oftentimes, the subjunctive is used in clauses following the relative pronouns “que” or “si”.

- ◆ **Indicative** (statement of fact): *Carlos **está** enfadado.* (Carlos **is** angry.)
- ◆ **Indicative** (statement of fact): *Sé que Carlos **está** enfadado.* (I know that Carlos **is** angry.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (doubt): *No creo que Carlos **esté** enfadado.* (It is uncertain that Carlos **is** angry.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (denial): *No es verdad que Carlos **esté** enfadado.* (It is not true that Carlos **is** angry.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (reaction): *Estoy feliz que Carlos **esté** enfadado.* (I am happy that Carlos **is** angry.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (desire): *Espero que Carlos **esté** enfadado.* (I hope that Carlos **is** angry.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (desire): *Preferimos que Carlos **esté** enfadado.* (We prefer that Carlos **be** angry.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (command): *Insisto que Carlos **esté** enfadado.* (I insist that Carlos **be** angry.)

The following are some examples of statements in the indicative and subjunctive tenses, so you can see the differences.

- ◆ **Indicative:** *Voy a trabajar hoy.* (I am going to work today.)  
**Subjunctive:** *Espero que yo **vaya** a trabajar hoy.* (I hope I am going to work today.)  
**Explanation:** The second sentence expresses **desire**.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Ella estará muy feliz cuando lo vea.* (She will be very happy when she sees it.)  
**Subjunctive:** *Es probable que ella **esté** muy feliz cuando lo vea.* (She will probably be very happy when she sees it.)  
**Explanation:** The second sentence expresses **probability**.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Creo que puedes hacerlo.* (I believe you can do it.)  
**Subjunctive:** *No creo que **puedas** hacerlo.* (I don't believe you can do it.)  
**Explanation:** The subordinate clause (“you can do it”) is negated by the main clause (“I **don't** believe”), so the subjunctive is used. You will normally use the indicative if the phrase begins with “crear/pensar que”, and the subjunctive if it begins with “**no** crear/pensar que”.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Tienes tus libros contigo.* (You have your books with you.)  
**Subjunctive:** *Es bueno que **tengas** tus libros contigo.* (It's good that you have your books with you.)  
**Explanation:** The subjunctive is used because it is expressing a **reaction** to a fact, rather than just making a factual statement.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Te comportas bien porque la conoces.* (You act well because you know her.)  
**Subjunctive:** *Te comportas como si la **conozcas**.* (You act as if you know her.)  
**Explanation:** The subjunctive is used in the second sentence because it expresses **doubt** that you know her.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Tal vez él está viniendo ahora.* (Maybe he's coming right now.) ← Expresses certainty  
**Subjunctive:** *Tal vez él **esté** viniendo ahora.* (Maybe he's coming right now.) ← Expresses doubt  
**Explanation:** Changing the verb to the subjunctive changes the meaning of the sentence.

### Differences between tenses within the subjunctive

- ◆ Present Subjunctive (used for present, future, present perfect, and imperative)
  - Used when the subjunctive verb is referring to an action that takes place during or after the main verb.
    - *Espero que lleguemos a tiempo.* (I hope that we're going to arrive on time.)
- ◆ Imperfect Subjunctive (used for preterite, imperfect, past perfect, and conditional statements)
  - Used when the subjunctive verb is referring to an action that takes place during or after the main verb.
    - *Esperaba que fuéramos a llegar a tiempo.* (I hoped that we'd arrive on time.)
- ◆ Present Perfect Subjunctive
  - Used when the subjunctive verb is referring to an action that has already been completed.
    - *Espero que hayamos llegado a tiempo.* (I hope that we have arrived on time.)
- ◆ Past Perfect Subjunctive
  - Used when the subjunctive verb is referring to an action that has already been completed.
    - *Esperaba que hubiéramos llegado a tiempo.* (I hoped that we had arrived on time.)

## Vosotros/as

This tense is used mainly in Spain, and not in Latin America. Vosotros/as signifies “you all” in an informal manner. In Latin America, this is dropped in favor of “Ustedes” for all such situations. For those learning Spanish as spoken in Spain, or for those merely looking to augment their knowledge of Spanish (whether or not they will ever use it), vosotros is an important verb form to be familiar with. Below is a table showing the conjugation of vosotros in every tense: indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.

	-AR	-ER	-IR	HABLAR	COMER	PARTIR	IR	SER	DAR
<b>PRESENT</b>	-áis	-éis	-ís	habláis	coméis	partís	vais	sois	dais
<b>PRETERITE</b>	-asteis	-isteis		hablasteis	comisteis	partisteis	fuisteis	fuisteis	disteis
<b>IMPERFECT</b>	-abais	-íais		hablabais	comíais	partíais	ibais	erais	dabais
<b>FUTURE</b>	Inf. + -éis			hablaréis	comeréis	partiréis	iréis	seréis	daréis
<b>CONDITIONAL</b>	Inf. + -íais			hablaríais	comeríais	partiríais	iríais	seríais	daríais
<b>SUB. PRESENT</b>	-éis	-áis		habléis	comáis	partáis	vayáis	seáis	deis
<b>SUB. PAST</b>	-arais	-ierais		hablarais	comierais	partierais	fuerais	fuerais	dierais
<b>AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE (non-reflexive)</b>	Inf. -r +d			hablad	comed	partid	id	sed	dad
<b>NEGATIVE AFFIRMATIVE</b>	No + [SUB. PRESENT]			no habléis	no comáis	no partáis	no vayáis	no seáis	no deis
<b>AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE (reflexive)</b>	-aos	-eos	-íos				<u>irse:</u> idos		<u>darse:</u> daos

The direct, indirect, and reflexive pronouns for vosotros/as are all **os**.

- ◆ **Os** veo frecuentemente en la biblioteca.
- ◆ **Os** voy a explicar la lección.
- ◆ **Os** conocéis, ¿no?

The possessive form of vosotros/as is **vuestro/a/os/as**.

- ◆ **Vuestro** hijo (**vuestra** hija) conoce a mis hijos.
- ◆ Nuestra casa es roja; la **vuestra** es verde.
- ◆ **Vuestros/as** manzanas son deliciosas.

**Final Notes:** Stem-changing verbs **do not** stem change in the vosotros form in the present indicative. Irse is the only reflexive verb that keeps its “d” in the imperative form.

Spanish Punctuation Rules	
<b>Dash - la raya</b>	
-	The dash is used in Spanish to indicate dialogue. Also, dialogue often may not be broken into paragraphs when speakers change. [- Qué comes? - él preguntó. - Una manzana. - ella contestó.]
<b>Quotation Marks - las comillas</b>	
" " / « »	Both of these symbols are acceptable as quotation marks in Spanish, and may be used interchangeably.
<b>Period and Comma - el punto y la coma</b>	
. / ,	The main difference in period/comma usage between English and Spanish is when denoting numbers. English uses commas to break groups of three numerals and sets off decimals with a period - Spanish is the opposite. [English: \$1,234.50 = Spanish: \$1.234,50]
	Another period/comma rule to remember in Spanish is that these are placed outside of the quotation marks at the end of a quote, whereas in English they would go inside the quote marks. ["Nunca lo he visto", ella dijo.]
<b>Exclamation and question marks - principio y fin de exclamación y interrogación</b>	
¡! / ¿?	The inverted exclamation or question mark is used to begin an exclamation or a question. However, they can be intermixed in one phrase. [¡Qué has hecho? = What have you done?!]
<b>Colon - dos puntos</b>	
:	The main difference in colon usage in Spanish is that it is used exclusively after the greeting of a letter. ['Sr. Rodriguez:' as opposed to 'Mr. Rodriguez,']

Spanish words that don't translate directly to English			
Ajeno	Something that belongs to someone else	Resol	The sun's glare
Amigovía/o	A friend with benefits; a combination of amiga/o and novia/o	Madrugada	The period between "the dead of night" and "early morning". Roughly 1am-4am.
Botellón	A gathering in which youths meet in a street or a public area in order to consume alcohol. People bring their own alcohol which is bought from the stores, making it a cheap alternative to going to bars or night clubs. Literally means "big bottle."	Merienda	A light meal eaten in the late afternoon, halfway between lunch and dinner. It's considered a meal for children, and adults don't normally use the term to refer to their own afternoon snacks.
Barsa	Refers to a person who does not respect others and who acts in a shamelessly cocky and annoying manner towards strangers.	Pena ajena	Shame experienced on behalf of another person, even though that person may not experience shame
Cacharpaya	A party for somebody who is going away. It is also the name given to the music played at such parties.	Tocayo	A Spanish word meaning a person who has the same name as you
Cariño	Feeling love for someone, different from being in love, as in the love you feel for a family member or friend. Tenerle cariño a alguien = to deeply care for someone.	Sobremesa	The time spent after lunch or dinner talking to the people you shared the meal with
Chapuzá	A shoddy piece of work	Abocar	To completely focus on, throw oneself into
Conmoción	Emotion held in common by a group or gathering	Tuerto	A one-eyed man
Madrugar	To get up early	Estrenar	To wear or use something for the first time
Duende	A climactic show of spirit in a performance or work of art, often applied to flamenco dancing or bull-fighting. (More commonly just means "elf" or "dwarf" though.)	Atolondrar	To become so overwhelmed by something that you get scatter-brained and do something careless
Enchufe	A "friend in high places", an influential connection. (Also just means "plug.")	El de la vergüenza	The last tasty morsel (e.g. a biscuit) which everybody feels embarrassed about taking.
Empalagarse	The sensation your tongue has after eating too many sweets. It the feeling you get when you need some milk to go with that chocolate cake.	Consuegros	Essentially 'parents-in-law'. The relationship between two sets of parents whose children are married.
Enmadrarse	To become attached excessively to one's mother	Congraciar	To be loved by someone, win someone over
Entrecejo	The space between the eyebrows	Engallar	To stand up proudly
Fiambre	Food prepared for the dead/spirits	Aletargar	To cause lethargy
Friolero	A person who is especially sensitive to cold weather and temperatures	Gula	The feeling of wanting to eat just because of the taste, not because of hunger
Compaginar	To integrate schedules	Homologar	To make equivalent
Lampiño	Lacking facial hair	Lustro	A five year period
Bienio	A two-year period	Trienio	A three-year period
Anteayer	The day before yesterday	Quincena	Half the month (15 days) / Biweekly

### Enlace - Encadenamiento - Spanish Linking

Enlace or encadenamiento is the phenomenon in Spanish whereby each word seems to run into the next, as if there are no boundaries between them. In fact, this is exactly the case: there are no phonetic boundaries in Spanish, and words do run together, in three ways.

#### Vowel + vowel

When a word ending with a vowel is followed by a word beginning with the same vowel, the two vowels are combined into a single, slightly elongated sound.

**la escuela abre la puerta a las siete**

la escue la bre la puer ta la sie te

When a word ending with a vowel is followed by a word beginning with a different vowel, the two vowels become a single syllable.

**tengo una idea interesante**

ten gou nai deain te re san te

#### Consonant + consonant

When a word ending with a consonant is followed by a word beginning with the same consonant, the two consonants are combined into a single, slightly elongated sound.

**los señores son nerviosos**

lo se ño re so ner vio sos

#### Consonant + vowel

When a word ending in a consonant is followed by a word that begins with a vowel, the consonant sound at the end of the first word is transferred to the beginning of the second word.

**un actor es un artista**

u nac to re su nar ti sta

**Note:** When the second word begins with an H, the word acts as if the H doesn't exist, so the rules above still apply.



## Trabalenguas – Spanish Tongue Twisters!

<b>Poquito a poquito Paquito empaca poquitas copitas en pocos paquetes.</b>	Little by little, Paquito packs a few tiny glasses in a few packages.
<b>Pepe puso un peso en el piso del pozo. En el piso del pozo Pepe puso un peso.</b>	Pepe put a peso on the floor of the well. On the floor of the well Pepe put a peso.
<b>¡Qué triste estás, Tristán, con tan tétrica trama teatral!</b>	How sad you are, Tristán, with such a gloomy theatrical tale.
<b>Una cacatrepa trepa tiene tres cacatrepitos. Cuando la cacatrepa trepa trepan los tres cacatrepitos.</b>	A climbing caterpillar has three baby caterpillars. When the climbing caterpillar climbs the three baby caterpillars climb.
<b>Busco al vasco bizco brusco.</b>	I'm looking for the rude cross-eyed Basque.
<b>Si don Curro ahorra ahora, ahora ahorra don Curro.</b>	If Curro is saving now, now is Curro saving.
<b>Pepe Peña pela papa, pica piña, pita un pito, pica piña, pela papa, Pepe Peña.</b>	Pepe Peña peels potatoes, cuts pineapple, blows a whistle, cuts pineapple, peels potatoes, Pepe Peña.
<b>En la población de Puebla, pueblo muy poblado, hay una plaza pública poblada de pueblerinos.</b>	In the city of Puebla, a very populated town, there is a public plaza populated with Pueblans.
<b>Como poco coco como, poco coco compro.</b>	Since I eat little coconut, little coconut I buy.
<b>El vino vino, pero el vino no vino vino. El vino vino vinagre.</b>	The wine came, but the wine didn't come as wine. The wine came as vinegar.
<b>Tres tristes tigres tragaban trigo en un trigal.</b>	Three sad tigers were swallowing wheat in a wheat field.
<b>Del pelo al codo y del codo al pelo, del codo al pelo y del pelo al codo.</b>	Hair to elbow and elbow to hair, elbow to hair and hair to elbow.
<b>Pabla le dió con el palo a Pablo y Pablo le dió con la tabla a Pabla.</b>	Pabla hit Pablo with a stick and Pablo hit Pabla with a board.
<b>De generación en generación las generaciones se degeneran con mayor degeneración</b>	From generation to generation the generations degenerate with more degeneracy.
<b>Un burro comía berros y el perro se los robó, el burro lanzó un rebuzno, y el perro al barro cayó.</b>	A donkey ate some grass and the dog stole it, the donkey got angry and the dog fell in the mud.
<b>Parra tenía una perra. Guerra tenía una parra. La perra de Parra subió a la parra de Guerra. Guerra pegó con la porra a la perra de Parra. Y Parra le dijo a Guerra: ¿Por qué ha pegado Guerra con la porra a la perra de Parra? Y Guerra lo contestó: Si la perra de Parra no hubiera subido a la parra de Guerra, Guerra no hubiese pegado con la porra a la perra de Parra.</b>	Parra had a dog, Guerra had a grapevine. Parra's dog climbed on Guerra's grapevine. Guerra hit Parra's dog with a club. And Parra said to Guerra: "Why had Guerra hit Parra's dog with a club?" And Guerra answered: "If Parra's dog wouldn't have climbed on the grapevine of Guerra, Guerra wouldn't have hit Parra's dog with a club."

## E and U

When using the words “y” or “o” immediately before a word that begins with the same sound, these two words change to “e” and “u”, respectively.

- ◆ Lo pasará en el otoño **e** invierno. (*It will happen in the fall and winter.*)
- ◆ Son de España **e** Inglaterra, respectivamente. (*They are from Spain and England, respectively.*)
- ◆ Hay números cardinales **u** ordinales. (*There are cardinal and ordinal numbers.*)
- ◆ ¿Debo hacerlo mañana, **u** hoy? (*Should I do it tomorrow, or today?*)

## Saying "To become"

There are several different Spanish equivalents for the English verb "to become," depending on several factors. (Note that in English, various verbs like "to get" and "to turn" are sometimes more idiomatic than the literal meaning "to become.")

**Ponerse** (to put on oneself) is followed by an adjective and indicates an involuntary physical or emotional change.

<b>Me puse</b> enfermo en Madrid.	I got sick in Madrid.
Ana <b>se pone</b> roja cuando habla.	Ana turns red when she talks.

**Volverse** (to turn/become) is followed by an adjective and indicates a sudden, profound change.

¡ <b>Se volvió</b> loco!	He went crazy!
Julio <b>se ha vuelto</b> imposible.	Julio has become impossible.

**Hacerse** (to get used to/accept, to move oneself) and **llegar a ser** (to become) are followed by a noun or adjective and indicate a change brought about by effort.

<b>Me hice</b> médico.	I became a doctor.
¿Es posible <b>hacerse</b> rico en los EEUU?	Is it possible to get rich in the US?
¿ <b>Llegarás a ser</b> abogado?	Are you going to be a lawyer?
<b>Llegó a ser</b> muy popular.	He became very popular.

**Convertirse en** (to turn into/become) and **transformarse en** (to change into, become) are followed by a noun and usually indicate a change to a thing rather than a person.

La condición <b>se convirtió en</b> una emergencia médica.	The condition turned into a medical emergency.
La leche puede <b>transformarse en</b> queso.	Milk can be turned into cheese.

There are also a number of Spanish verbs which express a specific change and tend to be somewhat more formal. When (se) is in parentheses, the verb may be used both intransitively and reflexively.

<b>adelgazar(se)</b>	to become thin
<b>cansarse</b>	to get tired
<b>emocionarse</b>	to get excited
<b>enfadarse</b>	to become angry
<b>enfermar</b>	to become sick
<b>enflaquecer(se)</b>	to become thin
<b>enfurecerse</b>	to become furious
<b>engordar</b>	to become fat
<b>enloquecer(se)</b>	to go mad
<b>enmudecerse</b>	to become mute
<b>enojarse</b>	to get angry
<b>enorgullecerse</b>	to become haughty
<b>enriquecerse</b>	to get rich
<b>enrojecer(se)</b>	to become red
<b>ensordecer</b>	to become deaf
<b>envejecer(se)</b>	to become old
<b>palidecer</b>	to become pale

I've uploaded this guide in two different places for easier viewing and downloading!

Issuu:



[www.issuu.com/graaahh](http://www.issuu.com/graaahh)

Google Docs:



<http://goo.gl/vtlm7p>

## Uses of "Se"

**Third-person reflexive pronouns** – Indicates that the subject performing an action is also the object receiving the action. "It did it to itself."

- ◆ Él necesita ducharse. (*He needs to take a shower. [i.e. He needs to shower himself.]*)
- ◆ Mi perro se confunde a veces. (*My dog confuses himself sometimes.*)
- ◆ Ella se filma cuando practicar su discurso. (*She filmed herself while practicing her speech.*)
- ◆ Pablo se lava el pelo. (*Pablo washes his hair.*)

**Passive voice** – Indicates that an action happens to an object without specifying a subject. Especially common with inanimate objects.

- ◆ Se come la comida. (*The food was eaten.*)
- ◆ Se enviaron los documentos la semana pasada. (*The documents were sent last week.*)
- ◆ Se sirve la pizza. (*The pizza is served.*)

**Replacing "le" or "les" when followed by another pronoun beginning with "I-".** To avoid having two pronouns in a row starting with "I-".

- ◆ Se la dijo la verdad a su mamá. (*She told her mother the truth.*)
- ◆ Se lo alimenté a la ardilla. (*I fed it to the squirrel.*)
- ◆ Quiero decírselo a él. (*I want to it to him.*)

**Impersonal "se"** – To refer to "a person" or "people" in a generic sense. (Note that even when the word may translate to "they" in English, the verb is still in the third-person **singular**.)

- ◆ Se habla francés en Canadá. (*They speak French in Canada.*)
- ◆ Se sirve desayuno en ese hotel. (*They serve breakfast in that hotel.*)
- ◆ Se dice que el amor verdadero durará para siempre. (*They say that true love will last forever.*)

**To imply that an action was accidental – the "no-fault construction".** To refer to a circumstance in which no one is at fault, or the action was unexpected. In these sentences, the verb is conjugated in the third person and agrees with the recipient of the action. When the "no-fault" se is not used, it implies that the action was done on purpose, even if it was an accident.

- ◆ Se rompió la ventana. (*The window broke.*)
- ◆ Se me cayó mi bolígrafo. (*My pen fell on me – I dropped my pen.*)
- ◆ Se le perdieron sus llaves. (*His keys got lost. – He lost his keys.*)

## Ser vs. Estar

Ser generally indicates:	Estar generally indicates:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Time and date</li> <li>◆ Identity of a person or thing (permanent)</li> <li>◆ Possession by someone or something else</li> <li>◆ Statistics, definitions, or quantities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ States of being (non-permanent)</li> <li>◆ Actions</li> <li>◆ Movement or placement</li> <li>◆ Emotions</li> </ul>
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Soy bajo. (<i>I am short.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Son las doce y media. (<i>It's 12:30.</i>)</li> <li>◆ La manzana es la tuya. (<i>The apple is yours.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Somos cinco personas. (<i>We are five people.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Ellos son mis padres. (<i>They are my parents.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Soy de México. (<i>I'm from Mexico.</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Estoy cansado. (<i>I am tired.</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Estás llegando pronto? (<i>Are you arriving soon?</i>)</li> <li>◆ Él está en su coche. (<i>He is in his car.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Hoy estuvo un buen día. (<i>Today was a good day.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Ella estuvo tan molesta. (<i>She was so upset.</i>)</li> <li>◆ Estoy cocinando la cena. (<i>I'm making the dinner.</i>)</li> </ul>

## Qué vs. Cuál

Qué asks:	Cuál asks:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ What? (Cannot be substituted for "which" without changing the meaning of the question.)</li> <li>◆ Definitions or identities</li> <li>◆ Also used in many exclamatory sentences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Which? / What? (Can be substituted for "which" without changing the meaning of the question.)</li> <li>◆ Implies the answer will be chosen from a list (probably an unstated list)</li> </ul>
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ¿Qué es el color del cuarto? (<i>What is the color of the room?</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Qué es el cuarto verde? (<i>What is the green room? – i.e. What is the purpose of the green room?</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Qué hace él? (<i>What does he do?</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Qué encuentras? (<i>What did you find?</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ¿Cuál cuarto es verde? (<i>Which room is green?</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Cuál actividad ocurre en el cuarto verde? (<i>What activity happens in the green room?</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Cuál trabajo tiene él? (<i>What job does he have?</i>)</li> <li>◆ ¿Cuál encuentras? (<i>Which did you find?</i>)</li> </ul>

## Objetos reiterados - Redundant Object Pronouns

In Spanish, you will often see an object pronoun, either direct or indirect, used in addition to the actual noun that it would normally replace. This redundant object pronoun may be required or simply stylistic. This lesson explains the general tendencies, but please note that there is a great deal of variation from one Spanish-speaking region to another.

### Emphasis

In order to emphasize the direct or indirect object of a sentence, a redundant object pronoun may be placed before the verb.

The redundant pronoun is **required** when the actual direct or indirect object precedes the verb.

- ◆ Eso **lo** quiero yo. That is what I want.
- ◆ Eso no **lo** sé. That I don't know.
- ◆ Dinero **lo** tengo a montones. I have tons of money.
- ◆ A Pablo **le** envié flores. I sent flowers to Pablo.

However, when the object follows the verb, a redundant pronoun is usually (optional).

- ◆ **(Le)** estoy hablando a mi hermano. I'm talking to my brother.
- ◆ **(Le)** traigo unos libros a la escuela. I'm taking some books to the school.
- ◆ Mi idea **(le)** paració al profesor la más interesante. My idea seemed the most interesting to the teacher.
- ◆ **(Le)** envié flores a Pablo. I sent flowers to Pablo.

### Relative Clauses

Redundant pronouns may be used in relative clauses as a sort of reminder of the direct or indirect object.

- ◆ Tengo que hacer muchas cosas que no **las** comprendo. I have to do a lot of things that I don't understand.
- ◆ ¿Cómo se llama el niño a quien **le** cuidas? What is the name of the boy you are taking care of?

### Le for les

The redundant pronoun **les** is often replaced by **le**.

- ◆ Tóque**le** a todas las puertas. Knock on all the doors.
- ◆ Quiero dar**le** a los niños un regalo. I want to give the children a gift.

## Counting in Spanish:

- ◆ **0-10:** Cero, Uno, Dos, Tres, Cuatro, Cinco, Seis, Siete, Ocho, Nueve, Diez
- ◆ **11-15:** Once, Doce, Trece, Catorce, Quince
- ◆ **16-19: Dieciseis, Diecisiete, Dieciocho, Diecinueve** ("Diez y seis", etc.) (All groups of ten after this follow the same pattern, but actually use "y" between the two words, instead of inserting an "i" and combining the words. Example: **43 = cuarenta y tres.**)
- ◆ **20, 30, 40 ... - 90:** Veinte, Treinta, Cuarenta, Cincuenta, Sesenta, Setenta, Ochenta, Noventa
- ◆ **100-110:** Cien, Ciento uno, ciento dos, ciento tres ..., ciento diez
- ◆ **200, 300, 400 ... - 900:** Doscientos, Trescientos, Cuatrocientos, **Quinientos**, Seiscientos, **Setecientos**, Ochocientos, **Novecientos**
- ◆ **1.000, 2.000, 3.000...** : Mil, Dos mil, Tres mil ...
- ◆ **1 Million:** Un millón
- ◆ **4.578:** Cuatro mil quinientos setenta y ocho
- ◆ **6.783.897:** Seis millón setecientos ochenta y tres mil ochocientos noventa y siete
- ◆ **8.802.788.872:** Ocho mil millones ochocientos dos millón setecientos ochenta y ocho mil ochocientos setenta y dos
- ◆ **45,67:** Cuarenta y cinco coma seis siete (In English, this would be 45.67)

Notice that above, where in English we would use commas to indicate multiples of thousands, Spanish uses periods.

Likewise, where in English we would use periods to indicate decimals, Spanish uses commas.

## Que vs. De que

**Rule of thumb:** When looking at your sentence in English, try replacing "that" with "of the possibility that". If it doesn't change the meaning, use "de que" to translate it. (If the word you're translating is "what," use the phrase "of what" for this test.)

### Examples:

- ◆ Estoy seguro de que estás correcto. ("I'm sure that you are right.")
  - "I'm sure **of the possibility that** you are right." ← Doesn't change meaning. Use "**de que**".
- ◆ Pienso que debes irte. ("I think that you should leave.")
  - "I think **of the possibility that** you should leave." ← Changes meaning. Use "**que**".
- ◆ ¿De qué está hecha tu casa? ("What is your house made of?")
  - "**Of what** is your house made?" ← Same meaning, use "**de que**."
- ◆ ¿Qué haces ahora? ("What are you doing now?")
  - "**Of what** are you doing now?" ← Doesn't make sense this way, use "**que**."

### Todavía, aún, ya, sin embargo, con todo

Todavía/Aún	Still/yet
**Todavía/Aun	**Even (when used with a comparison) (note that this “aun” does not have a tilde)
Ya	Already, now, not anymore (usually placed before the verb)
Sin embargo	Nevertheless
Con todo	Even so

- ◆ Le parecía imposible que estuviera lloviendo todavía (aún). It seemed impossible to him/her that it was still raining.
- ◆ Es aún mejor de lo que pensaba. It's even better than I thought.
- ◆ Sin embargo, puedes contarmelo todo. Nevertheless, you can tell me everything.
- ◆ Ya vuelvo / regreso. I'll be right back; I'm coming back right now.
- ◆ Ya se les habrá olvidado. They will (may) have forgotten by now.
- ◆ Ya han devuelto los libros. They have returned the books already.
- ◆ Ya almorcé / Ya he almorzado. I('ve) already had lunch.
- ◆ Ya no les gusta bailar. They don't like dancing anymore.
- ◆ Ya no nos quejaremos (más). We won't complain anymore.

### Pero, sino, no solo... sino, también, además

Pero / Sino	But / But not, but rather, but on the contrary
No solo ... sino ...	Not only ... but ...
También / Además	Also, additionally (además also means “besides”)

- ◆ No use "pero", sino "sino". Don't use pero but sino.
- ◆ No es tonto, sino demasiado inteligente. He is not stupid, but (rather) too intelligent.
- ◆ El sistema no solo es eficaz, sino también agradable. The system is not only effective, but also nice.

If *sino* separates two conjugated verbs, ***sino que*** must be used:

- ◆ No salí, sino que me quedé en casa leyendo. I did not go out, but (instead) I stayed home, reading.
- ◆ No solamente oyeron música, sino que además bailaron. Not only did they listen to music, but they also danced.

### Ambos, todos, cada, tanto ... como

Todos/as	Every, “all of the”
Ambos/as, Los dos	“Both of the”
Cada	Each (stressing individuality, as opposed to “every”)
Cada otro/a	Every other
Tanto/a ... como ...	Both ... and ...

- ◆ Va a llover toda la primavera. It's going to rain all (the whole) spring.
- ◆ Todos los problemas son fáciles. All (of the) problems are easy.
- ◆ Todos cometemos errores. All of us (we all) make mistakes.
- ◆ Ambos días hizo sol. It was sunny on both (of the) days.
- ◆ Ambas fueron semanas de lluvia. They were both rainy weeks.
- ◆ Trabajo todos los días. I work every day.
- ◆ Todas las clases son muy difíciles. All of the classes are very difficult.
- ◆ Sé todo lo que hiciste este verano. I know everything (that) you did this summer.
- ◆ Conoce cada detalle del cuento. She knows every detail of the story.
- ◆ Llamó a cada uno por su nombre. He called each one by their names.
- ◆ Tenemos clases tanto los lunes como los miércoles. We have classes both on Mondays and on Wednesdays.

Subject pronouns can be used after todos (but not after ambos/los dos):

- ◆ Todas ellas saben nadar. All of them know how to swim.
- ◆ Ambas saben nadar. Both of them know how to swim.

**Note that todo/a/s and ambos/as are never followed by the preposition de.**

**False Cognates / Falsos Cognados**

Spanish word	English translation	English word	Spanish translation
<i>actual</i>	current, present-day	actual	<i>real, efectivo</i>
<i>advertencia</i>	warning, piece of advice, reminder	advertisement	<i>el anuncio</i>
<i>agonía</i>	death throes, dying moments	agony	<i>angustia</i>
<i>americano</i>	person from north or south america	american	<i>estadounidense</i>
<i>apología</i>	defense, eulogy	apology	<i>disculpa, excusa</i>
<i>arena</i>	sand	arena	<i>anfiteatro, redondel, plaza</i>
<i>argumento</i>	debate, reasoning	argument	<i>disputa</i>
<i>asesor</i>	advisor, consultant	assessor	<i>evaluador, tasador</i>
<i>asistir</i>	to attend, be present at or to assist	assist	<i>ayudar</i>
<i>billón</i>	(us) trillion, (uk) billion	billion (us)	<i>mil millones</i>
<i>bizarro</i>	dashing, brave, gallant	bizarre	<i>extraño</i>
<i>blando</i>	soft, gentle	bland	<i>insípido</i>
<i>boda</i>	wedding	body	<i>cuerpo</i>
<i>bombero</i>	firefighter	bomber	<i>bombardero</i>
<i>campo</i>	field	camp	<i>campamento</i>
<i>cargo</i>	post/position, duty, charge (crime), debit	cargo	<i>carga, cargamento</i>
<i>carpeta</i>	folder	carpet	<i>alfombra</i>
<i>carrera</i>	race, journey, course	career	<i>profesión</i>
<i>casualidad</i>	coincidence, chance	casualty	<i>víctima</i>
<i>chillar</i>	to shriek	chill	<i>enfriar</i>
<i>chocar</i>	strike, collide	choke	<i>ahogar</i>
<i>codo</i>	elbow	code	<i>código</i>
<i>colegio</i>	high school	college	<i>universidad</i>
<i>colorado</i>	reddish	colored	<i>de color</i>
<i>comodidad</i>	comfort	commodity	<i>producto</i>
<i>complexión</i>	physiological build	complexion (facial)	<i>el cutis, la tez</i>
<i>comprensivo</i>	understanding, tolerant	comprehensive	<i>exhaustivo, completo</i>
<i>compromiso</i>	obligation, commitment	compromise	<i>acuerdo</i>
<i>condescender</i>	to comply, agree	condescend	<i>dignarse</i>
<i>constipado (n.)</i>	a cold	constipated	<i>estreñido</i>
<i>contestar</i>	to answer	contest (v.)	<i>contender</i>
<i>conveniente</i>	suitable, fitting, advantageous	convenient	<i>cómodo, práctico, útil</i>
<i>convenir</i>	to agree, to be in one's best interest	convene	<i>convocar</i>
<i>corresponder</i>	to be equivalent to (to correspond to)	correspond	<i>escribir con (exchange letters with)</i>
<i>corrientemente</i>	fluently, plainly, flatly	currently	<i>actualmente</i>
<i>costumbre</i>	habit	costume	<i>traje</i>
<i>crudo</i>	raw, undercooked	crude	<i>vulgar, grosero</i>
<i>cuestión</i>	matter/issue to be resolved	question	<i>pregunta</i>
<i>culto</i>	cultured	cult	<i>secta</i>
<i>decepción</i>	disappointment	deception	<i>el engaño</i>
<i>delito</i>	crime	delight	<i>delicia, deleite</i>
<i>desgracia</i>	mistake, misfortune	disgrace	<i>vergüenza</i>
<i>deshonesto</i>	indecent, lewd	dishonest	<i>poco honrado, fraudulento</i>
<i>destituido</i>	fired, deprived	destitute	<i>indigente</i>
<i>digno</i>	worthy, deserving	dignified	<i>serio, distinguido</i>
<i>disgusto</i>	annoyance, worry	disgust	<i>asco, repugnancia</i>
<i>divisar</i>	to discern	devise	<i>trazar</i>
<i>dormitorio</i>	bedroom	dormitory	<i>residencia universitaria</i>
<i>elaborar</i>	to manufacture, produce	elaborate	
<i>embarazada</i>	pregnant	embarrassed	<i>avergonzada</i>
<i>empresa</i>	business enterprise, company	empress	<i>emperatriz</i>
<i>en absoluto</i>	not at all, absolutely not	absolutely	<i>totalmente, completamente</i>
<i>enviar</i>	send	envy (v.)	<i>envidiar</i>
<i>estrechar</i>	to narrow, bring closer together	stretch	<i>estirar, alargar</i>
<i>estimado</i>	esteemed	estimate	<i>estimación, presupuesto</i>
<i>eventual</i>	fortuitous, possible, temporary	eventual	<i>final, definitivo, consiguiente</i>
<i>excitar</i>	to excite sexually	excite	<i>entusiasmar, provocar</i>
<i>éxito</i>	success, hit	exit	<i>salida</i>

Spanish word	English translation	English word	Spanish translation
<i>fábrica</i>	factory	fabric	<i>tela</i>
<i>falta</i>	lack, need, shortcoming	fault	<i>culpa (blame), defecto (flaw)</i>
<i>familiar (adj.)</i>	familial, domestic, informal, colloquial	familiar	<i>conocido, común</i>
<i>flor</i>	flower	floor	<i>piso</i>
<i>fútil</i>	trivial, insignificant	futile	<i>ineficaz, inútil</i>
<i>ganga</i>	bargain	gang	<i>pandilla</i>
<i>grabar</i>	engrave, record, impress	grab	<i>asir, coger, arrebatar</i>
<i>gracioso</i>	funny, cute	gracious	<i>gentil, cortés</i>
<i>grosería</i>	grossness, crudeness	grocery	<i>abarrotería, tienda de comestibles</i>
<i>inhabitable</i>	uninhabitable	inhabitable	<i>habitabile</i>
<i>injuria</i>	insult	injury	<i>lesión</i>
<i>introducir</i>	insert	introduce (someone)	<i>presentar</i>
<i>largo</i>	long	large	<i>grande</i>
<i>lectura</i>	reading	lecture	<i>conferencia</i>
<i>librería</i>	bookstore	library	<i>biblioteca</i>
<i>mantel</i>	tablecloth	mantel	<i>manto, mesilla</i>
<i>molestar</i>	bother	molest	<i>abusar (sexualmente)</i>
<i>nudo</i>	knot	nude	<i>desnudo</i>
<i>ocasión</i>	chance, opportunity	occasion	<i>una vez</i>
<i>oficio</i>	trade, occupation	office	<i>oficina</i>
<i>parada</i>	stop, e.g. bus stop	parade	<i>desfile</i>
<i>pariente</i>	relative	parent	<i>padre/madre</i>
<i>pie</i>	foot	pie	<i>pastel</i>
<i>plagio</i>	plagiarism	plague	<i>la peste</i>
<i>preservativo</i>	condom	preservative	<i>conservante</i>
<i>pretender</i>	to attempt, to woo	pretend	<i> fingir</i>
<i>preocupado</i>	worried	preoccupied	<i>distraído</i>
<i>probar</i>	to taste	probe	<i>investigar</i>
<i>procurar</i>	to manage to do something	procure	<i>obtener</i>
<i>quitar</i>	to take away, remove, get rid of	quit	<i>dejar, abandonar</i>
<i>rapista</i>	barber (uncommon word)	rapist	<i>violador</i>
<i>raro</i>	weird	rare	<i>excepcional</i>
<i>realizar</i>	to come true	realize	<i>darse cuenta</i>
<i>recordar</i>	to remember, remind	record	<i>grabar</i>
<i>remover</i>	to stir	remove	<i>eliminar</i>
<i>restar</i>	to subtract	rest	<i>descansar</i>
<i>retirado</i>	withdrawn	retired	<i>jubilado</i>
<i>ropa</i>	clothes	rope	<i>cuerda</i>
<i>salario</i>	hourly wages	salary	<i>sueldo</i>
<i>sano</i>	healthy	sane	<i>cuerdo</i>
<i>sentencia</i>	sentence (judicial sense only), a saying	sentence	<i>frase</i>
<i>simpatico</i>	likeable	sympathetic	<i>comprensivo</i>
<i>sonrisa</i>	smile	sunrise	<i>alba, alborada</i>
<i>sopa</i>	soup	soap	<i>jabón</i>
<i>soportar</i>	tolerate, put up with	support	<i>apoyar</i>
<i>suceder</i>	to happen	succeed	<i>tener éxito</i>
<i>suceso</i>	event	success	<i>éxito</i>
<i>tabla</i>	board, plank, sheet (of metal), stage	table	<i>la mesa</i>
<i>tarjeta</i>	card	target	<i>meta, objetivo</i>
<i>trampa</i>	trap	tramp	<i>vagabundo</i>
<i>tuna</i>	prickly pear	tuna	<i>atún</i>
<i>últimamente</i>	recently, lastly, as a last resort	ultimately	<i>al final</i>
<i>vacunar</i>	to vaccinate	vacuum	<i>aspirar</i>
<i>vaso</i>	drinking glass	vase	<i>jarrón, florero</i>

## Verbs into nouns

In English, it is generally simple to turn a verb into a noun. Most often (but not always), this is accomplished with the use of the *gerund*, which is the “-ing” form of the verb, or just by using the unchanged verb itself.

- ◆ To sing                Singing (“His singing...”)
- ◆ To say                Saying (“There’s a saying...”)
- ◆ To speak            Speaking (“My speaking...”)
- ◆ To trust              Trust (“I have trust in...”)
- ◆ To feel                Feeling (“Your feeling is...”)
- ◆ To lose                Loss (“A loss of...”)

However, in Spanish there is no reliable way to know what the noun form of a given verb is going to be.

- ◆ Cantar (to sing)            El canto (first person present indicative form)
- ◆ Decir (to say)             El dicho (participle form)
- ◆ Hablar (to speak)        El habla (third person present indicative form)
- ◆ Confiar (to trust)        La confianza (??)
- ◆ Sentir (to feel)            El sentimiento (infinitive, -r, +suffix, or essentially, “sentiment”)
- ◆ Perder (to lose)          La pérdida (participle form, but female, and with an accent)

There are some good things to learn about the relationship between verbs and nouns in Spanish though.

### Verbs That Can Be Nouns In The Infinitive (El + inf.)

Here are some examples of common verbs that can be used as nouns in the infinitive. Always use “el + infinitive” to use these verbs as nouns.

- ◆ **Ser** - *Ser* means “to be” as a verb. But as a noun it can mean “a being”.
  - *Los seres humanos* are “human beings”. And *los seres queridos* means “loved ones”.
- ◆ **Estar** - *Estar* means “to be” in terms of temporary things as a verb.
  - Usually not seen by itself, you might see it in the noun form as *el bienestar* which is literally “the well-being” or “welfare” of someone.
- ◆ **Saber** - *Saber* means “to know” facts. As a noun *el saber* often refers to someone’s “knowledge” or when someone is “cultured”.
  - This noun isn’t quite as common as the noun related to *saber* known as *la sabiduría* which is “knowledge”.
- ◆ **Poder** - *Poder* means “to be able” to do something. As a noun it is simply “power”.
  - *El poder* means “the power/ability” to do something and is related to our adjectives like “potent”; so in Spanish it’s also related to *poteroso/a* “mighty” and *omnipotente* “omnipotent”.
- ◆ **Deber** - *Deber* is most commonly used as a verb to mean “should” or “must” as an auxiliary verb.
  - As a noun *el deber* means “a duty” and it may mean “a task” or “homework” or “chore”.

### Al + infinitivo

*Al* also shows up with infinitives to mean “once” or “upon”. It’s literally saying “upon [completing the act of] x verb”.

- ◆ Al desayunar, cojo el bus. - Once I eat breakfast, I catch the bus.
- ◆ Al despertarme, me ducho. - Once I wake up, I take a shower.
- ◆ Al ir a la calle 32, dobla a la izquierda. - Once you get to 32 street, take a left.
- ◆ Al darse cuenta de lo que dijo, ella empezó a llorar. - Upon realizing what she said, she started to cry.
- ◆ Al conocerse, se enamoraron. - Upon meeting, they fell in love. (Something like “they fell in love at first sight”)
- ◆ Voy a hablar con ella al llegar a casa. / Voy a hablar con ella cuando llegue a casa. - I’ll speak with her once I get home.



## Verbs into nouns (cont'd)

### Turning Verbs into Noun Phrases (using the infinitive by itself)

The verb by itself will stand in the infinitive because conjugation implies that someone did something or an action was taken.

- ◆ **Conocer - “to know (people/places)” / “to understand” –**
  - Conocer Nueva York es casi imposible. - Knowing (your way around) New York is almost impossible.
  - El saber no es tan importante como el conocer. - Knowing isn't as important as understanding.
- ◆ **Tener - “to have”**
  - Tener sentido nunca ha sido tu fuerte. - Making sense has never been your forte.
  - Tener mucha experiencia siempre es valioso. - Having a lot of experience is always valuable.
- ◆ **Hablar - “to speak”**
  - Hablar contigo mismo es un hábito tuyo. - Speaking with yourself is a habit of yours.
- ◆ **Tirar - “to throw”, “to shoot”**
  - Tirar al blanco es su pasatiempo. - Target practice [lit. “shooting at a target”] is his/her pastime.
  - Sabes lo que se dice sobre tirar la primera piedra. - You know what they say about casting the first stone.
- ◆ **Enojar vs. Enojarse - Angering vs. Getting angry**
  - Enojar a los otros es su pasatiempo. - Angering others is his/her pastime.
  - Enojarse no vale la pena. - Getting angry isn't worth it.
- ◆ **“Sign post phrases”**
  - No fumar. - No smoking.
  - No estacionarse. - No parking.
  - No hablar. - No speaking.
  - No nadar. - No swimming.
  - No sacar fotos. - No picture taking.
  - No dar de comer a los animales. - Don't feed the animals.
  - No tirar basura. - No littering.
  - No girar/doblar a la derecha. - No right turn. [lit. “No turning to the right”]

### -AR Verbs To Nouns

Many “-ar” verbs can be turned into nouns simply by using the **first person indicative form**. These will all become masculine nouns.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ◆ <b>Votar</b> (to vote) – <b>el voto</b> (the vote)                   | ◆ <b>Anunciar</b> (to advertise) – <b>el anuncio</b> (the advertisement)               |
| ◆ <b>Cantar</b> (to sing) – <b>el canto</b> (the song)                 | ◆ <b>Cepillar</b> (to brush) – <b>el cepillo</b> (the brush)                           |
| ◆ <b>Progresar</b> (to progress) – <b>el progreso</b> (the progress)   | ◆ <b>Divorciar</b> (to divorce) – <b>el divorcio</b> (the divorce)                     |
| ◆ <b>Dibujar</b> (to draw) – <b>el dibujo</b> (the drawing)            | ◆ <b>Fracasar</b> (to fail) – <b>el fracaso</b> (the failure)                          |
| ◆ <b>Odiar</b> (to hate) – <b>el odio</b> (the hate or the hatred)     | ◆ <b>Gritar</b> (to shout) – <b>el grito</b> (the shout or cheer)                      |
| ◆ <b>Robar</b> (to rob) – <b>el robo</b> (the robbery (the theft))     | ◆ <b>Caminar</b> (to walk) – <b>el camino</b> (the road, pathway, or track)            |
| ◆ <b>Besar</b> (to kiss) – <b>el beso</b> (the kiss)                   | ◆ <b>Cambiar</b> (to change) – <b>el cambio</b> (the change (and the money exchanger)) |
| ◆ <b>Estudiar</b> (to study) – <b>el estudio</b> (the study)           | ◆ <b>Abrazar</b> (to hug) – <b>el abrazo</b> (the hug or embrace)                      |
| ◆ <b>Insultar</b> (to insult) – <b>el insulto</b> (the insult)         | ◆ <b>Arreglar</b> (to arrange) – <b>el arreglo</b> (the arrangement)                   |
| ◆ <b>Pesar</b> (to weigh) – <b>el peso</b> (the weight)                | ◆ <b>Saludar</b> (to greet) – <b>el saludo</b> (the greeting)                          |
| ◆ <b>Refrescar</b> (to refresh) – <b>el refresco</b> (the refreshment) |  |
| ◆ <b>Triunfar</b> (to triumph) – <b>el triunfo</b> (the triumph)       |  |
| ◆ <b>Archivar</b> (to file) – <b>el archivo</b> (the file)             |  |

## Being Hurt or Injured

### Different words for different things

- ◆ **Lastimar** – The act of causing hurt or injury to someone or something.
- ◆ **Doler** – The condition of being in pain (can also be used for hurt feelings).
- ◆ **Herir** – The act of causing physical injuries, wounds, etc. More serious than “lastimar”.
- ◆ **Dañar** – The act of causing damage to inanimate objects (usually).
- ◆ **Hacer daño** – Synonymous with “lastimar”.

¿Qué lastimas? – What's hurting you?

Me duele el brazo. – My arm hurts.

¿Estás herido? – Are you injured?

Los dañará. – This will hurt them.

Te haré daño. – I'm going to hurt you.

La caída le lastimó. – The fall hurt him.

Te duele que no te invitaron. – You're hurt that they didn't invite you.

No hieras los niños. – Don't hurt the children.

El coche dañó el edificio. – The car damaged the building.

¿Por qué quieres me hacer daño? – Why do you want to hurt me?

## Meanings of "Llevar"

The word **llevar** has many, many different uses, and it can get confusing – it's similar in that regard to the English words "set" or "run". Here are some of the most common uses of llevar. (Thanks to LingoLex for the original list of meanings – the examples are my own.)

### To take

Llevé los documentos a su oficina.

I took the documents to his office.

¿Cuándo llevarás tu coche al mecánico?

When will you take your car to the mechanic?

### To be older than

Él le lleva 10 años a su novia.

He is 10 years older than his girlfriend.

### To carry

Siempre llevo un bolígrafo conmigo.

I always carry a pen with me.

El bombero lleva a las víctimas a la ambulancia.

The firefighter carries the victims to the ambulance.

### To charge someone

Ese restaurante me llevó por el agua.

That restaurant charged me for water.

### To entail

Esta promoción lleva consigo un aumento.

This promotion comes with a pay raise.

### To have been (very common usage)

¿Cuánto tiempo llevas estudiando inglés?

How long have you been studying English?

Mi abuela lleva 3 años en el asilo.

My grandmother has been in the nursing home for 3 years.

### To head in a direction

¿Qué dirección llevan?

What direction are they headed?

### To lead/induce

Mi apariencia la llevó a creer que soy profesional.

My appearance led her to believe that I'm professional.

### To manage/look after/take care of affairs/etc.

Nuestros amigos llevan las riendas de la tienda.

Our friends look after the store. (literally: take the reins)

### To take time

Te lleva un día en completar el papeleo.

It takes you a day to complete the paperwork.

### To take someone by the hand

Mi novia me llevó de la mano y me besó.

My girlfriend took me by the hand and kissed me.

### To take someone/something from one place to another

Él lleva su comida al otro cuarto.

He takes his food to the other room.

### To wear

Lleva tu casco.

Wear your helmet.

### To take someone away (llevarse a alguien)

Nosotros nos lo llevamos a él de la pelea.

We took him away from the fight.

### To run off with/take (llevarse algo)

Los adolescentes se llevaron los bienes robados.

The teenagers ran off with the stolen goods.

### To get on well/badly with someone (llevarse bien/mal con alguien)

Cuando lo conocí, nos llevamos bien.

When I met him, we got along well.

## Stem-Changing Verbs (and other irregularly spelled verbs)

In Spanish, many verbs are “stem-changing”, meaning their spellings change a little bit in predictable ways when they are conjugated. There are at least 3 common types of stem changes, as well as some other rarer stem changes, and a few other spelling rules to be aware of. The “stem” of the verb is the part that does not include the suffixes “-ar”, “-er”, or “-ir” (and sometimes, the letters that immediately precede the suffixes). For example, the word **pensar** (to think) is stem-changing because the first person indicative of pensar is **pienso**, instead of “penso”. It is worth noting that the stem changes usually **do not occur in the nosotros form**. Here are the three common stem changing rules, and five examples of verbs that follow each one.

Rule	Common Examples	Example Sentences
<b>e → ie</b>	Empezar (to begin)	Empiezo a caminar hacia la puerta. (I start to walk towards the door.)
	Perder (to lose)	Pierdes la carrera. (You lose the race.)
	Sentir (to feel)	Ella siente mal porque ella esta enferma hoy. (She feels bad because she is sick today.)
	Tener (to have)	Tienes que ir a la escuela. (You have to go to the school.)
	Venir (to come)	Mis amigos vienen al restaurante temprano. (My friends come to the restaurant early.)
<b>e → i</b>	Decir (to say)	Dices que es una buena comida. (You say that it is a good meal.)
	Elegir (to choose)	Ellas eligen un líder. (They choose a leader.)
	Pedir (to ask for)	Pides un vaso de agua. (You ask for a glass of water.)
	Reír (to laugh)	Río a tus bromas. (I laugh at your jokes.)
	Seguir (to follow)	Él sigue a nosotros al parque. (He follows us to the park.)
<b>o → ue</b>	Contar (to count/tell)	Me cuentas la historia de ese lugar. (You tell me the history of this place.)
	Dormir (to sleep)	Duelmo tarde este mañana. (I sleep late this morning.)
	Llover (to rain)	Llueve en Inglaterra a menudo. (It rains in England often.)
	Morir (to die)	Si eso comes, mueres. (If you eat that, you die.)
	Volver (to return)	Vuelvo de mi viaje en martes. (I return from my trip on Tuesday.)

There are also some much less common stem-changing rules:

<b>i → ie</b>	Adquirir (to acquire)	Adquieres un nuevo coche. (You get a new car.)
<b>u → ue</b>	Jugar (to play)	Juego muchos deportes en el verano. (I play a lot of sports in the summer.)
<b>o → hue</b>	Oler (to smell)	La comida huele muy mal. (The food smells really bad.)

There are also some good general rules for other spelling changes you should be aware of:

- If a verb ends in **-gir** or **-ger**, change the **g** to a **j** in the “yo” form.  
Elegir (to choose)      Elejo la sopa del día. (I choose the soup of the day.)  
Coger (to grab)      Cojo tu brazo cuando estás saliendo. (I grab your arm when you are leaving.)
- If a verb ends in **-guir**, change the **gu** to a **g** in the “yo” form.  
Seguir (to follow)      Sigo tu coche a la universidad. (I follow your car to the university.)  
Distinguir (to distinguish)      No distingo entre esos colores. (I don't distinguish between those colors.)
- If a verb ends in a consonant followed by **-cer** or **-cir**, change the **c** to a **z** in the “yo” form.  
Ejercer (to exercise)      Ejercicio todas las noches. (I exercise every night.)  
Convencer (to convince)      Convinco a ella de ese rumor. (I convince her of that rumor.)
- If a verb ends in a vowel followed by **-cer** or **-cir**, change the **c** to a **zc** in the “yo” form.  
Traducir (to translate)      Traduzco el documento al inglés. (I translate the document to English.)  
Conducir (to drive)      Conduzco el coche a la tienda. (I drive the car to the store.)
- If a verb ends in **-uir** (but not **-guir**), add a **y** before the suffix vowel in every form but the “nosotros” form.  
Distribuir (to distribute)      Distribuyo los exámenes a los estudiantes. (I hand out the tests to the students.)  
Concluir (to conclude)      Concluyes que ellos son responsables. (You conclude that they are responsible.)

Finally, there are some common verbs that have a seemingly random **g** in the indicative “yo” form. I don't know a pattern for these – you'll just have to memorize them:

- Caerse (to fall) – Me caigo (I fall)
- Decir (to say) – Yo digo (I say)
- Hacer (to make/do) – Yo hago (I make/do)
- Oír (to hear) – Yo oigo (I hear)
- Poner (to put) – Yo pongo (I put)
- Salir (to leave) – Yo salgo (I leave)
- Tener (to have) – Yo tengo (I have)
- Traer (to bring) – Yo traigo (I bring)
- Valer (to be worth) – Yo valgo (I am worth)
- Venir (to come) – Yo vengo (I come)

## Reference

<a href="http://WordReference.com">WordReference.com</a>	Great online Spanish–English dictionary, with conjugation tables for Spanish verbs
<a href="http://LanguageRealm.com/Spanish/mainsp.php">LanguageRealm.com/Spanish/mainsp.php</a>	Awesome collections of Spanish slang, idioms, tips and tricks for learning, and more
<a href="http://Spanish-Slang.com">Spanish-Slang.com</a>	Learn more about Spanish slang, broken up by country
<a href="http://SpanishDict.com/phrasebook">SpanishDict.com/phrasebook</a>	A phrasebook for many common colloquialisms and their equivalents in Spanish
<a href="http://goo.gl/tO84QV">goo.gl/tO84QV</a> (Wiktionary.org)	The 1000 most commonly used words in Spanish
<a href="http://SpanishCognates.org">SpanishCognates.org</a>	A major list of cognates between Spanish and English, broken up alphabetically

## Instruction

<a href="http://LiveLingua.com/fsi-spanish-course.php">LiveLingua.com/fsi-spanish-course.php</a>	The Foreign Service Institute’s free Spanish course material
<a href="http://StudySpanish.com">StudySpanish.com</a>	Pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, verb drills, and more
<a href="http://Spanish.about.com">Spanish.about.com</a>	Spanish instruction on a myriad of different topics
<a href="http://SpanishForNerds.com">SpanishForNerds.com</a>	Spanish etymology and language patterns
<a href="http://ELearnSpanishLanguage.com">ELearnSpanishLanguage.com</a>	Various articles on aspects of Spanish, common mistakes, cultural differences, etc.
<a href="http://Bowdoin.edu/~eyepes/newgr/ats/index.html">Bowdoin.edu/~eyepes/newgr/ats/index.html</a>	Grammar lessons based on “ <i>All the Spanish Grammar You Really Need to Know</i> ”
<a href="http://Lingolex.com/new_spanish.htm">Lingolex.com/new_spanish.htm</a>	A great site with many explanatory pages on different topics
<a href="http://Brighthubeducation.com/learning-spanish/">Brighthubeducation.com/learning-spanish/</a>	A large collection of various lessons, study tips, vocabulary, and more

## Practice

<a href="http://Duolingo.com">Duolingo.com</a>	Free gaming-style app/website for learning and practicing new languages
<a href="http://Memrise.com">Memrise.com</a>	App/website that uses memory association games to help you learn Spanish
<a href="http://Lingooista.org">Lingooista.org</a>	Randomly generated vocab words and grammar phrases, flashcard style
<a href="http://Babadum.com">Babadum.com</a>	Vocab memory games in many languages designed for smartphones and tablets
<a href="http://Vocabulix.com">Vocabulix.com</a>	Verb drills and verb lists
<a href="http://Spanishdict.com/flashcards">Spanishdict.com/flashcards</a>	Free, premade Spanish flashcards
<a href="http://AnkiSRS.net">AnkiSRS.net</a>	Flashcard website, highly rated
<a href="http://Lang-8.com">Lang-8.com</a>	Practice writing in Spanish and have your writing reviewed by native speakers
<a href="http://Italki.com">Italki.com</a>	Social media language learning site – puts you in touch with native speakers
<a href="http://goo.gl/MzABBy">goo.gl/MzABBy</a> (ChildrensLibrary.org)	Search by language to get lots of free Spanish childrens’ books to read
<a href="http://Grimmstories.com/es">Grimmstories.com/es</a>	A collection of Grimm Bros. stories in Spanish
<a href="http://es.xkcd.com">es.xkcd.com</a>	XKCD comics translated into Spanish – click to see it in English to help understand
<a href="http://Quia.com/shared/spanish">Quia.com/shared/spanish</a>	Many user-made quizzes to help you practice certain elements of your Spanish
<a href="http://jetpunk.com/user-quizzes/189462">jetpunk.com/user-quizzes/189462</a>	<b>New!</b> Quizzes based directly on the material in this study guide

## Immersion

<a href="http://Meneame.net">Meneame.net</a> , <a href="http://Taringa.net">Taringa.net</a>	Both are similar to Digg or Reddit, but in Spanish.
<a href="http://Issuu.com">Issuu.com</a>	Online reader – Search “Spanish” to find many Spanish magazines to read
<a href="http://Mitele.es">Mitele.es</a>	Spanish TV online
<a href="http://Reddit.com/...">Reddit.com/...</a> ( <a href="http://r/Spanish">r/Spanish</a> , <a href="http://r/LearnSpanish">r/LearnSpanish</a> , <a href="http://r/LanguageLearning">r/LanguageLearning</a> )	Subreddits that helped me create this guide by reviewing and error-checking, as well as submitting ideas for more content. Native and non-native speakers to answer questions and help!