

Alfabeto y pronunciaciónAa (ah) adiós, hablarBb (bay, bay larga) béisbol, habíaCc (say) Coca cola (before a,o,u) Cecilia (before e, i)Dd (thay) David

Ee (ay) estar, ser

Ff (effay) febrero

Gg (hay) general (before e,i) gato (before a, o, u)

Hh (achay) hola

Ii (ee) interesante

Jj (hotah) José, reloj

Kk (kah) kilómetro \*only in words borrowed from other languages

Ll (ellay) mochila

Mm (ahmay) mañana

Nn (ennay) noviembre

Xx (ay-kees) excelente

Ññ (enyay) piñata

Yy (ee gree-ay ga) yo, hoy

Oo (oh) borrador

Zz (sehtah) pizarra

Pp (pay) por favor

Qq (coo) qué, quién

Rr (ehday) pero, libro

RRrr (errray) perro

Ss (essay) sábado

Tt (tay) señorita, todo

Uu (ooo) lunes

Vv (bay) vaca, voy

Ww (doblav bay) Washington \*only in words borrowed from other languages

### Greetings

Hola - Hello (used anytime of day)

Buenos días - Good morning (used until 12:00)

Buenas tardes - Good afternoon (used between 12 and 6)

Buenas noches - Good evening/Good night (used after 6:00)

### Saying Goodbye

Adiós - Goodbye (formal, used more in Spain)

Chao/Chau - Bye (informal, used more in Latin America)

Hasta luego - See you later

Nos vemos - See you

Hasta mañana - See you tomorrow

### Politeness

Sí - Yes

No - No

Gracias - Thank you

De nada - You're welcome

No hay de qué - You're welcome (slightly more formal)

Por favor - Please

Salud - use this after someone sneezes

No sé - I don't know

Asking/Telling Names

¿Cómo te llamas? = What's your name? (What do you call yourself?)

Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_. Mi nombre es \_\_\_\_\_.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. (I call myself...)

¿Cómo se llama? = What's his/her name? (What does he /she call himself/herself?)

Se llama \_\_\_\_\_. = His/her name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Te llamas \_\_\_\_\_. = Your name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Introducing People

Te presento a \_\_\_\_\_. I present you to \_\_\_\_\_ (familiar)

Le presento a \_\_\_\_\_. I present you to \_\_\_\_\_ (formal)

Responding

Encantado(a) - Delighted/Pleased to meet you

Es un placer - It's a pleasure

Mucho gusto - Nice to meet you

El gusto es mío - The pleasure is mine

Igualmente - Same here

## Where are you from?

¿De dónde eres? = Where are you from?

Soy de \_\_\_\_\_. = I'm from \_\_\_\_\_.

¿De dónde es Paco? = Where is Paco from?

\*Es de \_\_\_\_\_. = He's from \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Es de = He/She is from

## Numbers (0-10)

0 cero

6 seis

1 uno

7 siete

2 dos

8 ocho

3 tres

9 nueve

4 cuatro

10 diez

5 cinco

## Saying which day it is

¿Qué día es hoy?

¿Qué día fue ayer?

¿Que día es mañana?

Hoy es \_\_\_\_\_.

Mañana es \_\_\_\_\_.

Ayer fue \_\_\_\_\_.

Today is \_\_\_\_\_.

Tomorrow is \_\_\_\_\_.

Yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_.

## Days of the week:

lunes - Monday

martes - Tuesday

miércoles - Wednesday

jueves - Thursday

viernes - Friday

sábado - Saturday

domingo - Sunday

\* remember that days of the week are not captialized in Spanish\*

## How are you feeling?

¿Cómo estás?

\_\_\_\_\_? (informal)

¿Qué tal?

\_\_\_\_\_?

¿Cómo está Ud.?

\_\_\_\_\_? (formal)

¿Qué pasa?

\_\_\_\_\_?

Estoy \_\_\_\_\_.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ or I am doing \_\_\_\_\_.

## Los Pronombres (Pronouns)


\*Usted can be abbreviated to Ud.\*

\*Ustedes can be abbreviated to Uds.

\*Vosotros(as) is only used in Spain\*

## Ser = to be (am, is, are)

(Yo) soy = am	(Nosotros) somos = are
(Tú) eres = are	(Vosotros) sois = are
(Ud.) es = are	(Uds.) son = are
(Él / Ella) es = is	(Ellos/Ellas) son = are

### Rules for the chart:

1. Look for a pronoun\* to tell you which row.

\*pronouns: yo, tú, usted, él, ella, nosotros,  
vosotros, ustedes, ellos, ellas

2. If no pronoun, use bottom row.
3. If one person (singular), use left side of chart.  
If more than one person (plural), use right side of chart.



Vocabulario - Classroom Things

el libro -

el lápiz -

la carpeta -

el papel -

el cuaderno -

el cuaderno más práctica -

la pluma -

el bolígrafo (boli) -

el pizarrón (la pizarra) -

la puerta -

el escritorio -

el pupitre -

el reloj -

la mesa -

la silla -

Hay -

Muy vs. Mucho

muy = very

Estoy muy bien.

mucho/mucha = a lot

Me gusta mucho esquiar.

muchos/muchas = many

Hay muchos lápices y muchas plumas

\*generally these are used just like in English, but there are exceptions, which we will learn later\*

Adjective Agreement

Rule: Adjectives must agree with the word they are describing in GENDER (masculine or feminine) and NUMBER (singular or plural)

- Examples:
1. La casa es roja. (house is feminine, so roja is feminine)
  2. El libro es rojo. (book is masculine, so rojo is masculine)
  3. Las casas son blancas. (casas - feminine, plural)
  4. Los libros son rojos. (libros - masculine, plural)

\* adjectives that end in "o" have 4 forms: rojo, roja, rojos, rojas

\* adjectives that don't end in "o" have 2 forms: verde, verdes

The tall man vs. The man is tall

A. The tall man - not a complete sentence

The man is tall - complete sentence

B. En español:

The tall man..... The man is tall.

El hombre alto..... El hombre es alto.

C. More examples (más ejemplos)

The black pens - Las plumas negras

The pens are black. - Las plumas son negras.

The green books - Los libros verdes

The books are green. - Los libros son verdes.

She is blonde vs. She has blonde hair

He is - Él \_\_\_\_\_

I am - Yo \_\_\_\_\_

She is - Ella \_\_\_\_\_

I have - Yo \_\_\_\_\_

He has - Él \_\_\_\_\_

She has - Ella \_\_\_\_\_

## A. She is blonde.

\*What does “blonde” refer to?

En español: \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. She has blonde hair.

\* What does “blonde” refer to?

En español: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Physical traits a person has:** (yo tengo, él tiene, ella tiene)

pelo castaño - brown hair

ojos verdes - green eyes

pelo negro - black hair

ojos castaños - brown eyes

pelo gris - gray hair

ojos azules - blue eyes

pelo corto - short hair

ojos bonitos - pretty eyes

pelo largo - long hair

etc.

**\*\*pelo is masculine****\*\*ojos is a plural word (and masculine)**

What people wear

Llevo = I wear / I am wearing

Lleva = wears / is wearing

Llevar = to wear

Definite(the) vs. Indefinite articles (“a” and “some”)

el vestido - the dress

la camisa - the shirt

los zapatos - the shoes

las mesas - the tables

a = un/una

some = unos/unas

un vestido - a dress

una camisa - a shirt

unos zapatos - some shoes

unas mesas - some tables

Examples:

1. I am wearing a skirt. - Llevo una falda.

2. He is wearing some shoes. - Lleva unos zapatos.

3. She wears a dress everyday. - Ella lleva un vestido todos los días.

## Words that break the rule (grande, bueno, malo)

(old) Rule: In Spanish the **noun** goes first and then the adjective.



a big dog = \_\_\_\_\_

■ **bueno** and **malo** break the rule, they go before the word they describe (just like in English)

bueno = \_\_\_\_\_ malo = \_\_\_\_\_

Old rule: a tall girl = \_\_\_\_\_

New rule: a good girl = \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\**Before a singular, masculine noun bueno and malo drop the "o" to become **buen** and **mal**.*\*\*\*

a good boy = \_\_\_\_\_

good job = \_\_\_\_\_

■ **grande** means big after the word it describes; if you put grande before the word it describes it means great

grande = big a big dog = \_\_\_\_\_

grande = great

\*\*\**Before all singular nouns grande drops the "de" to become **gran**.*\*\*\*

a great dog = \_\_\_\_\_

a great big dog = \_\_\_\_\_

## ¡Números! Spelling hints

- Remember, only the number 15 has a “Q”--quince
- Look for patterns when studying spelling (11-15 all end with “ce”)
- Know the vowels and what sounds they make (problems result most often with “E” and “I”)
- Commonly misspelled numbers

2 dos (don't add extra letters or confuse with ▶ )12 doce

4 cuatro (no Q)

6 seis (vowel order!)

5 cinco (no Q)

7 siete (vowel order!)

10 diez

20 veinte

- \*see p.12 & p.87 in book\*
- alternate spellings on class handout (veinte y tres, etc)

AEIOU  
abuelita del Perú  
un burro sabe más que tú



### Giving dates and telling birthdays

To give a date in Spanish, you need to say the day first and then the month.

This is opposite from English.

Ejemplo: Today is February 22.

Hoy es el 22 de febrero.

\*remember the months in Spanish are not capitalized\*

birthday = cumpleaños

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

When is your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es el \_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_.

\*see page 103 in your book for the months\*

Asking how old someone is

In Spanish you don't ask how old someone is; you ask how many years someone has.

¿Cuántos años tienes?  
How many years do you have?

¿Cuántos años tiene él / ella?  
How many years does he/she have?

Yo tengo \_\_\_\_\_ años.  
I have \_\_\_\_\_ years.

Él /Ella tiene \_\_\_\_\_ años.  
He/She has \_\_\_\_\_ years.

\*\*With older and younger use "is"\*\*\*  
Juan es mayor = Juan is older  
Juan es menor = Juan is younger

Tener = to have

yo	tengo	nosotros(as)	somos
tú	tienes	vosotros (as)	sois
Ud.	tiene	Uds.	son
él, ella	tiene	ellos, ellas	son

\*\*\*See rules for the chart on p.7 in your notebook\*\*\*

## Ejemplos:

I have 3 dogs. = Yo tengo tres perros.

Sam has 2 dogs. = Sam tiene dos perros.

Hector and you have 5 cats. = Hector y tú tenéis cinco gatos.

Possession using “de”

In Spanish there is no apostrophe s.

“Charlie’s dog” becomes “The dog of Charlie” (El perro de Charlie.)

Ejemplos:

Katie’s book - El libro de Katie

George’s pants - Los pantalones de George

Possessive adjectives(my,your,his,her,our & their)

my = mi(s)	our = nuestro(a,os,as)
your = tu(s)	your = vuestro(a,os,as)
your = su(s)	your = su(s)
his/her = su(s)	their = su(s)

\*careful: tú(you) ACCENTS MATTER!  
tu(your)

Rule #1 Choose the correct word from the chart above based on who “owns” the thing.

Rule #2 Choose the ending of the word from the chart based on what they “own”.

Ejemplos:

My book - Mi libro

My books - Mis libros

Our book - Nuestro libro

Our house - Nuestra casa

Our cats - Nuestros gatos

Our folders - Nuestras carpetas