



Learn in Your Car[®] SPANISH

by Henry N. Raymond

LEVEL THREE

Learn In Your Car – Spanish is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts in the program.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car – Spanish, Level Three is a continuation of Learn In Your Car Spanish, Level Two. Level Three begins where Level Two ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more complex vocabulary and grammar. Level Three introduces more advanced grammar and vocabulary for the continuing student. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc. progressing to more complex sentences as they learn more vocabulary and grammar.

4. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is taught with examples rather than rules.
5. Usually no more than one new word is introduced at a time. (Level Three occasionally introduces more than one word when it is easy to distinguish the new words.) This means you won't hear a sentence or phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word. (Various forms of previously introduced verbs are used along with new words.)
6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things that require similar amounts of concentration.
7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE “LEARN IN YOUR CAR – SPANISH”

The first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing through the first lesson. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Spanish translation followed by a pause, then the Spanish translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Spanish words in the two pauses after the Spanish translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Spanish version during the first pause before you hear the first Spanish translation. Be sure to speak the Spanish expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the expressions aloud.

Play the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first lesson followed by the second lesson until you learn most of the second lesson. As you progress keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of the first lesson to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want

to restart at some place other than the start of the first lesson. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words that are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and Spanish. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in brackets with an "L." such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the recording.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

- The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.

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—Hank Raymond

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LESSON 74 – LECCIÓN 74

THE VERB “ESTAR”, FUTURE TENSE – EL VERBO “ESTAR”, TIEMPO FUTURO

Tomorrow I <u>will be</u> at the store.	Mañana <u>estaré</u> en la tienda.
<u>Will you be</u> home next month? (familiar)	¿ <u>Estarás</u> en casa el mes próximo?
<u>Will you be</u> in France soon? (polite)	¿ <u>Estará</u> usted en Francia pronto?
He <u>will be</u> with his uncle.	El <u>estará</u> con su tío.
She <u>will be</u> with her aunt.	Ella <u>estará</u> con su tía.
We <u>will be</u> tired by noon.	<u>Estaremos</u> cansados al mediodía.
<u>Will you be</u> on the next ferry boat? (plural, familiar, as in Spain)	¿ <u>Estaréis</u> en el próximo transbordador?
<u>Will you people be</u> on the next plane?	¿ <u>Estarán</u> ustedes en el próximo avión?
They <u>will be</u> together next week. (masculine or mixed)	Ellos <u>estarán</u> juntos la próxima semana.
They <u>will be</u> at the bus station within an hour. (feminine) . . .	Ellas <u>estarán</u> en la estación de autobús en una hora.

LESSON 75 – LECCIÓN 75

THE VERB “SER”, FUTURE TENSE – EL VERBO “SER”, TIEMPO FUTURO

I <u>will be</u> old someday. (masculine)	<u>Seré</u> viejo algún día.
<u>Will you be</u> wealthy soon? (familiar, feminine)	¿ <u>Serás</u> rica pronto?
Someday you <u>will be</u> beautiful. (polite, feminine)	Algún día usted <u>será</u> hermosa.

In a few years he <u>will be</u> tall.	En pocos años él <u>será</u> alto.
Soon it <u>will be</u> 1 o'clock.	Pronto <u>será</u> la una.
Today <u>will be</u> a good day.	Hoy <u>será</u> un buen día.
It <u>will be</u> necessary.	<u>Será</u> necesario.
We <u>will be</u> doctors in the future.	<u>Seremos</u> doctores en el futuro.
You girls <u>will be</u> pretty. (familiar, as in Spain)	<u>Seréis</u> bonitas.
You guys <u>will be</u> handsome	Ustedes <u>serán</u> guapos.
They <u>will be</u> healthy.	Ellos <u>serán</u> sanos.
It <u>will be</u> 5 o'clock.	<u>Serán</u> las cinco.

LESSON 76 – LECCIÓN 76

THE VERB “TENER”, FUTURE TENSE – EL VERBO “TENER”, TIEMPO FUTURO

I <u>will have</u> a new job next month.	<u>Tendré</u> un trabajo nuevo el mes próximo.
<u>Will</u> you <u>have</u> time to go to the store? (familiar)	¿ <u>Tendrás</u> tiempo de ir a la tienda?
You <u>will have</u> plenty of time to do it. (polite)	Usted <u>tendrá</u> suficiente tiempo para hacerlo.
He <u>will have</u> a lot of time.	El <u>tendrá</u> mucho tiempo.
She <u>will have</u> good luck.	Ella <u>tendrá</u> buena suerte.
Michael <u>will have</u> a problem if he doesn't go.	Miguel <u>tendrá</u> un problema si [él] no va.
We <u>will have</u> our tickets by tomorrow.	<u>Tendremos</u> nuestros boletos para mañana.

You will have a new car
 next year. (plural, familiar, as in Spain) Tendréis un coche nuevo el año próximo.

Will you guys have enough time to buy food? ¿Tendrán ustedes bastante tiempo para
 comprar comida?

They will have too many things to sell in one day. Ellos tendrán demasiadas cosas para vender
 en un día.

LESSON 77 – LECCIÓN 77
THE FUTURE TENSE WITH REGULAR VERBS –
EL TIEMPO FUTURO CON VERBOS REGULARES

Tomorrow I will speak to my family. Mañana le hablaré a mi familia.

Will you speak to my male cousin? (familiar) ¿Le hablarás a mi primo?

Will you speak to my female cousin? (polite) ¿Le hablará usted a mi prima?

He will speak with my niece. El hablará con mi sobrina.

She will speak with my nephew. Ella hablará con mi sobrino.

My brother will speak to my sister-in-law. Mi hermano le hablará a mi cuñada.

We will talk to our parents. Les hablaremos a nuestros padres.

Will you guys talk with the manager? (familiar, as in Spain) . ¿Hablaréis con el gerente?

Will you talk to your uncle? (plural) ¿Le hablarán ustedes a su tío?

They will speak with their aunt. Ellos hablarán con su tía.

I will speak to my brother-in-law. Le hablaré a mi cuñado.
John will talk to his teacher. (feminine) Juan le hablará a su maestra.
The use of “hablara” (to speak to) requires the use of an indirect object pronoun (le, les, etc.).

She will finish her homework tonight. Ella terminará su tarea esta noche.
It will finish in a few minutes. Terminará en unos minutos.
I will finish my chores. Terminaré mis deberes.
We will finish the housework by ten p.m. Terminaremos el trabajo de casa para las diez de la noche.

Will you guys finish your project on time? ¿Terminarán su proyecto a tiempo?

They will finish before you. (familiar) Ellos terminarán antes que tú.

I will sell my skis to my friend. Le venderé mis esquís a mi amigo.

Will you sell your sailboat soon? (familiar) ¿Venderás pronto tu barco de vela?

Will you sell your boat in the spring? (polite) ¿Venderá su barco en la primavera?

He will sell his car this winter. El venderá su auto este invierno.

She will sell her house this summer. Ella venderá su casa este verano.

Next year we will sell our property. El próximo año venderemos nuestra propiedad.

Will you sell your summer home this year? (plural) ¿Venderán su casa de verano este año?

They will sell their new travel trailer. Ellos venderán su nueva casa rodante.

I will sell my business to my son. Le venderé mi negocio a mi hijo.

They will sell everything during the autumn. Ellos venderán todo durante el otoño.
 It will rain. Lloverá.
 It will snow. Nevará.

To conjugate a regular verb in the future tense, add the following endings to the whole infinitive as shown below:

SUBJECT	ENDING:
yo	hablar (é)
tú	hablar (ás)
usted, él, ella	hablar (á)
nosotros	hablar (emos)
vosotros	hablar (éis)
ustedes, ellos, ellas	hablar (án)

LESSON 78 – LECCIÓN 78

SOME IRREGULAR FUTURE VERB STEMS – ALGUNOS VERBOS IRREGULARES

I will say something. Diré algo.
 They will tell it. Ellos lo dirán.
 I will make a cake. Haré un pastel.
 You will do the first one. (familiar) Harás el primero.

It will be sunny tomorrow. [L. It <u>will make</u> sun tomorrow.]	.. <u>Hará</u> sol mañana.
I <u>will be able</u> to come.	<u>Podré</u> venir.
We <u>will be able</u> to see.	<u>Podremos</u> ver.
I <u>will want</u> to know.	<u>Querré</u> saber.
<u>Will you want</u> to send the package? (polite)	¿ <u>Querrá</u> mandar el paquete?
I <u>will know</u> by tomorrow. / Tomorrow I <u>will know</u>	Mañana <u>sabré</u> .
They <u>will know</u> soon.	Ellos <u>sabrán</u> pronto.
I <u>will leave</u> at 9 o'clock.	<u>Saldré</u> a las nueve.
The train <u>will leave</u> at 1 o'clock.	El tren <u>saldrá</u> a la una.
I <u>will come</u> to your house. (polite)	<u>Vendré</u> a su casa.
They <u>will come</u> next month.	Ellos <u>vendrán</u> el mes próximo.
I <u>will have</u> to leave by half past three.	<u>Tendré</u> que salir para las tres y media.

These are examples of verbs which are irregular when conjugated in the future tense. Most Spanish verbs are regular when conjugated in the future tense and follow the rules given in the previous chapter. However, a small number of Spanish verbs are irregular when conjugated in the future tense. To conjugate these irregular verbs in the future tense follow the same rules as for regular verbs except use the irregular future stem instead of the whole infinitive.

LESSON 79 – LECCIÓN 79

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK – LOS DÍAS DE LA SEMANA

Today is <u>Sunday</u> .	Hoy es <u>domingo</u> .
Yesterday was <u>Saturday</u> .	Ayer fue <u>sábado</u> .
Tomorrow will be <u>Monday</u> .	Mañana será <u>lunes</u> .
The day after tomorrow will be <u>Tuesday</u> .	Pasado mañana será <u>martes</u> .
The day before yesterday was <u>Friday</u> .	Anteayer fue <u>viernes</u> .
I went to the movies last <u>Wednesday</u> .	Fui al cine el <u>miércoles</u> pasado.
There was a big party <u>Thursday</u> night.	Hubo una fiesta muy grande el <u>jueves</u> por la noche.
Tuesday, my <u>grandfather</u> will be here.	El martes mi <u>abuelo</u> estará aquí.
My <u>grandmother</u> went to the store on Monday.	Mi <u>abuela</u> fue a la tienda el lunes.
My <u>nephew</u> is going to arrive this Saturday.	Mi <u>sobrino</u> va a llegar este sábado.
If today is Wednesday, <u>then</u> tomorrow will be Thursday.	Si hoy es miércoles, <u>entonces</u> mañana será jueves.
I go to <u>church</u> on Sundays.	Voy a la <u>iglesia</u> los domingos.
My <u>niece</u> bought her tickets last Friday.	Mi <u>sobrina</u> compró sus boletos el viernes pasado.

LESSON 80 – LECCIÓN 80

MONTHS OF THE YEAR – MESES DEL AÑO

In <u>January</u> I traveled to France.	En <u>enero</u> , viajé a Francia.
The temperature was very cold in <u>February</u>	La temperatura estuvo muy fría en <u>febrero</u> .
<u>March</u> was very windy this year. [L. In <u>March</u> of this year it made much wind.]	En <u>marzo</u> de este año hizo mucho viento.
In <u>April</u> , I drove from France to Germany.	En <u>abril</u> manejé desde Francia a Alemania.
In <u>May</u> , I took a boat to Sweden.	En <u>mayo</u> tomé un barco a Suecia.
In <u>June</u> , I traveled by train to Norway.	En <u>junio</u> , viajé en tren a Noruega.
The weather was great in <u>July</u>	El tiempo estuvo magnífico en <u>julio</u> .
But in <u>August</u> it rained a lot.	Pero en <u>agosto</u> llovió mucho.
the cloud	la nube
<u>September</u> was very cloudy.	<u>Septiembre</u> estuvo muy nublado.
But then <u>October</u> was quite sunny. [L. But in <u>October</u> , there was much sun.]	Pero en <u>octubre</u> hubo mucho sol.
It's going to rain <u>again</u> in November.	Va a llover <u>de nuevo</u> en noviembre.
It's going to snow a lot in <u>December</u>	Va a nevar mucho en <u>diciembre</u> .

When speaking about the weather, use “haber” (había sol) for things that you can see and “hacer” (hacía calor) for everything else.

LESSON 81 – LECCIÓN 81

AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE – EN LA OFICINA DEL DOCTOR

I <u>need</u> a doctor.	<u>Necesito</u> un doctor.
as soon as possible	lo más pronto posible
Do you know a good <u>dentist</u> ? (polite)	¿Conoce usted a un buen <u>dentista</u> ?
What's your problem? / What's happening <u>to you</u> ?	¿Qué <u>le</u> pasa?
I'm very <u>sick</u> . (masculine)	Estoy muy <u>enfermo</u> .
I feel <u>nauseous</u>	Me siento <u>náuseas</u> .
I <u>don't feel</u> well.	<u>No me siento</u> bien.
I have pain here. / It <u>hurts me</u> here.	<u>Me duele</u> aquí.
He has an <u>injury</u>	El tiene una <u>herida</u> .
<u>Someone</u> is injured.	<u>Alguien</u> está herido.
the foot	el pie
the leg	la pierna
the ankle	el tobillo
the back	la espalda
the arm	el brazo
the hand	la mano
the head	la cabeza
the tooth	el diente
the ear	la oreja

the eye	el ojo
the mouth	la boca
the blood	la sangre
the pain	el dolor
I have a very bad <u>headache</u>	Tengo un <u>dolor de cabeza</u> muy fuerte.
I have a toothache. [L. <u>To me</u> [it] hurts the tooth.]	<u>Me</u> duele el diente.
I have a <u>stomach</u> ache.	Me duele el <u>estómago</u> .
Is it <u>broken</u> ?	¿Está <u>roto</u> ? / ¿Está <u>quebrado</u> ?
the inner ear	el oído
Do you have something <u>for</u> an earache?	¿Tiene algo <u>para</u> el dolor de oído?

When referring to parts of one's body in Spanish, possessive adjectives are often not used. For example instead of saying "mi mano" (my hand), or "su mano" (his or her hand), Spanish speakers frequently say "la mano" when it is clear, whose hand is being referred to.

LESSON 82 – LECCIÓN 82

AT THE DINNER TABLE – EN LA MESA

We <u>have</u> a reservation for 7 o'clock.	<u>Tenemos</u> una reservación para las siete.
Please bring me a <u>bottle</u> of wine. (polite)	Por favor, tráigame una <u>botella</u> de vino.
Please <u>pass me</u> the vegetables. (familiar)	Por favor, <u>pásame</u> los vegetales.

Can you bring <u>me</u> mineral water, please? (polite)	¿ <u>Me</u> puede traer agua mineral, por favor?
Carbonated or non carbonated?	¿Con gas o sin gas?
What is the <u>special</u> today?	¿Cuál es la <u>especialidad</u> de hoy?
What is the specialty of the <u>house</u> ?	¿Cuál es la especialidad de la <u>casa</u> ?
At what time <u>do you open</u> for lunch? /	
At what time <u>do you open</u> to eat lunch?	¿A qué hora <u>abren</u> para almorzar?
When <u>does</u> the restaurant <u>close</u> ?	¿Cuándo <u>cierra</u> el restaurante?
What's for <u>dessert</u> ? / What is there for <u>dessert</u> ?	¿Qué hay de <u>postre</u> ?
one <u>more</u>	uno más / una <u>más</u>
I would like <u>another</u> [one more] glass of milk.	Quisiera <u>otro</u> vaso de leche.
Three more <u>beers</u> please.	Tres <u>cervezas</u> más por favor.
May we have some more cheese? /	
Can you bring <u>us</u> more cheese? (polite)	¿ <u>Nos</u> puede traer más queso?
<u>Would</u> you <u>like</u> cream in the coffee? (familiar)	¿ <u>Quisieras</u> crema en el café?
How <u>do you like</u> your meat cooked? /	
How <u>do you like</u> the meat?	¿Cómo <u>le gusta</u> la carne?
What are my choices? / How <u>do they prepare</u> it?	¿Cómo la <u>preparan</u> ?
rare	cruda
medium	medio cruda / regular
well done	bien cocinada
I would like some more <u>jam</u> , please.	Quisiera más <u>mermelada</u> , por favor.

Do you have <u>fresh</u> fruit? (polite)	¿Tiene frutas <u>frescas</u> ?
The <u>meal</u> was very bad.	La <u>comida</u> estuvo muy mala.
This <u>knife</u> is inexpensive.	Este <u>cuchillo</u> es barato.
Would you like <u>another</u> [different] plate? (polite)	¿Quisiera un plato <u>distinto</u> ?
Give me a <u>spoon</u> , please (polite)	Deme una <u>cuchara</u> por favor.
Excuse me, can you <u>give</u> me another napkin? (polite)	Perdone, ¿me puede <u>dar</u> otra servilleta?
I need a bigger <u>bowl</u>	Necesito una <u>taza</u> más grande.
Who is going to wash the <u>dishes</u> ?	¿Quién va a lavar los <u>platos</u> ?
Is there an <u>ashtray</u> here? / Do you have an <u>ashtray</u> ? (polite)	¿Tiene un <u>cenicero</u> ?
What <u>kinds</u> of fruit do you have? (plural)	¿Qué <u>clases</u> de frutas tienen?
We need two more <u>chairs</u>	Necesitamos dos <u>sillas</u> más.
Where <u>do</u> you <u>keep</u> the silverware? (familiar)	¿Dónde <u>guardas</u> los cubiertos?
We would like <u>to order</u> now.	Quisiéramos <u>ordenar</u> ahora.

LESSON 83 – LECCIÓN 83

REFLEXIVE VERBS – VERBOS REFLEXIVOS

to wash <u>oneself</u>	lavarse
I'm washing the car. / I <u>wash</u> the car.	Yo <u>lavo</u> el coche.
I'm washing <u>myself</u> . / I wash <u>myself</u>	Yo <u>me</u> lavo.
You wash <u>yourself</u> . (familiar)	[Tú] <u>te</u> lavas.

You wash <u>yourself</u> . (polite)	[Usted] <u>se</u> lava.
He washes <u>himself</u>	El <u>se</u> lava.
Paul washes <u>himself</u>	Pablo <u>se</u> lava.
We wash <u>ourselves</u>	[Nosotros] <u>nos</u> lavamos.
You wash <u>yourselves</u> . (familiar, as in Spain)	[Vosotros] <u>os</u> laváis.
They're washing <u>themselves</u> . / They wash <u>themselves</u>	Ellos <u>se</u> lavan.
to look at <u>oneself</u>	mirarse
I look at <u>myself</u>	[Yo] <u>me</u> miro.
We look at <u>ourselves</u>	[Nosotros] <u>nos</u> miramos.
To get oneself up / to rise	levantarse
I am getting <u>myself</u> up.	[Yo] <u>me</u> levanto.
I will get <u>myself</u> up in a few minutes.	[Yo] <u>me</u> levantaré en unos minutos.
Are you going to get [<u>yourself</u>] up soon? (familiar)	¿[Tú] <u>te</u> vas a levantar pronto?
Will you get [<u>yourself</u>] up early? (familiar)	¿[Tú] <u>te</u> levantarás temprano?
When will you get [<u>yourself</u>] up?	¿Cuándo <u>te</u> levantarás [tú]?
When are they going to get [<u>themselves</u>] up?	¿Cuándo <u>se</u> levantarán ellos?
When <u>did</u> you <u>get up</u> ? (familiar)	¿Cuándo te <u>levantaste</u> ?

A reflexive verb refers the action of the verb back to the subject and its reflexive pronoun. A transitive verb passes the action on to an object. Notice the difference between the transitive verb “lavar” (to wash “something”) and the reflexive verb “lavarse” (to wash oneself). A reflexive verb can be identified by the

“se” ending in the infinitive form. (“Se” means “oneself” in this case.) Reflexive verbs are used frequently in Spanish. The reflexive form of a verb can have a substantially different meaning from its non-reflexive form. Reflexive pronouns must agree with the subject (“Yo me...,” “Tú te...,” “Usted / El / Ella se...,” “Nosotros nos...”, “Vosotros os...”, “Ustedes / Ellos / Ellas se...”).

Notice that the reflexive pronouns “me”, “te”, “se”, “nos”, and “os” refer to “oneself,” but are also object pronouns, which were presented earlier.

A reflexive pronoun is usually placed in front of the verb, but can also be attached to the end of an infinitive verb form.

LESSON 84 – LECCIÓN 84

RECIPROCAL CONSTRUCTIONS – CONSTRUCCIONES RECÍPROCAS

We wash <u>each other</u> .	[Nosotros] <u>nos</u> lavamos <u>uno a otro</u> .
You wash <u>each other</u> . (familiar, as in Spain)	[Vosotros] <u>os</u> laváis <u>uno a otro</u> .
You wash <u>each other</u> .	Ustedes <u>se</u> lavan <u>uno a otro</u> .
They wash <u>each other</u> .	Ellos <u>se</u> lavan <u>uno a otro</u> .
<u>We</u> look at each other. (feminine)	[Nosotras] nos miramos una a otra.
They see <u>each other</u> .	Ellos <u>se</u> ven <u>uno a otro</u> .
They are going to see <u>each other</u> .	Ellos van a verse <u>uno a otro</u> .

We are going to see each other. [Nosotros] vamos a vernos uno a otro.

The plural pronouns “nos”, “os”, and “se” can also mean “each other” or “to each other”. In this case they are called reciprocal constructions. If these pronouns are being used in a reciprocal meaning and the context of speech does not clearly indicate this, the phrases “uno a otro”, “unos a otros” etc. can be added to clarify the idea of “each other.”

Reciprocal constructions always have a plural subject.

A reflexive pronoun or reciprocal construction is usually placed in front of the verb, but can also be attached to the end of an infinitive verb form.

LESSON 85 – LECCIÓN 85

PRONOMINAL VERBS – VERBOS PRONOMINALES

to go away	irse
I <u>m going away</u> . / I <u>go away</u>	Yo <u>me voy</u> .
You guys <u>are leaving</u> on the next train.	Ustedes <u>se van</u> en el próximo tren.
They <u>are leaving</u> tomorrow.	Ellos <u>se van</u> mañana.
They <u>left</u> . / They <u>went away</u>	Ellos <u>se fueron</u> .
They left <u>the house</u>	Ellos se fueron de <u>la casa</u> .
to go <u>to bed</u>	irse a la <u>cama</u> / acostarse

I'm <u>going</u> to bed.	[Yo] <u>me voy</u> a la cama.
We're <u>going</u> to bed. / We <u>go</u> to bed.	[Nosotros] <u>nos vamos</u> a la cama.
We're going <u>to go to bed</u> now.	[Nosotros] <u>nos vamos a ir a la cama</u> ahora.
We're <u>going</u> to go to bed now.	[Nosotros] <u>vamos a irnos</u> a la cama ahora.
Are you going <u>to go to bed</u> soon? (familiar)	¿Vas a <u>irte a la cama</u> pronto?
They <u>will go to bed</u> at 9 o'clock.	Ellos <u>se irán a la cama</u> a las nueve.
They <u>are going</u> to go to bed at 9 o'clock.	Ellos <u>van a irse</u> a la cama a las nueve.
They <u>went to bed</u> an hour ago.	Ellos <u>se fueron a la cama</u> hace una hora.
to go to sleep / to fall asleep	dormirse
I <u>am falling asleep</u> . / I <u>fall asleep</u>	[Yo] <u>me duermo</u> .
I'm <u>going</u> to go to sleep.	[Yo] me <u>voy a dormir</u> .
She is going to <u>go to sleep</u>	Ella <u>se va a dormir</u> .
She <u>is falling asleep</u>	Ella <u>se duerme</u> .
We <u>will fall asleep</u> in a few minutes.	[Nosotros] <u>nos dormiremos</u> en pocos minutos.
to have fun	divertirse
They <u>are having fun</u>	Ellos <u>se divierten</u> .
<u>Are you having fun?</u> (familiar)	¿ <u>Te diviertes</u> [tú]?
<u>Are you guys having fun?</u>	¿ <u>Se divierten</u> ustedes?
He <u>is having fun</u>	El <u>se divierte</u> .
We <u>are having fun</u>	[Nosotros] <u>nos divertimos</u> .

Will you <u>have fun</u> tomorrow?	¿Te <u>divertirás</u> [tú] mañana?
They <u>will have fun</u> at the park.	Ellos <u>se divertirán</u> en el parque.
to remain / to stay	quedarse
We want <u>to stay</u> at home.	Queremos <u>quedarnos</u> en casa.
We <u>are going</u> to stay in a four-star hotel.	<u>Vamos a</u> quedarnos en un hotel de cuatro estrellas.
They <u>stayed</u> at his house.	Ellos <u>se quedaron</u> en la casa de él.
We <u>kept</u> the blanket.	[Nosotros] <u>nos quedamos con</u> la cobija.
to wake up	despertarse
I <u>woke up</u>	<u>Me desperté</u> .
You <u>woke up</u> . (familiar)	<u>Te despertaste</u> .
He <u>woke up</u>	El <u>se despertó</u> .
We <u>woke up</u>	<u>Nos despertamos</u> .
You <u>woke up</u> . (plural)	Ustedes <u>se despertaron</u> .
What time <u>did</u> they <u>wake up</u> ?	¿A qué hora <u>se despertaron</u> ellos?
Tomorrow I <u>will wake up</u> at 7 A.M.	Mañana [yo] <u>me despertaré</u> a las siete de la mañana.
to fall down / to tumble	caerse
<u>Did</u> you <u>fall down</u> the stairs? (familiar)	¿Te <u>caíste</u> por la escalera?
to become	hacerse
They <u>became</u> professionals.	Ellos <u>se hicieron</u> profesionales.

to carry away / to take away	<u>llevarse</u>
You <u>are taking</u> your suitcase, aren't you? (familiar)	<u>Te llevas</u> la maleta, ¿no?
You <u>are taking</u> the children, aren't you? (polite)	<u>Se lleva</u> a los niños, ¿no?
We <u>are taking</u> the suitcases with us.	<u>Nos llevamos</u> las maletas con nosotros.
We <u>are taking</u> the children with us.	<u>Nos llevamos</u> a los niños con nosotros.
I <u>twisted</u> my ankle.	<u>Me torcí</u> el tobillo.
I <u>sprained</u> my wrist.	<u>Me astillé</u> la muñeca.
I <u>hurt</u> my back.	<u>Me lastimé</u> la espalda.

The Spanish language has a group of verbs called “pronominal verbs” which are used in exactly the same manner as “reflexive verbs” but they have no reflexive connotation or usage. They simply exist and require reflexive construction in sentences. These verbs can be recognized by the “se” ending in the infinitive form, except in this case the “se” does not necessarily stand for “oneself”. The “se” ending simply identifies the fact that the verb requires reflexive construction in a sentence. Pronominal verbs are usually verbs of movement or change.

LESSON 86 – LECCIÓN 86
REFLEXIVE AND PRONOMINAL VERBS – NEGATIVE
VERBOS REFLEXIVOS Y PRONOMINALES – NEGATIVOS

I don't wash <u>myself</u>.	.....	No <u>me</u> lavo.
We don't wash <u>ourselves</u>.	.....	No <u>nos</u> lavamos.
Tomorrow I <u>won't wake</u> up early.	.....	Mañana <u>no me despertaré</u> temprano.
I'm not going <u>to wake up</u> in time.	.....	No voy a <u>despertarme</u> a tiempo.
Aren't you going <u>to get up</u> ? (familiar)	.....	¿No vas a <u>levantarte</u> ?
We <u>are not going</u> to bed.	.....	No <u>nos vamos</u> a la cama.
She <u>is not falling</u> asleep.	.....	Ella no <u>se duerme</u> .
We <u>will not fall</u> asleep.	.....	No <u>nos dormiremos</u> .
You <u>did not wake</u> up. (familiar)	.....	No <u>te despertaste</u> .
He <u>did not wake</u> up.	.....	El no <u>se despertó</u> .
We <u>did not</u> wake up.	.....	<u>No</u> nos despertamos.
They <u>did not</u> wake up.	.....	Ellos <u>no</u> se despertaron.
I <u>didn't wake</u> up at 6 o'clock.	.....	<u>No me desperté</u> a las seis.
They <u>did not go</u> to bed.	.....	Ellos no <u>se acostaron</u> .
You guys <u>did not</u> go to bed.	.....	Ustedes <u>no</u> se acostaron.
I <u>did not twist</u> my ankle.	.....	No <u>me torcí</u> el tobillo.
I <u>did not hurt</u> my back.	.....	No <u>me lastimé</u> la espalda.

This lesson shows reflexive construction with reflexive and pronominal verbs in the negative.

LESSON 87 – LECCIÓN 87

COLORS – COLORES

I would like some <u>red wine</u> please.	Me gustaría <u>vino tinto</u> por favor.
I used to have a <u>red</u> car.	Tenía un carro <u>rojo</u> .
Do you like <u>white</u> wine? (polite)	¿Le gusta el vino <u>blanco</u> ?
the sky	el cielo
Today the sky is very <u>grey</u>	Hoy el cielo está muy <u>gris</u> .
the sunset	la puesta de sol
At sunset the sky will be <u>orange</u>	A la puesta del sol el cielo estará <u>naranja</u> .
The sky probably will be <u>blue</u> tomorrow.	El cielo probablemente estará <u>azul</u> mañana.
I would like to buy a <u>yellow</u> shirt.	Quisiera comprar una camisa <u>amarilla</u> .
the forest	el bosque
The forest is very <u>green</u>	El bosque es muy <u>verde</u> .
I don't like the color <u>purple</u>	No me gusta el color <u>morado</u> .
At night the sky is very <u>black</u>	Por la noche el cielo está muy <u>negro</u> .
He had a <u>brown</u> car.	El tuvo un auto <u>marrón</u> .
the hair	el pelo / el cabello
My brother has <u>brown</u> hair.	Mi hermano tiene el pelo <u>castaño</u> .

No, he has <u>dark</u> brown hair.	No, él tiene el pelo castaño <u>oscuro</u> .
My sister has <u>blond</u> hair.	Mi hermana tiene el pelo <u>rubio</u> .
She is <u>brown haired</u>	Ella es <u>morena</u> .
She drives a <u>pink</u> car.	Ella maneja un coche <u>rosado</u> .
Usually beer has a <u>gold</u> color.	Por lo general, la cerveza tiene un color <u>dorado</u> .
My uncle bought a big <u>silver</u> truck.	Mi tío compró un camión grande de color <u>plateado</u> .

Colors are usually adjectives and as such must agree in gender and number with the word they modify. This generally means that colors ending in “o” are masculine and that the “o” changes to an “a” if the color describes a feminine object. Adjectives can usually be made into a plural form by adding an “s” (or an “es” if the adjective ends in a consonant). Some adjectives end in “e”, in which case they are both feminine and masculine.

The color “castaño” is used for hair and eyes only.

In Spanish, the word “red” is expressed by the word “rojo,” however, when referring to “red wine,” the term “vino tinto” is used.

LESSON 88 – LECCIÓN 88

ORDINAL NUMBERS – NÚMEROS ORDINALES

the first <u>flower</u>	la primera <u>flor</u>
the second <u>guest house</u>	la segunda <u>pensión</u>
the <u>third</u> finger	el <u>tercer</u> dedo
He was the <u>fourth</u> cook.	El fue el <u>cuarto</u> cocinero.
She will be the <u>fifth</u> nurse.	Ella será la <u>quinta</u> enfermera.
I will be the <u>sixth</u> driver.	Seré el <u>sexto</u> chofer.
You will be the <u>seventh</u> secretary. (familiar)	Serás la <u>séptima</u> secretaria.
You will be the <u>eighth</u> fireman. (polite)	Usted será el <u>octavo</u> bombero.
It was my <u>ninth</u> birthday.	Fue mi <u>noveno</u> cumpleaños.
It will be their <u>tenth</u> anniversary.	Será su <u>décimo</u> aniversario.
I wrote my <u>eleventh</u> postcard.	Escribí mi tarjeta postal <u>número once</u> .
I received my <u>twelfth</u> letter.	Recibí mi carta <u>número doce</u> .
This is the <u>thirteenth</u> copy.	Ésta es la copia <u>número trece</u> .
the <u>fourteenth</u> student (masculine)	el estudiante <u>número catorce</u>
the <u>twentieth</u> page	la página <u>número veinte</u>
the five hundred and forty third <u>time</u>	la <u>vez</u> número quinientos cuarenta y tres
the <u>thousandth</u> light bulb	la bombilla <u>número mil</u>
the <u>millionth</u> bird	el pájaro <u>número millón</u>

In Spanish, ordinal numbers are seldom used after 10. They do exist in higher numbers, however in normal spoken Spanish, cardinal numbers are normally used as shown above for numbers 11 and higher.

"Cumpleaños" (birthday) can be singular or plural.

LESSON 89 – LECCIÓN 89

TECHNOLOGY TODAY – LA TECNOLOGÍA HOY

I have a one-hundred euro <u>telephone card</u>	Tengo una <u>tarjeta telefónica</u> de cien euros.
We bought the movie on <u>DVD</u>	Compramos la película en <u>disco video digital</u> .
They're listening to some new music <u>CDs</u>	Están escuchando unos nuevos <u>discos compactos</u> de música.
The <u>CD drive</u> is broken.	La <u>impulsión para discos compactos</u> está rota.
Where is there an <u>electric outlet</u> ?	¿Dónde hay un <u>zócalo eléctrico</u> ?
This <u>electric plug</u> is dangerous.	Este <u>enchufe eléctrico</u> es peligroso.
What is the <u>voltage</u> that is used in Bolivia?	¿Cuál es el <u>voltaje</u> que se usa en Bolivia?
What is your <u>cell phone number</u> ? (singular, familiar)	¿Cuál es tu <u>número de teléfono celular</u> ?
Before leaving for Peru, she bought a <u>video camera</u>	Antes de salir para el Perú, ella compró una <u>cámara de videos</u> .

Which is the T.V. channel in Spanish? ¿Cuál es el canal de televisión en español?
We have so many more options with satellite T.V.! ¡Tenemos tantas más opciones con
la televisión via satélite!

LESSON 90 – LECCIÓN 90
MORE COMPUTER VOCABULARY –
MÁS VOCABULARIO PARA LAS COMPUTADORAS

This mouse doesn't roll well on the table. Este ratón no rueda bien sobre la mesa.

That keyboard is very dirty. Ese teclado está muy sucio.

We can't do the job because we don't have a scanner. No podemos hacer el trabajo porque no
tenemos un escaneador.

Which icon is the right one? ¿Cuál ícono es el correcto?

My brother prefers a laptop computer. Mi hermano prefiere una computadora
portátil.

I lost my connection to the Internet again! ¡Perdí de nuevo mi conexión al Internet!

This phone does not have a wireless Internet connection. Este teléfono no tiene una conexión
inalámbrica al Internet.

Does this cafe have wireless internet service? ¿Tiene este café servicio inalámbrico al
Internet?

Possibly the modem is not working. Posiblemente el módem no está funcionando.

From here I can't see the computer <u>monitor</u> very well.	Desde aquí no puedo ver muy bien la <u>pantalla</u> de la computadora.
My cousin came to fix <u>the hard drive</u>	Mi primo vino a arreglar <u>el disco duro</u> .
This <u>computer program</u> has too many errors.	Este <u>programa de cómputo</u> tiene demasiados errores.
I can send it to you to your <u>e-mail address</u> . (singular, familiar)	Puedo mandártelo a tu <u>dirección de correo electrónico</u> .
voice mail	correspondencia telefónica / correo de voz
Leave me a message on my <u>voice mail</u> . (familiar)	Déjame un mensaje en mi <u>correspondencia telefónica</u> .
You have to create a new <u>computer file</u> . (singular, familiar)	Tienes que crear un <u>archivo</u> nuevo.
Right now I'm <u>off line</u>	Ahora estoy <u>fuera de línea</u> .
This computer program is not for <u>spreadsheets</u>	Este programa de cómputo no es para <u>hojas de balance</u> .
Well then, which is <u>the spreadsheet program</u> ?	Pues bien, ¿cuál es <u>el programa para hojas de balance</u> ?

I'm taking a class on word processing programs. Estoy tomando un curso sobre los programas de procesamiento de palabras.

Which Internet browser do you use? (plural, polite) ¿Cuál navegador del Internet usan ustedes?

LESSON 91 – LECCIÓN 91

TECHNOLOGY IN ACTION – LA TECNOLOGÍA EN ACCIÓN

to plug in enchufar

Where do I plug in the computer? ¿Dónde enchufo la computadora?

to recharge recargar

Don't forget to recharge the batteries.

(singular, familiar) No te olvides de recargar las pilas.

The computer doesn't work. La computadora no funciona.

to connect conectarse

I can't connect to the internet. No puedo conectarme al Internet.

We need technical assistance. Necesitamos soporte técnico.

to delete borrar

How do I delete? ¿Cómo borro?

to type / to key teclear

If I key for more than 30 minutes, my hands hurt. Si tecleo por más de 30 minutos, las manos me duelen.

to click	pulsar
<u>Click</u> here. (singular, familiar)	<u>Pulsa</u> aquí.
to right-click	pulsar a la derecha
<u>Do I right-click?</u>	¿ <u>Pulso</u> a la derecha?
No, <u>left-click</u> . (singular, familiar)	No, pulsa <u>a la izquierda</u> .

LESSON 92 – LECCIÓN 92
SENTENCES AND PHRASES ABOUT MONEY –
ORACIONES Y FRASES SOBRE EL DINERO

Gold <u>is worth</u> a lot everywhere.	El oro <u>vale</u> mucho en todas partes.
I <u>save</u> my money when I want to travel.	Yo <u>ahorro</u> dinero cuando quiero viajar.
Where can we <u>cash</u> this check?	¿Dónde podemos <u>cobrar</u> este cheque?
If I don't like this article, will you <u>give me</u> back my money? (polite)	Si no me gusta este artículo, ¿me <u>devuelve</u> Ud. mi dinero?
He <u>trades</u> with all countries in the world.	El <u>negocia</u> con todos los países del mundo.
<u>Count</u> the money when they give you your change. (singular, familiar)	<u>Cuenta</u> el dinero cuando te devuelvan el cambio.

He <u>is</u> very <u>successful</u> with his job and money.	El <u>tiene</u> mucho <u>éxito</u> con su trabajo y el dinero.
<u>Guard</u> your purse if you are with a lot of people. (familiar). . .	<u>Vigila</u> tu bolso si estás entre muchas personas.
Children <u>depend</u> on their parents' money.	Los niños <u>dependen</u> del dinero de sus padres.
Whenever there are <u>sales</u> , you always buy too much. (familiar)	Siempre que hay <u>ventas</u> , compras demasiado.
The exchange at the hotel doesn't give <u>the maximum</u>	El cambio en el hotel no da <u>el máximo</u> .
It's a very good sale because <u>the prices</u> are excellent.	Es una venta muy buena porque <u>los precios</u> son excelentes.
<u>The minimum</u> is still too high.	<u>El mínimo</u> es todavía demasiado alto.
How much does <u>the fare</u> to Madrid cost?	¿Cuánto cuesta <u>el pasaje</u> a Madrid?
The <u>success</u> of these sales is their minimum prices.	El <u>éxito</u> de estas ventas es sus precios mínimos.
<u>Worthwhile</u> things always cost more.	Las cosas <u>valiosas</u> siempre cuestan más.
The <u>average</u> fare costs two hundred euros.	El pasaje <u>promedio</u> cuesta doscientos euros.
I need <u>a little bit</u> more money.	Necesito <u>un poquito</u> más de dinero.
Where do they sell <u>tires</u> ?	¿Dónde venden <u>llantas</u> ?
How much <u>is it worth</u> ?	¿Cuánto <u>vale</u> ?
It's a <u>worthless</u> thing.	Es una cosa <u>sin valor</u> .

I'm missing fifty euros. Me faltan cincuenta euros.
Are one hundred dollars enough for you? (plural) ¿Les basta a Uds. con cien dólares?
"Ud." = usted, "Uds." = ustedes

LESSON 93 – LECCIÓN 93

THE WEATHER AND CERTAIN VERBS – EL TIEMPO Y CIERTOS VERBOS

In which season does it rain much here? ¿En cuál estación llueve mucho aquí?
It is cold in winter by the seaside. Hace frío en el invierno por la costa.
At the lake, it's always beautiful weather in spring. En el lago, siempre hace buen tiempo
en primavera.
It's very windy in autumn for swimming. Hace mucho viento en el otoño para
la natación.
Travelers like that it's sunny at the beach. A los viajeros les gusta que haga sol en
la playa.
In the summer, when it's hot, I don't need a bed sheet. En el verano, cuando hace calor, no necesito
una sábana.
In the morning it's very cool in the shade. Por la mañana hace mucho fresco
a la sombra.
How is the weather today? ¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?
I don't like it when it thunders. No me gusta cuando truenan. [Inf. = tronar]

There are many clouds <u>everywhere</u> in the sky.	Hay muchas nubes <u>por todas partes</u> en el cielo.
When there is <u>fog</u> , it's necessary to drive slowly.	Cuando hay <u>neblina</u> , es necesario conducir despacio.
I don't like cloudy days <u>at sea</u>	No me gustan los días nublados <u>en el mar</u> .
It's not <u>surprising</u> that it snowed in the mountains.	No es <u>sorprendente</u> que nevó en las montañas.
What do you do <u>on the ship</u> when the weather is nice? (familiar).	¿Qué haces [tú] <u>en el barco</u> cuando hace buen tiempo?
<u>Where</u> do you people go to when it's hot?	¿ <u>Adónde</u> van Uds. cuando hace calor?
Where does it snow much <u>around here</u> ?	¿En dónde nieva mucho <u>por aquí</u> ?

The third-person singular form of “hacer” (hace) is used with certain nouns in Spanish to make statements about the weather. “Mucho” (a lot) and not “muy” (very) is used to express the idea of “very” for the weather because, in Spanish, nouns and not adjectives are used. Some weather expressions use “hay” (there is / are) instead of “hace” while yet others have their own verbs. For example: “llover” (to rain), etc. Generally, what is invisible uses "hace" as in "calor" (heat) and "hay" is used for what is visible as in "nubes" (clouds).

LESSON 94 – LECCIÓN 94
PHRASES AND SENTENCES ABOUT MOTION –
FRASES Y ORACIONES DE MOVIMIENTO

Where <u>do you go out</u> to when the weather is nice?	¿Adónde <u>sales</u> cuando hace buen tiempo?
Whenever it thunders, the animals <u>run</u>	Siempre que truena, los animales <u>corren</u> .
<u>Push</u> the door to come in.	<u>Empuje</u> la puerta para entrar.
<u>Pull</u> the door to get out.	<u>Jale</u> la puerta para salir.
She <u>turned around</u> to see who it was.	(Ella) <u>Se volteó</u> para ver quién era.
<u>Raise</u> your hand if you know the answer.	<u>Levanten</u> la mano si saben la respuesta.
We <u>went back</u> to the hotel. because we were missing the money.	<u>Regresamos</u> al hotel porque nos faltaba el dinero.
They <u>inflated</u> the tires and pushed the car.	<u>Inflaron</u> las llantas y empujaron el coche.
The weather wasn't nice and they preferred <u>to rest</u> at the hotel.	No hacía buen tiempo y prefirieron <u>descansar</u> en el hotel.
I'm <u>going</u> because it's very cold.	<u>Me voy</u> porque hace mucho frío.
We <u>are going</u> to Chile.	Nosotros <u>nos vamos</u> a Chile.

They are going to the beach because it's very sunny.

(feminine) Ellas se van a la playa porque hace mucho sol.

The children are jumping and running all over the beach. Los niños saltan y corren por toda la playa.

They took out the money and paid for the fare. Sacaron el dinero y pagaron por el pasaje.

What is the delay on this train? ¿Cuánto retraso tiene este tren?

[L. How much delay has this train?]

How do you get there? / How does one arrive there? ¿Cómo se llega allí?

How do you get to the center of the city? ¿Cómo se llega al centro de la ciudad?

Go that way. (polite, singular) Vaya Ud. por allá.

Is there a more direct road? ¿Hay un camino más directo?

Something was not right. The train was going backwards. ... Algo no andaba bien. El tren iba hacia atrás.

Officer, our car was not going so fast. Señor policía, nuestro coche no iba tan rápido.

Look in the bottom. Miren en el fondo.

The car's tank doesn't have gas. El tanque del coche no tiene gasolina.

How's that? I filled it up yesterday. ¿Cómo que no? Yo lo llené ayer.

Please empty your bags. Por favor vacíen sus maletas.

Bring the money and your papers to this office. Traigan el dinero y sus papeles a esta oficina.

The tourists put their papers on the table. Los turistas ponen sus papeles en la mesa.

LESSON 95 – LECCIÓN 95

THE VERB “TO HAVE” IN IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS – EL VERBO “TENER” EN EXPRESIONES IDIOMÁTICAS

How old is your <u>relative</u> Isabel? (familiar)	¿Cuántos años tiene tu <u>parienta</u> Isabel?
My <u>cousin</u> Isabel is 17 years old.	Mi <u>prima</u> Isabel tiene diecisiete años.
What do you <u>feel like</u> doing today? (familiar)	¿Qué <u>tienes ganas</u> de hacer [tú] hoy?
I <u>feel like</u> resting and not doing anything.	[Yo] <u>Tengo ganas</u> de descansar y no hacer nada.
Why <u>are you in such a hurry</u> ? (familiar)	¿Por qué <u>tienes</u> [tú] tanta <u>prisa</u> ?
I <u>am in a great hurry</u> because I’m going to the doctor.	[Yo] <u>Tengo mucha prisa</u> porque [yo] voy al médico.
You have to <u>push</u> the door to go in. (polite)	Ud. tiene que <u>empujar</u> la puerta para entrar.
I have to buy some <u>cigarettes</u>	Tengo que comprar unos <u>cigarrillos</u> .
In which season are you warm when you <u>go out</u> ? (familiar) . .	¿En cuál estación tienes [tú] calor cuando <u>sales</u> ? [Inf. salir]
I’m warm in the summer when I <u>run</u>	Tengo calor en el verano cuando [yo] <u>corro</u> . [Inf. = correr]
We <u>are going [away]</u> to eat because we’re hungry.	[Nosotros] <u>Nos vamos</u> a comer porque tenemos hambre. [Inf. = irse]

If the children <u>jump</u> a lot, they're going to be thirsty.	Si los niños <u>saltan</u> mucho, van a tener sed. [Inf. =saltar]
Is your boyfriend <u>very jealous</u> ? (familiar)	¿ <u>Tiene muchos celos</u> tu novio?
Yes, that's why I'm <u>very careful</u>	Sí, por eso es que yo <u>tengo mucho cuidado</u> .
What <u>are</u> you <u>afraid</u> of? (familiar)	¿De qué <u>tienes miedo</u> [tu]?
I <u>am afraid</u> of large animals.	[Yo] <u>Tengo miedo</u> de los animales grandes.
She's <u>right</u> . We are missing the money.	Ella <u>tiene razón</u> . Nos falta el dinero.
No, she's <u>wrong</u> . The money is here.	No, <u>no tiene razón</u> . El dinero está aquí.
I'm going to bed. I'm <u>sleepy</u>	Me voy a la cama. [yo] <u>Tengo sueño</u> .
We don't go to Las Vegas because we <u>are not lucky</u> with money.	No vamos a Las Vegas porque [nosotros] <u>no tenemos suerte</u> con el dinero.

Many expressions in Spanish use the verb “tener” (to have) where English would use “to be” or another verb. Those idiomatic expressions often correspond to the English “to be” + adjective. In such cases, the English “very” (muy) is translated as “mucho / -a” or “muchos / -as” (much, many) because Spanish uses a noun where English would have used an adjective.

LESSON 96 – LECCIÓN 96

STEM-CHANGING VERBS, FIRST GROUP (E to IE) –

VERBOS CON CAMBIO DE RADICAL, PRIMER GRUPO (de E a IE)

I <u>don't lie</u> when I speak with my friends.	Yo <u>no miento</u> cuando hablo con mis amigos. [Inf. = mentir]
You <u>prevent</u> problems when you are careful. (familiar)	[Tú] <u>Previenes</u> los problemas cuando tienes cuidado. [Inf. = prevenir]
He <u>denies</u> that the money is there.	El <u>niega</u> que el dinero está allí. [Inf. = negar]
She <u>feels</u> cold and needs some hot coffee.	Ella <u>siente</u> frío y necesita un café caliente. [Inf. = sentir]
You <u>close</u> the windows because it's cold. (polite, plural)	Uds. <u>cierran</u> las ventanas porque hace frío. [Inf. = cerrar]
If they <u>lose</u> , they will be very upset.	Si ellos <u>pierden</u> , estarán muy enojados. [Inf. = perder]
They always <u>recommend</u> their own friends. (feminine)	Ellas siempre <u>recomiendan</u> a sus propias amigas. [Inf. = recomendar]
I want this <u>entrée</u>	Yo quiero este <u>plato</u> . [Inf. = querer]
Where do you have the <u>candy</u> ? (familiar)	¿Dónde tienes [tú] las <u>golosinas</u> ? [Inf. = tener]

He does not understand the <u>wine list</u>	El no entiende la <u>lista de vinos</u> . [Inf. = entender]
She is not turning the <u>oven</u> on because it's broken.	Ella no enciende el <u>horno</u> porque está roto. [Inf. = encender]
In general, <u>meals</u> begin later in Spain than in America.	En general, las <u>comidas</u> comienzan más tarde en España que en América. [Inf. = comenzar]
The chicken is beginning to <u>smell</u> badly.	El pollo empieza a <u>oler</u> mal. [Inf. = empezar]
They think <u>potatoes</u> come from Ireland!	¡Ellos piensan que las <u>papas</u> vienen de Irlanda! [Inf. = pensar]
They prefer a <u>snack</u> at four o'clock. (feminine)	Ellas prefieren una <u>merienda</u> a las cuatro. [Inf. = preferir]
And when do you people close the <u>kitchen</u> ? (familiar)	¿Y cuándo cerráis vosotros la <u>cocina</u> ? [Inf. = cerrar]
We have to <u>make a toast</u> to our friends.	Tenemos que <u>hacer un brindis</u> a nuestros amigos. [Inf. = tener]

In Spanish, some of the most common verbs undergo spelling changes in the present tense. These changes are due to which syllable is stressed when pronouncing the conjugated verb. If it results in a slight change of pronunciation, it will also change the stem of the verb (that is, the part that is not the ending). For example: in “recomendar” and “pensar” the E changes to IE. There are three groups of stem-changing

verbs. The first group changes the letter E in the stem to the diphthong IE. (A diphthong is any combination of two or three vowels). These stem changes take place with all the personal pronouns except for “nosotros” and “vosotros”. Generally, they do not take place in tenses other than the present, although a few verbs are stem-changing in more than one tense.

Sample conjugation:

MENTIR (E to IE):

yo	.....	mient(o)
tú	.....	mient(es)
él/ella/Ud.	.....	mient(e)
nosotros	.....	ment(imos)
vosotros	.....	ment(ís)
ellos/ellas/Uds.	.....	mient(en)

LESSON 97 – LECCIÓN 97

STEM-CHANGING VERBS, SECOND GROUP (O to UE) –

VERBOS CON CAMBIO DE RADICAL, SEGUNDO GRUPO (de O a UE)

- Why don't you taste this Spanish dish? (familiar) ¿Por qué no pruebas [tú] este plato español?
[Inf. = probar]
- Why don't you try to speak Spanish? (familiar) ¿Por qué no pruebas [tú] hablar español?
[Inf. = probar]
- If I don't pass this test, I'll have many problems. Si yo no apruebo este examen, tendré
muchos problemas. [Inf. = aprobar]
- Why doesn't he give you back your deodorant? (familiar) . . . ¿Porqué no te devuelve [él] el desodorante?
[Inf. = devolver]
- She tells the oddest stories. [Ella] Cuenta las historias más raras.
[Inf. = contar]
- Do you always count your money ¿Cuenta Ud. siempre su dinero antes de salir
before leaving the bank? (polite) del banco? [Inf. = contar]
- That big dog does not bite. Ese perro grande no muerde. [Inf. = morder]
- Where do you people meet? (polite) ¿Dónde se encuentran Uds.?
[Inf. = encontrarse]
- They are not finding the toiletries because Ellos no encuentran los afeites porque
they don't speak Spanish. no hablan español. [Inf. = encontrar]

Whenever you run very fast, you <u>twist</u> your foot. (familiar)	Siempre que [tú] corres muy rápido, [tú] <u>te tuerces</u> el pie. [Inf. = torcerse]
That boy always <u>wraps</u> the pills for me.	Aquel muchacho siempre me <u>envuelve</u> las pastillas. [Inf. = envolver]
When <u>are you coming back</u> around here? (familiar)	¿Cuándo <u>vuelves</u> [tú] por aquí? [Inf. = volver]
Why <u>do they hang</u> flowers on the windows?	¿Por qué <u>cuelgan</u> [ellos] flores en las ventanas? [Inf. = colgar]
How much <u>does</u> the shampoo <u>cost</u> ?	¿Cuánto <u>cuesta</u> el champú? [Inf. = costar]
They never <u>sleep</u> when they think about their illnesses.	Ellos nunca <u>duermen</u> cuando piensan en sus enfermedades. [Inf. = dormir]
They <u>can't</u> go because they have a cold. (feminine)	Ellas <u>no pueden</u> ir porque tienen un resfriado. [Inf. = poder]
In the movie, the lovers <u>die</u>	En la película, los amantes <u>mueren</u> . [Inf. = morir]
At night, I <u>dream</u> of a very beautiful garden.	Por la noche, <u>sueño</u> con un jardín muy bello. [Inf. = soñar con]
What <u>does</u> the mirror <u>show</u> you? (familiar)	¿Qué te <u>muestra</u> el espejo? [Inf. = mostrar]
They always <u>have lunch</u> at the restaurant "THE POTS". (feminine)	Ellos siempre <u>almuerzan</u> en el restaurante "LAS OLLAS". [Inf. = almorzar]

The second group of stem-changing verbs follows the same pattern as the first: all conjugations change in the present tense except for “nosotros” and “vosotros”. The spelling change is from “O” to “UE”. The only verb that does not have “O” in its stem and yet belongs to this group is “jugar” (to play a game, to gamble). It changes from “U” to “UE”: **juego, juegas, juega, jugamos, jugáis, juegan.**

Sample conjugation for stem-changing verbs of the second group:

PROBAR (O to UE):

yo	prueb(o)
tú	prueb(as)
él/ella/Ud.	prueb(a)
nosotros	prob(amos)
vosotros	prob(áis)
ellos/ellas/Uds.	prueb(an)

LESSON 98 – LECCIÓN 98

THIRD GROUP OF STEM-CHANGING VERBS (E to I) –

VERBOS CON CAMBIO DE RADICAL, TERCER GRUPO, (de E a I)

When do you serve turkey at your house? (familiar) ¿Cuándo sirves [tú] pavo en tu casa?
[Inf. = servir]

I <u>laugh</u> at Brian's jokes.	Yo <u>me río</u> de las bromas de Brian. [Inf. = reirse]
Children are happy when they <u>smile</u>	Los niños están contentos cuando [ellos] <u>sonríen</u> . [Inf. = sonreir]
She <u>is</u> always <u>telling</u> lies.	Ella siempre <u>dice</u> mentiras. [Inf. = decir]
You people always <u>repeat</u> the things you hear. (polite)	Uds. siempre <u>repiten</u> las cosas que oyen. [Inf. = repetir]
The temperature <u>continues</u> in the nineties.	La temperatura <u>sigue</u> en los noventa. [Inf. = seguir]
What <u>do</u> you <u>ask for</u> at the pharmacy when you catch a cold? (polite)	¿Qué <u>pide</u> Ud. en la farmacia cuando atrapa un resfriado? [Inf. = pedir]

A third and smaller group of verbs undergoes the stem-change from E to I. It does so in all the conjugations, except for “nosotros” and “vosotros” and mostly in the present tense.

Sample conjugation of stem-changing verbs of the third group:

SERVIR (E to I):

yo.	serv(o)
tú	serv(es)
él/ella/Ud.	serv(e)
nosotros	serv(imos)

vosotros serv(is)
ellos/ellas/Uds. sirv(en)

LESSON 99 – LECCIÓN 99

EXPRESSIONS OF OBLIGATION – EXPRESIONES DE OBLIGACIÓN

- I have to buy some medication for my influenza. Tengo que comprar alguna medicina para mi flu.
- You have to be more careful with your health. (familiar) [Tú] Tienes que tener más cuidado con tu salud.
- She has to recuperate at home. Ella tiene que recuperarse en casa.
- He has to find the right lubricant. El tiene que encontrar el lubricante correcto.
- Do you have to see all the sick people today? (polite) ¿Tiene Ud. que ver a todos los enfermos hoy?
- We have to take care of our grandmother. Tenemos que cuidar a nuestra abuela.
- You have to take care of that cough. (familiar, plural) [Vosotros] Tenéis que cuidaros esa toz.
- They are not feeling well and have to find the bathroom. Ellos no se sienten bien y tienen que encontrar el baño.
- You have to wash these towels. (polite, plural) Uds. tienen que lavar estas toallas.
- I ought to cook when Mom is sick. Debo cocinar cuando Mamá está enferma.

You should not <u>offer</u> alcoholic drinks to the children. (familiar)	[Tú] No debes <u>ofrecer</u> bebidas alcohólicas a los niños.
He ought to <u>brush</u> his hair before leaving.	El debe <u>cepillarse</u> el cabello antes de salir.
She should <u>mix</u> more with the other young people.	Ella debe <u>mezclarse</u> más con los otros jóvenes.
We should <u>savor</u> the Mexican dish Clara made for us.	Debemos <u>saborear</u> el plato mexicano que Clara nos hizo.
You ought to <u>invite</u> fewer people to these parties. (familiar, plural)	[Vosotros] Debéis <u>invitar</u> a menos gente a estas fiestas.
You should <u>bake</u> this at 350. (polite, plural)	[Uds.] Deben <u>hornear</u> esto a trescientos cincuenta.
The boys should <u>clean</u> the house and help the girls.	Los muchachos deben <u>limpiar</u> la casa y ayudar a las chicas.
<u>It is necessary</u> to drink less alcohol.	<u>Hay que</u> beber menos alcohol.
It is not necessary to take the <u>trash</u> out everyday.	No hay que sacar la <u>basura</u> todos los días.
It is necessary to be careful with <u>fish bones</u>	Hay que tener cuidado con las <u>espinas de pescado</u> .
Is it necessary to add <u>salt and pepper</u> ?	¿Hay que agregar <u>sal y pimienta</u> ?

There are three ways to indicate obligation in Spanish. With “tener que + inf.” the verb “tener” is conjugated according to the person whose obligation it is and the infinitive remains unconjugated. This is the most personal and the strongest way to indicate an obligation. It is comparable to the English “to have to do something”. One can also use “deber + inf.” to show a lesser degree of obligation. “Deber” is conjugated but the infinitive is not. It is similar to saying “should” or “ought to” in English. There is also a third and impersonal way to suggest an obligation without pointing in anyone’s direction, but simply leaving it understood: “hay que + inf.” In this context, “hay” (usually “there is/are”) means “it is necessary”, so the speaker is actually saying “It is necessary to (verb)”. However, he leaves it unsaid as to who, specifically, needs to do whatever. The context of the conversation in these cases points the finger of obligation. Thus, directness and commitment may be avoided and yet implied.

LESSON 100 – LECCIÓN 100
CONSTRUCTIONS OF VERBS LIKE “GUSTAR” –
CONSTRUCCIONES DE VERBOS COMO “GUSTAR”

I like <u>eggs</u>	A mí me gustan los <u>huevos</u> .
You don't like this <u>cocktail</u> . (familiar)	A ti no te gusta este <u>cóctel</u> .
He doesn't like <u>alcoholic drinks</u>	A él no le gustan los <u>tragos</u> .
Among <u>soft drinks</u> , she likes Coke the best.	De los <u>refrescos</u> , a ella le gusta más la Coca-Cola.
Don't you like <u>rice</u> ? (polite)	¿A Ud. no le gusta el <u>arroz</u> ?

We don't like to have <u>diarrhea</u> !	¿A nosotros no nos gusta tener <u>diarrea</u> !
Why don't you like this <u>butter</u> ? (familiar, plural)	¿Por qué a vosotros no os gusta esta <u>mantequilla</u> ?
Do you people like <u>jelly</u> ?	¿A Uds. les gusta la <u>jalea</u> ?
They don't like these old <u>stoves</u> .	A ellos no les gustan estas <u>estufas</u> viejas.
They don't like to be <u>drunk</u> . (feminine)	A ellas no les gusta estar <u>borrachas</u> .
I love <u>sweet-and-sour</u> pork.	A mí me encanta el puerco <u>agrio y dulce</u> . [Inf. = encantar]
<u>Does it matter</u> to you to have your own bathroom? (familiar)	¿A ti te <u>importa</u> tener tu propio baño? [Inf. = importar]
It <u>seems</u> to him that she is jealous.	A él le <u>parece</u> que ella tiene celos. [Inf. = parecer]
It seems <u>awful</u> to her.	A ella le parece <u>pésimo</u> .
Loud music and people <u>do not bother</u> her.	A ella no le <u>molestan</u> la música alta y la gente. [Inf. = molestar]
These museums <u>don't interest</u> us.	A nosotros no nos <u>interesan</u> estos museos. [Inf. = interesar]
They still <u>have</u> \$20 <u>left</u> .	A ellos todavía les <u>quedan</u> veinte dólares. [Inf. = quedar]

- \$20 is enough for them. (feminine). A ellas les basta con veinte dólares.
 [Inf. = bastar]
- Do your feet hurt after the trip? (polite, plural) ¿A Uds. les duelen los pies después del
 viaje? [Inf. = doler; O to UE]
- I am missing my money! ¡A mí me falta el dinero!
 [Inf. = faltar + object]
- He needs a new car. A él le hace falta un carro nuevo.
 [Inf. = hacer falta + object]

The verb “gustar” does not mean “to like” in Spanish. In fact, there is no verb for “to like”. “Gustar” means “to be pleasing to”, as in “Those flowers are pleasing to her.” (“A ella le gustan esas flores.”) The greatest difference between verbs like “gustar” and their English counterparts is that the subject in English becomes the indirect object in Spanish, so the principal terms of the sentence (i.e., doing the liking and being liked) are switched. To beginners, it sounds like they are saying the sentence or question backwards.

The Spanish pattern is easy to learn, though:

<u>A ELLA</u>	<u>(NO)</u>	<u>LE</u>	<u>GUSTAN</u>	<u>ESAS FLORES</u>
(clarifier)	(negation)	(to her)	(are pleasing)	(those flowers)
		(INDIRECT OBJECT)	+ (VERB)	+ (SUBJECT)

The clarifier does not exist in English and it is NOT the indirect object. In Spanish, the clarifier generally begins the sentence so the listener will be perfectly clear as to whom it is being spoken of. Then follows the indirect object (me, te, le, nos, os, les), then the conjugated verb, and finally the subject. Notice that the sentence structure itself is the reverse of English. ATTENTION: THE VERB AGREES IN CONJUGATION WITH ITS SUBJECT, NOT WITH THE INDIRECT OBJECT! This is another major difference with English. Lastly, a few other verbs follow the same construction as “gustar”, so mastery of the first will ease the learning of the latter. When negating, place “no” between the clarifier and the indirect object. Clarifiers are optional for “yo”, “tú”, “nosotros”, and “vosotros”. In these cases they only add emphasis. By contrast, they are strongly recommended for “él”, “ella”, and “Ud.”, all of which share “le” as their indirect object pronoun, as well as for their plurals (“ellos”, “ellas”, “Uds.”) all of which share “les”.

LESSON 101 – LECCIÓN 101

TWO WAYS TO EXPRESS KNOWLEDGE: “SABER VS. CONOCER” –

DOS MODOS DE EXPRESAR CONOCIMIENTO: “SABER VS. CONOCER”

I know how to translate from English into Spanish. Yo sé traducir del inglés al español.

Do you know how to teach Spanish? (familiar) ¿Sabes tú enseñar español?

She does not know the meaning of this word. Ella no sabe el significado de esta palabra.

Does he know the right translation for this sentence? ¿Sabe él la traducción correcta de esta oración?

We don't know the conjugation of that verb. No sabemos la conjugación de ese verbo.

You know <u>the pronunciation</u> of Spain because you lived there. (familiar, plural)	Vosotros sabéis <u>la pronunciación</u> de España porque vivisteis allí.
You don't know my <u>ideas</u> yet. (polite, plural)	Uds. todavía no saben mis <u>ideas</u> .
They know <u>the method</u> that we use.	Ellos saben <u>el método</u> que nosotros usamos.
I <u>am not acquainted with</u> that new vocabulary.	<u>No conozco</u> ese vocabulario nuevo.
I don't know <u>the new articles</u> yet.	No sé todavía <u>los artículos</u> nuevos.
Don't you know this <u>village</u> ? (familiar)	¿No conoces [tú] esta <u>aldea</u> ?
He does not know his Spanish <u>great-grandparents</u>	El no conoce a sus <u>bisabuelos</u> españoles.
We are barely acquainted with <u>the languages</u> of Africa.	Conocemos muy poco <u>los idiomas</u> de África.
Do they know the man who made this <u>tape</u> ?	¿Conocen [ellos] al hombre que hizo esta <u>cinta</u> ?
They don't know the more <u>historical</u> parts of Madrid yet. (feminine)	Ellas todavía no conocen las partes más <u>históricas</u> de Madrid.

“al” = “a” + “el”

In Spanish, there are two ways to say that you know someone, something, or some place. When speaking about facts that you know – and that you know very well – use “saber”. Also use “saber” when stating whether you know how to do something. In this case, “saber” is directly followed by an infinitive, i.e., that which you know how to do. “Saber” can never be used for people and is only rarely used for places and

then only when you know a place so well that you know it “cold”, like a fact.

“Conocer”, by contrast, is reserved for people and places that you may know, or for information with which you are only slightly acquainted. “Conocer” can never be followed by an infinitive nor by a subordinate clause, i.e., “I know that you...”, (“Yo sé que tú...”). ATTENTION: WHEN A PERSON IS THE DIRECT OBJECT OF “CONOCER”, YOU NEED TO INCLUDE THE “PERSONAL-A” BEFORE THE DIRECT OBJECT TO INDICATE THAT IT IS A HUMAN DIRECT OBJECT. Example: “Yo conozco a mis vecinos (“I know my neighbors”). “Saber” and “conocer” are conjugated mostly in the regular way in the present tense, with only “yo sé” and “yo conozco” being irregular. Note that “sé” carries an accent when it means “I know”. In the past tenses, these verbs become more complex and often change meaning.

LESSON 102 – LECCIÓN 102

TO ASK VS. TO ASK FOR – PREGUNTAR VS. PEDIR

I always ask for a good translation. Yo siempre pido una buena traducción.

[Inf. = pedir]

She asked her boyfriend for a clearer answer. Ella le pidió a su novio una respuesta más clara.

The couple at that table asked for fish. La pareja en aquella mesa pidió pescado.

They are asking him for the plan to the house. Ellos le piden a él el plan de la casa.

He asked her for a date. El le pidió una cita a ella.

He asked <u>the date</u> . [Calendar date]	El preguntó <u>la fecha</u> . [Inf. = preguntar]
Mario asked which <u>road</u> to take.	Mario preguntó cuál <u>camino</u> tomar.
Why is she asking you where <u>the meeting place</u> is? (familiar)	¿Por qué te pregunta ella dónde está <u>el lugar de encuentro</u> ?
She is asking whether <u>the connection</u> will arrive late.	Ella pregunta si <u>la conexión</u> llegará tarde.
They are asking for <u>a conversation</u> with the students.	Ellos piden <u>una conversación</u> con los estudiantes.
The girls are asking to speak with <u>the singer</u>	Las chicas piden hablar con <u>el cantante</u> .
He asked me who had his <u>novel</u>	El me preguntó quién tenía su <u>novela</u> .
And later, he asked me for my book of <u>stories</u>	Y después, [él] me pidió mi libro de <u>cuentos</u> .

Just like there are two ways in Spanish to say “to know”, there are also two ways to translate “to ask (for)”. Generally, “to ask” in the sense of “to inquire” is translated as “preguntar”, hence the word “pregunta”, i.e., a “question”. When the speaker means “to ask for”, in the sense of “to require” or “to request”, then “pedir” is used. “Pedir” seldom takes a preposition after it, as does “to ask for”, so avoid using “por”. “Preguntar” is a completely regular verb but “pedir” is a stem-changing verb of the third type. The E changes to I in the present tense in all personal pronouns except for “nosotros” and “vosotros”. These spelling changes in “pedir” are very important and should be memorized as soon as possible. “Preguntar” may be followed by a question word such as “who”, “where”, etc., but not “pedir”.

Present and Preterit of “pedir”:

Present

yo	pido
tú	pides
él/ella/Ud.	pide
nosotros	pedimos
vosotros	pedís
ellos/ellas/Uds.	piden

Preterit

yo	pedí
tú	pediste
él/ella/Ud.	pidió
nosotros	pedimos
vosotros	pedisteis
ellos/ellas/Uds.	pidieron

LESSON 103 – LECCIÓN 103

THE PRESENT PERFECT – EL PRÉTERITO PERFECTO

- I have not sung at the party. Yo no he cantado en la fiesta. [Inf. = cantar]
- Why haven't you danced with Edward? (familiar) ¿Por qué no has bailado [tú] con Eduardo?
[Inf. = bailar]
- Who has told you those stories? (polite) ¿Quién le ha contado a Ud. esas historias?
[Inf. = contar]
- The man has not denied his mistake. El hombre no ha negado su error.
[Inf. = negar]
- Maria has played the piano very well. María ha tocado el piano muy bien.
[Inf. = tocar]

We <u>have turned down</u> the radio because it was too loud.	[Nosotros] <u>Hemos bajado</u> la radio porque estaba demasiado alta. [Inf. = bajar]
Why <u>haven't</u> you <u>sung</u> in Spanish? (familiar, plural)	¿Por qué <u>no habéis cantado</u> [vosotros] en español?
They <u>have bought</u> some very good novels.	Ellos <u>han comprado</u> unas novelas muy buenas. [Inf. = comprar]
They <u>have spoken</u> of going to Barcelona. (feminine)	Ellas <u>han hablado</u> de ir a Barcelona. [Inf. = hablar]
Where <u>have</u> you guys <u>traveled</u> to? (polite)	¿Adónde <u>han viajado</u> Uds.? [Inf. = viajar]
That dog <u>has bitten</u> me!	¡Ese perro me <u>ha mordido</u> ! [Inf. = morder]
I <u>have never possessed</u> much money.	Nunca <u>he poseído</u> mucho dinero. [Inf. = poseer]
She <u>has had success</u> in her studies.	Ella <u>ha tenido éxito</u> en sus estudios. [Inf. = tener]
Where <u>have</u> you people <u>hidden</u> my papers? (familiar)	¿Dónde <u>habéis escondido</u> [vosotros] mis papeles? [Inf. = esconder]
They <u>have never feared</u> the police.	Ellos nunca <u>han temido</u> a la policía. [Inf. = temer]
You <u>haven't introduced</u> anything new. (familiar)	[Tú] No <u>has introducido</u> nada nuevo. [Inf. = introducir]

He <u>has confused</u> one girl with the other.	El <u>ha confundido</u> a una muchacha con la otra. [Inf. = confundir]
We <u>have not omitted</u> anything.	[Nosotros] No <u>hemos omitido</u> nada. [Inf. = omitir]
<u>Have</u> you <u>attended</u> the conferences this week? (polite, plural)	¿ <u>Han asistido</u> [Uds.] a las conferencias esta semana? [Inf. = asistir]
I <u>have returned</u> the money.	Yo <u>he devuelto</u> el dinero. [Inf. = devolver]
What <u>has</u> she <u>discovered</u> in her travels?	¿Qué <u>ha descubierto</u> ella en sus viajes? [Inf. = descubrir]
He <u>hasn't done</u> much this week.	El no <u>ha hecho</u> mucho esta semana. [Inf. = hacer]
We <u>haven't broken</u> the window!	[Nosotros] ¡No <u>hemos roto</u> la ventana! [Inf. = romper]
They <u>have covered</u> the car and are leaving.	Ellos <u>han cubierto</u> el carro y se van. [Inf. = cubrir]
I <u>have put</u> the water on the table.	<u>He puesto</u> el agua en la mesa. [Inf. = poner]

The present perfect in Spanish is very similar to its English counterpart: it refers to a recent action that the speaker feels has some direct link with the present, unlike the preterit or the imperfect, which are felt by the speaker to be removed from the present and with few links (if any) to it. As in English, Spanish uses a helping or auxiliary verb, “haber” (“to have”), and conjugates it for every personal pronoun. “Haber” can only be used as a helping verb, never by itself, except as “hay” (there is, there are).

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY VERB	(POSSIBLE) PAST PARTICIPLES
yo	he	hablado (spoken)
tú	has	descubierto (discovered)[irregular]
él/ella/Ud.	ha	viajado (traveled)
nosotros	hemos	comido (eaten)
vosotros	habéis	vivido (lived)
ellos/ellas/Uds	han	roto (broken)[irregular]

Unlike English, Spanish seldom introduces another word between the helping verb and the past participle since the negation (“no”) is put in front of the helping verb. The past participles are for the most part regular. Verbs that end in “-ar” form the participle by taking the verb stem and adding “-ado”, while the “-er” and “-ir” verbs add “-ido”. There are some verbs with irregular participles and these must be learned by memory. In Spanish, the participles do not agree in gender and number with their subjects – just like they do not do in English – and often they can be used as adjectives. When used as adjectives, they do agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify:

Nosotros no hemos roto las ventanas. (“broken”, past participle; no agreement)

vs.

Las ventanas están rotas. (“broken”, adjective; feminine, plural)

LESSON 104 – LECCIÓN 104
THE VERB “HACER” TO MEASURE TIME –
EL VERBO “HACER” PARA MEDIR EL TIEMPO

- I have been observing that house for two days. Hace dos días que observo esa casa.
- She has been insisting on that for a year. Hace un año que ella insiste en eso.
[Inf. = insistir]
- We have been saving money for many months. Hace muchos meses que nosotros ahorramos
dinero. [Inf. = ahorrar]
- They have been cashing their checks here for years. Hace años que ellos cobran sus cheques aquí.
[Inf. = cobrar]
- The United States has been trading
with Canada for a long time. Hace mucho tiempo que los Estados Unidos
comercia con el Canadá. [Inf. = comerciar]
- I have been saving money at this bank for two months. Ahorro dinero en este banco desde hace
dos meses.
- He has been exchanging his money here for a year. El cambia su dinero aquí desde hace un año.
[Inf. = cambiar]
- The dollar has been worth one euro for two weeks. El dólar vale uno euro desde hace dos
semanas. [Inf. = valen]

The <u>price</u> has been too high for days.	El <u>precio</u> está demasiado alto desde hace días.
The <u>fare</u> has cost 50 euros for months.	El <u>pasaje</u> cuesta cincuenta euros desde hace meses.
They had a problem with it three weeks <u>ago</u> . (feminine)	<u>Hace tres semanas que</u> ellas tuvieron un problema con eso.
They <u>accomplished</u> it one week ago.	Hace una semana que ellos lo <u>lograron</u> . [Inf. = lograr]
You had a <u>sale</u> a month ago, right? (polite, plural)	Hace un mes que Uds. tuvieron <u>una venta</u> , ¿no?
It <u>happened</u> to me two days ago.	Hace dos días que me <u>pasó</u> . [Inf. = pasar]
They <u>killed</u> her one month ago.	Hace un mes que [ellos] la <u>mataron</u> . [Inf. = matar]
I changed my money an hour <u>ago</u>	Cambié mi dinero <u>hace</u> una hora.
The <u>thief</u> entered the house two days ago.	El <u>ladrón</u> entró a la casa hace dos días.
I had been traveling in Mexico <u>for</u> five months.	<u>Hacía</u> cinco meses <u>que</u> yo viajaba por México.
She <u>had been copying</u> the lesson for an hour.	Hacía una hora que ella <u>copiaba</u> la lección. [Inf. = copiar]
We <u>had been conversing</u> for hours.	Hacía horas que nosotros <u>conversábamos</u> . [Inf.=conversar]

NOTICE THAT THE VERB TENSES DO NOT ALWAYS MATCH IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH, BUT THAT THE MEANING IS THE SAME.

Finally, to express two or more actions in the past, use **“hacia”** (imperfect tense + period of time + **“que”** + verb in the imperfect. “Hacía” is used to measure the time that it took me to do the action; “viajaba” is the actual action that I was doing:

“Hacía cinco meses que yo viajaba por México cuando conocí a José.” (I had been traveling in Mexico for five months when I met José.)

When formulating the question “How long has it been that/since...”, Spanish favors, “¿Cuánto tiempo hace / hacía que...”

LESSON 105 – LECCIÓN 105

THE IMPERATIVE MODE: COMMANDS WITH REGULAR VERBS – EL MODO IMPERATIVO: MANDATOS DE VERBOS REGULARES

<u>Guard</u> your purse! (familiar)	¡ <u>Vigila</u> [tú] tu bolso!
<u>Guard</u> your checks! (polite)	¡ <u>Vigile</u> [Ud.] sus cheques!
<u>Guard</u> your house! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Vigilad</u> [vosotros] vuestra casa!
<u>Guard</u> your money! (polite, plural)	¡ <u>Vigilen</u> [Uds.] su dinero!
<u>Let us guard</u> our city!	¡ <u>Vigilemos</u> [nosotros] nuestra ciudad!
<u>Don't buy</u> those articles! (familiar)	¡ <u>No compres</u> [tú] esos artículos!

<u>Don't speak</u> loudly! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>No habléis</u> [vosotros] alto!
<u>Eat</u> with us! (familiar)	¡ <u>Come</u> [tú] con nosotros!
<u>Eat</u> like the Spanish! (polite)	¡ <u>Coma</u> [Ud.] como los españoles!
<u>Eat</u> earlier tonight! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Comed</u> [vosotros] más temprano esta noche!
<u>Let's eat</u> here!	¡ <u>Comamos</u> [nosotros] aquí!
<u>Don't drink</u> from that water! (familiar)	¡ <u>No bebas</u> [tú] de esa agua!
<u>Don't read</u> those books! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>No leáis</u> [vosotros] esos libros!
<u>Write</u> your answers in Spanish! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Escribid</u> [vosotros] vuestras respuestas en español!

The imperative mode (commands) is much more complex in Spanish than in English because there are four ways to give a command to “you” (“tú”, “Ud.”, “vosotros”, and “Uds.”). The verb also changes when the command is affirmative or negative. With regular verbs of the first conjugation (“-ar” verbs), the spelling and pronunciation changes from the present tense to the imperative as follows:

INFINITIVE = VIGILAR (TO GUARD)

	PRESENT	AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE	NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE
[tú]	vigilas	vigila	no vigiles
[Ud.]	vigila	vigile	no vigile
[nosotros]	vigilamos	vigilemos	no vigilemos
[vosotros]	vigiláis	vigilad	no vigiléis
[Uds.]	vigilan	vigilen	no vigilen

The second and third conjugations (“-er” and “-ir” verbs, respectively) are very similar to each other in the imperative:

INFINITIVES: COMER (TO EAT) and ESCRIBIR (TO WRITE)

	PRESENT	AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE	NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE
[tú]	comes/cribes	come/escribe	no comas/escribas
[Ud.]	come/escribe	coma/escriba	no coma/escriba
[nosotros]	comemos/escribimos	comamos/escribamos	no comamos/escribamos

[vosotros]	coméis/escribís	comed/escribid	no comáis/escribáis
[Uds.]	comen/escriben	coman/escriban	no coman/escriban

In the imperative, personal pronouns are always optional and are included only to give greater emphasis to the command. Double exclamation marks (¡no!), however, are required, just as they are for question marks (¿qué?).

LESSON 106 – LECCIÓN 106

IMPERATIVES WITH STEM CHANGES – IMPERATIVOS CON CAMBIOS DE RADICAL

Take the money out of the bank! (polite) [Ud.] ¡Saque el dinero del banco!
[Inf. = sacar]

Let's dry the dishes later! ¡Sequemos los platos más tarde!
[Inf. = secar]

Explain the lesson in Spanish! (polite, plural) ¡Expliquen la lección en español!
[Inf. = explicar]

Indicate the road to them! (polite) ¡Indíqueles [Ud.] el camino! [Inf. = indicar]

Let's not look for them here! ¡No los busquemos aquí!

Don't arrive late! (polite) ¡No llegue [Ud.] tarde! [Inf. = llegar]

<u>Hang</u> that over there! (polite, plural)	¡ <u>Cuelguen</u> [Uds.] eso por allá! [Inf. = colgar] [see Note 1]
<u>Begin</u> tomorrow at nine o'clock! (polite)	¡ <u>Comience</u> [Ud.] mañana a las nueve!
Don't <u>start</u> them yet! (polite, plural)	¡No los <u>empiecen</u> [Uds.] todavía!
<u>Throw</u> the balls! (polite, plural)	¡ <u>Lancen</u> [Uds.] las pelotas! [Inf. = lanzar]
<u>Replace</u> the English words! (polite)	¡ <u>Reemplace</u> [Ud.] las palabras inglesas! [Inf. = remplazar]
<u>Choose</u> the best! (polite)	¡ <u>Escoja</u> [Ud.] lo mejor! [Inf. = escoger]
<u>Let's take</u> the bus to the beach!	¡ <u>Cojamos</u> el autobús para la playa! [Inf. = coger] [see Note 2]

NOTE 1: “Colgar” not only undergoes a spelling change in the imperative, it also undergoes a stem-change from “O” to “UE”.

NOTE 2: “Coger” (“to catch” or “to take”) is generally replaced by “agarrar” in Mexico and “tomar” in Latin America. It is culturally very important to keep this change in mind. In Spain, “coger” is not a “problem verb” with a “double meaning”.

There are some verbs in the imperative that for reasons of pronunciation have to undergo a spelling change in “Ud.,” “Uds.” and “nosotros”. Among the most common are “-car” verbs, in which “C” changes to “QU” (“Ud. no explica. ¡Explique Ud.!”); “-gar” verbs, in which the “G” changes to “GU” (“Uds. llegan tarde. ¡Lleguen a tiempo!”); and “-gar” verbs, in which the “Z” changes to “C” (“Empezamos a las cuatro. ¡Empecemos a las tres!”). Finally, “-ger” verbs undergo a change from “G” to “J” (“Nosotros escogemos

bien. ¡No escojamos mal!”) Also note that the direct and indirect object pronouns are attached to the end of the affirmative imperative and how this often calls for a written accent: “Escribámos!” In the negative imperative, by contrast, the object pronouns are placed in front of the imperative: “No les escribamos!” As with regular verbs, personal pronouns are optional in the imperative but double exclamation marks (¡no!) are mandatory.

LESSON 107 – LECCIÓN 107

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE IMPERATIVE – VERBOS IRREGULARES COMUNES EN EL IMPERATIVO

<u>Be</u> still, this doesn't hurt! (polite)	¡ <u>Esté</u> Ud. tranquilo, esto no duele! [Inf. = estar]
<u>Don't be</u> here tonight! (polite, plural)	¡ <u>No estén</u> [Uds.] aquí esta noche!
<u>Don't be</u> bad! (familiar)	¡ <u>No seas</u> [tú] malo! [Inf. = ser]
<u>Be</u> good! (familiar)	¡ <u>Sé</u> [tú] bueno!
<u>Be</u> more serious in class! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Sed</u> [vosotros] más serios en clase!
<u>Don't be</u> crazy! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>No seáis</u> [vosotros] locos!
<u>Know</u> the lesson by tomorrow! (polite, plural)	¡ <u>Sepan</u> [Uds.] la lección para mañana! [Inf. = saber]
<u>Know</u> the right conjugation! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Sabed</u> [vosotros] la conjugación correcta!
<u>Give</u> money for the poor! (polite)	¡ <u>Dé</u> [Ud.] dinero para los pobres! [Inf. = dar]

<u>Give</u> the cat something to eat! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Dad</u> [vosotros] de comer al gato!
<u>Say</u> the truth! (familiar)	¡ <u>Di</u> [tú] la verdad! [Inf.= decir]
<u>Don't tell</u> lies! (familiar)	¡ <u>No digas</u> [tú] mentiras!
<u>Say</u> where you are from! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Decid</u> [vosotros] de dónde sois!
<u>Don't say</u> that! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>No digáis</u> [vosotros] eso!
Be careful! / <u>Have</u> caution! (familiar)	¡ <u>Ten</u> [tú] cuidado! [Inf. = tener]
<u>Don't be afraid!</u> / <u>Don't have</u> fear! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>No tengáis</u> [vosotros] miedo!
Be very lucky! / <u>Have</u> much luck! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Tened</u> [vosotros] mucha suerte!
<u>See</u> the coast of Spain! (familiar, plural)	¡ <u>Ved</u> [vosotros] la costa de España! [Inf. = ver]
<u>See</u> the beauties of Mexico! (polite, plural)	¡ <u>Vean</u> [Uds.] las bellezas de México!
<u>Don't see</u> those people! (familiar)	¡ <u>No veas</u> [tú] a esa gente!

There are several verbs in Spanish that are slightly or highly irregular in the imperative. Generally, they have one feature in common: the affirmative and negative forms of “tú” and “vosotros” are quite different from each other. In general, the negative imperative of “tú” and “vosotros” will be similar to all the forms of the other personal pronouns (i.e., “Ud.”, “Uds.”, and “nosotros”), which makes for easier memorization (consult chart below). What follows are some of the more common irregular verbs in the imperative. When no negative form is given, it's because the negative and the affirmative share the same form.

INFINITIVE	TU	UD.	NOSOTROS	VOSOTROS	UDS.
DAR	da/no des	dé	demos	dad/no déis	den
DECIR	di/no digas	diga	digamos	decid/no digáis	digan
HACER	haz/no hagas	haga	hagamos	haced/no hagáis	hagan
IR	ve/no vayas	vaya	vayamos	id/no vayáis	vayan
OIR	oye/no oigas	oiga	oigamos	oid/no oigáis	oigan
PONER	pon/no pongas	ponga	pongamos	poned/no pongáis	pongan
SABER	sabe/no sepas	sepa	sepamos	sabed/no sepáis	sepan
SER	sé/no seas	sea	seamos	sed/no seáis	sean
TENER	ten/no tengas	tenga	tengamos	tened/no tengáis	tengan
VENIR	ven/no vengas	venga	vengamos	venid/no vengáis	vengan
VER	ve/no veas	vea	veamos	ved/no veáis	vean

It is worth learning these forms thoroughly at this time because the subjunctive mode, so often used in Spanish, will be introduced soon and will come directly from the negative imperative form. Learning one mode, then, has facilitated the learning of a second.

LESSON 108 – LECCIÓN 108

COMPARISONS OF EQUALITY – COMPARACIONES DE IGUALDAD

I love this city. It's so beautiful! Me encanta esta ciudad, ¡es tan bella!

She couldn't walk anymore because <u>the blocks</u> were so long.	[Ella] No podía caminar más porque <u>las cuadras</u> eran tan largas.
This <u>washing machine</u> is so fast!	¡Esta <u>lavadora</u> es tan rápida!
<u>The repair</u> was so expensive!	¡La <u>reparación</u> fue tan cara!
Your <u>floor</u> is so clean! (familiar)	¡Tu <u>piso</u> está tan limpio!
This room is <u>as</u> big as the other one.	Esta habitación es <u>tan</u> grande como la otra.
This house is as <u>light</u> as John's house.	Esta casa es tan <u>clara</u> como la casa de Juan.
These colors are as <u>bright</u> as those.	Estos colores son tan <u>alegres</u> como aquéllos.
This apartment is not as <u>dark</u> as mine.	Este apartamento no es tan <u>oscuro</u> como el mío.
My car <u>does</u> not <u>work</u> as well as Brian's.	Mi carro no <u>funciona</u> tan bien como el carro de Brian.
This translation has <u>as many</u> mistakes <u>as</u> that one.	Esta traducción tiene <u>tantos</u> errores <u>como</u> aquélla.
This store has as many <u>brooms</u> as that one.	Esta tienda tiene tantas <u>escobas</u> como aquélla.
This apartment has <u>as much</u> room <u>as</u> the other one.	Este apartamento tiene <u>tanto</u> espacio <u>como</u> el otro.

This basement does not have as many windows as Aida's. . . . Este sótano no tiene tantas ventanas como el de Aida.

This garage does not have as many cars as the other one. . . . Este garage no tiene tantos carros como el otro.

This state has as much wood as California. . . . Este estado tiene tanta madera como California.

I don't like plastic as much as wood. . . . No me gusta el plástico tanto como la madera.

They don't build as much as us. . . . Ellos no construyen tanto como nosotros.
[Inf. = construir]

Maria talks so much! . . . ¡María habla tanto!

In this building they steal so much! . . . ¡En este edificio roban tanto! [Inf. = robar]

The rent here costs so much! . . . ¡El alquiler aquí cuesta tanto!

Comparisons of equality are simple to formulate in Spanish:

“**tan**” + adjective / adverb + “**como**” “as _____ as”

“**tanto / tanta**” + noun + “**como**” = “as _____ much _____ as”

“**tantos / tantas**” + noun + “**como**” = “as many _____ as”

noun or verb + “**tanto como**” (invariable) + noun or verb = “_____ as much as _____”

“**tan**” (by itself) = “so” (as in “very” or “extremely”)

“**tanto**” (invariable and by itself) = “so much”

LESSON 109 – LECCIÓN 109

COMPARISONS OF INEQUALITY AND THE SUPERLATIVE – COMPARACIONES DE DESIGUALDAD Y EL SUPERLATIVO

My coat is <u>more</u> expensive <u>than</u> yours.	Mi abrigo es <u>más</u> caro <u>que</u> el tuyo.
Your clothes are <u>less</u> elegant <u>than</u> mine. (familiar)	Tu ropa es <u>menos</u> elegante <u>que</u> la mía.
This <u>watch</u> is older than the other one.	Este <u>reloj</u> es más viejo que aquél.
This <u>pocket</u> is smaller than that one.	Este <u>bolsillo</u> es menos grande que ése.
This <u>T-shirt</u> is less bright than mine.	Esta <u>camiseta</u> es menos alegre que la mía.
Her <u>skirt</u> is shorter than Marta's.	Su <u>falda</u> es más corta que la de Marta.
I have more <u>shoes</u> than you. (familiar)	Yo tengo más <u>zapatos</u> que tú.
He has fewer <u>suit jackets</u> than I do.	El tiene menos <u>sacos</u> que yo.
We have more <u>boots</u> than they do. (feminine)	Nosotras tenemos más <u>botas</u> que ellas.
He bought <u>more than</u> ten jackets.	El compró <u>más de</u> diez sacos.
I have fewer than three <u>umbrellas</u>	Yo tengo menos de tres <u>paraguas</u> .

NOTE 1: “paraguas” is both singular and plural: “un paraguas”, “dos paraguas”.

Don't you have more than one pair of <u>scissors</u> ? (polite)	¿No tiene Ud. más de un par de <u>tijeras</u> ?
These pants are <u>better</u>	Estos pantalones son <u>mejores</u> .
Those shoes are <u>worse</u> than mine.	Esos zapatos son <u>peores</u> que los míos.
This is my <u>younger</u> brother.	Éste es mi hermano <u>menor</u> .

That one is my <u>older</u> sister.	Aquella es mi hermana <u>mayor</u> .
Yours is a <u>minor</u> problem. (polite)	El suyo es un problema <u>menor</u> .
Mine is a <u>major</u> problem.	El mío es un problema <u>mayor</u> .
Louis' watch is <u>the most beautiful</u> of all.	El reloj de Luis es <u>el más bello</u> de todos.
<u>The most colorful</u> vest is Pepe's.	El chaleco <u>más alegre</u> es el de Pepe.
Elena's purse is <u>the biggest one</u>	El bolso de Elena es <u>el más grande</u> .
Juanito is <u>the youngest one</u>	Juanito es <u>el menor</u> .
Ester and Carmen are <u>the eldest</u>	Ester y Carmen son <u>las mayores</u> .
This watch is <u>the best</u>	Este reloj es <u>el mejor</u> .
These scissors are <u>the worst</u>	Estas tijeras son <u>las peores</u> .
This vest is <u>very, very beautiful</u>	Este chaleco es <u>bellísimo</u> .
Their house is <u>extremely small</u>	Su casa es <u>pequeñísima</u> .
Our bags are <u>very, very expensive</u>	Nuestras maletas son <u>carísimas</u> .
Her brassieres are <u>extremely elegant</u>	Sus sostenes son <u>elegantísimos</u> .

The simplest comparisons of inequality in Spanish are formed by the terms “más / menos” + adjective / adverb + “que”. “Más / menos de” + “number” means “more / fewer / less than” + “number”. Some adjectives have their own comparative forms: “bueno” (good) → “mejor” (better), “malo” (bad) → “peor” (worse), “joven” (young) → “menor” (younger), and “viejo” (old) → “mayor” (older). As with all adjectives, these have to agree in gender and number with the noun they modify. They use the same form in the feminine but add “-es” to form the plural in both the masculine and

the feminine. “Mejor” (better) and “peor” (worse) can also serve as adverbs instead of “más bien” or “más mal”, which are incorrect. When referring to physical size alone, “más grande” and “más pequeño” are preferred to “menor” and “mayor”.

Spanish has two kinds of superlatives: relative and absolute. In the relative superlative, the speaker is selecting the most extreme case from a group of related items (“the most _____ of ...”, “the least _____ of ...”, etc.). Some common irregular relative superlatives are “el mejor” (the best), “el peor” (the worst), “el menor” (the least), and “el mayor” (the most). All these add “-es” to form the plural. With the absolute superlative, for example, “bellísimo (“extremely beautiful”), the speaker is not referring to any group but simply stating some exceptional quality of someone or something. It is equivalent to saying “very, very + adjective / adverb” or “extremely + adjective / adverb”. In such cases, Spanish adds the following endings with number and gender agreements: “-ísimo”, “-ísima”, “-ísimos”, “-ísimas”. Note the required accents for the absolute superlative. These endings can also be used on adjectives but always keep the adverbial ending in the masculine singular: “Ella habla rapidísimo.” (She speaks very fast).

LESSON 110 – LECCIÓN 110

THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF REGULAR VERBS – EL PRESENTE DE SUBJUNTIVO DE VERBOS REGULARES

I don't want that you deceive me. (familiar) Yo no quiero que tú me engañes.

[Inf. = engañar]

to wish / to desire / to want	desear
He wishes that I <u>abandon</u> this project.	El desea que yo <u>abandone</u> este plan. [Inf. = abandonar]
She demands that he <u>assure</u> her of his intentions	Ella exige que él le <u>asegure</u> de sus intenciones. [Inf. = asegurar]
to beg	rogar
The men beg the police not to <u>beat</u> them.	Los hombres le ruegan a la policía que no los <u>golpee</u> . [Inf. = golpear]
The school insists that all children <u>register</u>	La escuela insiste que todos los niños <u>se matriculen</u> . [Inf. = matricularse]
The Spanish teacher asks that we <u>spell</u> all the words.....	El maestro de español nos pide que <u>deletreemos</u> todas las palabras. [Inf. = deletrear]
I prefer that you don't <u>examine</u> my bags. (familiar, plural) ...	Yo prefiero que vosotros no <u>examinéis</u> mis maletas. [Inf. = examinar]
I fear that you <u>depend</u> too much on me. (familiar)	Yo temo que tú <u>dependas</u> demasiado de mí. [Inf. = depender]
She is afraid that the dogs <u>will bite</u> her.	Ella tiene miedo que los perros la <u>muerdan</u> . [Inf. = morder][See Note 1]

to be sorry	sentir
They are sorry that we <u>hide</u> our emotions.	Ellos sienten que nosotros <u>escondamos</u> nuestras emociones. [Inf. = esconder]
I don't like that you <u>break</u> the dishes. (familiar)	No me gusta que [tú] <u>rompas</u> los platos. [Inf. = romper]
to inconvenience / to bother	molestar
I don't mind that you <u>run</u> in the garden. (familiar, plural)	No me molesta que vosotros <u>corráis</u> por el jardín. [Inf. = correr]
to doubt	dudar
I doubt that the professor <u>will cover</u> all lessons.	Yo dudo que el profesor <u>cubra</u> todas las lecciones. [If. = cubrir] [See Note 1]
to be sure	estar seguro[s]
We are not sure that they <u>will decide</u> by tomorrow.	No estamos seguros que ellos <u>decidan</u> para mañana. [Inf. = decidir] [See Note 1]
I don't believe [that] those problems <u>exist</u> at our job.	No creo que esos problemas <u>existan</u> en nuestro trabajo. [Inf. = existir]

Note 1: All the verbs in the Subjunctive refer to actions or states which are in the future. Sometimes English will even translate the Spanish Subjunctive with the modal “will”, but in actuality many states in the Subjunctive are “non-realized”, that is, still to come.

In Spanish, the indicative mode relays information that the speaker considers to be **facts**. These facts can be in either a present, past, or future tense. As in English, when the speaker wants to relay information that he does not consider to be fact but that is rather the effect of an influence, an emotion, or a doubt, the speaker then uses the Subjunctive mode. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IS NOT A TENSE. It has almost as many tenses as the Indicative mode. It simply indicates the effects of influence, emotion or doubt.

Several requirements have to be met before a sentence can use the Subjunctive: there must be a main clause (which has the principal verb of the sentence), the relative pronoun “que” (“that”), and a dependent or subordinate clause whose verb is in the Subjunctive:

YO	QUIERO	QUE	TU	ENTIENDAS	LA LECCIÓN.
(main subject)	(main verb)	(rel. pronoun)	(second subject)	(Subjunctive)	(rest of sentence)

For the Subjunctive to appear in Spanish, there must also be two different subjects: one dominating the main sentence and a second in the subordinate clause. The first (or main) verb must be a verb of either influence, emotion, or doubt. “Que” (“that”) can never be omitted, as it often is in English. It is “que” “that” which “sub-joins” the two clauses and calls for the “sub-junctive” (i.e., the “sub-joined” or dependent clause where the Subjunctive verb will appear).

In the main clause, verbs of influence may include: “desear” (“to wish”), “esperar” (“to hope”), “exigir”

(“to demand”), “insistir” (“to insist”), “mandar” (“to command”), “pedir” (“to ask to”), “preferir” (“to prefer”), “querer” (“to want”), “rogar” (“to beg”), “prohibir” (“to forbid”), and “recomendar” (“to recommend”). Verbs of emotion may include: “alegrarse de” (“to be happy that”), “gustar” (“to be pleasing to”), “sentir” (“to feel” or “to be sorry about”), “temer” (“to fear”), and “tener miedo” (“to be afraid that”). The most common verbs of doubt are “dudar” (“to doubt”), “creer” (“to believe”), and “pensar” (“to think”); often calling for the Subjunctive of doubt is the expression “no estar seguro de” (“not to be sure of something”).

Conjugating the present Subjunctive of regular verbs is not difficult: the “o” is dropped from the present Indicative of “yo” in any regular verb and the Subjunctive endings are added:

-AR VERBS: HABLAR

que yo habl(**e**)

que tú habl(**es**)

que él/ella/Ud. habl(**e**)

que nosotros habl(**emos**)

que vosotros habl(**éis**)

que ellos/ellas/Uds. habl(**en**)

-ER AND -IR VERBS: COMER/VIVIR

que yo com(**a**)/viv(**a**)

que tú com(**as**)/viv(**as**)

que él/ella/Ud. com(**a**)/viv(**a**)

que nosotros com(**amos**)/viv(**amos**)

que vosotros com(**áis**)/viv(**áis**)

que ellos/ellas/Uds. com(**an**)/viv(**an**)

LESSON 111 – LECCIÓN 111

THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF IRREGULAR VERBS – EL PRESENTE DE SUBJUNTIVO DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

- I wish that they would look for my money. Deseo que ellos busquen mi dinero.
[Inf. = buscar]
- She doesn't want the children to fall. Ella no quiere que los niños se caigan.
[Inf. = caerse]
- Mom insists that we don't take any more chocolates. Mamá insiste que no cojamos más
chocolates. [Inf. = coger]
- The tourists hope that he doesn't drive so fast. Los turistas esperan que él no conduzca
tan rápido. [Inf. = conducir]
- I like them to meet more people. Me gusta que ellos conozcan a más gente.
[L. To me it is pleasing that they meet more people.] [Inf. = conocer]
- We're happy that they're building our new home. Nos alegramos que ellos construyan nuestra
nueva casa. [Inf. = construir]
- I'm afraid they won't give us our money.
[L. I'm afraid that they don't give us our money.] Temo que ellos no nos den nuestro dinero.
[Inf. = dar]
- He is sorry that she does not tell him the truth. El siente que ella no le diga la verdad.
[Inf. = decir]

They recommend that I <u>do</u> it like this.	Ellos recomiendan que yo lo <u>haga</u> así. [Inf.= hacer]
He wants them to hear his idea. / He wants that they <u>hear</u> his idea.	El quiere que ellos <u>oigan</u> su idea. [Inf. = oír]
I doubt that she (<u>will</u>) <u>go out</u> tonight.	Yo dudo que ella <u>salga</u> esta noche. [Inf. = salir]
She is not sure that I will come to see her. [L. She is not sure that I <u>come</u> to see her.]	Ella no está segura que yo <u>venga</u> a verla. [Inf. = venir]
The teacher demands that they <u>think</u> about the lesson.	El maestro exige que ellos <u>piensen</u> en la lección. [Inf. = pensar]
She wishes that they <u>find</u> her purse.	Ella desea que ellos le <u>encuentren</u> el bolso. [Inf. = encontrar]
They doubt that I will begin at noon. [L. They doubt that I <u>begin</u> at noon.]	Ellos dudan que yo <u>empiece</u> a mediodía. [Inf. = empezar]

Conjugating the present Subjunctive form of irregular verbs can be detailed but it is not difficult. Many irregular verbs form their present Subjunctive by taking the “o” off the present Indicative of “yo” and adding the present Subjunctive endings. Whatever irregularities there were in the present Indicative of “yo” carry over into all the conjugations of the present Subjunctive.

Example: decir: yo dig(o) (Indicative)

que yo dig(a)

que tú dig(as)

que él / ella / Ud. dig(a)

que nosotros dig(amos)

que vosotros dig(áis)

que ellos / ellas / Uds. dig(an)

Similar “yo”–changes happen with verbs like “conocer” (“to know”), “tener” (“to have”), “construir” (“to construct”), “hacer” (“to do”), “oir” (“to hear”), “poner” (“to put”), “salir” (“to go out”), “traer” (“to bring”), “valer” (“to be worth”), “venir” (“to come”), and “ver” (“to see”). “Dar” (“to give”), “ir” (“to go”), “saber” (“to know” facts), and “ser” (“to be”) are quite irregular in the Present Subjunctive and should be memorized separately:

dar

que yo dé

que tú des

que él/ella/Ud. dé

que nosotros demos

que vosotros deis

que ellos/ellas/Uds. den

ir

que yo vaya

que tú vayas

que él/ella/Ud. vaya

que nosotros vayamos

que vosotros vayáis

que ellos/ellas/Uds. vayan

saber

que yo sepa

que tú sepas

que él/ella/Ud. sepa

que nosotros sepamos

que vosotros sepáis

que ellos/ellas/Uds. sepan

ser

que yo sea

que tú seas

que él/ella/Ud. sea

que nosotros seamos

que vosotros seáis

que ellos/ellas/Uds. sean

Stem changes that exist in the present Indicative are preserved in the present Subjunctive: stem-changing verbs (que yo pueda etc., que yo piense, etc., que yo pida, etc.). Verbs ending in “-car” and “-gar” also keep their irregular spellings in the present Subjunctive: “buscar”, que yo busque etc.; “llegar”, que yo llegue, etc. Finally, “z” to “e” changes of “-zar” verbs are also maintained in the present Subjunctive: “empezar”, que yo empiece etc.

LESSON 112 – LECCIÓN 112

THE INDICATIVE VS. THE SUBJUNCTIVE – EL INDICATIVO VS. EL SUBJUNTIVO

- There is no doubt that you are in love. (polite, plural) No hay duda que Uds. están enamorados.
- It's doubtful that they are in love. Es dudoso que ellos estén enamorados.
- I doubt very much that you are so in love. (polite, plural) . . . Dudo mucho que Uds. estén tan enamorados.
- I don't doubt that you miss me. (familiar) No dudo que tú me extrañas. [Inf. = extrañar]
- They say that we are patient. /
 They say that we have patience. Dicen que nosotros tenemos paciencia.
- They tell us to be patient. / They tell us to have patience. . . . [Ellos] Dicen que nosotros tengamos paciencia.
- They think that she is French. Ellos piensan que ella es francesa.
- They don't think that she is German. Ellos no piensan que ella sea alemana.
- I believe you're seeing too many boyfriends. (familiar) Yo creo que tú ves a demasiados novios.
- I don't believe you're seeing your parents enough. (familiar). . Yo no creo que tú veas bastante a tus padres.
- He does not deny that she feels the same way. El no niega que ella siente lo mismo.

He denies that she <u>feels</u> the same way.	El niega que ella <u>sienta</u> lo mismo.
Do you believe she <u>will come</u> ? (polite)	¿Cree Ud. que ella <u>vendrá</u> ?
Do you believe she <u>might come</u> ? (polite)	¿Cree Ud. que ella <u>venga</u> ?
Do they think he <u>will bring</u> his girlfriend ?	¿Piensan ellos que él <u>traerá</u> a su novia?
Do they think he <u>may bring</u> his girlfriend?	¿Piensan ellos que él <u>traiga</u> a su novia?
It's doubtful that he <u>has</u> a girlfriend.	Es dudoso que él <u>tenga</u> novia.
It's true that he <u>has</u> a girlfriend.	Es verdad que él <u>tiene</u> novia.
It's possible that they <u>may marry</u> in the spring.	Es posible que ellos <u>se casen</u> en la primavera. [Inf. = casarse]
It's certain that they <u>will marry</u> in the spring.	Es cierto que ellos <u>se casarán</u> en la primavera.
There is doubt of their <u>going</u> to Spain.	Hay duda de que [ellos] <u>se vayan</u> a España.
There is no doubt that they're <u>going</u> to Mexico.	No hay duda de que [ellos] <u>se van</u> a México.

It is not difficult to decide when a subordinate verb in Spanish is in the Indicative or Subjunctive mood. When the main verb is not a verb of influence, emotion, or doubt, the verb in the subordinate clause is in the Indicative (present, past, or future tense). A verb of influence, emotion, or doubt in the main clause calls for the subordinate verb to be in the Subjunctive. However, there are some verbs that are more complicated: with “pensar” (“to think”) and “creer” (“to believe”), the subordinate verb is in the Subjunctive when the main verb is negated and in the Indicative when the main verb is in the affirmative:

No creo / pienso que tú sepas. (I don't believe / think that you know.) But,
Creo / pienso que tu sabes. (I believe / think that you know.)

In formulating a question with “creer” or “pensar”, the speaker has the option of putting the subordinate verb in either the Indicative or the Subjunctive, depending on the degree of doubt or certainty he wishes to give to the action or state in the subordinate clause.

With “dudar” (“to doubt”) and “negar” (“to deny”), the situation is more clear-cut: when used in the affirmative and as the main verbs, their subordinate verbs are in the Subjunctive (non-reality); when “dudar” and “negar” are in the negative (certainty) and are the main verbs, their subordinate verbs are in the Indicative:

Dudo / niego que ellos vengán. (I doubt/deny that they may come.) (Subjunctive)

No dudo / no niego que ellos vendrán. (I don't doubt/don't deny that they will come.) (Indicative)

“Decir” changes meaning completely: when it means “to say”, it calls for the Indicative in the subordinate clause; when it means “to tell” (someone to do something), it calls for the Subjunctive as a verb of influence:

Digo que Uds. limpian la casa todos los días. (I say that you clean the house everyday.) (Indicative)

Digo que Uds. limpien la casa todos los días. (I tell you to clean the house everyday.) (Subjunctive)

Some idiomatic and impersonal expressions (i.e., with no specific subject) by their very nature either call into question or reaffirm reality. When these expressions put reality in doubt, the subordinate verb is in the Subjunctive; when they confirm or assert reality, the subordinate verb is in the Indicative. Thus,

Es posible que ellos vengan. (It's possible that they might come.) (Subjunctive) But,
Es cierto que ellos vendrán. (It's certain that they will come.) (Indicative)

In general, the structure “ser” + “adjective / noun” + “que” + “verb” calls for the subordinate verb to be in the Subjunctive, UNLESS THE ADJECTIVE OR NOUN IS ONE OF CERTAINTY, in which case the Indicative is used in the subordinate verb (see above example).

LESSON 113 – LECCIÓN 113

AFFIRMATIVE VS. NEGATIVE WORDS –

PALABRAS AFIRMATIVAS VS. PALABRAS NEGATIVAS

Someone else can bring the soft drinks. Alguien más puede traer los refrescos.
No one bought the butter. Nadie compró la mantequilla.
Bring me something sweet from the store. (familiar) Tráeme [tú] algo dulce de la tienda.
to bake hornear
The oven is broken, so they don't bake anything. El horno está roto, por eso ellos no hornear
nada.
Nothing pleases me here. No me gusta nada aquí.
Do you know good a restaurant around here? (familiar) ¿Conoces [tú] algún buen restaurante por
aquí?

Do you need <u>some</u> drinks for the party? (familiar, plural)	¿Necesitáis [vosotros] <u>algunas</u> bebidas para la fiesta?
I need a good wine, do you have <u>one</u> ? (polite)	Necesito un buen vino, ¿tiene Ud. <u>alguno</u> ?
No, I don't have <u>any</u>	No, no tengo <u>ninguno</u> .
They don't have <u>any</u> non-alcoholic drinks.	No tienen <u>ningunos</u> refrescos sin alcohol.
They don't serve <u>any</u> Spanish dishes.	No sirven <u>ningún</u> plato español.
The professor speaks Spanish <u>and also</u> English.	El profesor habla español <u>y también</u> inglés.
The professor doesn't speak Spanish; he <u>also</u> doesn't speak English.	El profesor no habla español <u>y tampoco</u> habla inglés.
It's <u>always</u> a good idea to watch your wallet. (polite)	<u>Siempre</u> es una buena idea vigilar su billetera.
I <u>never</u> exchange my money at that bank.	Yo <u>nunca</u> cambio mi dinero en aquel banco.
I <u>never</u> exchange more than \$100 at a time.	Yo <u>no</u> cambio <u>jamás</u> más de cien dólares a la vez.
We'll buy <u>either</u> a magazine <u>or</u> a newspaper.	Compraremos <u>o</u> una revista <u>o</u> un periódico.
We want <u>neither</u> soup <u>nor</u> salad.	No queremos <u>ni</u> sopa <u>ni</u> ensalada.
We <u>didn't even</u> see her.	<u>Ni siquiera</u> la vimos.
He <u>doesn't even</u> return my calls.	<u>Ni siquiera</u> me devuelve las llamadas.

Spanish negation is generally more complicated than in English. Double negation is not uncommon and it is always grammatically correct: ex., “Yo no digo nada” (L., “I don’t say nothing”). In fact, neutral words like “anything” or “anyone”, which often are paired with “no” in English to form a negative phrase, do not even exist in Spanish, where everything is either “something” (“algo”) or “nothing” (“nada”). Negation can be either single (emphatic) or double (normal speech): “Nada me gusta” (emphatic: “I don’t like anything”) or “No me gusta nada” (“I don’t like anything”). When single negation is used, the negative term precedes the verb and “no” is not used. When double negation is used, “no” precedes the verb and the negative term follows it. With “alguno” (“some”, “one”) and “ninguno” (“no one”, “none”), the final “o” is lost when they serve as adjectives, so that “alguno estudiante” becomes “algún estudiante” and “ninguno libro” becomes “ningún libro”. This does NOT happen either with the feminine or the plural but only with the masculine singular. Some grammarians consider “ningunos” and “ningunas” to be incorrect since, they argue, nothingness cannot be pluralized. However, in spoken Spanish and occasionally even in written Spanish the plurals are indeed used (“ningunos”, “ningunas”). “Never” or “not ever” has two correspondents in Spanish: “nunca” and “jamás”. They mean the same thing and both can take the double negation or be used in single negation. The only difference is that “jamás” may sound a bit more literary or elegant. “Never ever” is said “nunca jamás”, but it cannot be said in reverse order.

TERMS USED IN SPANISH NEGATION AND THEIR AFFIRMATIVE COUNTERPARTS:

nadie (no one) / alguien (someone)

nada (nothing) / algo (something)

ningún(o), ninguna (not one); ningunos (no one); ningunas (none) / algún(o), alguna (some);
algunos (someone); algunas (some people)

tampoco (neither, nor, also ...not) / también (also)

nunca, jamás (never) / siempre (always)

ni...ni (neither ...nor) / o...o (either ...or)

LESSON 114 – LECCIÓN 114

THE CONDITIONAL MODE – EL MODO CONDICIONAL

to affect afectar

The doctor told me that cigarettes would affect me. El doctor me dijo que los cigarrillos me afectarían.

to miss (someone, something, some place) extrañar

I knew that I would miss you. (familiar) Yo sabía que te extrañaría.

He thought that you would wait for him. (familiar, plural) ... El pensó que vosotros lo esperaríais.

She believed that I would want to see her. Ella creyó que yo desearía verla.

to suspect sospechar

I never suspected that she would cry so much. Nunca sospeché que ella lloraría tanto.

to fight pelear

We never thought we <u>would fight</u> so frequently.	No pensamos jamás que <u>pelearíamos</u> con tanta frecuencia.
I was hoping that you <u>would kiss</u> me that night. (familiar) . . .	Yo esperaba que tú me <u>besarías</u> esa noche.
I didn't know how your parents <u>would feel</u> about us. (familiar).	Yo no sabía cómo <u>se sentirían</u> tus padres acerca de nosotros.
We thought we <u>would hate</u> the new professor but we liked him.	Pensábamos que <u>odiaríamos</u> al nuevo profesor pero nos gustó.
What <u>would</u> you <u>do</u> in such a situation? (familiar)	¿Qué <u>harías</u> tú en tal situación?
Where <u>would</u> you <u>put</u> the new furniture? (familiar)	¿Dónde <u>pondrías</u> [tú] los muebles nuevos?
They would have been around twenty five years old. [L. They <u>would have had</u> some / about twenty five years.] . .	<u>Tendrían</u> unos cincuenta años.
It <u>was around</u> three o'clock in the afternoon.	<u>Serían</u> las tres de la tarde.
They <u>may have gone</u> to see their grandmother.	<u>Irían</u> a ver a su abuela.
It <u>probably was worth around</u> [some] \$100.	<u>Valdría</u> unos cien dólares.
They <u>may have gone out</u> to buy some vegetables.	<u>Saldrían</u> a comprar algunos vegetales.
He <u>may have come</u> to speak with you. (familiar)	<u>Vendría</u> a hablar contigo.
<u>Could</u> you <u>please</u> show me the road? (polite, plural)	¿ <u>Podrían</u> Uds. enseñarme el camino?
Would you be kind enough to help me? (polite, plural) [L. " <u>Would you have</u> the kindness to help me?"]	¿ <u>Tendría</u> Ud. la bondad de ayudarme?

I can't go, but you could go with your sister. (familiar) Yo no puedo ir, pero tú podrías ir con tu hermana.

It would be necessary to consult with the doctor. Habría que consultar con el médico.

Would you know how to translate this letter for me? (polite) . ¿Sabría Ud. traducirme esta carta?

I wouldn't say that he's a thief. Yo no diría que él es un ladrón.

The Conditional is the last of the four verbal modes that exist in Spanish. Along with the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Subjunctive, the Conditional expresses a way of viewing reality and can have more than one tense. Remember that modes are not tenses. The Conditional alone has three tenses. The simple Conditional is formed very easily by taking the infinitive and adding the characteristic conditional endings:

HABLAR (+ endings)

yo	hablar(ía)
tú	hablar(ías)
él/ella/Ud.	hablar(ía)
nosotros	hablar(íamos)
vosotros	hablar(iais)
ellos/ellas/Uds.	hablar(ían)

There is no difference in forming the Conditional in the first, second or third conjugations (i.e. the conditional is formed the same way for “-ar”, “-er” and “-ir” verbs): “yo hablaría” (“I would speak”), “yo

comería” (“I would eat”), or “yo viviría” (“I would live”). Generally, the Conditional is used to express an action that, at a time in the past, was still in the future. Because of this, the Conditional has been termed “the future of the past”.

Example – “He said would come.”

At the time, he said it he had not yet come, so his action was still in the future even though now I recount the whole situation as being in the past. The Conditional then relates to past tenses such as the Preterit and the Imperfect just like the Future tense relates to the Present tense.

Ordinarily, the Spanish Conditional is translated into English with the modal “would” but this “would” is different from the Imperfect’s “would”, which indicates a habitual action:

“I would go every week to my aunt’s house.” (“Yo iba todas las semanas a casa de mi tía.” Imperfect.)

“He knew I would go to his house that day.” (“El sabía que yo iría a su casa ese día.” Conditional. The action of “going” was then still in the future and was not habitual.)

The Conditional also serves two other major grammatical functions. First, it indicates probability in the past, which is often translated into English using extra words such as “might”, “may” “about”, or “around”. Lastly, it serves as a tense of politeness to soften commands, suggestions, or requests. Thus:

“El sería un joven de quince años.” (He probably was a boy of about fifteen. Probability) and
“Querría Ud. pasarme la sal?” (“Would you like to pass me the salt? Politeness.)

With “querer”, however, a more common form of politeness would be “Quisiera”, which is the Imperfect Subjunctive, not yet covered in these lessons. In pronouncing “querría” the “r” must be rolled, not tapped, because otherwise the speaker ends up saying “quería”, which means “used to want”, and not “would you like to...” or “I would like...”.

Finally, several verbs have the same irregular stem in the Conditional that they have in the Future tense. The most often used ones are: **haber, poder, querer, saber, poner, salir, tener, valer, venir, decir, and hacer**. All are included in the above sample sentences.

LESSON 115 – LECCIÓN 115

TWO WAYS TO SAY “FOR” – POR VS. PARA

He didn't do it <u>because of</u> fear of the consequences.	No lo hizo <u>por</u> miedo a las consecuencias.
<u>For</u> whom are you writing this letter? (familiar)	¿ <u>Para</u> quién escribes [tú] esta carta?
I'm writing it <u>for</u> my lover.	La escribo <u>para</u> mi amante.
They didn't fight <u>for the sake of</u> the children.	No se pelearon <u>por</u> los niños.
<u>For</u> which company do you work?	¿ <u>Para</u> cuál compañía trabaja Ud.?
They argued <u>on account of</u> the money.	Discutieron <u>por</u> el dinero.
I work very hard <u>in order to</u> earn more money.	Trabajo muy duro <u>para</u> hacer más dinero.
They came <u>by</u> here in the afternoon.	Vinieron <u>por</u> aquí por la tarde.
They went off to Spain <u>for</u> three weeks.	Se fueron a España <u>por</u> tres semanas.

We are studying Spanish <u>in order to</u> understand our neighbors.	Estudiamos español <u>para</u> entender a nuestros vecinos.
How many euros did they give you <u>for</u> \$100? (familiar)	¿Cuántos euros te dieron <u>por</u> cien dólares?
How much do they pay you <u>for</u> the translations?	¿Cuánto te pagan <u>por</u> las traducciones?
Where is this train going <u>to</u> ?	¿ <u>Para</u> dónde va este tren?
It's going <u>toward</u> Barcelona, through Madrid.	Va <u>para</u> Barcelona, por Madrid.
I will teach class <u>for</u> Clara today.	Hoy enseñaré la clase <u>por</u> Clara.
The nurse will speak to the relatives <u>on behalf of</u> the doctor.	La enfermera hablará <u>por</u> el médico a los parientes.
We passed <u>through</u> Portugal on the way to Spain.	Pasamos <u>por</u> Portugal hacia España.
We traveled to Seville <u>for</u> the celebrations of Holy Week. . . .	Viajamos a Sevilla <u>para</u> las celebraciones de Semana Santa.
I walked <u>along</u> the beach and enjoyed myself.	Caminé <u>por</u> la playa y me divertí.
We took a tour <u>around</u> Seville. [L. We made a tour around Seville.]	Hicimos una gira <u>por</u> Sevilla.
Did you go <u>by</u> boat or by plane? (polite, plural)	¿Fueron [Uds.] <u>por</u> barco o por avión?
They're running <u>to</u> Professor Gomez's lecture.	Corren <u>para</u> la conferencia del profesor Gómez.
Who went out <u>for</u> the wine?	¿Quién fue <u>por</u> el vino?

They went <u>for</u> a doctor.	Fueron <u>por</u> un médico.
I have to be home <u>by</u> Christmas.	Tengo que estar en casa <u>para</u> Navidad.
We buy eggs <u>by</u> the dozen.	Compramos los huevos <u>por</u> la docena.
This must be ready <u>by</u> five.	Esto debe estar listo <u>para</u> las cinco.
<u>For</u> every cup of rice, put in two of water. (familiar)	<u>Por</u> cada taza de arroz, pon [tú] dos de agua.
He's very tall <u>for</u> his age.	El es muy alto <u>para</u> su edad.
We see Luisa two times <u>a</u> month.	Vemos a Luisa dos veces <u>por</u> mes.
He has too much imagination <u>for</u> a banker.	Tiene demasiada imaginación <u>para</u> banquero.

The prepositions “por” and “para” have several meanings in English. The most common ones for “por” are: **because of, on account of, for the sake of** (cause or motive); **for, in** (to express time); **for** (in exchanges); as well as **on behalf of, in place of, through, along, around, by, and by means of**. “Por” is also used when indicating the object of an errand, or to measure quantifiable frequencies, measures, and just general quantities.

“Para” is equally diverse in its uses. It is usually translated as **for** when it is used to introduce an intended recipient (whether human or not); to indicate usage, direction, purpose, the deadline for a specific event or a point in time, or when comparing unexpected states or actions with what they normally would have been. The best way to learn these uses for “por” and “para” is simply through extended exposure to Spanish and by listening to native speakers. Sometimes the changes in meaning between the two can be almost imperceptible to non-native speakers and can only be imitated intuitively and after extended exposure.