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Guide Introduction

At UniSpain we pride ourselves on providing a wealth of information and resources for Spanish students in addition to our convenient course booking services and industry-low prices. It is in this spirit that we've made this study guide freely available to anyone interested in learning Spanish.

The purpose of this guide is to advance your level of Spanish from the “absolute beginner” category to “beginner.” Once you've read the guide, you'll be equipped with a core set of skills that will enable you to take your learning further, either through additional self-study or by enrolling in an actual language course. We hope the lessons serve you well!

About UniSpain

At UniSpain we offer a wealth of Spanish language programs in Spain's most highly respected language schools and universities. Our site holds extensive information on schools and courses, student resources, learning tools and client reviews all under one roof, which along with our guaranteed industry-low rates (see our price guarantee http://www.unispain.com/Why_UniSpain.htm) makes it the most informative and convenient Spanish course and accommodation booking site around.

Our company is based in Malaga, Spain and we've operated as a language course booking agency for more than a decade. Over the years, we've developed a wide network of affiliate learning institutions that we evaluate on a constant basis to ensure a quality learning experience for all of our clients.

Our team of dedicated and friendly advisors are always available to help guide you to the perfect language course solution, so please keep us in mind when you're ready to take your Spanish to the next level.

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1. SALUDOS Y PRESENTACIONES. **GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTIONS**



Saludos y despedidas: Which one of these lines do you think is a “Saludo”(hello) and which one is a “despedida”(goodbye)?

Hola,
¿Qué tal?,
¿Cómo estás?
Adiós,
Hasta luego. Nos vemos,

—¿Cómo te llamas?
—Me llamo...
—¿Cuántos años tienes?
—Tengo 26 años
—¿De dónde eres?
—Soy de Sevilla
—¿A qué te dedicas?
—Soy maestra
—¿Dónde vives?
—Vivo en el centro/en Granada.
—¿Qué te gusta hacer?
—Me gusta escuchar música.
—Cuenta algo sobre tí.
—Tengo dos hermanos y una hermana.

—*What’s your name?*
—*My name is...*
—*How old are you*
—*I am 26 years old*
—*Where are you from?*
—*I am from Seville*
—*What do you do for work?*
—*I’m a teacher*
—*Where do you live?*
—*I live at the center/ I live in Granada*
—*What do you like doing?*
—*I like listening to music.*
—*Tell me something about yourself.*
—*I’ve got two brothers and one sister.*

SPELLING: LETTER ‘H’

The ‘h’ is not pronounced in Spanish.

-All the forms of the following verbs are spelled with an ‘h’: haber (to have), hacer (to do), hallar (to find), hablar (to speak)...

-Additional words spelled with an ‘h’: almohada (cushion), bohemio (bohemian), cohete (rocket), vehículo (vehicle), hebilla (buckle), hogar (home), hucha (piggy bank), huraño (unsociable), hijo (son), ahí (there), ahora (now), helado (ice cream), hora (hour), hoy (today), huevo (egg), hueso (bone).

2. LA CASA. THE HOUSE

2.1. Vocabulary

LA COCINA: THE KITCHEN

Cuchara	Spoon
Tenedor	Fork
Cuchillo	Knife
Plato	Plate
Vaso	Glass
Servilleta	Serviette/Napkin
Mesa	Table
Silla	Chair
Nevera	Fridge
Congelador	Freezer
Cocinar	To cook
Beber	To drink
Comer	To eat
Abrelatas	Tin opener/Can opener
Batidora	Food mixer/Blender
Cafetera	Coffee pot/Coffee maker
Tostadora	Toaster
Grifo	Tap/Faucet
Horno	Oven
Lavadora	Washing/Laundry machine
Lavaplatos /Lavavajillas:	Dishwasher
Tabla de planchar:	Ironing board
Lavar/ Fregar los platos:	To wash dishes



EL DORMITORIO: THE BEDROOM

Cama:	Bed
Armario:	Wardrobe/Drawers
Sábana:	Sheet
Manta:	Blanket
Despertador:	Alarm (clock)
Escritorio:	Desk
Espejo:	Mirror
Ventana:	Window
Mesita de noche:	Bed side table/Nightstand

EL COMEDOR: THE DINING ROOM

Silla:	Chair
Sillón:	Armchair
Mesa:	Table
Sofá:	Couch/Sofa
Estanterías:	Shelves
" (libro):	Bookcases/Bookshelf
Ventana:	Window
Cortina:	Curtain/Draperies
Alfombra:	Rug/Carpet
Cuadro	Painting
Estufa:	Stove/Cooker/Burner
Chimenea	Chimney/Fireplace
Lámpara	Lamp

EL BAÑO: THE BATHROOM

Jabón:	Soap
Jabón de afeitar:	Shaving cream/gel
Champú:	Shampoo
Esponja:	Sponge
Toalla:	Towel
Cepillo:	Brush
Cepillo de dientes:	Toothbrush
Peine:	Comb
Pasta de dientes:	Toothpaste
Ducha:	Shower
Bañera:	Bathtub
Agua:	Water
Inodoro	Toilet



SPELLING: Letter “B”

The letters ‘b,’ ‘v’ and ‘w’ correspond to the same phoneme “b” and are pronounced the same. The ‘w’ is only used in words with foreign origin, such as whisky and water. The “b” is used mostly:

- In front of the ‘l’ and ‘r’ (bla, bra). doble (double), brazo (arm), abrigo (coat), broma (joke), bruja (witch), amable (nice), broche (brooch), brillante (shiny)...
- Verbs ending in the sound ‘bir’: escribir (to write), subir (to go up), prohibir (to prohibit), recibir (to receive). *Exception: hervir (to boil), servir (to serve) and vivir (to live).*
- All forms of the verbs beber (to drink), deber (duty), caber (to fit), saber (to know) and haber (to have) : bebimos (we drank), deberás (you will have to), cabía (fit, past tense), sabremos (we’ll know), había (there was), ha habido (there has been). *Exception: cupo (fit, past tense)*
- The past verb endings -aba, -abas, -ábamos, -abais, -aban: cantaba (I/he/she was singing), jugabas (you were playing), amaban (they were loving), saltabas (you were jumping).
- When they’re followed by a consonant or at the end of the verb: obsequio (gift), club (club), objeto (object), obstáculo (obstacle), obtener (to obtain) *Exception: ovni (UFO)*
- Words that begin with the syllables bu-, bur- and bus-: bueno (good), Burgos, buscar (to seek), burla (mockery), burro (donkey).
- Additional words spelled with a ‘b’: abeja (bee), bebida (drink), débil (weak), debilidad (weakness), hábil (skillful), habilidad (ability), sílaba (syllable).

2.2. Gramática. El Artículo. *The article.*

The artículo (article): class of word that precedes the noun. There are two types of artículos:

a) artículo definido or determinado (definite article). Indicates that the entity the noun refers to is known (the receiver of the message knows whom or what is being referred to). Its forms are el, la, lo, los, las.

b) artículo indefinido or indeterminado (indefinite article). Indicates that the entity the noun is referring to is not known, and therefore not necessarily identifiable by the receiver of the message. Its forms are un, una, unos, unas.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Definite	EL	ELLA	ELLOS	ELLAS
Indefinite	UN	UNA	UNOS	UNAS

A) EL ARTÍCULO DETERMINADO (THE DEFINITE ARTICLE).

We use the “artículo determinado”

- When we talk about something that's known:
Dame el libro de inglés (give me the English book)
- With time:
Es la una (it's one o'clock)
La oficina abre a las nueve (the office opens at nine)
- With the days of the week:
El lunes voy a mi clase de alemán (I'm going to my German class on Monday)
- When we talk about unique things:
El sol (the sun), la luna (the moon), las estrellas (the stars),
- With the verb "gustar" (to like)
Me gusta el rojo (I like red)/ Me gustan las patatas (I like potatoes)
- Preceding certain locations:
Las Islas Canarias (the Canary Islands), el mar Mediterráneo (the Mediterranean Sea)

B) EI ARTÍCULO INDETERMINADO (THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE)

We use the indefinite article (artículo indeterminado):

- When we mention something for the first time:
Me he comprado un abrigo rojo. (I bought myself a red coat.)
Tengo un amigo en Barcelona. (I have a friend in Barcelona.)
- When we use the verb “haber” (to have):
¿Dónde hay una peluquería? (Where is there a hairdressers?)
¿Hay una carta para mí? (Is there a letter for me?)
- When we refer to professions:
Tengo que llamar a un fontanero. (I have to call a plumber.)
Mañana llega una profesora nueva. (A new teacher arrives tomorrow)

3.DIRECCIONES. Addresses.



Recto/ todo recto: straight
 Derecha: right
 Izquierda: left
 Gira a la derecha / izquierda: turn right/left
 Continúa/ sigue: go on
 Enfrente: Opposite
 Delante de: in front of
 Detrás de: behind
 Cruzar la calle: to cross the street
 Al final de la calle: at the end of the street

3.1 VOCABULARIO:

¿Dónde está la Plaza de España? /Where is the Plaza de España?
 ¿Dónde puedo encontrar la estación de tren? / Where can I find the train station?
 ¿Cómo puedo llegar al Museo Picaso? / How do I get to the Picasso Museum?
 ¿En qué calle está ..? / What street is ..?
 ¿Hacia dónde está ... ? / Where is?
 ¿Dónde vives? / Where do you live?
 Vivo en el centro / I live in the centre of the city.



SPELLING: LETTERS 'C,' & 'Z'

The two letters that can be used for the same sound as the “Th” in “Thought” or “Thunder” are ‘c’ and ‘z.’ The ‘c’ is used in the syllables -ce and -ci: ceja (eyebrow), ciervo (deer), cielo (sky). The ‘z’ is used with the vowels a, o and u: zapato (shoe), zumo (juice).

Examples: cebolla (onion), cicatriz (scar), zona (area), azúcar (sugar), cabeza (head), capaz (capable)

Words with double -cc: acción (action), infección (infection), dirección (direction/address), infracción (infracton), satisfacción (satisfaction), colección (collection), elección (election)

3.3. GRAMÁTICA : ADJETIVOS DEMOSTRATIVOS Y POSESIVOS . *Demonstrative and Possesive adjectives.*

A) ADJETIVOS DEMOSTRATIVOS (DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES): These determine the sustantivo (noun) and do not have accents. They change with the variables of gender and number. Generally they go before the noun which they determine. They indicate proximity and distance between the speakers or between the things to which they refer. They have three genders, the neuter being used in a similar way to “it” or “This” in English, for abstract concepts.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Masculine	Femenine	Neuter	Masculine	Femenine	Neuter
ESTE	ESTA	ESTO	ESTOS	ESTAS	ESTOS
ESE	ESA	ESO	ESOS	ESAS	ESOS
AQUEL	AQUELLA	AQUELLO	AQUELLOS	AQUELLAS	AQUELLOS

Esto no está bien escrito (It/This is not correctly written).

Este libro (This book).

Esta casa es grande (This house is big).

Ese lugar está muy lejano (That place is far).

Aquellos libros son de español (Those are Spanish books).

B) ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS (POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES): The possessive adjectives change in accordance with the gender and the number of the possessed thing and the person. They always go before the noun of the possessed thing.

1 PERSON		+1 PERSON	
1 POSSESSION	+1 POSSESSION	1 POSSESSION	+1 POSSESSION
MI	MIS	NUESTRO	NUESTROS
TU	TUS	VUESTRO	VUESTROS
SU	SUS	SU	SUS

Mi libro= my book/ **mis** libros=my books.

Tu libro= your book/**tus** libros= your books.

Su libro= his/her/its book/ **sus** libros= his/her/its books.

Nuestra casa= our house/ **nuestras** casas= our houses.

Vuestra casa= your house/**nuestras** casas= your houses.

Su casa= their house/ **Sus** casas= their houses.

Su/ sus has the same form for singular and plural, but normally there are no problems deciding from the context.

4. AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE/ EN LOS GRANDES ALMACENES

Imagina que estás en unos grandes almacenes. Éstas son algunas conversaciones que podrías escuchar. Imagine you are in a department store: These are a few conversations you may hear:

—Disculpe, ¿dónde está la sección de señora?
 —Torciendo a la izquierda.
 —Gracias.

—Excuse me, where is women's section?
 —On the left.
 —Thanks.

—Y ¿los probadores, por favor?
 —Al fondo del pasillo.
 —Gracias.

—And the fitting rooms, please?
 —At the end of the aisle
 —Thanks.

—Por favor, ¿la sección de libros?
 —Le acompaño.
 —Gracias, muy amable.

—Excuse me, the books section?
 —I'll walk you there.
 —Thank you, very kind of you.

—Perdón, ¿dónde puedo encontrar la sección de música?
 —Tiene que subir a la cuarta planta.

—Excuse me, where can I find the music section?
 —You have to go up to the fourth floor.



4.1. VOCABULARY

Hacer compras : to go shopping Caro: Expensive Barato: Cheap

Calzado : footwear

Colores : colors

Alimentación : food

Establecimientos : establishments

Me queda bien/Me sienta bien/Me va grande: It looks good on me/It suits me/It's big on me

Demasiado ancho, largo, corto, pequeño....: Too wide, long, short, small

Caro: expensive / Barato: cheap

Costar: to cost /Gastar:to spend/Pagar: to pay

Tienda: store

Cliente: customer

ROPA (Clothes)

Bañador	Swimsuit/Bathing Suit	Botón	Button
Bufanda	Scarf	Calcetín	Sock
Camisa	Shirt	Camiseta	T-shirt
Camisón	Nightgown/Nightshit	Corbata	Necktie
Cinturón	Belt	Cremallera	Zipper
Chaqueta	Jacket	Chaquetón	Short coat
Falda, minifalda	Skirt, miniskirt	Gabardina	Raincoat
Gorro	Cap/Hat/Bonnet	Jersey	Pullover/Jumper/Sweater
Pantalones	Trousers/Pants	Pañuelo	Handkerchief/Hanky
Pijama	Pyjamas/Pajamas	Traje	Suit
Vestido	Dress	Vestir	To get Dressed
Llevar puesto	To Wear	Ropa interior	Knickers/Underwear

Tallas : sizes
 Pequeña : small
 Mediana: medium
 Grande: large
 Extra grande : extra large

Zapatería, calzado: footwear
 Zapatos: Shoes
 Zapato de tacón: High-heels
 Zapatillas: Trainers/Sneakers
 /Deportivas: Slippers


COLORES
 (Colours/Colors)

Blanco	White
Rojo	Red
Violeta	Purple
Azul	Blue
Negro	Black
Rosa	Pink
Amarillo	Yellow
Verde	Green
Marrón	Brown
Naranja	Orange
Gris	Grey/Gray

Useful sentences

¿Lo tiene en negro? / Do you have it in black?
 Prefiero algo de algodón. / I prefer something made of cotton.
 Me queda bien. / It fits well.
 Me lo llevo. / I'll take it.
 ¿Tiene...? / Do you have...?
 ¿Puedo probármelo? / Can I try it on?
 Quería hacer una devolución. / I would like to return this.
 ¿Puedo ayudarle? ¿Qué deseaba? / Can I help you? What do you need?
 Quisiera comprar... / I would like to buy...
 ¿Algo más? / Anything else?
 ¿Eso es todo? / Is that all?
 ¿Cuánto cuesta? / How much does it cost?
 ¿Cuánto (le) debo? / How much do I owe you?
 No me gusta el color; la tela. / I don't like the color; the fabric.

4.2. GRAMÁTICA: EL SUSTANTIVO O NOMBRE. *Grammar: the noun*

The **sustantivo o nombre** (noun) is the word used to name people, animals, things, and ideas. For example: niño (child), mesa (table), árbol (tree), amor (love), verdad (truth). In Spanish, the **sustantivo** (noun) is characterized by the morfemas (morphemes or word-endings) of gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). For example: niño/niños (boy, boys); mesa, mesas (table, tables); árbol, árboles (tree, trees); amor, amores (love, loves); verdad, verdades (truth, truths).

The sustantivo (noun) is accompanied by determinants and adjectives that agree in gender and number: la niña alegre (the happy girl), la mesa roja (the red table), los libros de matemáticas (the math books), la filosofía de Platón (Plato's philosophy)...

It is the most important word in the sintagma nominal (noun phrase). Normally, it functions as sujeto (subject): **Juan** come manzanas (Juan is eating apples); or as complemento directo (direct object): el niño tiene **un perro** (the boy has a dog).

GENDER OF THE NOUN

The género (gender) of the sustantivos (nouns) can be motivated by the sex of the predicate it refers to, which can be masculine or feminine (the neutral gender doesn't exist in Spanish): gato (male cat), gata (female cat), niña (girl), niño (boy). As opposed to other languages, like English, in Spanish we can recognize the gender of a noun whose gender is determined by the article: el clima (the climate), la mano (the hand). For animate creatures it is usually easier to determine the correct gender. For inanimates and abstracts it is arbitrary, and may not correspond at all with your own notion of the gender of things in your language. Here are a few rules. These are always masculine names:

- Most of the names ending in –o: perro (dog), saco (sack), cesto (hamper), olmo (elm tree), chopo (black poplar), patio (patio), año (year), abanico (fan), fuego (fire), libro (book), queso (cheese), suelo (floor).
- Some nouns ending in –e: coche (car), puente (bridge).
- Some nouns ending with a consonant: amor (love), honor (honor), ordenador (computer), sol (sun).
- A few nouns that end in –a: día (day), clima (climate), idioma (language).

The following nouns are usually masculine:

- Names of airplanes, boats and cars: Titanic, Mercedes.
- Colors: el blanco (white), el rojo (red), el negro (black), el azul (blue), el verde (green).
- Days of the week: lunes (Monday), martes (Tuesday),
- Months of the year: enero (January), febrero (February), marzo (March), abril (April), mayo (Mayo)...
- Numbers: uno (one), dos (two), tres (three), veinte (twenty), etc...
- The four cardinal points: norte (north), sur (south), este (east), oeste (west).

To form the femenino (feminine), we substitute the morphemes of the masculino (masculine) for –a.

NIÑO-O+A=NIÑA

Which makes “a” the most popular ending for feminine names. Most times you find a name ending in “a”, it refers to a female, but it is not always the case. Here are a few other options of female names not ending in -a. These are a few irregular cases in the formation of the feminine:

- Actor (actor); actriz (actress)
- Alcalde (male mayor); alcaldesa (female mayor)
- Emperador (emperor); emperatriz (empress)

Héroe (male hero); heroína (female hero)
Príncipe (prince); princesa (princess)
Rey (king); reina (queen)
Tigre (tiger); tigresa (tigress)

The following nouns are usually feminine:

- The hours: la una (one o'clock), las tres de la tarde (three in the afternoon).
- Nouns ending in -ción, -sión, -d: canción (song), decisión (decision), amabilidad (amiability).
- The letters of the alphabet: la m ("m"), la p ("p"), la a ("a"), etc...
- Some of the names of flowers: la margarita (the daisy), la rosa (the rose); most vegetables: las espinacas (spinach); and most fruits: manzana (apple), fresa (strawberry), naranja (orange)...
- Some nouns ending in -e: madre (mother), nave (ship).

In Spanish there are a series of sustantivos invariables (invariable nouns) that can be used both in masculino and femenino. They can be recognized because they go along with an artículo (article) (el, la/los, las). Ex: el/la artista (the male / female artist), el/la tenista (the male / female tennis player), el/la cantante (the male / female singer), el/la policía (the male / female police officer), el/la joven (the young man / woman), el/la testigo (the male / female witness), el/ la modelo (the male / female model).

***Some names with a change of gender in masculino and femenino have a different meaning:**

El cámara (the camera man / woman); la cámara (the camera).
El capital (money, capital); la capital (political capital).
El cura (the priest); la cura (the cure).
El guía (the guide-person); la guía (the guidebook).
El pendiente (earring); la pendiente (slope).

SINGULAR/PLURAL

In Spanish an -s is added to form the plural of nouns, in most cases. .

Niña/niñas (girl/girls); Coche/coches (car/cars); Mesa /mesas (table/tables).

There are a few other easy rules to follow:

-The nouns ending in -s form the plural with -es: país/países (country/countries).
-The nouns ending in any consonant except -s form the plural -es: ciudad/ciudades (city/cities), camión/ camiones (truck/trucks); león/ leones (lion/lions); mujer/ mujeres (woman/women); mar/ mares (sea/seas); lápiz/ lápices (pencil/pencils).

Special cases:

Some nouns ending in -s don't change in the plural: la crisis/las crisis (the crisis/the crises).

Some nouns only use the plural: las tijeras (the scissors), las pinzas (the tweezers), las gafas (the glasses).

*There are nouns that are only used in the singular: la salud (health), la soledad (solitude), la sed (thirst), el caos (chaos), la tolerancia (tolerance). *las saludes, * las sedes, * los caos*

4.3 NUMBERS IN SPANISH

0 cero	30 treinta	1° primero/primer	40° cuadragésimo
1 uno	34 treinta y cuatro	2° segundo	50° quincuagésimo
2 dos	39 treinta y nueve	3° tercero	60° sexagésimo
3 tres	40 cuarenta	4° cuarto	70° septuagésimo
4 cuatro	45 cuarenta y cinco	5° quinto	80° octogésimo
5 cinco	50 cincuenta	6° sexto	90° nonagésimo
6 seis	55 cincuenta y cinco	7° séptimo	100° centésimo
7 siete	60 sesenta	8° octavo	200° ducentésimo
8 ocho	67 sesenta y siete	9° noveno	300° tricentésimo
9 nueve	70 setenta	10° décimo	400° cuadringentésimo
10 diez	72 setenta y dos	11° undécimo/onceavo	1000° milésimo
11 once	80 ochenta	12° duodécimo/doceavo	
12 doce	90 noventa	13° décimo tercero	
13 trece	100 cien	14° décimo cuarto	
14 catorce	101 ciento uno	15° décimo quinto	
15 quince	121 ciento veintiuno	16° décimo sexto	
16 dieciséis	138 ciento treinta y ocho	
17 diecisiete	200 doscientos	20° vigésimo	
18 dieciocho	300 trescientos	21° vigésimo primero	
19 diecinueve	500 quinientos	22° vigésimo segundo	
20 veinte	900 novecientos	23° vigésimo tercero	
21 veintiuno	1000 mil	30° trigésimo	
22 veintidós	1000000 un millón	31° trigésimo primero	
23 veintitrés	1000000000000 un billón	35° trigésimo quinto	
24 veinticuatro			
25 veinticinco			

María tiene **tres** perros (Maria has got three dogs)

Tengo **dos** hermanos (I have two brothers)

Mañana es día **quince** (Tomorrow is the fifteenth)

Mi tía vive en el **segundo** piso (My aunt lives in a second-floor flat)

Es el **primer** día de clase (It's the first day of class)

Hoy celebro mi **noveno** aniversario (Today I celebrate my ninth anniversary)

La **tercera** casa (The third house)

SPELLING: LETTERS 'G' & 'J'

-The sound g (like "gas" in English) + a,o,u is spelled as ga, go, gu. Examples: galleta (cookie), goma (rubber), guapa (pretty [fem.])

-The sound g + e,i is spelled as gue, gui. Examples: Miguel, guitarra (guitar), guerra (war)

-The sound j (similar to a Scottish "h") + a,o,u is spelled as ja, jo, ju. Examples: jamón (ham), jota (the letter 'j'), Juan

-The ja + e,i sound is spelled both as je,ji y ge,gi. Examples: gemelo (twin), gitano (gypsy), jefe (boss), jirafa (jiraffe).

-Verbs ending in -igerar, -ger and -gir are spelled with 'g'. Examples: aligerar (to lighten), coger (to get), fingir (to fake). *Exceptions: tejer (to sow), crujir (to crunch).*

-Words that begin with geo- are spelled with 'g'. Examples: geografía (geography), geometría (geometry).

- All of the words ending in -aje are spelled with 'j'. Examples: garaje (garage), mensaje (message), patinaje (skating)

-The forms of verbs not spelled with a 'g' or a 'j' in the infinitive are spelled with a 'j'. Examples: decir (to say): dije (I said), dijeron (they said); traer (to bring): trajimos (we brought), trajeron (they brought)

5. EN EL RESTAURANTE. *At the restaurant*

5.1 VOCABULARY

Entrar en un restaurante y sentarse a comer :
 entering a restaurant and sitting down to eat.

Pedir la comida/el vino en un restaurante:
 asking for food/wine in a restaurant.

Reservar una mesa / reserving a table.

Tipos de restaurantes / types of restaurants.

Mesón: tavern.

Asador: carvery/grill.

Terraza: sidewalk café

Chiringuito: beach bar

Barbacoa: barbecue/bbq



Gastronomía	<i>Gastronomy</i>	Almuerzo	<i>Lunch</i>
Ingredientes	<i>Ingredients</i>	Porción	<i>Portion/Serving</i>
Camarero	<i>Waiter/Server</i>	Plato	<i>Dish/Plate</i>
Servir	<i>To serve</i>	Pedir	<i>To order</i>
Comer	<i>To eat</i>	Comida rápida	<i>Fast food</i>
Menú	<i>Menu</i>	Bocadillo	<i>Sandwich (with french bread)</i>

La carta / the menu

Entremeses, entrantes: Appetizers/Starters

Primer plato: First Course

Segundo plato: Second Course/Main course.(*)

Postre: Dessert

Carne Meat

Pescado. Fish

Pasta Pasta

Sopa Soup

Bebidas Drinks

Vino: Wine Agua:Water

Vino rosado: Rosé (wine) Cerveza: Beer

Vino tinto: Red wine Zumo de piña: Pineapple juice

Vino blanco: White wine Zumo de naranja: Orange juice

(*In Spain, you usually eat two courses at lunchtime, El entremés or entrante is optional but normally you are supposed to pick a primer plato (first course) and segundo plato (main course) plus dessert (and a coffee).

Useful sentences:

¿Puedo reservar una mesa para las siete? : *Can I reserve a table for 7 o'clock?*

Querría reservar una mesa para dos a las nueve : *I would like to reserve a table for two at 9 o'clock.*

¿Tiene alguna mesa para esta noche?: *Do you have any tables available for tonight?*

¿Tiene(n) zona de no fumadores?: *Do you have a non-smoking section?*

¿Sabe(n) ya lo que quiere(n)? : *Are you ready to order?*

¿Qué le(s) gustaría beber?: *What would you like to drink?*

¿Qué le(s) gustaría de entrantes? : *What would you like for starters?*

¿Quiere(n) la carta de vinos?: *Would you like to see the wine list?*

¿Está incluido el IVA?: *Is the VAT included?*

¿Hay menú del día? : *What is today's special?*

¿Tiene platos vegetarianos? : *Do you have any vegetarian dishes?*

¿Me puede dar la carta por favor? : *May I have the menu please?*

¿Me puede dar la cuenta por favor? : *May I have the bill please?*

¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta? : *May I pay with a (debit/credit) card?*

De primero quiero... : *For the first course I'd like...*

De segundo quiero... : *For the second course I'd like...*

5.2. ELIGIENDO RESTAURANTE. Choosing a restaurant.

—¿Te gusta el vino blanco, Jorge?

—Sí, pero creo que el vino tinto es mejor.

—Y, qué te gusta más, ¿el “Jerez” o el “Rioja”?

—A mí gustan los dos. Prefiero beber una copita de Jerez antes de comer y durante la comida prefiero el vino tinto.

—Vamos a comer, si pedimos pescado tomamos vino blanco y si pedimos carne tomaremos vino tinto.

—Aquí hay tres restaurantes, ¿en cuál prefieres entrar?

—Creo que en este restaurante se come mejor.

—De acuerdo, aquí el pescado es fresco.

—Do you like white wine, Jorge?

—Yes, but I think red wine is better.

—And which one do you like more: “Jerez” or “Rioja”?

—I like both. I prefer to drink a glass of Jerez before eating, and during the meal I prefer red wine.

—Let's eat, if we order fish we'll have white wine and if we order meat we'll have red wine.

—There are three restaurants here. Where would you rather go?

—I think the food is better in this restaurant.

—All right, the fish is fresh here.

5.2 GRAMÁTICA: LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES. *Personal pronouns,*

I. TONIC PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The tonic pronouns are those that can function as:

- Sujeto (subject): **yo** vengo (I come), **tú** comes (you eat), **él** canta (he sings), **nosotros** dormimos (we sleep), **ellas** juegan (they [fem] play)...
- Atributo (attribute): mis padres son **ellos** (my parents are those)
- Complemento preposicional (prepositional complement): mi tía viene **conmigo** (my aunt's coming with me)...

SINGULAR

1. YO, MI, A MI, (CONMIGO)
2. TÚ, TI, A TI, (CONTIGO)
3. ÉL / ELLA SI, (CONSIGO)

PLURAL

1. NOSOTROS / NOSOTRAS
2. VOSOTROS / VOSOTRAS
3. ELLOS / ELLAS

* OBSERVATIONS:

- The third person has two genders: masculine and feminine.
- The third person doesn't vary in its reflexive value in gender and number.
- When the preposition is con (with), it precedes mí, ti, and sí and is used with the forms: conmigo (with me), contigo (with you), consigo (with him/her).

II. ATONIC PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The atonic personal pronouns function as complemento directo or indirecto (direct or indirect object), or as part of the verbos pronominales (verbs with an obligatory atonic pronoun). Ex: maquillarse (to put on makeup), él **se** afeita (he shaves).

These pronouns are enclíticos when the 'se' comes after the verb (ex: sentarse (to sit down)). They are proclíticos when the 'se' comes before the verb (ex: me siento (I sit down)).

SINGULAR

- 1st PERSON: ME
 2nd PERSON: TE
 3rd PERSON: (LE), LA, LO
 REFLEXIVE FORM: SE

PLURAL

- 1st PERSON: NOS
 2nd PERSON: OS
 3rd PERSON: LES, LAS, LOS
 REFLEXIVE FORM: SE

a) When used as complemento directo (direct object):

Singular: me, te, lo, la, (le)

Plural: nos, os, las, les

b) Complemento indirecto (indirect object):

Singular: me, te, le

Plural: nos, os, les

OBSERVATIONS:

- The 1st and 2nd person of the singular (direct object and indirect object) are the same, without distinction in gender.
- The 3rd person changes: there is a distinction in gender for the direct object, but not for the indirect object.

Objeto Directo (direct object):	Masculine: lo/los Feminine: la /las
Objeto Indirecto (indirect object):	Masculine and feminine: le/les

The system can look confusing at times, but with usage it becomes much clearer.

Me dio una patada (She/he kicked me) O.I.

¿**Te** gustan las clases de español? (Do you like the Spanish classes?) O.I.

Lo esperaba con impaciencia (I waited for him with impatience) O.D.

Further notes on the use of the pronouns:

-The masculine personal pronouns of the direct object to refer to a person or thing are lo/los.

Veo a Juan por la ventana: lo veo (I see Juan through the window)

Quiero a Juan: lo/le quiero (I love Juan)

-When the direct object is named before the verb, it's substituted for the pronoun.

He comprado un libro: me lo he comprado (I bought a book: I bought it)

Necesito el nombre de la calle: lo necesito (I need the name of the street: I need it)

-When both objects appear, usually the indirect object is used before the direct object.

A Juan le gustan las manzanas: le gustan (Juan likes apples: he likes them)

-The personal pronouns of the direct object (lo, los, la, las) and indirect object (le, les) go before the verb, except when the verb is in imperative or infinitive form, in which case they go after the verb.

Cómetelo todo (Eat all of it)

Haz los deberes: hazlos (Do the homework)

Lavar los platos: lavarlos/lavados (Clean the plates)

-When the pronoun le (indirect object) follows the direct object of the 3rd person (lo/los, la/las) the indirect object (le, les) changes to se.

Le he comprado a Juan un regalo: se lo he comprado (I bought Juan a present)

-If the indirect object is named after the verb, it is almost always repeated beforehand.
 ¿Le gusta a Juan el helado? Sí, le gusta (Does Juan like ice cream? Yes, he likes it.)

6. TRAVELLING

6.1. VOCABULARY

Avión:	Airplane
Barco:	Boat
Tren:	Train
Autobús	Bus
Taxi	Taxi/Cab
Coche:	Car
A pie:	On foot
Ir a pie, ir andando	To go on foot
El peatón	Pedestrian
Pasear	To take a walk
Caminar	To walk

TRAIN/BUS

Tranvía	Tram
Andén	Platform
Ferrocarril	Railroad
Vía del tren	Rails
Autobús	Bus
Parada de autobús	Bus stop

COCHE/CAR

El semáforo	Stop/Traffic light
El cruce	Zebra Crossing/ Crosswalk
El tráfico, la circulación	Traffic/Hod up f
Las señales de tráfico	Traffic signs
La hora punta	Rush hour
Caravana	Taiback/Backup
La carretera	Road/Highway
La autopista	Motorway/Freeway
La gasolina	Petrol/Gasoline
La velocidad	Speed
Multa	Fine
Conducir	To drive
Pitar	To honk
Circular	To drive
Acelerar	To speed up
Aparcar	To park
Frenar	To brake



TAXI

Libre	Free/Available/Empty
Por favor a la calle...	To.... street please.
Ocupado	Occupied/Taken
Tasas	Rates
Las maletas	The bagagge/luggage
Maletero	Boot/Trunk

AVIÓN/PLANE

Equipaje	Baggage
Despegar	To take off
Maleta	Bag, suitcase
Aterrizar	To land
Pista de aterrizaje	Landing strip/Runway
Azafata	Flight attendant
Emergencia	Emergency
Piloto	Pilot
Retraso	Delay
Pasajeros	Passengers
Asiento de pasajero	Passenger seat
Volar	To fly
Mochila	Rucksack/Backpack
Facturación	Check- in
Recogida de equipaje	Baggage pickup
Salidas / llegadas	Departures / arrivals
Vuelo barato / económico	Cheap flight
Billete	Ticket
Control de seguridad	Security control
Tripulación	Crew/Cabin Crew
Asiento ventana/pasillo	Window/aisle seat.



SPELLING: LETTER “V”

Adjectives that finish in -avo, -ava, -evo, -eva, -eve, -ivo, and iva are spelled with a ‘v’ Examples: esclavo (slave), octava (eighth), longevo (long-lived), nueva (new), decisivo (decisive), activa (activate)

Words with the prefix vice- are spelled with a ‘v’ Examples: vicerrector (vice-rector), vicealmirante (vice-admiral)

Words ending in -voro and -vora are spelled with a ‘v’ Examples: omnívoro (omnivore), carnívora (carnivore), herbívoro (herbivore)

Additional words spelled with a ‘v’: anverso (front), revés (back), convidar (to invite), convocar (to convoke), novel (novel), novedad (novelty), renovación (renovation), vacaciones (vacations), voraz (voracious), devorar (devour), evasión (evasion)...

6.2. EN EL AEROPUERTO. *At the airport.*

—Buenos días, ¿Puede decirme a qué hora sale el avión?

—A las doce en punto. ¿Quiere facturar su maleta?

—Sí. ¿Puedo subir al avión esta bolsa de mano?

—Perdone señor, pero tiene que facturarla también.

—Está bien.

—¿Prefiere ventana o pasillo?

—Ventana, por favor.

—¿Se puede fumar?

—No, lo siento, no está permitido fumar. Aquí tiene su tarjeta de embarque, pase por la puerta 3A. Buenos días, que tenga un buen vuelo.

—Gracias, adiós.

—Good morning. Can you tell me when the airplane leaves?

—At twelve o'clock. Would you like to check in your luggage/bag/suitcase?

—Yes, I can take this handbag on the airplane.

—Excuse me sir, but you'll have to check it in as well.

—All right

—Would you prefer a window or isle seat?.

—Window, please.

—Is smoking allowed?

—No, I'm sorry, smoking isn't permitted. Here's your boarding pass. Head for gate 3A. Good day and have a good flight.

—Thanks, goodbye.

SPELLING: “B” VERSUS “V”

Homophonic words (palabras homófonas): are pronounced the same but spelled differently: b/v

Haber (to have) / a ver (let's see) Haber: main verb, used in the periphrasis. Puede haber salido de casa (he might have left the house) Me gustaria haber ido contigo (I would have liked to go with you)

A ver: the preposition a + the infinitive of the verb ver (to see). Voy a ver a mi prima (I'm going to see my cousin)

Other homonyms and homophones spelled with 'b,' 'y' and 'v'

Baca: luggage rack; vaca: cow

Barón: baron; varón: male

Bello: beautiful; vello: down, fuzz

Tubo: tube; tuvo: had to

6.3. LIST OF USEFUL SENTENCES FOR TRAVELLING:**Airport:**

¿A qué hora sale el avión?: *What time does the airplane leave?*

Su avión sale a la dos en punto: *Your airplane leaves at two o'clock.*

El avión con destino Madrid: *The airplane with destination Madrid.*

El vuelo con destino Barcelona: *The flight with destination Barcelona.*

Señores pasajeros embarquen por la puerta 2B: *Ladies and gentlemen, please board gate 2B.*

Embarque por la puerta 12A: *Board gate 12A.*

Llegará a su destino a las 14: 47: *You'll reach your destination at 14:47.*

Pase/entre /diríjase a la puerta número dos / pase por la puerta 3B: *Pass/enter/head towards gate number two/ pass through gate 3B.*

¿Tiene el billete de avión?: *Do you have the flight ticket?*

¿Me enseña su DNI o pasaporte?: *Can you show me your identification card or passport?*

¿Puede mostrarme...: *Can you show me...*

¿Quién es el pasajero?: *Who is the passenger?*

¿Cuántos viajan?: *How many are traveling?*

¿Todos adultos?: *All adults?*

¿Cuántas maletas lleva/ factura?: *How many suitcases do you have/will you check in?*

¿Prefiere ventana o pasillo?: *Would you prefer a window or aisle seat?*

¿Lleva retraso?: *Is it delayed?*

¿Llegará a la hora prevista?: *Will it arrive at the scheduled time?*

¿A qué hora llegaré a Madrid?: *At what time will I get to Madrid?*

Train, bus:

¿Puede darme los horarios del tren?: *Can you give me the train schedules?*

¿A qué hora sale el tren para Valencia?: *What time does the train for Valencia leave?*

¿Qué tren puedo coger para ir a Castellón?: *Which train can I take to go to Castellon?*

Si quiero llegar a Marbella, ¿dónde debo bajarme?: *If I want to get to Marbella, where should I get off?*

¿Con qué frecuencia pasa el bus?: *How often does the bus come by?*

¿Es directo?: *Is it direct?*

¿Es esta la parada número cinco?: *Is this stop number five?*

Taxi:

¿Cuánto le debo?: *How much do I owe you?*

¿Cuánto es?: *How much is it?*

Por favor, ¿Puede poner el aire acondicionado?: *Can you turn the air conditioning on please?*

¿Le importaría bajar la ventanilla?: *Would you mind lowering the window?*

Pare aquí, por favor: *Stop here, please.*

A la estación de trenes, por favor: *To the train station, please.*

Me puede dejar aquí mismo: *You can drop me off right here.*

SPELLING: LETTERS 'LL' & 'Y'

* Words ending in -illo and -illa such as pillo (naughty) and silla (chair) are spelled with 'll'. Some words like ley, buey and rey take the singular form as leyes, bueyes and reyes.

Words spelled with 'll':

Allí (there)
Apellido (last name)
Aquella (that [fem.])
Avellana (hazelnut)
Ballena (whale)
Botella (bottle)
Billete (bill/banknote)
Brillar (to shine)
Caballo (horse)
Castellano (Castilian)
Collar (necklace)
Galleta (biscuit/cookie)
Llama (flame)
Llave (key)
Llevar (to take)
Llorar (to cry)
Lluvia (rain)
Millonario (millionaire)
Servilleta (serviette/napkin)
Sillón (armchair)
Toalla (towel)

Words spelled with a 'y':

Ayer (yesterday)
Arroyo (stream)
Ayudar (to help)
Ayuntamiento (town hall/city hall)
Desayunar (to have breakfast)
Joya (jewel)
Mayo (May)
Playa (beach)
Rayo (lightning, ray, beam)
Ya (already)
Yate (yacht)
Yegua (mare)



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