

SPANISH PACKET

This program was created by Hope, a former PE student worker who has now graduated and is attending law school. There was so much interest from many of you in learning Spanish that we have brought back this program. Everything you read is written by Hope except this short intro. We now have an advanced Spanish packet as well, and will offer that in our next cycle. If you have questions of the packet put Attn LLS on the envelope and it will get to the person [to be determined] who will respond to your queries. -Gary

Hello, and welcome to Prisoner Express's Spanish program! I am Hope and I am going to take some time now to explain exactly how this program will work, what you're going to learn, how to get the most out of it, and how to continue with this in the future if you decide that's something you'd be interested in doing! I'm hoping that this program will have enough participation that we can make this a continuing course, meaning that those of you who received and completed this packet will be able to enroll in our next Spanish program which will continue from where this one left off.

Since this program is all on paper, the main focus is going to be reading and writing. I will include a couple of quick notes at the end of this introduction about Spanish pronunciation. By the end of this program, you will know over 100 of the most common verbs in Spanish, what they mean, and how to use them in the present tense. You will also know how to talk about and describe yourself and others, and learn lots of vocab for people, places, things, locations, hobbies, and more. For those of you who already know some Spanish, some of these lessons will just serve as extra practice and a reminder of Spanish basics. For those of you who don't know any Spanish, this program may feel like it moves fast for you. I want to reassure all of you that this program is going to be helpful to everyone who signed up, and it will establish a basis of Spanish knowledge that we will be able to build from in future programs!

Because I have a limited number of pages, each lesson will have two pages- one explaining the concepts, teaching vocab, and giving examples, while the second page will have activities for you to do after the lesson in order to practice what you learned. I highly recommend reading each lesson a few times- like I said, I have a page limit so I tried to pack as much information as possible into these pages. At the bottom of each activity sheet, there's a box with the answers so that you can check your work. If there's anything you're having trouble understanding, I suggest reviewing that part of the lesson, then creating your own activities to practice, following the patterns from the activities in the packet.

At the back of this packet (after lesson 10) there is a sheet with more vocabulary. These are words and phrases that I wasn't able to fit into the lessons, but that are important anyway and will be very useful to have as you continue learning Spanish!

After that page, there are two more pages of review activities that will go over everything we covered in this packet. If you want to continue learning Spanish through Prisoner Express after you've finished this program, simply mail us an original creative writing short story or poem that you've written in Spanish. Your work is not going to be "graded," but I will use the letters that are sent in as a framework so that I have an idea of what we should cover in the next program for those of you who continue on!

We're about to begin, but I just wanted to express my gratitude for every single one of you one more time. Watching the number of people enrolled in this program rise has been a very humbling source of excitement for me over the past two months. This project is something that I've been hoping to start for a while now, and I'm truly thankful for the enthusiasm it has been met with. I love Spanish, and I really hope that after this program, you will too. Now, let's learn Spanish!

Note: I use some abbreviations throughout this packet in order to save space. Here's what they mean:

(m) = masculine	(f) = feminine
(sing.) = singular	(pl.) = plural
(Ud.) = usted	(Uds.) = ustedes

Pronunciation:

Everything in Spanish is pronounced the way it is spelled, and every letter is pronounced, so if you understand how the different vowels and consonants are pronounced, then you'll be able to read and pronounce words in Spanish even if you don't know what they mean! Vowels are the most important to understand in order to have good pronunciation.

A makes an "ah" sound, as in tall or father.

E makes an "eh" sound, as in tell or bet.

(If E is at the end of a word, it sounds more like "ay", as in pay or wait.)

I makes an "ee" sound, as in king or meet.

O makes an "oh" sound, as in tone or alone.

U makes an "oo" sound, as in tooth or coo.

Almost all consonants are pronounced the same way they normally are in English. Exceptions: C makes a hard c ("k" as in "curb") in most words, unless the word is spelled ce or ci, in which case it becomes a soft c ("s" as in "city"). G makes a hard g ("g" as in "game") in most words, unless the word is spelled ge or gi, in which case it becomes a soft g ("h" as in "hit"). H is silent, while J and X make the "h" sound. Ñ makes a "ny" sound (as in "canyon"), and LL makes a "y" sound (as in "layer"). Q makes a "k" sound, while RR makes a rolled "r" sound. Z sounds like an "s" at the end of a word, and like a "z" when it's at the beginning.

Okay, now let's get started!

LESSON 1: DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Personal Pronouns

Yo	<i>I</i>	Nosotros	<i>we</i>
Tú	<i>you (inf.)</i>	Vosotros	<i>y'all</i>
Él	<i>he</i>	Ellos	<i>they (m)</i>
Ella	<i>she</i>	Ellas	<i>they (f)</i>
Usted	<i>you (formal)</i>	Ustedes	<i>you (plural)</i>

Note: tú vs. usted

In Spanish there are 2 ways to say "you." The informal "tú" is used when you're talking to someone who is the same age or younger than you, a friend, or someone you have a relationship with. The formal "usted" is used when you're talking to someone older than you, someone you don't know, or someone in a rank above you (i.e. your boss, your professor, etc.)

Note: vosotros

The word "vosotros" is only used in Spain. The majority of Spanish speakers use "ustedes" when referring to multiple people as the common "you."

Note: ellos, nosotros & vosotros gender

If you're using "ellos", "nosotros" or "vosotros" to describe a group of only women, then they become "ellas", "nosotras" and "vosotras" respectively. If there are one or more men in the group, you do not change the ending.

Ser (to be)

(Yo) soy	<i>I am</i>	(Nosotros) somos	<i>we are</i>
(Tú) eres	<i>you are</i>	(Vosotros) sois	<i>y'all are</i>
(Él/ Ella) es	<i>he/ she is</i>	(Ellos/Ellas) son	<i>they are</i>
(Usted) es	<i>you are</i>	(Ustedes) son	<i>you are</i>

Verb: SER is used to describe who someone is, what someone is like, or where they're from

Descriptive Adjectives: Appearances

Lindo (<i>pretty</i>)	Feo (<i>ugly</i>)
Alto (<i>tall</i>)	Bajo (<i>short</i>)
Grande (<i>big</i>)	Pequeño (<i>small</i>)
Joven (<i>young</i>)	Viejo (<i>old</i>)
Flaco (<i>thin</i>)	Gordo (<i>fat</i>)
Atractivo (<i>attractive</i>)	Musculoso (<i>muscular</i>)
Guapo (<i>handsome</i>)	Guapa (<i>beautiful</i>)
Rechoncho (<i>plump</i>)	Fuerte (<i>strong</i>)
Pálido (<i>pale</i>)	Rubio (<i>fair</i>)
Bronceado (<i>tan</i>)	Moreno (<i>dark</i>)

Descriptive Adjectives: Characteristics

Inteligente (<i>smart</i>)	Interesante (<i>interesting</i>)
Cómico (<i>funny</i>)	Curioso (<i>curious</i>)
Trabajador* (<i>hard-working</i>)	Simpático (<i>nice</i>)
Generoso (<i>generous</i>)	Celoso (<i>jealous</i>)
Bueno (<i>good</i>)	Malo (<i>bad</i>)
Perezoso (<i>lazy</i>)	Creativo (<i>creative</i>)
Educado (<i>educated</i>)	Serio (<i>serious</i>)
Valiente (<i>brave</i>)	Honesto (<i>honest</i>)
Antipático (<i>mean</i>)	Amigable (<i>friendly</i>)
Fácil (<i>easy</i>)	Difícil (<i>difficult</i>)

Adjective Endings

Most adjectives in Spanish are gendered! When the subject is feminine and the adjective ends in an "o", the ending changes to an "a". "Tú" and "usted" can be masculine or feminine depending on the gender of the person you are speaking to.

Examples:

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
Yo soy musculoso	Yo soy musculosa
Él es bajo	Ella es baja
Tú eres simpático	Tú eres simpática
Usted es cómico	Usted es cómica

Adjectives that do not end in "o" stay the same regardless of whether the subject is feminine or masculine. *Trabajador is the exception to this rule. The masculine form is trabajador, while the feminine form is trabajadora.

Examples:

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
Yo soy inteligente	Yo soy inteligente
Tú eres amigable	Tú eres amigable
Él es joven	Ella es joven
Usted es interesante	Usted es interesante

When the subject is plural, add an s to the ending. Masculine and singular = -o, masculine and plural = -os, feminine and singular = -a, feminine and plural = -as. Add an "s" to adjectives that end in "e" in order to make them plural.

Examples:

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
Ellos son flacos	Ellas son flacas
Ustedes son valientes	Ustedes son valientes
Nosotros somos serios	Nosotras somos serias

LESSON 1- ACTIVITIES

Complete the following activities to practice what you learned in Lesson 1! Each activity is labelled with which part of the lesson it's about, so be sure to refer back to the lesson if you're stuck on a question! There is an answer key at the end of this page.

Activity #1- Personal Pronouns

Match the Spanish personal pronoun on the left with the English translation on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ___ 1. Yo | A. We |
| ___ 2. Tú | B. Y'all |
| ___ 3. Él | C. He |
| ___ 4. Ella | D. They (m) |
| ___ 5. Usted | E. You (form.) |
| ___ 6. Nosotros | F. I |
| ___ 7. Vosotros | G. (They) (f) |
| ___ 8. Ellos | H. You (inf.) |
| ___ 9. Ellas | I. You (plural) |
| ___ 10. Ustedes | J. She |

Activity #2- SER

Match the conjugation of SER on the left with its personal pronoun on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. Somos | A. Tú |
| ___ 2. Eres | B. Nosotros |
| ___ 3. Soy | C. Él/ Ella/ Usted |
| ___ 4. Es | D. Vosotros |
| ___ 5. Sois | E. Ellos/ Ellas/ Ustedes |
| ___ 6. Son | F. Yo |

Activity #3- Descriptive Adjectives: Appearances

Match the descriptive adjectives on the left with their opposite on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| ___ 1. Lindo | A. Rubio |
| ___ 2. Alto | B. Joven |
| ___ 3. Moreno | C. Flaco |
| ___ 4. Grande | D. Pequeño |
| ___ 5. Viejo | E. Feo |
| ___ 6. Gordo | F. Pálido |
| ___ 7. Bronceado | G. Bajo |

Activity #4- Descriptive Adjectives: Characteristics

Match the descriptive adjectives on the left with their opposite on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ___ 1. Trabajador | A. Cómico |
| ___ 2. Serio | B. Perezoso |
| ___ 3. Fácil | C. Antipático |
| ___ 4. Simpático | D. Difícil |
| ___ 5. Bueno | E. Malo |

Activity #5- Adjective Endings

Identify if each adjective is masculine or feminine. Circle the letter M if it's masculine, and F if it's feminine.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1. Musculosa | M | F |
| 2. Bajo | M | F |
| 3. Antipático | M | F |
| 4. Bronceada | M | F |
| 5. Serio | M | F |

Activity #6- Adjective Endings

Identify if each adjective is singular or plural. Circle S if it's singular, and P if it's plural.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. Fácil | S | P |
| 2. Valientes | S | P |
| 3. Flacos | S | P |
| 4. Viejas | S | P |
| 5. Inteligente | S | P |

Activity #7- Review

Finish the sentences below with the correct conjugation of SER

- Ella _____ flaca.
- Nosotros _____ honestos.
- Yo _____ fuerte.
- Ustedes _____ altos.
- Tú _____ interesante.

Additional Practice

Write 3 sentences describing yourself, then write 3 sentences describing someone else. Use the correct conjugation of SER and pay attention to adjective endings!

Activity #1 Answer Key 1.F 2.H 3.C 4.J 5.E 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.G 10.I
Activity #2 Answer Key 1. B 2. A 3. F 4. C 5. D 6. E
Activity #3 Answer Key 1. E 2. G 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. F
Activity #4 Answer Key 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. E
Activity #5 Answer Key 1. F 2. M 3. M 4. F 5. M
Activity #6 Answer Key 1. S 2. P 3. P 4. P 5. S
Activity #7 Answer Key 1. Es 2. Somos 3. Soy 4. Son 5. Eres

LESSON 2: BASIC CONVERSATIONS

Conversation Starters

Hola	<i>Hi</i>
Buenos días	<i>Good morning</i>
Buenas tardes	<i>Good afternoon/ evening</i>
Buenas noches	<i>Goodnight</i>
¿Cómo estás?	<i>How are you? (informal)</i>
¿Cómo está?	<i>How are you? (formal)</i>
Estoy bien, gracias	<i>I'm fine, thanks</i>
(Muy) bien	<i>(Very) well</i>
Más o menos	<i>So-so</i>
(Muy) mal	<i>(Very) bad</i>
¿Qué pasa?	<i>What's up?</i>
¿Cómo te llamas?	<i>What's your name? (inf.)</i>
¿Como se llama?	<i>What's your name? (form)</i>
Me llamo...	<i>My name is...</i>
Te presento...	<i>I present to you... (inf.)</i>
Le presento...	<i>I present to you... (formal)</i>
¿De dónde eres?	<i>Where are you from? (inf.)</i>
¿De dónde es?	<i>Where are you from? (for)</i>
Yo soy de....	<i>I am from...</i>
Mucho gusto	<i>Nice to meet you</i>
¡Hasta luego!	<i>See you later!</i>
¡Nos vemos!	<i>See you around!</i>
Adiós	<i>Goodbye</i>

Question Words

¿Cómo?	<i>How?</i>
¿Quién?	<i>Who?</i>
¿Qué?	<i>What?</i>
¿Dónde?	<i>Where?</i>
¿Cuándo?	<i>When?</i>
¿Por qué?	<i>Why?</i>
¿Cuál?	<i>Which?</i>

Questions commonly used with SER

¿Cómo eres?	<i>What are you like?</i>
¿Quién eres?	<i>Who are you?</i>
¿De dónde eres?	<i>Where are you from?</i>
¿Qué es?	<i>What is it?</i>
¿Cuál es?	<i>Which one is (it)?</i>

Estar (to be)

(Yo) estoy	<i>I am</i>	(Nosotros) estamos	<i>we are</i>
(Tú) estás	<i>you are</i>	(Vosotros) estáis	<i>y'all are</i>
(Él/ Ella) está	<i>he/she is</i>	(Ellos/ Ellas) están	<i>they are</i>
(Usted) está	<i>you are</i>	(Ustedes) están	<i>you are</i>

Verb: ESTAR is used to describe states of being in people, places, and things. Although in English it has the same meaning as SER, the two verbs are not interchangeable in Spanish. ESTAR means to be

temporarily, while SER means to be *permanently*. This rhyme helped me when I was learning how to use these to verbs: for how you feel and where you are, always use the verb ESTAR.

Questions commonly used with ESTAR

¿Cómo estás?	<i>How are you?</i>
¿Dónde estás?	<i>Where are you?</i>

Descriptive Adjectives: States of Being

Bien (<i>well/ fine/ OK</i>)	Feliz (<i>happy</i>)
Triste (<i>sad</i>)	Emocionado (<i>excited</i>)
Nervioso (<i>nervous</i>)	Cansado (<i>tired</i>)
Deprimido (<i>depressed</i>)	Contento (<i>content</i>)
Agradecido (<i>grateful</i>)	Alegre (<i>joyful</i>)
Tranquilo (<i>calm</i>)	Enojado (<i>angry</i>)
Frustrado (<i>frustrated</i>)	Harto (<i>fed up</i>)
Enfermo (<i>sick</i>)	Sano (<i>healthy</i>)
Aburrido (<i>bored</i>)	Listo (<i>ready</i>)
Preparado (<i>prepared</i>)	Preocupado (<i>worried</i>)
Orgullosa (<i>proud</i>)	Vivo (<i>alive</i>)

Note: The rules for adjective endings that we learned in Lesson 1 also apply here! If the subject is masculine, the adjective will end in "o," and if it's feminine it will end in "a." In this set of adjectives, the only adjectives on this list that will not change endings in the singular form are "bien," "feliz," "triste," and "alegre."

Examples:

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
Yo estoy emocionado	Yo estoy emocionada
Tú estás tranquilo	Tú estás tranquila
Él está enfermo	Ella está enferma
Usted está orgulloso	Usted está orgullosa

The same rules from lesson 1 also apply for pluralizing adjectives.

Examples:

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
Ellos están tristes	Ellas están tristes
Nosotros estamos felices	Nosotras estamos felices
Ustedes están contentos	Ustedes están contentas
Vosotros estáis enfermos	Vosotras estáis enfermas

Note: "De" can mean *of* or *from*. It is also used to show possession, the same way as we use "s" in English. So, while "De donde eres?" means "where are you from?", "la casa de mi amigo" means "my friend's house" and "la familia de mi novio" means "my boyfriend's family."

LESSON 2- ACTIVITIES

Complete the following activities to practice what you learned in Lesson 2! Each activity is labelled with which part of the lesson it's about, so be sure to refer back to the lesson if you're stuck on a question! There is an answer key at the end of this page.

Activity #1- Conversation Starters

Match the phrase on the left with the most appropriate response on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ___ 1. ¿Como estás? | A. Me llamo Chris |
| ___ 2. ¡Hola! | B. Buenos días |
| ___ 3. ¿Cómo te llamas? | C. Adiós! |
| ___ 4. ¿De dónde eres? | D. Estoy bien, gracias |
| ___ 5. ¡Nos vemos! | E. Yo soy de Florida. |

Activity #2- Question Words

Match the Spanish question on the left with its English translation on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| ___ 1. ¿Cómo? | A. Who? |
| ___ 2. ¿Cuándo? | B. What? |
| ___ 3. ¿Dónde? | C. How? |
| ___ 4. ¿Por qué? | D. When? |
| ___ 5. ¿Quién? | E. Where? |
| ___ 6. ¿Cuál? | F. Why? |
| ___ 7. ¿Qué? | G. Which? |

Activity #3- ESTAR

Match the conjugation of ESTAR on the left with its personal pronoun on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. Estás | A. Yo |
| ___ 2. Está | B. Tú |
| ___ 3. Estamos | C. Él/ Ella/ Usted |
| ___ 4. Estáis | D. Nosotros |
| ___ 5. Estoy | E. Vosotros |
| ___ 6. Están | F. Ellos/ Ellas/ Ustedes |

Activity #4- Descriptive Adjectives: States of Being

Match the descriptive adjectives on the left with their opposite on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ___ 1. Feliz | A. Alegre |
| ___ 2. Deprimido | B. Content |
| ___ 3. Enfermo | C. Triste |
| ___ 4. Emocionado | D. Preocupado |
| ___ 5. Tranquilo | E. Frustrado |
| ___ 6. Aburrido | F. Sano |

Activity #5- Review

Read each sentence, then fill in the blank with the correct adjective endings (-o, -os, -a, -as, -e, -es)! Pay attention to if the subject is masculine or feminine and singular or plural.

1. Ellas están list_____.
2. Él está nervios_____.

3. Ellos están tranquil_____.
4. Yo (masc.) estoy emocionad_____.
5. Tú (fem.) estás content_____.
6. Ustedes están alegr_____.
7. Usted está trist_____.

Activity #6 Review

Read the following sentences and write their English translations on the line below them.

1. Yo soy joven, flaco, y (*and*) bajo.

2. Él está nervioso, pero (*but*) contento.

3. ¿Por qué estás preocupado?

4. Ustedes están orgullosos, y yo estoy feliz.

5. Ella es trabajadora, pero hoy (*today*) está cansada.

Activity #7- Extra Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *estar* for the subject given on the left, then write the correct form the adjective in parentheses, paying attention to endings.

1. Ellas _____ (estar) _____ (cansado)
2. Él _____ (estar) _____ (enojado)
3. Nosotros _____ (estar) _____ (listo)

Activity #1 Answer Key

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. E 5. C

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. C 2. D 3. E 4. F 5. A 6. G 7. B

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. E 5. A 6. F

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. C 2. A 3. F 4. D 5. E 6. B

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. as 2. o 3. os 4. o 5. a 6. es 7. e

Activity #6 Answer Key

1. I am young, thin, and short. 2. He is nervous, but content. 3. Why are you worried? 4. You are proud, and I am happy. 5. She is hard-working, but today she's tired.

Activity #7 Answer Key

1. estan cansadas 2. esta enojado 3. Estamos listos

LESSON 3: PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS

People (Las personas/ La gente):

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
El bebé (<i>baby</i>)	La bebé (<i>baby</i>)
El niño (<i>child</i>)	La niña (<i>child</i>)
El chico (<i>boy</i>)	La chica (<i>girl</i>)
El joven (<i>young man</i>)	La joven (<i>young woman</i>)
El hombre (<i>man</i>)	La mujer (<i>woman</i>)
El amigo (<i>friend</i>)	La amiga (<i>friend</i>)
El señor (<i>Mr.</i>)	La señora (<i>Mrs.</i>)
El anciano (<i>old man</i>)	La anciana (<i>old woman</i>)
El compañero (<i>partner</i>)	La compañera (<i>partner</i>)
El empleado (<i>employee</i>)	La empleada (<i>employee</i>)
El jefe (<i>boss</i>)	La jefa (<i>boss</i>)
El novio (<i>boyfriend</i>)	La novia (<i>girlfriend</i>)
El esposo (<i>husband</i>)	La esposa (<i>wife</i>)

Locations:

El mundo (<i>world</i>)	La universidad (<i>university</i>)
El cielo (<i>sky</i>)	La casa (<i>house</i>)
El suelo (<i>floor</i>)	La escuela (<i>school</i>)
El oceano (<i>ocean</i>)	La ciudad (<i>city</i>)
El país (<i>country</i>)	La carcel (<i>jail</i>)
El bosque (<i>forest</i>)	La celda (<i>cell</i>)
El mar (<i>sea</i>)	La parque (<i>park</i>)
El pueblo (<i>town</i>)	La biblioteca (<i>library</i>)
El estudio (<i>study</i>)	La oficina (<i>office</i>)
El baño (<i>bathroom</i>)	La cocina (<i>kitchen</i>)
El edificio (<i>building</i>)	La cafetería (<i>cafeteria</i>)
El vecino (<i>neighborhood</i>)	La sala (<i>room</i>)
El cuarto/ dormitorio (<i>bedroom</i>)	
El gimnasio (<i>gym</i>)	

Note: Always use ESTAR to describe a location.

Objects:

El libro (<i>book</i>)	La mesa (<i>table</i>)
El periódico (<i>newspaper</i>)	La silla (<i>chair</i>)
El lápiz (<i>pencil</i>)	La computadora (<i>computer</i>)
El móvil (<i>cellphone</i>)	La camera (<i>camera</i>)
El teléfono (<i>telephone</i>)	La television/ tele (<i>TV</i>)
El bolígrafo (<i>pen</i>)	El cuaderno (<i>notebook</i>)
El papel (<i>paper</i>)	

Clothing:

El vestido (<i>dress</i>)	La ropa (<i>clothing</i>)
Los pantalones (<i>pants</i>)	La camisa (<i>shirt</i>)
Los zapatos (<i>shoes</i>)	La falda (<i>skirt</i>)
El suéter (<i>sweater</i>)	Las gafas (<i>glasses</i>)
Los calcetines (<i>socks</i>)	El abrigo (<i>coat</i>)

Colors:

Rojo (<i>red</i>)	Negro (<i>black</i>)
Amarillo (<i>yellow</i>)	Blanco (<i>white</i>)
Anaranjado (<i>orange</i>)	Gris (<i>gray</i>)
Azul (<i>blue</i>)	Morado (<i>purple</i>)
Verde (<i>green</i>)	Rosado (<i>pink</i>)

Plurals & Definite Articles:

When changing a noun from singular to plural, most of the time the only thing you have to do is add an “s” to the end (or an “es” if the noun ends in a consonant). The definite article before it, “el” or “la”, also changes. “El” changes to “los”, while “la” changes to “las.” The gender of the noun never changes, regardless of if the word is singular or plural. “El” will always change to “los”, and “la” will always change to “las.”

Examples:

(Masculine)	(Feminine)
El abrigo → Los abrigos	La falda → Las faldas
El libro → Los libros	La casa → Las casas
El país → Los países	La silla → Las sillas
El hombre → Los hombres	La mujer → Las mujeres

Possessive pronouns:

Mi (<i>my</i>)	Nuestro (<i>ours</i>)
Tu (<i>your</i>)	Vuestro (<i>your [plural]</i>)
Su (<i>his/ hers/ your</i>)	Su (<i>theirs/ your [plural]</i>)

Note: If the subject that is being referred to is feminine, change “nuestro” and “vuestro” to “nuestra” and “vuestra.”

Examples:

Mi país (*my country*)
 Nuestra casa (*our house*)
 Tu escuela (*your school*)
 Su oficina (*his/her/their office*)

Plurals & Possessive Pronouns

If you are using possessive pronouns to describe more than one thing, add an “s” to the end of the possessive pronoun.

Examples:

Mi país → Mis países (*my countries*)
 Nuestra casa → Nuestras casas (*our houses*)
 Tu escuela → Tus escuelas (*your schools*)
 Su oficina → Sus oficinas (*his/her/their offices*)

LESSON 3- ACTIVITIES

Complete the following activities to practice what you learned in Lesson 3! Each activity is labelled with which part of the lesson it's about, so be sure to refer back to the lesson if you're stuck on a question! There is an answer key at the end of this page.

Activity #1- People

Indicate whether each noun is masculine (M) or feminine (F).

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. El empleado | M | F |
| 2. El amigo | M | F |
| 3. La jefa | M | F |
| 4. La anciana | M | F |
| 5. El esposo | M | F |
| 6. La mujer | M | F |
| 7. El novio | M | F |

Activity #2- Locations

Below are lists of 4 different locations. Choose the location that does not belong in each list.

- (A) El mundo, (B) La universidad, (C) La escuela
- (A) El bosque, (B) El mar, (C) La biblioteca
- (A) El pueblo, (B) El estudio, (C) La ciudad
- (A) La cocina, (B) La cafetería, (C) El suelo
- (A) El cielo, (B) El edificio, (C) El vecino

Activity #3- Objects

Circle the definite article that goes with each word below.

- (El / La) libro
- (El / La) mesa
- (El / La) periódico
- (El / La) televisión
- (El / La) papel
- (El / La) lápiz
- (El / La) móvil
- (El / La) cámara
- (El / La) silla
- (El / La) teléfono

Activity #4- Clothing & Colors

Translate each sentence from Spanish to English.

1. El vestido es azul.

2. Los pantalones son negros.

3. La camisa es negra.

4. La falda es roja y amarilla.

5. Los zapatos son blancos con (*with*) gris.

6. El abrigo es anaranjado, verde, y azul.

7. Los calcetines son morados.

Activity #5- Plurals & Definite Articles

Read each singular noun below, then write its plural on the line next to it. Pay attention to the definite articles!

- La amiga → _____
- El pueblo → _____
- El joven → _____
- La parque → _____
- El suéter → _____

Activity #6- Possessive Pronouns & Plurals

Match the Spanish phrase on the left with its English translation on the right,

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| ___ 1. Mis amigos | A. Our chair |
| ___ 2. Nuestra silla | B. My husband |
| ___ 3. Tus libros | C. His/Her/Their shoes |
| ___ 4. Sus zapatos | D. My friends |
| ___ 5. Su mesa | E. Your pen |
| ___ 6. Tu bolígrafo | F. His/Her/Their table |
| ___ 7. Mi esposo | G. Our socks |
| ___ 8. Nuestros calcetines | H. Your books |

Activity #7- Extra Practice

Write a list of things that are yours and things that belong to other people. Be as descriptive as possible, and use the verb "estar + en" to describe where these things are. For example: Mis libros están en la universidad. (*My books are in the university*)

Activity #1 Answer Key

1. M 2. M 3. F 4. F 5. M 6. F 7. M

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. El 2. La 3. El 4. La 5. El 6. El
7. El 8. La 9. La 10. El

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. The dress is blue. 2. The pants are black. 3. The shirt is black. 4. The skirt is red and yellow. 5. The shoes are white with gray. 6. The coat is orange, green, and blue. 7. The socks are purple.

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. Las amigas 2. Los pueblos 3. Los jóvenes
4. Las parques 5. Los suéteres

Activity #6 Answer Key

1. D 2. A 3. H 4. C 5. F 6. E 7. B 8. G

LESSON 4: -AR VERBS

Verbs that end in -ar

All verbs in Spanish begin in the infinitive form and have to be conjugated. Spanish verbs have three possible endings; -ar, -er, or -ir.

How to conjugate -ar verbs:

In Spanish, verbs are formed (“conjugated”) depending on who is doing the action. The way this is done is by removing the -ar ending from the verb, and adding the ending that indicates who is doing the action. Here is a table showing how the -ar verb ending based on who the actor is:

Yo	-o	Nosotros	-amos
Tú	-as	Vosotros	-áis
Él	-a	Ellos	-an
Ella	-a	Ellas	-an
Usted	-a	Ustedes	-an

Examples:

Ayudar (to help) → ayud + endings

[yo]	ayud <u>o</u>	(I help)
[tú]	ayud <u>as</u>	(You [inf] help)
[él/ella]	ayud <u>a</u>	(He/She helps)
[usted]	ayud <u>a</u>	(You [form] help)
[nosotros]	ayud <u>amos</u>	(We help)
[vosotros]	ayud <u>áis</u>	(Y'all help)
[ellos/ellas]	ayud <u>an</u>	(They help)
[ustedes]	ayud <u>an</u>	(You [pl.] help)

Hablar (to speak) → habl + endings

[yo]	habl <u>o</u>	(I speak)
[tú]	habl <u>as</u>	(You speak)
[él/ella]	habl <u>a</u>	(He/She speaks)
[usted]	habl <u>a</u>	(You speak)
[nosotros]	habl <u>amos</u>	(We speak)
[vosotros]	habl <u>áis</u>	(Y'all speak)
[ellos/ellas]	habl <u>an</u>	(They speak)
[ustedes]	habl <u>an</u>	(You speak)

Tomar (to take) → tom + endings

[yo]	tom <u>o</u>	(I take)
[tú]	tom <u>as</u>	(You take)
[él/ella]	tom <u>a</u>	(He/She takes)
[usted]	tom <u>a</u>	(You take)
[nosotros]	tom <u>amos</u>	(We take)
[vosotros]	tom <u>áis</u>	(Y'all take)
[ellos/ellas/uds]	tom <u>an</u>	(They/ You take)

Common -ar verbs:

Aceptar (to accept)	Explicar (to explain)
Actuar (to act)	Expresar (to express)

Andar (to wlk)	Faltar (to lack)
Apoyar (to support)	Ganar (to win)
Ayudar (to help)	Hablar (to speak)
Bailar (to dance)	Imaginar (to imagine)
Buscar (to search for)	Iniciar (to initiate)
Caminar (to walk)	Levantar (to get up)
Cambiar (to change)	Llamar (to call)
Cantar (to sing)	Llegar (to arrive)
Cenar (to eat dinner)	Llevar (to bring/wear)
Cerrar (to close)	Lograr (to achieve)
Cocinar (to cook)	Mandar (to send)
Comprar (to buy)	Mirar (to look)
Considerar (to consider)	Necesitar (to need)
Continuar (to continue)	Pagar (to pay)
Cortar (to cut)	Preguntar (to ask)
Dedicar (to dedicate)	Preparar (to prepare)
Dejar (to leave/ stop)	Presentar (to introduce)
Desear (to desire)	Sacar (to take)
Dibujar (to draw)	Terminar (to finish)
Enseñar (to teach)	Tocar (to touch/ play)
Entrar (to enter)	Tomar (to take)
Escuchar (to listen)	Trabajar (to work)
Estudiar (to study)	Tratar (to treat/ try)
Evitar (to avoid)	Usar (to use)

All the verbs on this list follow the exact same pattern: take the infinitive, drop the -ar off the ending, and add the correct -ar verb ending based on who's doing the action.

In order to save space, future verb conjugations will follow this format:

Infinitive (translation)

(Yo) form	(Nosotros) form
(Tú) form	(Vosotros) form
(él/ella/ud) form	(ellos/ellas/uds) form

Examples:

Llamar (to call)

(yo) Llamo	(nosotros) Llamamos
(tú) Llamas	(vosotros) Llamáis
(él/ella/ud.) Llamo	(ellos/ellas/uds.) Llamam

Desear (to desire)

(yo) Deseo	(nosotros) Deseamos
(tú) Deseas	(vosotros) Deseáis
(él/ella/ud.) Desea	(ellos/ellas/uds.) Desean

Note : In order to negate anything in Spanish, you just put “no” in front of the verb. **Ex**: “Yo no estoy listo” (*I am not ready*) or “Ella no está aquí” (*she isn't here*). When answering a question negatively, no belongs at the beginning of the sentence and before the verb.

Ex: Q: ¿Estás listo? A: “No, yo no estoy listo.”

LESSON 4- ACTIVITIES

Complete the following activities to practice what you learned in Lesson 4! Each activity is labelled with which part of the lesson it's about, so be sure to refer back to the lesson if you're stuck on a question! There is an answer key at the end of this page.

Activity #1- Common -ar Verbs

Match the Spanish verb on the left with the English translation on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| ___ 1. Aceptar | A. To listen |
| ___ 2. Ayudar | B. To accept |
| ___ 3. Bailar | C. To cook |
| ___ 4. Buscar | D. To search for |
| ___ 5. Cerrar | E. To desire |
| ___ 6. Cocinar | F. To dance |
| ___ 7. Dejar | G. To close |
| ___ 8. Desear | H. To help |
| ___ 9. Entrar | I. To leave/ to stop |
| ___ 10. Escuchar | J. To enter |

Activity #2- Common -ar Verbs

Match the English phrase on the left with its Spanish translation on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| ___ 1. To call | A. Faltar |
| ___ 2. To need | B. Mandar |
| ___ 3. To win | C. Hablar |
| ___ 4. To work | D. Pagar |
| ___ 5. To lack | E. Ganar |
| ___ 6. To send | F. Llamar |
| ___ 7. To pay | G. Imaginar |
| ___ 8. To ask | H. Mirar |
| ___ 9. To touch/ to play | I. Necesitar |
| ___ 10. To speak | J. Sacar |
| ___ 11. To imagine | K. Preguntar |
| ___ 12. To watch | L. Tocar |
| ___ 13. To take | M. Tratar |
| ___ 14. To use | N. Usar |
| ___ 15. To treat/ to try | O. Trabajar |

Activity #3- Ayudar

Match the conjugations of *ayudar* on the left with the personal pronoun it goes with on the right

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. Ayudas | A. Yo |
| ___ 2. Ayuda | B. Él/ Ella/ Usted |
| ___ 3. Ayudamos | C. Vosotros |
| ___ 4. Ayudo | D. Tú |
| ___ 5. Ayudan | E. Ellos/ Ellas/ Ustedes |
| ___ 6. Ayudáis | F. Nosotros |

Activity #4- Hablar

Write the conjugations of *hablar* on the line next to the personal pronoun it goes with

- Yo _____
- Tú _____
- Él/ Ella/ Usted _____
- Nosotros _____
- Vosotros _____
- Ellos/ Ellas/ Ustedes _____

Activity #5- More Practice

Match the Spanish verb phrase on the left with its English translation on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| ___ 1. Yo necesito | A. They walk |
| ___ 2. Él trabaja | B. We use |
| ___ 3. Nosotros usamos | C. You [pl.] win |
| ___ 4. Ellas entran | D. They enter |
| ___ 5. Tú pagas | E. I need |
| ___ 6. Ustedes ganan | F. He works |
| ___ 7. Vosotros preguntáis | G. You [inf.] pay |
| ___ 8. Ella baila | H. Y'all ask |
| ___ 9. Ellos andan | I. You [f.] arrive |
| ___ 10. Usted llega | J. She dances |

Activity #6- More Practice

Conjugate each verb based on the personal pronoun in parentheses next to it.

- (nosotros) + cenar: _____
- (yo) + mirar: _____
- (ella) + comprar: _____
- (vosotros) + explicar: _____
- (tú) + lograr: _____
- (ellos) + tocar: _____

Activity #1 Answer Key

1.B 2.H 3.F 4.D 5.G 6.C 7.I 8.E 9.J 10.A

Activity #2 Answer Key

1.F 2.I 3.E 4.O 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.K 9.L 10.C 11.G
12.H 13.J 14.N 15.M

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. D 2. B 3. F 4. A 5. E 6. C

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. Hablo 2. Hablas 3. Habla 4. Hablamos 5.
Habláis 6. Hablan

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. E 2. F 3. B 4. D 5. G 6. C 7. H 8. J 9. A 10. I

Activity #6 Answer Key

1. Cenamos 2. miro 3. compra 4. Explicáis 5. logras
6. tocan

LESSON 5: -ER & -IR VERBS

Verbs that end in -er

Verbs that end in -er are conjugated the same way as -ar verbs (lesson 4): by removing the -er ending from the verb, and adding the ending that indicates who is doing the action. Here is a table showing how the -er verb ending based on who the actor is:

Yo	-o	Nosotros	-emos
Tú	-es	Vosotros	-éis
Él	-e	Ellos	-en
Ella	-e	Ellas	-en
Usted	-e	Ustedes	-en

Example:

Comer (to eat) → com + endings

[yo]	com <u>o</u>	(I eat)
[tú]	com <u>es</u>	(You [inf] eat)
[él/ella]	com <u>e</u>	(He/She eats)
[usted]	com <u>e</u>	(You [form] eat)
[nosotros]	com <u>emos</u>	(We eat)
[vosotros]	com <u>éis</u>	(Y'all eat)
[ellos/ellas]	com <u>en</u>	(They eat)
[ustedes]	com <u>en</u>	(You [pl.] eat)

Common -er verbs

Aprender (to learn)

Beber (to drink)

Comer (to eat)

Comprender (to understand)

Correr (to run)

Creer (to believe)

Deber (should/ to owe)

Leer (to read)

Proteger (to protect)

Responder (to respond)

Romper (to break)

Vender (to sell)

In order to save space, future -er (and -ir) verb conjugations will follow this format [examples in right column of this page]:

Infinitive (translation)

(Yo) form	(Nosotros) form
(Tú) form	(Vosotros) form
(él/ella/ud) form	(ellos/ellas/uds) form

Verbs that end in -ir

Verbs that end in -ir are conjugated the same way as -ar and -er verbs: by removing the -ir ending from the verb, and adding the ending that indicates who is

doing the action. Verbs that end in -ir have the same endings as -er verbs for every conjugation *except* for nosotros and vosotros. Here is a table showing how the -ir verb ending based on who the actor is:

Yo	-o	Nosotros	-imos
Tú	-es	Vosotros	-ís
Él	-e	Ellos	-en
Ella	-e	Ellas	-en
Usted	-e	Ustedes	-en

Example:

Escribir (to write) → escrib + endings

[yo]	escrib <u>o</u>	(I write)
[tú]	escrib <u>es</u>	(You [inf] write)
[el/ella]	escrib <u>e</u>	(He/She writes)
[usted]	escrib <u>e</u>	(You [form] write)
[nosotros]	escrib <u>imos</u>	(We write)
[vosotros]	escrib <u>ís</u>	(Y'all write)
[ellos/ellas]	escrib <u>en</u>	(They write)
[ustedes]	escrib <u>en</u>	(You [pl.] write)

Common -ir verbs

Abrir (to open)

Añadir (to add)

Asistir (to attend)

Compartir (to share)

Consumir (to consume)

Decidir (to decide)

Describir (to describe)

Descubrir (to discover)

Discutir (to discuss/ argue)

Definir (to define)

Escribir (to write)

Insistir (to insist)

Omitir (to leave out)

Permitir (to allow)

Persistir (to persist)

Prohibir (to prohibit)

Recibir (to receive)

Vivir (to live)

Example -ir format that will be used:

Abrir (to open)

(yo) Abro	(nosotros)Abrimos
(tú) Abres	(vosotros) Abrís
(él/ella/ud.)Abre	(ellos/ellas/uds.) Abren

Recibir (to receive)

Recibo	Recibimos
Recibes	Recibís
Recibe	Reciben

Example -er format that will be used:

Deber (should/ to owe)

(yo) Debo	(nosotros) Debemos
(tú) Debes	(vosotros) Debéis
(él/ella/ud.) Debe	(ellos/ellas/uds.) Deben

Leer (to read)

Leo	Leemos
Lees	Leís
Lee	Leen

LESSON 5- ACTIVITIES

Complete the following activities to practice what you learned in Lesson 5! Each activity is labelled with which part of the lesson it's about, so be sure to refer back to the lesson if you're stuck on a question! There is an answer key at the end of this page.

Activity #1- Common -er Verbs

Match the Spanish verb on the left with its English translation on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ___ 1. Aprender | A. Should/ to owe |
| ___ 2. Vender | B. To respond |
| ___ 3. Beber | C. To sell |
| ___ 4. Romper | D. To believe |
| ___ 5. Comer | E. To eat |
| ___ 6. Responder | F. To learn |
| ___ 7. Comprender | G. To break |
| ___ 8. Proteger | H. To run |
| ___ 9. Correr | I. To read |
| ___ 10. Leer | J. To protect |
| ___ 11. Creer | K. To understand |
| ___ 12. Deber | L. To drink |

Activity #2- Common -er Verbs

Conjugate each verb based on the personal pronoun in the parentheses before it.

- (yo) + vender: _____
- (usted) + leer: _____
- (vosotros) + correr: _____
- (tú) + comprender: _____
- (nosotros) + proteger: _____
- (ellos) + creer: _____
- (Él) + beber: _____
- (ustedes) + responder: _____
- (ella) + comer: _____
- (ellas) + aprender: _____

Activity #3- Common -ir Verbs

Match the conjugated Spanish verb on the left with its English translation on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ___ 1. Ella vive | A. I describe |
| ___ 2. Tú escribes | B. You [pl.] permit |
| ___ 3. Nosotros insistimos | C. They persist |
| ___ 4. Yo describo | D. You write |
| ___ 5. Vosotros asistís | E. She lives |
| ___ 6. Ustedes permiten | F. They argue |
| ___ 7. Él consume | G. Y'all attend |
| ___ 8. Usted comparte | H. You [f.] share |
| ___ 9. Ellas persisten | I. He consumes |
| ___ 10. Ellos discuten | J. We insist |

Activity #4- Common -ir Verbs

Write the English translation of each Spanish conjugation

- Ellos reciben _____
- Usted vive _____
- Nosotros compartimos _____
- Yo escribo _____
- Tú prohíbes _____
- Ustedes deciden _____
- Él persiste _____
- Ella añade _____
- Vosotros recibís _____
- Ellas descubren _____

Activity #5- More Practice

Translate these sentences to English. These sentences will incorporate vocabulary from lessons 3 and 4 as well!

- Los niños corren.

- Mi amigo lleva un abrigo.

- La mujer habla y canta.

- Tu novio compra un libro.

- Yo llego a (at) la escuela.

- Ella mira la television.

- Nosotros usamos nuestros teléfonos en (in) nuestras sillas.

Activity #1 Answer Key

1.F 2.C 3.L 4.G 5.E 6.B 7.K 8.J 9.H
10.I 11.D 12.A

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. vendo 2. lee 3. corréis 4.comprendes 5. protegemos 6. creen 7. bebe 8. responden 9. come 10. aprenden

Activity #3 Answer Key

1.E 2.D 3.J 4.A 5.G 6.B 7.I 8.H 9.C 10.F

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. They receive 2. You live 3. We share 4. I write
5. You prohibit 6. You all decide 7. He persists 8. She adds
9. Y'all receive 10. They discover

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. The kids run. 2. My friend wears a coat. 3. The woman speaks and sings. 4. You boyfriend buys a book. 5. I arrive at school. 6. She watches TV. 7. We use our phones in our chairs.

LESSON 6: IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs that are not conjugated according to the patterns from lessons 4 & 5 are called *irregular verbs*. Ser and estar (lessons 1 & 2) are also irregular. In order to save space, all verbs will follow the format explained at the ends of lessons 4 & 5.

Irregular Verbs: Ir & Dar

Ir is irregular in every form. *Dar* is irregular in the “yo” form, but is considered an irregular in every conjugation because its root (when you remove the -ar verb ending) is only the letter d.

Ir (to go)

(yo) Voy	(nosotros) Vamos
(tú) Vas	(vosotros) Váis
(él/ella/ud.)Va	(ellos/ellas/uds.) Van

Dar (to give)

Doy	Damos
Das	Dáis
Da	Dan

Irregular Verbs: Irregular “yo” form ONLY

Some verbs are only irregular in the “yo” form, meaning that all other conjugations follow the regular conjugation patterns from lessons 4 and 5.

Hacer (to do/ to make)

Hago	Hacemos
Haces	Hacéis
Hace	Hacen

Poner (to put)

Pongo	Ponemos
Pones	Ponéis
Pone	Ponen

Ver (to see)

Veo	Vemos
Ves	Véis
Ve	Ven

Conocer (to know/ to meet)

Conozco	Conocemos
Conoces	Conocéis
Conoce	Conocen

Saber (to know)

Sé	Sabemos
Sabes	Sabéis
Sabe	Saben

Irregular Verbs: Stem Changing Verbs

Some verbs are irregular because the vowel in the middle of the word is changed to 2 vowels in all conjugations EXCEPT for nosotros and vosotros.

E → IE stem changes

Example:

Querer (to want/ to love)

Quiero	Queremos
Quieres	Queréis
Quiere	Quieren

O → UE stem changes

Example:

Poder (to be able to/ can)

Puedo	Podemos
Puedes	Podéis
Puede	Pueden

U → UE stem changes

Example:

Jugar (to play)

Juego	Jugamos
Juegas	Jugáis
Juega	Juegan

Other common stem changing verbs:

E → IE

Pensar (to think)

Sentir (to feel)

Empezar (to begin)

Entender (to understand)

O → UE

Encontrar (to find)

Recordar (to remember)

Volver (to return/do again)

Dormir (to sleep)

Irregular Verbs: Irregular “yo” & Stem Changing

Tener, Decir, and Venir are all stem changing verbs that ALSO have an irregular yo form.

Tener (to have)

Tengo	Tenemos
Tienes	Tenéis
Tiene	Tienen

Decir (to say)

Digo	Decimos
Dices	Decís
Dice	Dicen

Venir (to come)

Vengo	Venimos
Vienes	Venís
Viene	Vienen

LESSON 6- ACTIVITIES

Activity #1- Ir & Dar

Match the conjugations of *ir* and *dar* on the left with their English translation on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| ___1. (Yo) doy | A. I give |
| ___2. (Nosotros) vamos | B. You [inf.] give |
| ___3. (Yo) voy | C. He/she gives |
| ___4. (Tú) das | D. We give |
| ___5. (Vosotros) dáis | E. Y'all give |
| ___6. (Tú) vas | F. They give |
| ___7. (Él/ella/ud). da | G. I go |
| ___8. (Él/ella/ud.) va | H. You [inf.] go |
| ___9. (Ellos/ellas/uds.) van | I. He/she goes |
| ___10. (Nosotros) damos | J. We go |
| ___11. (Vosotros) váis | K. Y'all go |
| ___12. (Ellos/ellas/uds) dan | L. They go |

Activity #2- Irregular "yo" form

Conjugate each verb based on the personal pronoun in the parentheses before it.

1. (yo) + hacer: _____
2. (usted) + hacer: _____
3. (tú) + hacer: _____
4. (nosotros) + poner: _____
5. (yo) + poner: _____
6. (ella) + poner: _____
7. (ustedes) + ver: _____
8. (yo) + ver: _____
9. (nosotros) + ver: _____
10. (tú) + conocer: _____
11. (vosotros) + conocer: _____
12. (yo) + conocer: _____
13. (nosotros) + saber: _____
14. (ellos) + saber: _____
15. (yo) + saber: _____

Activity #3- Stem Changing Verbs

Write the correct conjugations of the verb *pensar* on the line next to each personal pronoun.

1. Yo _____
2. Tú _____
3. Él/ella/ud. _____
4. Nosotros _____
5. Vosotros _____
6. Ellos/ellas/uds _____

Extra practice: Repeat this activity with other stem changing verbs from the lesson (*encontrar*, *sentir*, *recordar*, *empezar*, *volver*, *dormir*, *entender*, *jugar*, *querer*, *poder*)!

Activity #4- Stem Changing Verbs

Write the Spanish verb conjugation on the line next to its English translation.

1. I want _____
2. You [inf.] can _____
3. She plays _____
4. We think _____
5. He feels _____
6. Y'all understand _____
7. They sleep _____
8. I begin _____
9. We remember _____
10. You [f.] return _____

Activity #5- Tener, Decir, & Venir

Write the translation of each sentence on the line below it. This activity will include vocab from previous lessons.

1. Yo tengo un libro, un periódico, y un cuaderno.
2. Tú vienes a mi casa después de (*after*) la escuela.
3. Ella dice que (*that*) yo soy su amigo.
4. Nosotros tenemos zapatos rojos.
5. Vosotros venís a la parque.
6. Los niños dicen que tienen un perro.
7. Usted tiene una esposa bonita.
8. Yo digo las palabras (*the words*) en (*in*) español.
9. Mi jefe viene a mi oficina.
10. Las chicas dicen que los hombres tienen calcetines azules.

Activity #1 Answer Key

1.A 2.J 3.G 4.B 5.E 6.H 7.C 8.I 9.L 10.D 11.K 12.F

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. hago 2. hace 3. haces 4. ponemos 5. pongo 6. pone 7. ven 8. veo 9. vemos 10. conoces 11. conocéis 12. conozco 13. sabemos 14. saben 15. sé

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. pienso 2. piensas 3. piensa 4. pensamos 5. pensáis 6. piensan

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. Yo quiero 2. Tú puedes 3. Ella juega 4. Nosotros pensamos 5. Él siente 6. Vosotros entendéis 7. Ellos duermen 8. Yo empiezo 9. Nosotros recordamos 10. Usted vuelve

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. I have a book, a newspaper, and a notebook. 2. You come to my house after school. 3. She says that I am her friend. 4. We have red shoes. 5. Y'all come to the park. 6. The kids say that they have a dog. 7. You have a beautiful wife. 8. I say the words in Spanish. 9. My boss comes to my office. 10. The girls say that the men have blue socks.

LESSON 7: COMMON PHRASES

Phrases with Tener

Some phrases in Spanish do not have an exact English translation, meaning that do not use the same words as English in order to express the same idea. In these phrases, “tener” is used as the verb “to be” instead of its literal meaning “to have.”

Tener _____ años (to be ___ years old)

Tener hambre (to be hungry)

Tener sed (to be thirsty)

Tener calor (to feel/be hot)

Tener frío (to feel/be cold)

Tener ganas de (to feel like)

Tener razon (to be right)

Tener sentido (to make sense)

Tener miedo [de] (to be scared [of])

Tener sueño (to be tired)

Tener prisa (to be in a rush)

Tener suerte (to have luck)

Examples:

Yo **tengo 20 años**.

I am 20 years old.

Tenemos prisa.

We are in a rush

El hombre **tiene suerte**.

The man is lucky.

Tener + que + infinitive (to have to)

In order to express that someone has to do something, use tener + que + infinitive verb. Tener is conjugated according to who is doing the action, while the verb that comes after “que” is never conjugated:

Examples:

Yo **tengo que** limpiar mi cuarto.

I have to clean my room.

Tú **tienes que** venir conmigo.

You have to come with me.

Tenéis que salir.

You all have to leave.

Ir + a + infinitive (going to)

In order to express that someone or something is going to do something or go somewhere in the future, use ir + a + infinitive verb. Ir is conjugated according to who is doing the action, while the verbs that comes after “que” is never conjugated:

Examples

Yo **voy a** limpiar mi cuarto.

I'm going to clean my room.

Tú **vas a** dormir aquí.

You are going to sleep here.

Vamos a ir de vacaciones.

We're going to go on vacation.

Hace + expression of time + que + verb

In Spanish, “hace + period of time + que + verb” is how you express how much time has passed. While it literally means “it's been [period of time] since [action]”, it can be translated a few different ways:

Hace 3 meses que estudio español.

I've studied Spanish for 3 months.

Hace 2 años que te veo.

It's been 2 years since I've seen you.

In order to say that you HAVEN'T done something in [period of time], put “no” in front of the verb:

Hace 3 meses que no estudio español.

I haven't studied Spanish in 3 months.

Hace 2 años que no te veo.

I haven't seen you in 2 years.

Note: In order to ask someone for how long they have done something, follow the structure “hace + question word + que + verb”:

Hace cuánto tiempo **que** estudias español?

How long have you studied Spanish?

Hace cuántos años **que** nos vemos?

How many years has it been since we've seen each other?

Hay (there is/ there are)

“Hay” is how you say “there is” or “there are.” It can be used to make a statement (there is/ there are) as well as to ask a question (is there?/ are there?).

Hay una mujer en la casa.

There is a woman in the house.

Hay muchos hombres aquí.

There are a lot of men here.

Hay una mujer en la casa?

Is there a woman in the house?

Cuántos hombres **hay** aquí?

How many men are here?

LESSON 7- ACTIVITIES

Activity #1- Phrases with Tener

Part A) Write the English translation of each sentence on the line next to it.

1. El hombre tiene sed. _____
2. Los chicos tienen frío. _____
3. Tenemos prisa. _____
4. Yo tengo ganas de ir. _____
5. Ellas tienen razón. _____
6. Tienes 35 años. _____

Part B) Write the Spanish translation of each sentence on the line next to it.

7. I am hot. _____
8. You are lucky. _____
9. He is hungry. _____
10. We are scared. _____
11. Y'all are right. _____
12. They are 42 years old. _____

Activity #2- Tener + que + infinitive

Write the English translation on the line below each sentence. (Note: not all of the phrases have a personal pronoun before them, because the verb conjugations tell you who is doing the action.)

1. Yo tengo que comer. _____
2. Ellos tienen que ir. _____
3. Usted tiene que escuchar. _____
4. Nosotros tenemos que aprender. _____
5. Yo tengo que trabajar. _____
6. Tú tienes que leer. _____
7. Tenéis que dormir. _____
8. Ustedes tienen que estudiar. _____
9. Ella tiene que correr. _____
10. Tengo que ganar. _____

Extra Practice

In Spanish, you do not have to put the personal pronoun before the verb every time, because the conjugation already tells us who is doing the action. Do Activity #1 Part B again, and this time practice conjugating the verb *without* including the personal pronoun before it (like in Part A #4 & #6).

Extra Practice

Write a list of how you're feeling and things (imaginary or real) that you and other people have to do. Practice using phrases with *tener* and *tener + que + infinitive*.

Activity #3- Ir + a + infinitive

Circle the correct conjugation of *ir* in order to complete each sentence.

1. Yo (voy / vas) a ir a la fiesta.
2. Él (va / van) a comer.
3. Nosotros (váis / vamos) a hablar.
4. Usted (van / va) a dormir.
5. Tú (vas / váis) a jugar un juego (*game*).
6. Ellos (vamos / van) a leer el libro.
7. Ustedes (van / vas) a cantar juntos (*together*).
8. Vosotros (váis / van) a estudiar.

Activity #4- Hacer + time expression + que + verb

Read each sentence, then choose the correct translation underneath it.

1. Hace 3 años que yo no como la carne (*meat*).
 - a) I ate meat 3 years ago.
 - b) I haven't eaten meat in three years.
2. Hace cuánto tiempo que estudias español?
 - a) How long have you studied Spanish?
 - b) When did you learn Spanish?
3. Hace 2 meses que hablamos.
 - a) It's been 2 months since we've talked.
 - b) We talked 2 months ago.
4. Hace cuántos días (*days*) que estudias?
 - a) What days did you study?
 - b) How many days has it been since you've studied?

Activity #5- Hay

Write the Spanish translation of each English sentence on the line below it.

1. There is a man in the house. _____
2. There are many (*muchos*) books in the school. _____
3. How many kids are in the class? _____

Activity #1 Answer Key

Part A: 1. The man is thirsty. 2. The kids are cold. 3. We are in a rush. 4. I feel like going. 5. They are right. 6. You are 35 years old. **Part B:** 7. Yo tengo calor. 8. Tú tienes suerte. 9. Él tiene hambre. 10. Nosotros tenemos miedo. 11. Vosotros tenéis razón. 12. Ellos tienen 42 años.

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. I have to eat. 2. They have to go. 3. You have to listen. 4. We have to learn. 5. I have to work. 6. You have to read. 7. Y'all have to sleep. 8. You all have to study. 9. She has to run. 10. I have to win.

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. voy 2. va 3. vamos 4. va 5. vas 6. van 7. van 8. váis

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. Hay un hombre en la casa. 2. Hay muchos libros en la escuela. 3. Cuántos niños hay en la clase?

LESSON 8: GUSTAR & ADVERBS

Gustar

Gustar, which literally means “to please,” is the verb we use in Spanish to say that we like something. Instead of conjugating it according to **who** is doing the action of liking something, we conjugate it according to **what it is that the person likes**. There are two present tense forms of *gustar*: *gusta* and *gustan*. *Gusta* is used when the subject likes a singular thing or activity (verb), while *gustan* is used when the person likes multiple things or activities. *Gustar* is also a reflexive verb, so instead of using personal pronouns, you use reflexive pronouns “me, te, le, nos, vos, and les.”

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Me gusta/ me gustan		Nos gusta/ nos gustan	
Te gusta/ te gustan		Vos gusta/ vos gustan	
Le gusta/ le gustan		Les gusta/ les gustan	

In order to clarify who the subject is, you can place the following possessive phrases at the beginning of the sentence:

Yo: “A mí”	Nosotros: “A nosotros”
Tú: “A ti”	Vosotros: “A vosotros”
Él: “A él”	Ellos: “A ellos”
Ella: “A ella”	Ellas: “A ellas”
Usted: “A usted”	Ustedes: “A ustedes”

Examples:

A mí me gustan los perros.
I like dogs.

A nosotros nos gusta viajar.
We like to travel.

A ellos les gusta hablar con *(with)* amigos.
They like to talk with friends.

Note: When stating that someone does not like something, “no” goes at the beginning of the sentence, and before the reflexive pronoun.

No, no me gusta cantar.
No, I don't like to sing.

Note: Verbs that come after *gustar* are not conjugated.

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that describes how, when, or where a verb occurs.

Adverbs describing HOW

(These go AFTER the verb!)

rápidamente/ rápido (*quickly*)
lentamente/ despacio (*slowly*)
Facilmente (*easily*)
Difícilmente (*difficultly*)
Bien (*well*)
Mal (*bad/ poorly*)
Perfectamente (*perfectly*)
Así (*like so*)
Normalmente (*normally*)
Basicamente (*basically*)
Cuidadosamente (*carefully*)
Ruidosamente (*loudly*)
Silenciosamente (*silently*)

Examples:

Los perros corren rápidamente.
The dogs run quickly.
 Nosotros trabajamos bien juntos.
We work well together.

Adverbs describing WHEN

(These can go before OR after the verb!)

Siempre (*always*) **A menudo** (*often*)
Mucho (*a lot*) **Bastante** (*enough*)
A veces (*sometimes*) **Poco** (*rarely/ little*)
Apenas (*barely*) **nunca/ jamás** (*never*)
De vez en cuando (*occasionally*)
Frecuentemente (*frequently*)
Diariamente/ todos los días (*daily/ every day*)

Examples:

Siempre llego tarde a clase.
I always arrive late to class.
 Llego tarde a clase todos los días.
I arrive late to class every day.

Adverbs describing WHERE

(These go AFTER the verb!)

Aquí (*here*) **Allí** (*there*)
Adentro (*inside*) **Afuera** (*outside*)
Cerca (*near/ close*) **Lejos** (*far*)
Adelante (*in front*) **Atrás** (*behind*)
En (*at/ in*) **A** (*at/ in/ to*)

Examples:

La casa está cerca de la escuela.
The house is close to the school.
 Los niños corren afuera.
The kids run outside.
 Casi siempre estoy en clase.
I'm almost always in class.

LESSON 8- ACTIVITIES

Activity #1- Gustar

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of gustar.

1. Me _____ los libros.
2. A ella le _____ bailar.
3. Nos _____ la escuela.
4. Te _____ tus amigos?
5. Le _____ viajar.
6. Les _____ comer.
7. Vos _____ mis zapatos?
8. A usted no le _____ estudiar.
9. A mí me _____ cantar, pero a ella no.
10. Me _____ los gatos, mientras (*while*) a ustedes les _____ los perros.

Activity #2- Gustar

Write the English translation of each sentence on the line below it.

1. A mi me gusta dormir.

2. A la mujer le gusta cantar y (*and*) viajar.

3. No te gustan los libros? Pues (*well*), a mí me gustan mucho (*a lot*).

4. A mi amiga le gusta correr, pero a su novio no le gusta correr.

5. A ustedes les gusta mi camisa roja? Es nueva (*new*)!

Activity #3- Gustar

Write the Spanish translation of each sentence on the line below it. Practice using clarifiers (a mi/ a ti/ a ella/ a él/ a usted/ a nosotros/etc.)

1. I like my friends.

2. You [inf.] like to eat.

3. He likes to wear black shoes.

4. She doesn't like to be in a hurry.

5. Do you [f.] like to work?

6. We like to read and write/

7. Y'all like to draw.

8. They like to speak, but they do not like to argue.

Extra practice: Write a paragraph about what things you like, what you like to do, and what you don't like. Remember that if the thing you like is plural, you'll use gustan, but if it's a singular object or a verb, you'll use gusta! Also, remember that any verb that comes after gustar will not be conjugated, so you don't take off the -ar/-er/-ir.

Activity #4- Adverbs Describing How

Fill in the blanks with the Spanish translation of the English adverb in parentheses.

1. Ellos hablan _____ (loudly).
2. La niña corre _____ (quickly).
3. Yo trabajo _____ (carefully).
4. Él baila _____ (slowly).
5. Tú no escuchas _____ (well).
6. Yo leo _____ (silently).

Activity #5- Adverbs Describing When & Where

Write the English translation of each sentence on the line below it.

1. Voy a mi casa todos los días.

2. Él escucha a música (*music*) frecuentemente.

3. Mi oficina está cerca de la escuela.

4. Él habla bien el español, aunque (*although*) apenas habla en nuestra clase.

5. Estoy aquí! Por que caminas tan (*so*) despacio?

6. Hablamos mucho, pero nunca discutimos.

7. Me gusta correr rápido, pero a veces no puedo.

8. Ella tiene que leer español cuidadosamente, porque (*because*) no entiende el idioma (*the language*).

Activity #1 Answer Key

1. gustan 2. gusta 3. gusta 4. gustan 5. gusta 6. gusta 7. gustan 8. gusta 9. gusta 10. gustan, gustan

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. I like to sleep. 2. The woman likes to sing and travel. 3. You don't like books? Well I like them a lot. 4. My friend likes to run, but her boyfriend does not like to run. 5. Do you guys like my red shirt? It's new!

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. A mi me gustan mis amigos. 2. A ti te gusta comer. 3. A él le gusta llevar zapatos negros. 4. A ella no le gusta tener prisa. 5. A usted le gusta trabajar? 6. A nosotros nos gusta leer y escribir. 7. A vosotros vos gusta dibujar. 8. A ellos les gusta hablar, pero no les gusta discutir.

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. ruidosamente 2. rápidamente 3. cuidadosamente 4. lentamente 5. bien 6. silenciosamente

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. I go to my house every day. 2. He listens to music frequently. 3. My office is close to/near the school. 4. He speaks Spanish well, although he barely speaks in our class. 5. I'm here! Why are you walking so slowly? 6. We talk a lot, but we never argue. 7. I like to run quickly, but sometimes I can't. 8. She has to read Spanish carefully, because she doesn't understand the language.

LESSON 9 : CONJUNCTIONS & SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to put together more than one thought in order to make complex sentences.

Y (<i>and</i>)	Pero (<i>but</i>)
O (<i>or</i>)	O...o (<i>either... or</i>)
Ni (<i>or</i>)	Ni...ni (<i>neither... nor</i>)
Aunque (<i>although</i>)	Mientras (<i>while</i>)
Aún (<i>yet</i>)	Sin embargo (<i>however</i>)
Excepto (<i>except for</i>)	Porque (<i>because</i>)
Ya que (<i>since</i>)	También (<i>too/ also</i>)
Tampoco (<i>n/either</i>)	Todavía (<i>still</i>)

Sentence structure w/ conjunctions

For the most part, conjunctions are used the same way in Spanish as we use them in English.

Examples:

Yo soy inteligente, fuerte, y también amigable.

I am intelligent, strong, and also friendly.

¿Quieres dormir, o quieres ir a la fiesta?

Do you want to sleep, or do you want to go to the party?

Aunque no son mis amigos, son simpáticos.

Although they aren't my friends, they're nice.

O & Ni

In Spanish, "o" and "ni" are both used to mean "or", but in different contexts. As you saw in the previous examples, "o" is used when you're presenting options. Using "o...o" structure is how to say "either... or":

Example:

"O voy a tu casa, o voy a la fiesta."

Either I'm going to your house, or I'm going to the party.

"Ni", on the other hand, is used when expressing that neither option is desired. Although "ni...ni" structure is how to say literally "neither...nor", it is used any time that negative options are being expressed:

Example:

"Ni quiero ir a tu casa, ni quiero ir a la fiesta."

Literally: *I neither want to go to your house, nor the party.*

Another way of saying it: *I don't want to go to your house or the party.*

Tambien & Tampoco

In Spanish, "también" and "tampoco" are both used to mean "also/ too/ (n)either", but in different contexts.

"Tambien" is used to express positives, such as "also" and "too."

Examples:

Yo también tengo sueño.

I am also tired.

Ella también es simpática.

She's nice too.

"Tampoco" is used to express negatives, such as "also not", and "not either."

Examples:

Yo tampoco tengo sueño.

I am also not tired.

Ella tampoco es simpática.

She's not nice either.

Asking Questions

Question word + Verb + Subject + Predicate

Questions in Spanish follow the pattern: [**question word** (who/ what/ when/ where/ why)+ **verb** + **SUBJECT**+ **predicate**] when a question word is being used (vocab in lesson 2). This sounds complicated, but this is the same pattern that English questions follow as well!

¿Quién es TU AMIGO? **Who** is YOUR FRIEND?

¿Cómo son tus clases? **How** are YOUR CLASSES?

Because the verb conjugation tells us who's doing the action, you don't always have to include the subject:

¿Cuándo vas a regresar a tu casa?

When are YOU going to return to your house?

Verb + Subject + Predicate

When a question in Spanish does not begin with a question word, the **verb** goes first. There's no Spanish equivalent of "do"/"does", so include it in the verb.

¿Tienes TÚ mis zapatos? **Do** YOU have my shoes?

¿Quieres ir a casa? **Do** YOU want to go home?

¿Vive ELLA cerca del mar? **Does** SHE live near the sea?

¿Sabe ÉL cómo cocinar? **Does** HE know how to cook?

Note: It's somewhat common in Spanish for the **verb** to be stated **before** the subject, in questions as well as in non-questions.

Ex: "Según lo que dice ella" (*according to what she says*).

"El ruido que hacen los aviones" (*the noise that the planes make*).

LESSON 9- ACTIVITIES

Activity #1- Conjunctions

Circle the conjunction that best completes each sentence.

1. Soy inteligente, joven, (y / pero) simpático.
2. Él sabe mucho, (aunque / porque) habla poco.
3. Mis amigos son altos. Soy alto (aun / también).
4. (Todavía / mientras) no sabemos tu nombre (name).
5. Todos somos listos, (sin embargo / excepto) tú.

Activity #2- O & Ni

Fill in the blank with "o" or "ni", depending on which one fits the sentence.

1. Yo no tengo hambre, _____ tengo sed.
2. Quieres estudiar, _____ quieres dormir?
3. El no es simpático, _____ cómico.
4. Hoy (today) ella quiere _____ ir de compras, _____ mirar la tele.
5. Ellos _____ son listos (ready) _____ emocionados.

Activity #3- O & Ni

Translate the sentences from Activity #2 into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Note: it's okay if your translations do not exactly match what's in the answer box, because there can be multiple ways of understanding sentence wording. If you write "she's neither happy nor sad" and the answer box says "she isn't happy, nor is she sad," you still got it right. The point of this activity is recognizing how and when to use "o" and "ni"!

Extra Practice: Practice making lists offering multiple suggestions, or questions offering multiple options. Follow the sentence structure outlined in Lesson 9 as well as in Activity #3. Ask questions containing either/or structure, then write the answer to them.

Activity #4- También & Tampoco

Read each sentence stating a fact, then complete response by circling if they should use "tambien" or "tampoco."

1. A mi amiga le gusta correr.
A mi me gusta correr (también / tampoco).
2. Yo no estoy listo para el examen.
Yo (también / tampoco) estoy listo.
3. Tengo que ir a la casa de mis amigos para estudiar.
Yo (también / tampoco) tengo que estudiar.

4. Ella no es buena persona.
Su esposo (también / tampoco) es bueno.
5. No quiero ir al gimnasio hoy.
Tu (también / tampoco) quieres ir.

Activity #5- Asking Questions

Match the Spanish question with its English translation.

- ___ 1. ¿Cuándo vas a venir a mí casa?
- ___ 2. ¿A tí te gusta bailar?
- ___ 3. ¿Preparas bien la comida?
- ___ 4. ¿Sabes tú a dónde vamos?
- ___ 5. ¿Necesitas algo?
- ___ 6. ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?
- ___ 7. ¿Por qué estás tan cansado?
- ___ 8. ¿Qué haces?
- ___ 9. ¿Quieres jugar conmigo?
- ___ 10. ¿Tiene él mi suéter?
- ___ 11. ¿Estás listo para salir?
- ___ 12. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que cantas?
- ___ 13. La mujer es baja, ¿sí?
- ___ 14. ¿Estudias mucho durante la semana?
- ___ 15. ¿Qué quieres hacer?

- A. What are you doing?
- B. Does he have my sweater?
- C. How many siblings do you have?
- D. Do you want to play with me?
- E. When are you going to come to my house?
- F. Do you cook food well?
- G. Do you know where we're going?
- H. Do you need something?
- I. Do you like to dance?
- J. Why are you so tired?
- K. How long have you been singing for?
- L. Do you study a lot during the week?
- M. Are you ready to leave?
- N. What do you want to do?
- O. The woman is short, right?

Activity #1 Answer Key

1. y 2. aunque 3. también 4. todavía 5. excepto

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. ni 2. o 3. Ni 4. o, o 5. no, ni

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. I'm not hungry or thirsty. 2. Do you want to study, or do you want to sleep? 3. He is not nice or funny. 4. Today she wants to either go shopping or watch TV. 5. They're neither ready nor excited.

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. También 2. Tampoco 3. También 4. Tampoco 5. tampoco

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. E 2. I 3. F 4. G 5. H 6. C 7. J 8. A
9. D 10. B 11. M 12. K 13. O 14. L 15. N

LESSON 10: OTHER GRAMMAR PTS

Por vs. Para

Por and *para* are two words in Spanish that both translate to “for,” but both are used in different contexts to mean different things. *Para* is used to mean “in order to,” or “(about) to,” and is also used when making comparisons, talking about a destination, due dates, and points of view. *Por*, on the other hand, is used to mean “by,” “per,” “through,” or “on behalf of,” and is used when talking about a period of time, a price, or an exchange.

Examples

Voy a estudiar para sacar buenas notas.
I am going to study in order to get good grades.

Ésta tarea es para el lunes.
This homework is due on Monday.

Mis amigos están para salir.
My friends are about to leave.

El libro está escrito por una mujer.
The book is written by a woman.

Vamos a hablar de la canción por 20 minutos.
We're going to talk about the song for 20 minutes.

Él maneja por tres estados.
He's driving through three states.

Saber vs. Conocer

Another important set of words that mean the same thing but have different uses are *saber* and *conocer*, both of which mean “to know” in English (conjugations of both verbs are in lesson 6). *Saber* is used in the contexts of knowing facts, information, or how to do something. *Conocer* is used in the contexts of knowing people, places, or things, and is usually followed by “a” when it's talking about people.

Examples

Yo sé cómo cambiar una llanta.
I know how to change a tire.

Ella sabe lo que pasó.
She knows what happened.

Yo conozco a tu amiga.
I know your friend.

Quieres conocer a mis padres?
Do you want to meet my parents?

Present progressive Tense

The present progressive tense is how to make verbs into something you are **actively doing**. In Spanish, adding -ando and -iendo to verbs is the same as adding “-ing” in English.

-AR → -ando

In order to make an -ar verb into the present progressive tense, just take off the -ar ending and add -ando.

Estoy caminando.
I am walking.

Con quién estás hablando?
With who are you speaking?

-ER & -IR → -iendo

In order to make an -er or -ir verb into the present progressive tense, take off the -er/ -ir ending and add -iendo.

Los niños están corriendo.
The children are running.

Nuestro amigo está enseñando la clase.
Our friend is teaching the class.

Past Participle

The past participle is how you say that you **have done something**. It uses the auxiliary verb “haber”.

Haber- (to have [done])

He	Hemos
Has	Hais
Ha	Han

To conjugate -ar verbs in the past participle, simply drop the -ar and add -ado.

Examples

comprar – ar = compr → comprado
Yo he comprado mi ropa para mañana.
I have bought my clothes for tomorrow.

To conjugate -er and -ir verbs in the past participle, simply drop the -er or -ir and add -ido.

Ex: comer – er = com → comido
Hemos comido.
We have eaten.

Irregulars: poner → puesto; escribir → escrito; ser → sido, decir → dicho, hacer → hecho, ver → visto

LESSON 10- ACTIVITIES

Activity #1- Por vs. Para

Read each sentence and circle *por* or *para* depending on which one belongs.

1. Aquí, puedes comprar 2 camisas (por / para) \$5.
2. Ésta (*this*) tarea es (por / para) el miércoles.
3. Vamos a estudiar (por / para) dos horas (*hours*).
4. Ella camina (por / para) el parque.
5. El perro ladra (*barks*) (por / para) recibir comida.
6. Estoy listo (por / para) salir.

Activity #2- Por vs. Para

Translate the sentences from Activity #1. Refer to lesson 10 to see the various definitions and ways of translating *por* and *para* into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Activity #3- Saber vs. Conocer

Figure out if each sentence should use *saber* or *conocer*, then fill in the blanks with the correct conjugation of the verb.

1. Yo no _____ cómo leer en inglés.
2. _____ tú a mi madre?
3. Ella no _____ la verdad (*the truth*).
4. Nosotros _____ nuestra cultura.
5. Mis padres no _____ que tengo un novio.

Activity #4- Saber vs. Conocer

Translate the sentences from Activity #3. Refer to lesson 10 to see the various ways of translating *saber* and *conocer*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Activity #5- AR Verbs Present Progressive Tense

Write the present progressive tense of each verb on the line next to it.

1. Ayudar → _____
2. Pagar → _____
3. Trabajar → _____
4. Preparar → _____

Activity #6- ER/IR Present Progressive Tense

Write the present progressive tense of each verb on the line next to it.

1. Comer → _____
2. Vender → _____
3. Escribir → _____
4. Discutir → _____

Activity #7- Present Progressive Tense

Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the present progressive verbs from Activities #5 and #6 based on their English translation in parentheses after the blank space. Not all verbs from previous activities will be used.

1. Mi madre está _____ (preparing) la comida.
2. Estoy _____ (writing) una carta (*letter*).
3. Los niños están _____ (fighting).
4. Estás _____ (working)?
5. Estoy _____ (paying) para mis comestibles (*groceries*).
6. El hombre está _____ (selling) camisas.

Activity #8- Past Participle

Fill in the blanks with the past participle form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Yo he _____ (decir)
2. Ella no ha _____ (llegar)
3. Nosotros hemos _____ (buscar)
4. Usted ha _____ (escribir)
5. Ellos han _____ (estudiar)

Activity #1 Answer Key

1. por 2. para 3. por 4. por 5. para 6. para

Activity #2 Answer Key

1. Here, you can buy 2 shirts for \$5. 2. This homework is due Wednesday. 3. We're going to study for two hours. 4. She walks through the park. 5. The dog barks in order to receive food. 6. I'm ready to leave.

Activity #3 Answer Key

1. se 2. conoces 3. sabe 4. conocemos 5. saben

Activity #4 Answer Key

1. I don't know how to read in English. 2. Do you know my mother? 3. She doesn't know the truth. 4. We are acquainted with our culture. 5. My parents don't know that I have a boyfriend. 6. I know/ am acquainted with a lot of people.

Activity #5 Answer Key

1. ayudando 2. pagando 3. trabajando 4. preparando

Activity #6 Answer Key

1. comiendo 2. vendiendo 3. escribiendo 4. discutiendo

Activity #7 Answer Key

1. preparando 2. escribiendo 3. discutiendo 4. trabajando 5. pagando 6. vendiendo

Activity #8 Answer Key

1. Dicho 2. Llegado 3. Buscado 4. Escrito 5. Estudiado

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Here are some more vocabulary words that you can use in your writing! They follow the same rules as the rest of the vocabulary in this packet.

La familia (family)

El padre (father)
La madre (mother)
El hijo (son/ child)
La hija (daughter)
Hermano (brother/ sibling)
Hermana (sister)

Tío (uncle)

Tía (aunt)

Sobrino (nephew)

Sobrina (niece)

Primo (cousin [male])

Prima (cousin [female])

Abuelo (grandfather)

Abuela (grandmother)

Nieto (grandson/ grandchild)

Nieta (granddaughter)

Menor (younger)

Mayor (older)

Los días de la semana (days of the week)

Lunes (Monday)

Martes (Tuesday)

Miércoles (Wednesday)

Jueves (Thursday)

Viernes (Friday)

Sábado (Saturday)

Domingo (Sunday)

Los meses (the months)

Enero (January)

Febrero (February)

Marzo (March)

Abril (April)

Mayo (May)

Junio (June)

Julio (July)

Agosto (August)

Septiembre (September)

Octubre (October)

Noviembre (November)

Diciembre (December)

El tiempo (time)

Un año (a year)

Un mes (a month)

Una semana (a week)

Un día (a day)

Ayer (yesterday)

Hoy (today)

Mañana (tomorrow)

Una hora (an hour)

Un minuto (a minute)

Un segundo (a second)

Después (after)

Antes (before)

El año pasado (last year)

El próximo año (next year)

La semana pasada (last week)

La próxima semana (next week)

La fecha (the date)

Hoy es (today es)

Mañana es (tomorrow is)

El _____ de _____

Ex: El 3 de noviembre (November 3rd)

Ex: El 20 de enero (January 20th)

Ex: El 31 de junio (June 31st)

Los números (numbers)

0- Cero	20- Veinte	40- Cuarenta
1- Uno	21- Veintiuno	50- Cincuenta
2- Dos	22- Veintidos	60- Seisenta
3- Tres	23- Veintitres	70- Setenta
4- Cuatro	24- Veinticuatro	80- Ochenta
5- Cinco	25- Veinticinco	90- Noventa
6- Seis	26- Veintiseis	100- Cien
7- Siete	27- Veintisiete	150- ciento cincuenta
8- Ocho	28- Veintiocho	200- doscientos
9- Nueve	29- Veintinueve	300- trescientos
10- Diez	30- Treinta	400- cuatrocientos
11- Once	31- Treinta y uno	500- quinientos
12- Doce	32- Treinta y dos	600- seiscientos
13- Trece	33- Treinta y tres	700- setecientos
14- Catorce	34- Treinta y cuatro	800- ochocientos
15- Quince	35- Treinta y cinco	900- novecientos
16- Dieciseis	36- Treinta y seis	1000- mil
17- Diecisiete	37- Treinta y siete	2000- dos mil
18- Dieciocho	38- Treinta y ocho	10,000- diez mil
19- Diecinueve	39- Treinta y nueve	100,000- ciento mil

Note: 40-99 follow the same pattern as the thirties.

For example, 75 is setenta y cinco.

Larger numbers in Spanish are formed the same as in English:

175 = ciento setenta y cinco;

1,275 = mil doscientos setenta y cinco;

50,275 = cincuenta mil, doscientos setenta y cinco;

350,275 – trescientos cincuenta mil, doscientos setenta y cinco;

1,350,275 = un millón, trescientos cincuenta mil, doscientos setenta y cinco

La comida (food)

El desayuno (breakfast)	El almuerzo (lunch)
La cena (dinner)	La merienda (snack)
Las frutas (fruit)	La manzana (apple)
La uva (grape)	La naranja (orange)
La fresa (strawberry)	La sandía (watermelon)
Las verduras (vegetables)	El brécol (broccoli)
La zanahoria (carrot)	La patata (potatoes)
La espinaca (spinach)	El tomate (tomato)
La carne (meat)	El pollo (chicken)
El jamón (ham)	El cerdo (pork)
El chorizo (sausage)	El pavo (turkey)
Las bebidas (drinks)	La cerveza (beer)
El café (coffee)	El zumo (juice)
La leche (milk)	El refresco (soda)
El té (tea)	El agua (water)

Las actividades (activities)

Leer el periódico (to read the newspaper)
Escuchar a la radio (to listen to the radio)
Mirar la televisión (to watch TV)
Mirar una película (to watch a movie)
Usar la computadora (to use the computer)
Charlar (to chat)
Llamar a alguien (to call someone)
Hablar por teléfono (to talk on the phone)
Escuchar a música (to listen to music)
Jugar al fútbol (to play soccer)
Jugar al tenis (to play tennis)
Jugar al ajedrez (to play chess)
Tocar la guitarra (to play the guitar)
Tocar el piano (to play the piano)
Ir de campamento (to go camping)
Divertirse (to have fun)

Encantar & Importar

Encantar & Importar are both formed the exact same way as Gustar (lesson 8)

Encantar- to love

Me encanta	Nos encanta
Te encanta	Vos encanta
Le encanta	Les encanta

Plural: encantan

Me encanta la fruta (I love fruit)

Importar- to care

Me importa	Nos importa
Te importa	Vos importa
Le importa	Les importa

Plural: importan

Me importa lo que piensas (I care about what you think)

No me importa la hora (I don't care what time it is)

Artículos (articles)

Un (a/ an) [masculine, singular]
Unos (a couple/ few) [masculine, plural]
Una (a/ an) feminine, singular]
Unas (a couple/ few) [feminine, plural]
Algún (some) [masculine, singular]
Algunos (some) [masculine, plural]
Alguna (some) [feminine, singular]
Algunas (some) [feminine, plural]

Telling time

A las (at _____ o'clock)

De la mañana (AM) **De la tarde/noche** (PM)

Es la una (it's one o'clock)

Son las dos (it's two o'clock) [use this for all times other than one o'clock]

Son las ____ y media (it's ____:30)

Son las tres y _____ (it's 3:_____)

Son las diez y quince (it's 10:15)

Son las ocho menos diez (it's 7:50)[lit: 8 o'clock -10]

Congratulations! You have completed all of the lessons for this program! You now know over 100 of the most common verbs in Spanish and how to use them in the present tense, how to describe yourself and the world, and how to talk about people, places, locations, and things. Remember, practice makes perfect! Here is a list of what topics we covered in each lesson, so that you can more easily find them to review:

On the next two pages are reading comprehension activities. These will test your memory of the words and phrases you have learned throughout this lesson. If you have a hard time with any of them, be sure to review the lesson(s) they relate to! As with previous activities, the multiple-choice reading comprehension questions will have an answer key at the end of the page. At the end of the last page there are a few different writing prompts. **If you want be automatically registered in the next Spanish program, please mail us a response to at least one of the prompts.**

If you have any questions, please address the letter to Prisoner Express attn: Spanish. This ensures that I will get your questions sooner, and we'll be able to keep track of who's signed up!

READING COMPREHENSION

Read each text below and answer the reading comprehension questions at the end.

Actividad #1- Read the following paragraph about what Ángela is going to do today, then answer the questions at the end.

Ángela está muy emocionada, porque su prima va a llegar hoy! Primero, van a ir al cine para ver una película. Luego, van a ir de compras para encontrarla una camisa nueva. Su prima quiere una camisa amarilla, pero Ángela cree que debe comprar una camisa roja. Entonces, van a regresar a casa para preparar la cena. Van a divertirse mucho!

1. ¿Cuál actividad van a hacer primero?
 - a. Ir al cine
 - b. Ir de compras
 - c. Preparar la cena
2. ¿Qué significa "van a divertirse mucho"?
 - a. They're going to be very busy
 - b. They're going to do a lot of things
 - c. They're going to have a lot of fun
3. ¿Qué tipo de ropa quiere la prima de Ángela?
 - a. Una camisa amarilla
 - b. Una camisa roja
 - c. Una camisa negra

Actividad #2- Read Josef's profile on a dating app, then answer the questions at the end!

Hola, me llamo Josef. Soy alto, moreno, y un poquito rechoncho. Mis amigos dicen que soy serio, pero yo me considero (*I consider myself*) un hombre simpático, honesto, y amigable. Me gusta viajar, charlar con amigos, y hacer ejercicio. Estoy buscando una mujer inteligente, amigable, y curiosa.

1. ¿Cuál descripción no usa Josef para describir a sí mismo (*himself*)?
 - a. Honesto
 - b. Rubio
 - c. amigable
2. ¿Qué tipo de mujer busca él?
 - a. Honesta, simpática, y amigable
 - b. Inteligente, simpática, y amigable
 - c. Inteligente, amigable, y curiosa
3. A Josef, ¿cuál actividad le gusta hacer?
 - a. Charlar con amigos
 - b. Jugar videojuegos
 - c. Mirar la televisión

Actividad #3- Alex is interviewing his friend Ana for a school project. Read the following interview, then answer the questions at the end.

Alex: Hola amiga, gracias por permitirme entrevistar a ti (*interview you*). Primero, ¿cómo te llamas y cuántos años tienes?

Ana: Yo me llamo Ana, y tengo catorce años.

Alex: ¿Y qué día es tu cumpleaños?

Ana: Mi cumpleaños es el cuatro de noviembre.

Alex: Gracias. ¿Cuál es tu comida favorita?

Ana: Pues (*well*), me gustan mucho las fresas y el chocolate. También me encantan las galletas (*cookies*).

Alex: A mí me gustan las galletas también. ¿Qué color es tu favorito?

Ana: Me encantan todas las cosas que son amarillas.

Alex: Bueno, y ¿qué te gusta hacer?

Ana: Me gusta jugar deportes (*sports*), ir de compras con algunas (*some*) amigas, y dibujar.

Alex: Muchas gracias por tu participación.

Ana: De nada.

1. ¿Cuál pregunta no hace Alex?
 - a. ¿Cuántos años tienes?
 - b. ¿De dónde eres?
 - c. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?
2. ¿A Ana le encanta cuál comida?
 - a. Las galletas
 - b. Las manzanas
 - c. Las fresas con café
3. Cuando Alex le pregunta a Ana cuáles actividades le gusta hacer, ¿qué responde ella?
 - a. Jugar fútbol, ir de compras con algunas amigas, y pintar
 - b. Jugar deportes, charlar con algunas amigas, y dibujar
 - c. Jugar deportes, ir de compras con algunas amigas, dibujar.
4. ¿Cuándo es el cumpleaños de Ana?
 - a. El 14 de noviembre
 - b. El 4 de octubre
 - c. El 4 de noviembre

<p>Actividad #1 Answer Key 1. A 2. C 3. A</p>
<p>Actividad #2 Answer Key 1. B 2. C 3. A</p>
<p>Actividad #3 Answer Key 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C</p>

Actividad #4

Read the following letter that Román wrote to his friend who moved away, then write him a letter in response as if you're the friend he was writing to. If a word or phrase has a number next to it, that means

that you can find its translation in the box at the bottom of the page.

¡Hola, amigo!
¿Como estas? Yo estoy bastante bien, pero te extraño¹ mucho. ¿Qué haces hoy? Yo he pasado casi todo el día haciendo mis quehaceres² y completando tarea³. Mañana voy a tomar un examen muy importante para mi clase de español, y estoy nervioso. He estudiado mucho, pero todavía tengo que estudiar más.

¿Te gusta tu nueva casa? ¿Como es? ¿Es grande o pequeña? ¿Tienes tu propio⁴ cuarto? Mi madre dice que voy a tener mi propio cuarto en nuestra próxima casa, pero no se cuándo vamos a mudarnos⁵.

¿Como te vas⁶ en tu nueva escuela? Todos los chicos en nuestra clase te extrañan también. Siempre me preguntan sobre ti⁷. ¿Cuál es tu clase favorito?
¿Todavía te gusta la escritura⁸?

¡Tengo buenas noticias⁹ para decirte! ¡Mi familia y yo acabamos de adoptar¹⁰ un perro! Lo llamamos¹¹ "flaco" como una broma¹², porque es bastante gordo. ¡Vas a amarlo¹³! Es un perro buenísimo porque no ladra¹⁴ mucho, aunque de vez en cuando intenta¹⁵ comer mis calcetines.

Pues¹⁶, no sé qué más decirte¹⁷, porque solo hace una semana que nos vemos. Cuidate¹⁸ amigo, hablamos pronto!

-Román

1 te extraño *I miss you*
2 quehaceres *chores*
3 tarea *homework*
4 propio *your own*
5 mudarnos *to move [house]*
6 como te vas *how's it going for you*
7 sobre ti *about you*
8 escritura *writing*
9 buenas noticias *good news*
10 acabamos de adoptar *we just adopted*
11 lo llamamos *we call him*
12 una broma *a joke*
13 vas a amarlo *you're going to love him*
14 ladra *bark*
15 intenta *[he] tries to*
16 pues *well*
17 decirte *to tell you*
18 cuidate *take care of yourself*

Actividad #5

Read the following poems, then write your own. If a word or phrase has a number next to it, that means that you can find its translation in the box at the

bottom of each poem. For extra practice, try translating these poems into English.

Oigo el ruido¹ que hace la lluvia²

Cada vez que toca el techo.³

El *tin tin tin* continua

Y yo me encuentro⁴ despierto⁵.

Ella se queda⁶ en cama, cómoda⁷

Mientras siento⁸ la música en mi pecho⁹.

Qué bonita comenzar el día

Con las canciones¹⁰ del cielo¹¹.

1 el ruido
2 la lluvia
3 el techo
4 me encuentro
5 despierto
6 se queda
7 cómoda
8 siento
9 pecho
10 canciones
11 del cielo

La noche me rodea¹

Y tú me dejas sola².

Te busco³ en cada aldea⁴

Pero no te veo⁵ nunca.

Te gusta mi poesía⁶

Y por eso te lo escribía⁷.

Te doy cada cosa mia⁸

Pero no me devuelves⁹ nada.

1 me rodea *surrounds me*
2 me dejas *you leave me*
3 te busco *I search for you*
4 aldea *village*
5 no te veo *I don't see you*
6 poesia *poetry*
7 por eso te lo escribía *that's why I wrote it for you*
8 mia *[of] mine*
9 me devuelves *you return [something] to me*

Writing Prompts

Pick at least one of the following prompts to follow, then mail it in to us at Prisoner Express attn: Spanish

Program in order to enroll in our next Spanish Program!

Prompt 1

Write a letter or a poem to your past self. Consider the following questions/ topics to include:

- ¿Cómo eres ahora? *What are you like now?*
- ¿Cómo eres diferente? *How are you different?*
- ¿Cómo eres lo mismo? *How are you the same?*
- ¿Todavía quieres las mismas cosas? *Do you still want the same things?*
- ¿Qué te gusta hacer? *What do you like to do?*
- ¿Quiénes son las personas más importantes de tu vida? *Who are the most important people in your life?*
- ¿Cuál es tu memoria favorito? *What's your favorite memory?*
- ¿Hay algo que extrañas de tu niñez? *Is there anything you miss from your childhood?*
- ¿De qué estás orgulloso? *What are you proud of?*

Prompt 2

Write a letter or a poem to your future self. Consider the following questions/ topics to include:

- ¿Qué esperas lograr en el futuro? *What do you hope to achieve in the future?*
- ¿Cómo puedes alcanzar esa meta? *How can you reach that goal?*
- ¿Cuáles preguntas tienes para ti mismo? *What questions do you have for yourself?*
- ¿Cuáles preguntas crees que el futuro tú tiene para tú en el presente? *What questions do you think future you has for present you?*
- ¿De qué manera crees que tu vida va a ser diferente? *In what way do you think your life will be different?*
- ¿Hay algo de qué tienes miedo? *Is there something you're afraid of?*
- ¿Hay algo para que estás emocionado? *Is there something you're excited for?*

Prompt 3

Write a letter or poem to introduce yourself to someone who doesn't know you. Consider the following questions/ topics to include:

- ¿Cómo eres? *What are you like?*
- ¿De dónde eres? *Where are you from?*
- ¿Cómo estás ahora? *How are you right now?*
- ¿Qué haces ahora? *What are you doing right now?*
- ¿Qué te gusta hacer? *What do you like to do?*
- ¿Qué haces durante el día? *What do you do during the day?*

-¿Qué esperas hacer en el futuro? *What do you hope to do in the future?*

-En tu opinión, ¿qué es la mejor manera de conocer a alguien? *In your opinion, what's the best way to get to know someone?*

-¿Cuáles características indican que una amistad es fuerte? *What characteristics indicate that a friendship is strong?*

-¿Hay algo más que quieres compartir? *Is there anything else you want to share?*

-¿Qué es tu sueño? *What is your dream?*

Prompt 4

Write a letter or a poem on a topic that interests you. It can be a fictional story, a letter to someone you know, a dream journal, a diary entry, a description of something or someone, a letter to yourself- it can be anything, just write!

As I said before, if we have enough people interested in a continuing Spanish course, then another program will be offered next newsletter cycle! If you send in a response to any of these prompts, we will automatically enroll you in the next Spanish program.

I am planning to send out the next Spanish packet in the fall of 2022, so if you want to continue learning Spanish, make sure you mail in at least one piece of original writing in Spanish BEFORE the end of Oct. Again, from the bottom of my heart,

thank you all so much for your interest and participation in this program. I was nervous to create this program since I've never "taught" or designed any type of program before, but reading your letters of excitement gave me encouragement and motivation. I've really enjoyed the process of creating this program and I sincerely hope that you've enjoyed taking part in it and that you've learned a lot. I look forward to reading your responses and questions, and I hope to continue on in this program with you! Be well, y gracias por todo! -Hope

Remember much of this is a reprint and Hope is on the other side of the country. I will find a student to help get the Advanced Spanish packet to you. Send in a response to this packet to be automatically enrolled for packet 2.

Prisoner Express
Attn: Spanish Program
PO Box 6556
Ithaca, NY 14851

Bonus-Try your hand at reading the comics- send us your best translations



BALDO

POR CANTÚ Y CASTELLANOS





Let us know if you'd like more Spanish lessons or what language you'd like a intro packet for. Best wishes for a bright tomorrow-Hasta Luego-Gary