

SPANISH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 417 MILLION

41. Useful Expressions

Hay	There is/are
Había	There was/were
Hay que + infinitive	It is necessary to + inf.
Tener que + inf.	To have to + inf.
Ir a + inf.	To go to + inf.
Acabar de + inf.	To have just + past participle
Hace + time	time + ago

42. Progressive Tenses

The progressive tense indicates an action that is ongoing. It is formed by using *estar* (in any tense) with a present participle. Present participles are formed by dropping the ending of the verb, and adding the following endings to the stem:

Present Participles

-ar	-ando
-er	-iendo
-ir	-iendo

Juan está hablando. Josh is talking.

Estaban cantando. They were singing.

Estuve escribiendo una carta. I was writing a letter.

43. Haber

Haber - to have

he	hemos
has	habéis
ha	han

44. Present Perfect

The present perfect tense is a compound tense using **haber** with a past participle. (Haber is only used as a helping verb; it is never used to show possession.) This tense can be translated as have or has done something. Please note that the preterite tense is used more often than this tense when expressing the past.

Past participles are formed by dropping the infinitive ending, and adding these endings:

Past Participles

-ar	-ado
-er	-ido
-ir	-ido

The following verbs have irregular past participles: abrir (to open) - **abierto** (opened); escribir (to write) - **escrito** (written); morir (to die) - **muerto** (died); poner (to put) - **puesto** (put); ver (to see) - **visto** (seen); volver (to return) - **vuelto** (returned); decir (to say) - **dicho** (said); hacer (to do) - **hecho** (done).

No han vendido la casa. They have not sold the house.

Dónde ha puesto Ud. la llave? Where have you put the key?

Hemos gastado mucho dinero. We have spent a lot of money.

Qué ha dicho Ud.? What did you say?

45. Places

movies	el cine	office	la oficina
restaurant	el restaurante	bank	el banco
mountain	la montaña	pastry shop	la pastelería
swimming pool	la piscina	meat shop	la carnicería
cafe	el café	ice cream shop	la heladería
house	la casa	fruit shop	la frutería
concert	el concierto	fish shop	la pescadería
library	la biblioteca	pharmacy	la farmacia
theater	el teatro	candy store	la dulcería
country	el campo	bookstore	la librería
supermarket	el supermercado	paper store	la papelería
bread shop	la panadería	flower shop	la floristería

46. Transportation

by bus	en autobús
by bicycle	en bicicleta
by car	en coche
by motorcycle	en motocicleta
by subway	en metro
by taxi	en taxi
by plane	en avión
by train	en tren
by boat	en barco
on foot	a pie

47. To Want, to Be Able to, to Have to

querer-to want		poder-to be able to, can		deber-to have to, must	
quiero	queremos	puedo	podemos	debo	debemos
quieres	queréis	puedes	podéis	debes	debéis
quiere	quieren	puede	pueden	debe	deben

48. House

house	la casa
living room	la sala de recibo
den	el gabinete
dining room	el comedor
kitchen	la cocina
bedroom	la recámara
room	el cuarto
closet	el armario
bathroom	el cuarto de baño
fireplace	la chimenea
stairway	la escalera
wall	la pared
floor	el suelo
ceiling	el techo
roof	el tejado
hall	el pasillo
window	la ventana
ground floor	el piso bajo
second floor	el primer piso

49. Furniture

furniture	el mueble
table	la mesa
couch	el diván
sofa	el sofá
desk	el escritorio
chair	la silla
armchair	la butaca
bookcase	el estante para libros
carpet	la alfombra
rug	el tapete
curtain, drape	la cortina
lamp	la lámpara
picture	el cuadro
wardrobe	el guardarropa
bed	la cama
dresser	el tocador
chest of drawers	la cómoda
stove	la estufa
refrigerator	el refrigerador

50. Comparative and Superlative

Comparisons are expressed as follows:

más...que	more... than
menos...que	less... than
tan...como	as... as
tanto(a, os, as)...como	as much/many... as

El gato es menos inteligente que el perro. The cat is less intelligent than the dog.

Mi prima tiene más discos que nadie. My cousin has more records than anyone.

No tengo tanto dinero como ustedes. I don't have as much money as you.

To form comparatives, just add **más** or **menos** before the adjective or adverb. To form the superlative, place the definite article before the comparative. Note that **de** is used to express *in* after a superlative.

más alta taller

la más alta the tallest

Rosa es la niña más alta de la clase. Rosa is the tallest girl in the class.

51. Irregular Forms

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms. The most common are:

	Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good	bueno	better mejor	the best el mejor
bad	malo	worse peor	the worst el peor
great	grande	greater mayor	the greatest el mayor
small	pequeño	less menor	the least el menor
well	bien	better mejor	best el mejor
badly	mal	worse peor	worst el peor
much	mucho	more más	most el más
little	poco	less menos	least el menos

Note that the **bueno** and **malo** change according to gender and number while **grande** and **pequeño** change according to gender. The adverbs (the last four) do not agree with the noun.

52. Clothing

clothing	la ropa
clothes	los vestidos
dress	el vestido

suit	el traje
blouse	la blusa
skirt	la falda
jacket	la chaqueta
wrap, coat	el abrigo
hat	el sombrero
beret	la boina
shoes	los zapatos
slippers	las zapatillas
robe	la bata
underwear	la ropa interior
gloves	los guantes
purse	la bolsa
raincoat	el impermeable
umbrella	el paraguas
pants	los pantalones
vest	el chaleco
coat	el saco
shirt	la camisa
collar	el cuello
tie	la corbata
belt	el cinturón
sock	el calcetín
cap	la gorra
overcoat	el sobretodo
wallet	la cartera
shorts	los calzoncillos
pajamas	el pijama

53. To Wear

llevar - to wear		ponerse - to put on	
llevo	llevamos	me pongo	nos ponemos
llevas	lleváis	te pones	os ponéis
lleva	llevan	se pone	so ponen

Note: You don't use possessive pronouns when referring to parts of the body or clothing, but you do use the definite article.

54. Future Tense

The future of regular verbs is formed by adding the following endings to the infinitive:

-é -emos
-ás -éis
-á -án

Many verbs use irregular stems in the future tense, but they still use the regular endings from above:

decir (to say, tell) **dir-**

hacer (to do, make)	har-
poder (to be able)	podr-
poner (to put, place)	pondr-
saber (to know)	sabr-
salir (to leave, go out)	saldr-
tener (to have)	tendr-
venir (to come)	vendr-

55. Preceding Adjectives

Most adjectives follow the noun they describe, but the following adjectives drop the final -o if placed before a masculine noun in the singular:

bueno - good; **malo** - bad; **alguno** - some; **ninguno** - no, any; **uno** - one; **primero** - first; **tercero** - third

When **grande** means great, it precedes the noun and drops the -de before a singular noun of either gender. **Santo** (saint) drops the -to before all masculine nouns, except those beginning with Do- or To-.

56. More Adjectives

large	grande	high, tall	alto
small	pequeño	low, short	bajo
long	largo	pretty	lindo, bonito
short	corto	beautiful	hermoso
good	bueno	ugly	feo
bad	malo	wide	ancho
rich	rico	narrow	estrecho
poor	pobre	heavy	pesado
strong	fuerte	light	ligero
weak	débil	hard	duro
easy	fácil	soft	blando
difficult	difícil	sweet	dulce
fat	gordo	sour	agrio
thin	delgado	bitter	amargo

When any form of the definite article is placed before an adjective, then the adjective becomes a noun.

pobre - poor; **el pobre** - the poor man

If the neuter article **lo** is placed before a singular masculine adjective, the latter becomes an abstract noun.

bueno - good; **lo bueno** - the good (everything that is good)

57. Sports

ball	la pelota	pool	la piscina
game	el juego	basketball	el baloncesto
match	el partido	tennis	el tenis
team	el equipo	swimming	la natación
player	el jugador	boxing	el boxeo
soccer	el fútbol	wrestling	la lucha
football	el fútbol americano	hockey	el hockey
baseball	el béisbol	volleyball	el volibol
raquet	una raqueta	net	una red
ball (small)	una pelota	cleats	unos zapatos de fútbol
bat	un bate	skis	unos esquís
glove	un guante	ski poles	unos bastones
ball	un balón	boots	unas botas
basketball hoop	una canasta	helmet	el casco

58. Nature

continent	el continente
island	la isla
peninsula	la península
gulf	el golfo
bay	la bahía
ocean	el océano
coast	la costa
beach	la playa
sea	el mar
river	el río
lake	el lago
mountain	la montaña
valley	el valle
plain	la llanura
desert	el desierto
jungle	la selva
forest	el bosque
garden	el jardín
flower	la flor
rose	la rosa
tree	el árbol

59. To Say and to Go Out

decir - to say	salir - to go out
digo decimos	salgo salimos
dices decís	sales salís
dice dicen	sale salen

60. Para vs. Por and Pero vs. Sino

Para is used to express: use or destination (for), purpose (in order to); point of future time (for, by) and to be about to (estar para + infinitive.)

La carta es para Concha. The letter is for Concha.
Estudia para aprender. He studies in order to learn.
Lo tendré para el martes. I will have it by Tuesday.
Juan está para salir. John is about to leave.

Por is used to express: a place through or along which; expressions of time (in, during, at); exchange, price (for); unit of measure (by, per); way or means (by); because of, on account of, for; to go for, to send for; on behalf of, for the sake of; motive, reason. It is also used after a passive verb to indicate the agent (by) and estar por + infinitive indicates what remains to be done or to be in favor of.

por el pueblo through the town
por la mañana in the morning
Pagó un peso por el libro. He paid a dollar for the book.
Se vende por libras. It's sold by the pound.
Voy por tren. I'm going by train.
Voy por Alicia. I'm going for Alice.
Voté por Juanita. I voted for Juanita.
Fue escrito por Cervantes. It was written by Cervantes.
La carta está por escribir. The letter is yet to be written.
Estoy por escribirla. I am in favor of writing it.

Pero (but) usually follows an affirmative expression, but may follow a negative statement if the verb of the first clause is repeated, or if another verb follows.

Bebe lecho pero no bebe café. He drinks milk, but he does not drink coffee.

Sino (but) is only used in negative sentences of contrasting statements when the verb of the first clause is understood but not repeated.

No bebe café sino leche. He does not drink coffee, but milk.

61. Object Pronouns

Subject		Direct		Indirect		Object of Prepositions	
yo	I	me	me	me	to me	mí	me
tú	you	te	you	te	to you	ti	you
él	he/it	le, lo	him/it	le	to him/it	él	him/it
ella	she/it	la	her/it	le	to her/it	ella	her/it
Usted	you	le, la	you	le	to you	Usted	you
nosotros (as)	we	nos	us	nos	to us	nosotros (as)	us
vosotros (as)	you	os	you	os	to you	vosotros (as)	you
Ustedes	you	les, los, las	you	les	to you	Ustedes	you
ellos (as)	they	los	them	les	to them	ellos (as)	them

1. An object pronoun generally precedes the conjugated verb, except if is used in an affirmative command, with an infinitive or gerund. Then it is attached to the verb as one word. **Déme Ud. el libro.** Give me the book.
2. When you have more than one pronoun, the indirect comes before the direct. If both pronouns begin with the letter I, then the first one is changed to **se**.
3. When one or two object pronouns follow and are attached to the verb form, an accent mark must be added to retain the original stress of the word.
4. For clearness or emphasis, the prepositional form of **a** plus an object of a preposition may be used. **Nos envió a Ud.** He sent us to you.

62. Parts of the Body

hand	la mano	mouth	la boca
foot	el pie	finger	el dedo
ear	la oreja	finger nail	la uña
eye	el ojo	elbow	el codo
tongue	la lengua	arm	el brazo
face	la cara	knee	la rodilla
hair	el cabello	leg	la pierna
nose	la nariz	head	la cabeza
tooth	el diente	neck	el cuello
lip	el labio	shoulder	el hombro
stomach	el estómago	throat	la garganta

To express pain, use an indirect object pronoun + **duele(n)** + body part.

Me duele la cabeza. My head hurts.

Le duelen los pies. His feet hurt.

63. Asking Questions

Simply raise your voice at the end of the sentence.

Place the predicate in front of the subject of the sentence.

Add **no?** or **verdad?** or **no es verdad?** to the end of the statement. These translate to many phrases in English, such as Isn't it? Aren't you? Don't you? Didn't he? Isn't she? etc.

64. To Give and to Bring

dar - to give		traer - to bring	
doy	damos	traigo	traemos
das	dais	traes	traéis
da	dan	trae	traen

65. Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun connects a dependent clause to a main clause and refers to something already mentioned (the antecedent.) This pronoun may serve as the subject or object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. **Que** and **quien** are the most commonly used relative pronouns.

Que (who, whom, that, which) refers to persons or things, except after a preposition, when it refers to things only. *El que* (and its forms - *la que*, *los que*, *las que*) and *el cual* (and its forms - *la cual*, *los cuales*, *las cuales*) may replace *que* or *quien*. These pronouns are used for clearness when there are two antecedents, and with prepositions.

La casa en que vivo es pequeña. The house in which I live is small.

He visitado la ciudad cerca de la cual vive. I visited the city near which he lives.

Quien (-es) (who) is used in a supplementary clause. When used with a preposition, it means *whom*.

Quien (-es) is often used in place of **el que** and its forms as well, when it means *one who*, *those who*, etc.

Lo que and **lo cual** (which) refer to the whole sentence.

Cuyo (-a, -os, -as) is a possessive adjective and it agrees in gender and number with the thing possessed, which is always the word that follows it.

66. Disjunctive Pronouns

Disjunctive pronouns are used independently of the verb. They are the pronouns which follow prepositions, or show emphasis.

mí	nosotros (-as)
ti	vosotros (-as)
él	ellos
ella	ellas
Usted	Ustedes

Ello is also used as a neuter pronoun meaning it. **Sí** can mean yourself, himself, herself, yourselves or themselves. When *con* combines with **mí**, **ti** or **sí**, the words become **conmigo**, **contigo** and **consigo**. For clearness, the forms of **mismo (-a, -os, -as)** can be added to these pronouns.

67. To Hear, to Smell and to See

oír - to hear	oler - to smell	ver - to see
oigo oímos	huelo olemos	veo vemos
oyes oís	hueles oleís	ves veís
oye oyen	huele huelen	ve ven

68. Animals

giraffe	la jirafa
elephant	el elefante
bear	el oso
lion	el león
eagle	el águila
parrot	el loro
rhinoceros	el rinoceronte
whale	la ballena
snake	la serpiente
alligator	el caimán
hippopotamus	el hipopótamo
tiger	el tigre
bull	el toro
fox	la zorra
monkey	el mono
wolf	el lobo
turtle	la tortuga

69. Past Perfect

The past perfect tense corresponds to the English "had + past participle." It indicates an event that happened prior to another event in the past. It consists of the imperfect of haber and a past participle. Sometimes the preterite of haber is used, but the imperfect is more common.

Carlos había vivido en México. Carlos had lived in Mexico.
Habíamos aprendido el español. We had learned Spanish.

70. Suffixes

Suffixes may be attached to nouns, adjectives or adverbs. Unaccented vowels should be dropped before adding the suffixes. The most common suffixes are -ito (a) and -cito (a). They express size, affection, admiration, appreciation or pity. The ending -ero (a) indicates the maker or dealer in charge of something. To indicate where something is made or sold, add -ería. When -eza and -ura are added to adjectives, they express abstract nouns. When -dor is added to a verb (minus the final letter), it indicates the performer of the action.
