Welcome to Living Language’s Starting Out in Spanish, an introductory course teaching the basics of the Spanish language. This all-audio course is designed to be used without any printed material, but should you decide you want to read along as you listen to the lessons, visit www.livinglanguage.com for a free downloadable transcript and other resources.

Lección Uno: Expresiones esenciales
Lesson 1: Essential expressions

¡Bienvenidos! Welcome! In this lesson, you’ll learn the basic expressions you’ll need to get started in Spanish. First, we’ll learn some greetings, followed by some other useful courtesy expressions. Let’s get started with our first words. You’ll hear the English first, and then you’ll hear the Spanish. Repeat each new word or phrase every time you hear it. ¿Listos? Ready?
VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Hello.  
Hola.

Good morning. 
Buenos días.

Good afternoon. 
Buenas tardes.

Good evening./Good night. 
Buenas noches.

How are you? (informal) 
¿Cómo estás tú?

How are you? (formal) 
¿Cómo está usted?

What’s happening? 
¿Qué tal?

I’m fine. 
Estoy bien.

Thanks. 
Gracias.

You’re welcome. 
De nada.

Please. 
Por favor.

Good-bye. 
Adiós.

I’ll see you later. 
Hasta luego.

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, let’s stop there. You learned how to greet a person in the morning (buenos días), in the afternoon (buenas tardes), in the evening (buenas noches), or at any time of the day (hola). You also learned how to say good-bye (adiós or hasta luego) and to ask how a person is feeling (¿Qué tal? or ¿Cómo estás tú?). Another similar expression is ¿Cómo está usted? In Spanish there is a formal and an informal way of referring to the person that you’re talking to. Tú is used to refer to a person in an informal way. Use tú when talking to your friends, members of your family, or people who are younger than you. Use the more respectful usted when talking to someone who is older or who you don’t know very well. ¿Cómo estás (tú)? is the question you would ask when speaking to a friend or someone who’s younger than you. Use the expression ¿Cómo está (usted)? when talking to an adult or someone you don’t know very well. And speaking of people that you don’t know very well, let’s learn some new courtesy expressions.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

What’s your name? (informal) 
¿Cómo te llamas?

What’s your name? (formal) 
¿Cómo se llama usted?

My name is ... 
Me llamo ...

It’s a pleasure. 
Mucho gusto.
Pleased to meet you.

Let me introduce you to ...

Welcome.

I'm sorry.

Excuse me. (informal)

Encantado./Encantada.

Te presento a ...

Bienvenido./Bienvenida.

Lo siento.

¿Hablas inglés?

¿Habla usted inglés?

¿Me permite ...

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let’s pause. First you learned greetings and different ways to say good-bye. Now you’ve just learned how to introduce yourself and how to introduce others. Notice that two of the questions have two different forms depending on whether you’re asking someone formally or informally. Again, you should use the more formal question ¿Cómo se llama usted? or ¿Habla usted inglés? when talking to someone who is older or of higher rank (a professor, your boss, or your doctor), or in a more formal environment. Use ¿Cómo te llamas? or ¿Hablas inglés? when talking to a younger person or at an informal party or gathering. You probably noticed that there are two ways of saying welcome in Spanish. Use bienvenido when talking to a man and bienvenida when talking to a woman. You probably also noticed two different ways of saying pleased to meet you. The masculine form is encantado, and the feminine form is encantada. The reason for this is that Spanish adjectives change according to the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of the noun they modify. We’ll talk more about gender in the next lesson. Now let’s move on to another exercise.

ONE MORE TIME ...

Okay, let’s put everything you’ve learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise. You’ll hear the English first, and then the Spanish, and then you should repeat the Spanish for practice.

Hello, Carlos.

Hola, Carlos.

Good afternoon, Mariela.

Buenas tardes, Mariela.

How are you?

¿Cómo estás?

I’m fine, thanks.

Estoy bien, gracias.

Let me introduce you to Sandra.

Te presento a Sandra.

It’s a pleasure, Sandra.

Mucho gusto, Sandra.
Pleased to meet you.  
Encantada.

See you later, Carlos.  
Hasta luego, Carlos.

Good-bye, Mariela.  
Adiós, Mariela.

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Now let’s bring it all together, and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

*Hello, Felipe!*  
¡Hola, Felipe!

*Welcome to the party, Josefi na.*  
Bienvenida a la fiesta, Josefi na.

*How is everything going?*  
¿Cómo va todo?

*Everything’s going well, and you?*  
Todo va bien, ¿y tú?

*Everything is okay, thanks.*  
Más o menos, gracias.

*Let me introduce you to my friend Joaquín.*  
Te presento a mi amigo Joaquín.

*Excuse me, what’s your name?*  
Perdón, ¿cómo te llamas?

*My name’s Joaquín.*  
Me llamo Joaquín.

*It’s a pleasure.*  
Es un placer.

*May I use the phone?*  
¿Me permite usar el teléfono?

*Of course!*  
¡Claro que sí!

Okay, you already knew a lot of that vocabulary, but there were a few new words too. You probably figured out that the word *todo* means *everything* and *todo va bien* means *everything’s going well*. The verb *to go* is *ir* in Spanish. You’ll see more about that verb in a later lesson. There are some other new expressions that you may have noticed. You probably noticed *más o menos*, which means *more or less, so-so, or just okay*. Another new expression is *es un placer*, meaning *it’s a pleasure*. Finally, you may use any Spanish verb, such as *usar* (*to use*) or *ir* (*to go*), after the expression *¿Me permite ...?* (formal) or *¿Me permites ...?* (informal) whenever you want to ask for permission to do something. You’ll learn more about these and other useful verbs later.

**WORK OUT**

Now let’s practice some of what you’ve learned. First, you’ll hear a phrase in Spanish, and you should translate it into English. You’ll hear the correct answer after a pause.
Perdón.  
Me llamo ...  
¿Cómo te llamas?  
Buenas noches.  
Hola.  
Buenas tardes.  
¿Cómo está usted?  
Bienvenido.

Excuse me.  
My name is ...  
What's your name? (informal)  
Good evening./Good night.  
Hello.  
Good afternoon.  
How are you? (formal)  
Welcome.

Good job. Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Spanish. After a pause, you’ll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

Good morning.  
I'm fine.  
You're welcome.  
I'll see you later.  
It's a pleasure.  
What's your name? (formal)  
I'm sorry.  

Buenos días.  
Estoy bien.  
De nada.  
Hasta luego.  
Mucho gusto.  
¿Cómo se llama usted?  
Lo siento.

PARTING WORDS

¡Felicitationes! Congratulations! You’ve finished your first lesson: la primera lección. You’ve just learned the basic vocabulary you need to socialize and get by in Spanish. You may of course want to extend your vocabulary a bit. To say that you’re learning Spanish, say Estoy aprendiendo español. You may also want to say that at this point you speak only a little (Hablo un poco de español). When you're learning a new language, you may have to ask the other person to speak more slowly (Hable más despacio, por favor). There are times that you’ll have to ask someone to repeat something for you (Repita, por favor), and you may even have to ask, Can you help me? (¿Puede ayudarme?) Now let’s move on to lesson 2: la lección dos. But of course, if you want to review lesson 1, go right ahead! Learn at your own pace!
Lección Dos: La gente y la familia
Lesson 2: People and the family

Hola y bienvenidos a la lección dos. Hello and welcome to lesson 2. In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about your family, and at the same time, you'll start to learn the basics of Spanish grammar. First, let's get started with some vocabulary. You'll hear the English first, and then you'll hear the Spanish. Repeat each new word or phrase every time you hear it. ¿Preparados? Ready?

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a person</td>
<td>una persona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a woman</td>
<td>una mujer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is .../There are ...</td>
<td>Hay ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's a woman.</td>
<td>Hay una mujer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a man</td>
<td>un hombre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a girl</td>
<td>una muchacha, una chica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a boy</td>
<td>un muchacho, un chico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a young boy/a child (male)</td>
<td>un niño</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a young girl/a child (female)</td>
<td>una niña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's a man, a woman, and a boy.</td>
<td>Hay un hombre, una mujer, y un niño.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, let's take a break. You learned how to say a person (una persona), a woman (una mujer), a man (un hombre), a girl (una muchacha or una chica), a boy (un muchacho or un chico), and a young boy or young girl (un niño or una niña). You probably noticed that the word hay means both there is and there are. It's spelled h-a-y, but the Spanish h is always silent, so whenever you see the letter h at the beginning of a word, just pretend it's not there. And did you notice that there are two words for the indefinite article a or an, un and una? Spanish nouns are all either masculine or feminine. The masculine form of a or an is un: un hombre, un muchacho. The feminine form is una: una mujer, una chica.

It's easy to remember the gender of nouns like man, woman, girl, or boy, but in Spanish, all nouns have gender. This doesn't only apply to people; Spanish nouns from plants to houses to desks all have gender. A rule of thumb is that if the noun ends in a, it's probably feminine, and if it ends in o, it's probably
masculine. But there are exceptions, and not all nouns end in a or o. It's best to memorize the gender of each new noun you learn. Speaking of new nouns, let's have some more vocabulary.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

*It's a family.*

*Here is ...*

*Here's the father.*

*Here's the mother.*

*Here's the son.*

*Here's the daughter.*

*Here's the brother.*

*Here's the sister.*

*Es una familia.*

*Aquí está ...*

*Aquí está el padre.*

*Aquí está la madre.*

*Aquí está el hijo.*

*Aquí está la hija.*

*Aquí está el hermano.*

*Aquí está la hermana.*

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

Let's pause there for a moment. First you learned how to say a or an in Spanish—un for masculine nouns, and una for feminine nouns. Now you've just learned how to say the, also known as the definite article. Again, gender is important. The masculine form is el, and the feminine form is la. So far you've learned a few feminine nouns: la familia (the family), la madre (the mother), la hija (the daughter), la hermana (the sister), and la persona (the person). And you've learned a few masculine nouns, too: el padre (the father), el hijo (the son), el chico (the boy), el hermano (the brother), el hombre (the man), el niño (the child).

**ONE MORE TIME ...**

Okay, let's put everything you've learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise. You'll hear the English first, and then the Spanish, and then you should repeat the Spanish for practice.

*Here is the Martínez family.*

*Mrs. Martínez is a woman.*

*Mr. Martínez is a man.*

*Pedro is a boy.*

*Consuelo is a girl.*

*Mrs. Martínez is the mother.*

*Aquí está la familia Martínez.*

*La señora Martínez es una mujer.*

*El señor Martínez es un hombre.*

*Pedro es un niño.*

*Consuelo es una niña.*

*La señora Martínez es la madre.*
Mr. Martínez is the father.  
Consuelo is the daughter.  
Pedro is the son.

El señor Martínez es el padre.  
Consuelo es la hija.  
Pedro es el hijo.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let’s bring it all together and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

Hello!  
My name’s Luis.  
I’m from Cancún.  
I’m Mexican.  
I have a small family.  
I have a father.  
He’s a lawyer.  
And I have a mother.  
She’s a teacher.  
And I have a sister.  
She’s a student.  
And I’m also a student.

¡Saludos!  
Me llamo Luis.  
Soy de Cancún.  
Soy mexicano.  
Tengo una familia pequeña.  
Tengo un padre.  
Él es abogado.  
Y tengo una madre.  
Ella es maestra.  
Y tengo una hermana.  
Ella es estudiante.  
Y yo también soy estudiante.

Okay, you already knew a lot of that vocabulary, but there were a few new words, too, like saludos, which literally means greetings. It’s easy to figure out that the word de means from and that mexicano (m.)/mexicana (f.) means Mexican. And did you notice that soy means I am? You also learned él es (he is) and ella es (she is). You’ll learn more about that useful verb later. And speaking of useful verbs, you also heard Luis say tengo ..., meaning I have, as in Tengo una familia pequeña, or I have a small family. Finally, you heard Luis say that his father is un abogado, or a lawyer, his mother is una maestra, or a teacher, and both he and his sister are students, estudiantes. We’ll come back to all of that later.

WORK OUT

Now let’s practice some of what you’ve learned. First, you’ll hear a phrase in Spanish, and you should translate it into English. You’ll hear the correct answer after a pause.
una persona
un niño
la familia
Hay una mujer.
Mario es un hombre.

Great. Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Spanish. After a pause, you’ll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

a boy
a woman
María is the sister.
Here's the son.
Josefina is the mother.

Now translate the following phrases into Spanish, and then make sentences beginning with tengo, or I have. For example, if you hear a small family, you’d respond by saying Tengo una familia pequeña. Repeat the correct answers for practice.

a small family
a mother
a father
a sister
a son

PARTING WORDS

¡Qué bien! How nice! You’ve finished the second lesson. You’ve learned the basic vocabulary you need to talk about your family. You may, of course, want to extend the discussion a bit and talk about your uncle (tío), your aunt (tía), your female cousin (prima), or your male cousin (primo). And what family reunion would be complete without your grandmother (abuela) and grandfather (abuelo)? If you’re un abuelo or una abuela, that means you must have a grandson (un nieto) or a granddaughter (una nieta). And if you’re un tío or una tía, you must also have un sobrino (a nephew) or una sobrina (a niece). Now, feel free to review the lesson if you’d like, or go on to lesson 3!
Lección Tres: Los números  
Lesson 3: Numbers

¡Hola! In this lesson, we’ll deal with numbers. You’ll learn how to count and form the plural of common nouns. We’ll also spend more time on a very important verb that we touched on in lesson 2: the verb ser, or to be. You’ll also learn the different personal pronouns. So let’s get started as we did in the previous lessons, with vocabulary. You’ll hear the English first, and then you’ll hear the Spanish. Vamos a comenzar. Let’s begin.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 1**

- one, two, three  
  uno, dos, tres
- four, five, six  
  cuatro, cinco, seis
- seven, eight, nine  
  siete, ocho, nueve
- ten, eleven, twelve  
  diez, once, doce
- twelve cats  
  doce gatos
- thirteen dogs  
  trece perros
- fourteen cousins  
  catorce primos
- fifteen men  
  quince hombres
- sixteen women  
  dieciséis mujeres
- seventeen boys  
  diecisiete niños
- eighteen mothers  
  dieciocho madres
- nineteen families  
  diecinueve familias
- twenty girls  
  veinte chicas

**TAKE A BREAK 1**

Okay, let’s stop there. So far in this lesson you’ve learned a lot of números (numbers). You also noticed some new nouns (gatos, cats, and perros, dogs) and some other familiar ones: familias (families), madres (mothers), niños (boys), mujeres (women), and hombres (men). Notice that these nouns are in the plural form. The plural is fairly easy to form in Spanish. The general rule is that if a noun ends in a vowel, you simply have to add an -s at the end of the word. So the plural of maestra (female teacher) is maestras, and the plural of padre (father) is padres. On the other hand, if the noun ends in a consonant, you have
to add -es. So the plural of mujer (woman) is mujeres, and the plural of señor (sir or Mr.) is señores. And speaking of plural nouns, you should also know the plural forms of definite and indefinite articles. The plural forms of the are los (masculine) and las (feminine). The plural forms of a or an are unos (masculine) and unas (feminine), which mean some. You’ll become more familiar with all this with some practice. But now let’s move on.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>yo soy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are (informal)</td>
<td>tú eres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are (formal)</td>
<td>usted es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is</td>
<td>él es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she is</td>
<td>ella es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are (masculine/mixed group)</td>
<td>nosotros somos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are (feminine)</td>
<td>nosotras somos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (plural) are</td>
<td>ustedes son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are (masculine/mixed group)</td>
<td>ellos son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are (feminine)</td>
<td>ellas son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

You’ve already learned tú (you, informal) and usted (you, formal). When talking to more than one person, use ustedes. In Spain, the forms vosotros (masculine) or vosotras (feminine) are also used for the informal plural you, but you won’t hear them in the rest of the Spanish-speaking world. Now, you also noticed two forms of we and they—a masculine and a feminine form for each. But you may be wondering, what about mixed groups of men and women? Spanish uses the masculine forms ellos, vosotros, and nosotros to refer to a mixed-gender group.

**ONE MORE TIME ...**

Okay, let’s put everything you’ve learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise. You’ll hear the English first, and then the Spanish, and then you should repeat for practice.

*I’m Carlos.*

*Yo soy Carlos.*

*I have five brothers and sisters.*

*Yo tengo cinco hermanos.*

*My three brothers are Paco, Ignacio, and Juan.*

*Mis tres hermanos son Paco, Ignacio, y Juan.*
My two sisters are Susana and Rosa.

They're students.

We're a big family.

We have two cats and two dogs.

We also have eleven cousins.

Mis dos hermanas son Susana y Rosa.

Ellas son estudiantes.

Nosotros somos una familia grande.

Nosotros tenemos dos gatos y dos perros.

Nosotros también tenemos once primos.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let’s bring it all together and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

I’m Julia.

Yo soy Julia.

I’m thirty-nine years old.

Yo tengo treinta y nueve años.

I have two sons.

Yo tengo dos hijos.

Juan is fifteen years old.

Juan tiene quince años.

Esteban is twelve years old.

Esteban tiene doce años.

They’re good students.

Ellos son estudiantes buenos.

My father is sixty-two years old.

Mi padre tiene sesenta y dos años.

My mother is fifty-nine years old.

Mi madre tiene cincuenta y nueve años.

They live in Florida.

Ellos viven en la Florida.

My cousins are students.

Mis primos son estudiantes.

And you (plural, formal) are also students.

Y ustedes también son estudiantes.

You and I are students of Spanish.

Tú y yo somos estudiantes de español.

So most of the vocabulary was familiar to you, but you probably noticed a few new words. You heard Julia say about her parents: Ellos viven en la Florida, or They live in Florida. The Spanish verb vivir means to live. We’ll spend more time on verbs and their different forms later in the course. You also heard a verb that you heard before briefly, the verb tener, or to have. Interestingly, when you give your age in Spanish, you use the verb tener, so instead of being twenty years old, in Spanish you have those twenty years of experience. And speaking of numbers, you should also be familiar with the numbers treinta (thirty), cuarenta (forty), cincuenta (fifty), sesenta (sixty), setenta (seventy), ochenta (eighty), noventa (ninety), and cien (one hundred). And what about all the numbers in between? Between numbers twenty-one and twenty-nine, use veinti followed by the appropriate number to form one word: veintiuno (21), veintidós (22), veintitrés (23). And what about numbers thirty to one hundred? Simply place the word y (and) between the tens and the single digits to form a compound word: treinta y uno (31), cuarenta y cinco (45), setenta y ocho (78), ochenta y nueve (89).
WORK OUT

Now let’s practice. First, you’ll hear a number in Spanish, then you should give the number that follows. You’ll hear the correct answer after a pause, which you should repeat for practice.

dos tres
diez once
catorce quince
cuatro cinco
dieciocho diecinueve

Great. Now you’ll hear a number followed by a noun in Spanish. What’s the English meaning of the phrase? After a pause, you’ll hear the right answer in English.

dieciséis mujeres sixteen women
trece hombres thirteen men
ochos familias eight families
tres primos three cousins
quince hijas fifteen daughters

Now you’ll hear a singular English noun. Respond by giving the plural form in Spanish. For example, if you hear a family, you’d respond by saying unas familias. Repeat the correct answers for practice.

a sister unas hermanas
the man los hombres
a mother unas madres
the dog los perros
a brother unos hermanos

PARTING WORDS

¡Estupendo! Great! You’ve learned a lot of numbers in this lesson. It might be a good idea to practice by counting out loud until you’re comfortable with the numbers to one hundred. And, of course, you may want to extend your vocabulary further. There are times when you may have to use higher numbers. Two hundred is doscientos, and three hundred is trescientos. The rest of the numbers counting by hundreds, are cuatrocientos, quinientos, seiscientos, setecientos, ochocientos, and novecientos, and one
thousand is mil. Okay, that brings us to the end of lesson 3. If you’d like to go back and review it, just listen to it as many times as you’d like. Or, move on to lesson 4 if you’re ready!

Lección Cuatro: En la casa
Lesson 4: Around the house

Hola, amigos. Hello, friends. In this lesson, you’ll learn how to talk about your house, and at the same time you’ll learn two other very important Spanish verbs. By now you know the drill: repeat the Spanish phrase each time you hear it. Aquí vamos ... (Here we go ...)

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

I have a nice house.
You have a large apartment. (informal)
You have a kitchen. (formal)
She has two bathrooms.
There are mirrors on the walls.
We have a lot of clothes.
You (plural) have an old clock.
They have three bathrooms.
The boy has a bed.
The woman has a dining room.
The room has no windows.
The living room has stairs.
Yo tengo una casa bonita.
Tú tienes un apartamento grande.
Usted tiene una cocina.
Ella tiene dos baños.
Hay espejos en las paredes.
Nosotros tenemos mucha ropa.
Ustedes tienen un reloj antiguo.
Ellos tienen tres baños.
El niño tiene una cama.
La mujer tiene un comedor.
La habitación no tiene ventanas.

TAKE A BREAK 1

You’ve just learned names for different parts of a house. La cocina, el baño, la sala, and el comedor are all rooms in una casa or un apartamento. You also learned the names of other objects that you would find in a house: la pared (the wall), la ventana (the window), las escaleras (the stairs), la cama (the bed), el reloj (the clock), and el espejo (the mirror). You also heard different forms of the verb tener, or to have.
As we saw with the verb ser, each subject has a different form of the verb tener. These different forms are called a conjugation. The conjugation of the verb tener is yo tengo, tu tienes, el/ella/usted tiene, nosotros tenemos, vosotros tenéis, ellos/ellas/ustedes tienen. Since there's a different form of the verb for each pronoun, you can drop the pronoun in Spanish. So, saying Tengo una casa bonita is like saying Yo tengo una casa bonita because tengo is always used to refer to yo. Now let's move on to more vocabulary and phrases.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

I'm in the house.

Yo estoy en la casa.

You're in New York. (informal, singular)

Tu estás en Nueva York.

And you're in Spain. (formal, singular)

Y usted está en España.

He's sick.

Él está enfermo.

She's not in the room.

Ella no está en la habitación.

We're happy.

Nosotros estamos contentos.

They're tired. (masculine)

Ellos están cansados.

They're not sad. (feminine)

Ellas no están tristes.

You're in the kitchen. (plural, formal)

Ustedes están en la cocina.

Carolina and Tomás are in the garage.

Carolina y Tomás están en el garaje.

The children are in the backyard.

Los niños están en el patio.

Now they're quiet.

Ahora están tranquilos.

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

Let's take a closer look at what you’ve just learned. You probably noticed different variations of the verb estar. The different forms of the verb estar are yo estoy, tú estás, él/ella/usted está, nosotros estamos, vosotros estáis, ellos/ellas/ustedes están. The verb estar means to be in Spanish. But as you recall from lesson 3, the verb ser also means to be. The verb ser is used to express a description, a nationalitiy, or an occupation—something that's permanent or lasts for a while. The verb estar is used to express location and feelings, which tend to change more quickly. That's why the sentences from this lesson use estar—the phrases en la casa (in the house), en Nueva York (in New York), en España (in Spain), en la habitación (in the room), enfermo (sick), contento (happy), and triste (sad) express either a person's location or how a person feels, two of the uses of the verb estar. In this lesson you also learned how to make negative sentences. To make a sentence negative, simply put the word no in front of the verb: Yo no estoy en México (I'm not in Mexico); Tú no estás cansada (You're not tired); Ellos no están enfermos (They're not sick).
ONE MORE TIME ...

So now it’s time to summarize everything you’ve learned in this short exercise. You’ll hear the English first, and then the Spanish. Practice by repeating the sentences out loud.

Yolanda has a nice house.       Yolanda tiene una casa bonita.
The house is in San Juan, Puerto Rico. La casa está en San Juan, Puerto Rico.
She has many rooms.            Ella tiene muchas habitaciones.
She also has a large family.   También tiene una familia grande.
The daughter is sick.          La hija está enferma.
She's in bed.                  Ella está en la cama.
They’re tired.                 Ellas están cansadas.
The son and the father are not sick. El hijo y el padre no están enfermos.
They’re in the living room.    Ellos están en la sala.
They’re happy.                 Ellos están contentos.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let’s bring it all together and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

I’m interested in this house.    Tengo interés en esta casa.
The house is in a nice neighborhood. La casa está en un barrio bonito.
And it’s near the city.         Y está cerca de la ciudad.
It’s not far from the stores.   No está lejos de las tiendas.
It has three bedrooms.          Tiene tres habitaciones.
It has an ideal size for our family. Tiene un tamaño ideal para nuestra familia.
There’s also a pool.           También hay una piscina.
I like the color of the walls.  Me gusta el color de las paredes.
I like the price very much.    Me gusta mucho el precio.
It has a reasonable price.     Tiene un precio económico.
We’re very happy.              Estamos muy contentos.
Me too. I want this house!      Yo también. ¡Quiero esta casa!
You were probably able to recognize words such as interes (interest), ideal (ideal), color (color), and precio (price) because they are cognates—words that sound close to or exactly like their English counterparts. You also learned that lejos means far and cerca means near. You also learned the words piscina (pool), ciudad (city), and tienda (store). You also heard that the house they would like to buy is located in un barrio bonito, a nice (or pretty) neighborhood. Finally, you were introduced to the expression me gusta, which means I like (singular). We’ll learn these and other similar expressions later in the course.

WORK OUT

Let’s put everything together now and practice what you’ve learned. You’ll be given a subject followed by a noun. Make a sentence in Spanish using the verb tener, or to have. For example, if you hear I/an apartment, you’d respond by saying Yo tengo un apartamento. You’ll hear the correct answer after a pause, which you should repeat for practice.

She/a house
You (singular, formal)/a son
You (plural, formal)/three bedrooms
They (feminine)/a kitchen
You (singular, informal)/five windows

Ella tiene una casa.
Usted tiene un hijo.
Ustedes tienen tres habitaciones.
Ellas tienen una cocina.
Tú tienes cinco ventanas.

Great. Now you’ll be given a subject followed by a place or an adjective. Make a sentence using the verb estar. For example, if you hear she/sad you’d respond by saying Ella está triste. After a pause, you’ll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

They (masculine)/in Mexico
I/happy
He/tired
We (mixed group)/in the house
You (singular, informal)/sick

Ellos están en México.
Yo estoy contenta. or Yo estoy contento.
Él está cansado.
Nosotros estamos en la casa.
Usted está enfermo. or Usted está enferma.

Now you’ll hear some sentences in English. First translate the sentence, and then say it using the negative form. Make sure that you add no in front of the verb. For example, if you hear I have an apartment, you’d respond by saying Yo tengo un apartamento followed by Yo no tengo un apartamento. Repeat the correct answers for practice.

She is sick.
I have a house.

Ella está enferma. Ella no está enferma.
Yo tengo una casa. Yo no tengo una casa.
He’s happy.

They (mixed group) have a pool.

We are in the living room.

Él está contento. Él no está contento.

Ellos tienen una piscina. Ellos no tienen una piscina.

Nosotros estamos en la sala. Nosotros no estamos en la sala.

PARTING WORDS

¡Buen trabajo! Good job! You’ve finished the lesson. You’ve learned the basic vocabulary you need to talk about your house. You’ve also learned two very important verbs: estar and tener. You may of course want to extend your vocabulary and learn some other expressions with the verb tener. In Spanish you use the verb tener to say that you’re hungry, hot, cold or sleepy. Instead of being hungry, in Spanish you say I have hunger: tengo hambre. Similar expressions are: tengo calor (I am hot), tengo frío (I am cold), tengo sueño (I am sleepy), tengo sed (I am thirsty), and tengo interés en ... (I’m interested in ...).

Lección Cinco: Las descripciones
Lesson 5: Describing things

¡Y ahora llegamos a la lección cinco! And now we arrive at lesson 5! This is a very important lesson because you’ll learn how to describe things. You’ll use basic adjectives and colors. As always, you’ll hear an English phrase followed by its Spanish translation. Repeat each phrase every time you hear it. Aquí vamos ... Here we go ...

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>azul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>rojo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>negro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>amarillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>anaranjado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>blanco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>gris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
brown
What color is ...?
The apple is red.
The elephants are gray.
The flowers are yellow.

¿De qué color es ...?
La manzana es roja.
Los elefantes son grises.
Las flores son amarillas.

TAKE A BREAK 1
As you learned earlier, all Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine. Spanish adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun that they modify. For example, a feminine plural noun must be modified by a feminine plural adjective. As a general rule, if a masculine adjective ends in the letter -o, the feminine form changes from the letter -o to the letter -a. If the masculine form ends in any other letter, the feminine form is likely to be the same. Let’s take a look at some examples. The feminine forms of rojo, blanco, and negro are roja, blanca, and negra because these adjectives end in -o. On the other hand, the feminine forms of verde, gris, and azul stay the same. Forming the plural is also very simple. If the adjective ends in a vowel, add -s. If it ends in a consonant, add -es. That’s why the plurals of amarillo and anaranjado are amarillos and anaranjados, while the plurals of gris and azul are grises and azules. Now let’s move on to some other descriptive adjectives.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2
big/my big house
small/your small apartment
long/her long skirt
short/my short pants
cheap/their cheap oven
expensive/our expensive refrigerator
wide/his wide shoes
narrow/your narrow shirt
new/our new car
old/your old TV
pretty/my pretty tie
ugly/her ugly dress
grande/mi casa grande
pequeño/tu apartamento pequeño
largo/su falda larga
corto/mis pantalones cortos
barato/su horno barato
caro/nuestra nevera cara
ancho/sus zapatos anchos
estrecho/tu camisa estrecha
nuevo/nuestro carro nuevo
viejo/tu televisor viejo
bonito/mi corbata bonita
feo/su vestido feo
TAKE A BREAK 2

Okay, let’s pause and talk about adjectives again. In this lesson you’ve learned common adjectives, such as bonito, feo, nuevo, viejo, caro, and barato. You probably noticed that these words come after the noun they describe, so in Spanish, instead of saying her nice car, you would literally say her car nice. By the way, don’t confuse the noun carro (car) with the adjective caro (expensive). Can you hear the difference in pronunciation? Carro, caro. Speaking of carros, in some Spanish-speaking countries, a car can also be un coche. In this lesson you also heard several possessive adjectives. Possessive adjectives show who’s in possession of something. My is mi, or mis in the plural. Your (singular informal) is tu or tus. Su and sus can mean his, her, its, their, or your (plural or singular formal). Nuestro is our, and it changes like a regular adjective: nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras. So our shirts is nuestras camisas because the word camisas is feminine and plural. Another way of expressing possession in Spanish is by simply using the word de (of). So if you want to say John’s pants are blue, you would say Los pantalones de Juan son azules.

ONE MORE TIME ...

Okay, let’s practice what we’ve learned. You’ll hear some English sentences. Check your comprehension by repeating the Spanish sentences after you hear them.

The pants are very cheap.  Los pantalones son muy baratos.
The walls of my house are white.  Las paredes de mi casa son blancas.
My shirts are brown and gray.  Mis camisas son marrones y grises.
Their cats are big and old.  Sus gatos son grandes y viejos.
Our friend is Colombian.  Nuestra amiga es colombiana.
Your new dress is nice/pretty.  Tu vestido nuevo es bonito.
Blue and yellow are my favorite colors.  El azul y el amarillo son mis colores favoritos.
His tie is very wide.  Su corbata es muy ancha.
Our car is red, nice/pretty, and expensive.  Nuestro carro es rojo, bonito, y caro.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let’s do it one more time. Let’s use what we’ve learned and add some more vocabulary and structure.

Good afternoon, sir.  Buenas tardes, señor.
I need a new jacket.  Necesito una chaqueta nueva.
There are a lot of clothes in various colors and styles.  Hay mucha ropa en varios colores y estilos.
I want a modern jacket.
What size do you take?
I take size medium.
What color do you want?
My favorite color is gray.
There’s a very nice jacket that’s in style now.
How much does it cost?
It’s very cheap—eighty-five dollars.
I want it. Thanks a lot.

Quiero una chaqueta moderna.
¿Qué talla usa?
Uso la talla mediana.
¿Qué color desea?
Mi color favorito es el gris.
Hay una chaqueta muy bonita y de moda.
¿Cuánto cuesta?
Es muy barata—ochenta y cinco dólares.
Yo la quiero. Muchas gracias.

You’re familiar with most of the vocabulary, but you were introduced to some new words. You probably figured out that necesito means I need, because it sounds like necessity. But that’s not the only new verb that you saw. You heard the verb quiero (I want or I love), uso (I use, or I take or wear when referring to sizes), and cuesta (it costs). We’ll spend more time on verbs in a later lesson, but for now, you should remember that Spanish verbs change depending on the subject of the sentence, just like ser, estar, and tener. There were also a few other words that were easy to figure out: mediana (medium), estilo (style), moderno (modern), and chaqueta (jacket). Study these other nouns that are probably more difficult to remember: ropa (clothes), talla (size), and moda (fashion).

WORK OUT

Translate the following words into Spanish and then make sentences beginning with quiero, I want. For example, if you hear a red jacket, you would say Quiero una chaqueta roja. Repeat the correct answer for practice.

a new car
a blue tie
a modern TV
a red flower
an expensive dress

Quiero un carro nuevo.
Quiero una corbata azul.
Quiero un televisor moderno.
Quiero una flor roja.
Quiero un vestido caro.

Let’s practice possessive adjectives. You’ll hear an object in Spanish followed by its possessor. Repeat the object with the appropriate possessive adjective. For example, if you hear object: flores, possessor: ella, you would say sus flores. After a pause, you’ll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.
object: el carro, possessor: (él)  su carro
object: la casa, possessor: (nosotros) nuestra casa
object: las manzanas, possessor: (yo) mis manzanas
object: los pantalones, possessor: (tú) tus pantalones
object: los zapatos, possessor: (nosotros) nuestros zapatos

Now translate the following phrases into Spanish. You’ll hear the correct answer after a pause, and, as always, you should practice by repeating it.

I need a large size.  Necesito una talla grande.
I want a new style.  Quiero un estilo nuevo.
I take a large jacket.  Uso una chaqueta grande.
I need a small car.  Necesito un carro pequeño. or Necesito un coche pequeño.
I want a new house.  Quiero una casa nueva.

PARTING WORDS

¡Qué bien! This concludes our fifth lesson. You’ve learned a lot of adjectives in this lesson, including descriptive words and colors. And speaking of colors, to express shades of the same color, use the words claro (light) or oscuro (dark), as in azul claro (light blue) or verde oscuro (dark green). And you’re probably curious about some other colors too! Well, similar-sounding púrpura is purple, and violeta is violet. And speaking of similar colors, you might hear different variations on marrón (brown) in Spanish. The terms café and pardo are other common ways of referring to this color. And what about metallic colors? Gold is dorado, while silver is plateado. And finally, pink is rosado, as in Me gusta la pantera rosada, or I like the pink panther. Yes, we say rosada instead of rosado because notice that pantera is a feminine word!

Lección seis: Por la ciudad
Lesson 6: Around town

Welcome to lesson 6. In this lesson, you’ll learn to ask questions and get directions. You’ll also get the basic vocabulary that you’ll need to get around town. Let’s start by taking a look at some key sentences.
VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Where is the post office?
¿Dónde está el correo?
It’s two blocks from here.
Está a dos cuadras de aquí.
Continue straight.
Continúa recto.
Turn left.
Gira a la izquierda.
Turn right.
Gira a la derecha.
Stop at the traffic light.
Para en el semáforo.
What street are you looking for?
¿Qué calle buscas?
In what supermarket do you shop?
¿En qué supermercado compras?
Which is the main avenue?
¿Cuál es la avenida principal?

TAKE A BREAK 1

Let’s focus now on question words. Now you know how to ask where (¿dónde?), what (¿qué?), and which (¿cual?). Note that ¿cual? is singular, and there’s a plural form, ¿cuales? You’ve also seen some important nouns, such as correo (post office), supermercado (supermarket), calle (street), avenida (avenue), and semáforo (traffic light). You also learned how to tell someone to continue straight (continúa recto), to turn left (gira a la izquierda), or to turn right (gira a la derecha). And last but not least, in this lesson you’ve seen a good number of verbs. In addition to continuar (to continue) and girar (to turn), you also learned comprar (to buy), buscar (to look for), and parar (to stop). We’ll get back to verbs later.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

How do you get to the bakery?
¿Cómo llegas a la panadería?
I arrive by bus.
Yo llego en autobús.
When do you work in the store?
¿Cuándo trabajas en la tienda?
Who do you watch TV with?
¿Con quién miras la televisión?
Why do you listen to the radio?
¿Por qué escuchas la radio?
How many languages do you speak at work?
¿Cuántos idiomas hablas en el trabajo?

TAKE A BREAK 2

Now you know how to ask how (¿cómo?), when (¿cuándo?), why (¿por qué?), who (¿quién?), and how many (¿cuántos? or ¿cuántas? in the feminine). Notice that ¿quiénes? is the plural version of ¿quién? Use the plural form when asking a question that refers to more than one person, such as ¿Quiénes son
**tus amigos?** *(Who are your friends?)* Also notice that *¿cuántas?* is the feminine version of *¿cuántos?* Use *¿cuántas?* when referring to feminine objects, as in *¿Cuántas casas hay en la calle?* *(How many houses are on the street?)* We also went over some new nouns. You heard *panadería* *(bakery)*, *televisión* *(television)*, *radio* *(radio)*, *autobús* *(bus)*, *trabajo* *(work)*, and *idioma* *(language)*. You also learned some very important verbs: *llegar* *(to arrive)*, *trabajar* *(to work)*, *mirar* *(to watch)*, *escuchar* *(to listen)*, and *hablar* *(to speak)*.

**ONE MORE TIME ...**

Okay, let’s put everything you’ve learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise.

*Excuse me please, where’s the pharmacy?* *(informal)*

*Disculpa, por favor, ¿dónde está la farmacia?*

*What pharmacy do you need?*

*¿Qué farmacia necesitas?*

*I’m looking for Figueroa Pharmacy.*

*Yo busco la Farmacia Figueroa.*

*Continue straight.*

*Continúa recto.*

*How many blocks?*

*¿Cuántas cuadras?*

*Five blocks, more or less.*

*Cinco cuadras, más o menos.*

*Which street is it on?*

*¿En qué calle está?*

*Figueroa Pharmacy is on Figueroa Street.*

*La farmacia Figueroa está en la calle Figueroa.*

*Of course! That’s easy! Thanks.*

*¡Claro! ¡Es muy fácil! Gracias.*

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Now let’s try a similar conversation between a tourist and the concierge of a hotel.

*I need to go to the airport today.*

*Necesito ir al aeropuerto hoy.*

*How would you like to go?*

*¿Cómo quiere ir?*

*You can go by subway, taxi, or bus.*

*Puede ir en metro, en taxi, o en autobús.*

*Where’s the subway station?*

*¿Dónde está la estación de metro?*

*Do I need a taxi to get there?*

*¿Necesito un taxi para llegar?*

*It’s not far. It’s near here.*

*No está lejos. Está cerca de aquí.*

*How much does the ticket cost?*

*¿Cuánto cuesta el billete?*

*The subway ticket costs three pesos.*

*El billete en metro cuesta tres pesos.*
WORK OUT

Now let’s practice. First, translate from Spanish into English.

una panadería  
a bakery

cerca  
near

un idioma  
a language

una maleta  
a suitcase

lejos  
far

Now let’s do English into Spanish.

How?  
¿Cómo?

When?  
¿Cuándo?

What?  
¿Qué?

Why?  
¿Por qué?

Who?  
¿Quién? or ¿Quiénes?

Good job. Now translate the following questions from English into Spanish. After a pause, you’ll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

Which is the subway station?  
¿Cuál es la estación de metro?

Where is the subway station?  
¿Dónde está la estación de metro?

What subway station are you looking for?  
¿Qué estación de metro buscas?

How many subway stations are there?  
¿Cuántas estaciones de metro hay?

PARTING WORDS

¡Enhorabuena! Congratulations! You’ve finished la lección seis. In this lesson you’ve learned how to ask questions, las preguntas. In addition to las preguntas, you also learned useful vocabulary associated with errands and going around town. And speaking of places around town, you may want to expand your vocabulary and talk about el centro comercial (the shopping mall) or la estación de tren (the train station). You may be interested in knowing that la peluquería is the hair salon and la barbería is the barbershop. If you’re feeling hungry, you may want to stop by la heladería (the ice cream parlor), el restaurante (the restaurant), or la cafetería (the diner/cafeteria). And no town would be complete without una gasolinera (a gas station), una iglesia (a church), or un templo (a temple).
¡Hola! In this lesson, you’ll learn about la vida diaria, everyday life. You’ll learn how to express different activities, which of course means using verbs. As you’ve seen, Spanish verb forms change depending on who’s doing the action, and this is called a conjugation. But before that, let’s get started as we always do, with some vocabulary.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 1**

- *I listen to the radio.*
  - Yo escucho la radio.
- *You travel a lot. (singular informal)*
  - Tú viajas mucho.
- *You speak Spanish. (singular formal)*
  - Usted habla español.
- *He walks far.*
  - Él camina lejos.
- *She buys a lot of gifts.*
  - Ella compra muchos regalos.
- *We pay with a credit card.*
  - Nosotros pagamos con tarjeta de crédito.
- *They use cash.*
  - Ellos usan efectivo.
- *They arrive at work early.*
  - Ellos llegan al trabajo temprano.
- *You dance well. (plural formal)*
  - Ustedes bailan bien.
- *You help in church. (singular informal)*
  - Tú ayudas en la iglesia.
- *Pablo and Marta study Spanish.*
  - Pablo y Marta estudian español.

**TAKE A BREAK 1**

Let’s focus on the new verbs that you just heard. You learned the verbs *escuchar* (to listen), *viajar* (to travel), *hablar* (to speak), *caminar* (to walk), *comprar* (to buy), *pagar* (to pay), *usar* (to use), *llegar* (to arrive), *bailar* (to dance), and *estudiar* (to study). You’ve probably noticed that all these verbs end in *-ar*. There are three main categories of regular verbs in Spanish: verbs that end in *-ar*, verbs that end in *-er*, and verbs that end in *-ir*. Spanish verbs are conjugated, meaning that they change form according to their subject. Let’s focus on the conjugation of *-ar* verbs. Just drop the *-ar* and add *-o* when the subject is *yo*. Add *-as* when the subject is *tú*, *-a* when it’s *él, ella, or usted*, *-amos* when it’s *nosotros or nosotras*, *-áis* when it’s *vosotros or vosotras*, and *-an* when it’s *ellos, ellas, or ustedes*. Let’s hear how this works with *hablar* (to speak): *yo hablo, tú hablas, él/ella/usted habla, nosotros hablamos, vosotros habláis, ellos/ellas/ustedes hablan*. (Remember that *vosotros* is the plural form of *you* that is only used in Spain.)
In the rest of the Spanish-speaking world, *ustedes* is preferred.) Now let’s turn our attention to some other important Spanish verbs.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

*I read the newspaper.*

Yo leo el periódico.

*You eat very little. (singular informal)*

Tú comes muy poco.

*You live in the United States. (singular formal)*

Usted vive en los Estados Unidos.

*He opens the door.*

Él abre la puerta.

*She understands the question.*

Ella comprende la pregunta.

*We learn Spanish at home.*

Nosotros aprendemos español en casa.

*They write on the computer.*

Ellos escriben en la computadora.

*They sell their products online.*

Ellos venden sus productos por Internet.

*Do you answer in Spanish? (singular informal)*

¿Tú respondes en español?

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

Let’s take a look at another set of verbs. In this section you heard the verbs *leer* (to read), *comer* (to eat), *vivir* (to live), *abrir* (to open), *comprender* (to understand), *aprender* (to learn), *escribir* (to write), *vender* (to sell), and *responder* (to answer). The verbs that you heard in this section are from the other two main categories: -er ending verbs and -ir ending verbs. These two categories follow a different set of endings from -ar verbs. When conjugating -er verbs, drop the -er and add -o when the subject is yo, -es when it’s él, ella, or usted, -emos when it’s nosotros or nosotras, -éis when it’s vosotros or vosotras, and -en when it’s ellos, ellas, or ustedes. Let’s hear how this works with *comer* (to eat): yo como, tú comes, él/ella/usted come, nosotros comemos, vosotros coméis, ellos/ellas/ustedes comen. And what about -ir ending verbs? The conjugation of -ir verbs is the same as -er verbs, with two exceptions: add -imos when the subject is nosotros or nosotras, and -ís when it’s vosotros or vosotras. Let’s hear how this works with *vivir* (to live): yo vivo, tú vives, él/ella/usted vive, nosotros vivimos, vosotros vivís, ellos/ellas/ustedes viven. You also heard a couple of questions in the previous listening exercise. Spanish questions are very easy to form, because just by raising the intonation of the statement, you can form a question. It’s that simple! An alternate way is by switching the order of the subject and the verb and raising the intonation.

**ONE MORE TIME ...**

So let’s practice what we’ve learned. You’ll hear the English first, and then the Spanish, which you should repeat for practice.
I live in the city. Yo vivo en la ciudad.
I arrive at work early. Yo llego al trabajo temprano.
María uses the train. María usa el tren.
I read on the bus. Yo leo en el autobús.
I learn Spanish at home. Yo aprendo español en mi casa.
We understand quite a bit. Nosotros comprendemos bastante.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let’s bring it all together and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

I live a very busy life. Yo vivo una vida muy agitada.
I work and I also attend the university. Yo trabajo y asisto a la universidad también.
I also take classes at your university. Yo tomo clases en tu universidad también.
What days do you go? ¿Qué días vas?
I go twice a week. Voy dos días a la semana.
At what time do you get there? ¿A qué hora llegas?
I only go at night. Yo voy solamente por las noches.

WORK OUT

Let’s practice -ar, -ir, and -er verb conjugations. Translate the verb into Spanish and then give its six different conjugated forms. For example, if you hear to speak, you should say hablar, followed by hablo, hablas, habla, hablamos, habláis, hablan. You’ll hear the correct answer after a pause.

to buy comprar, compro, compras, compra, compramos, compráis, compran

to open abrir, abro, abres, abre, abrimos, abrís, abren

to sell vender, vendo, vendes, vende, vendemos, vendéis, venden

Now translate the following phrases into Spanish. Repeat the correct answers for practice.

I live in the city. Yo vivo en la ciudad.
We learn Spanish at home. Nosotros aprendemos español en casa.
You read the newspaper. (formal)
Usted lee el periódico.

They speak English and Spanish.
Ellos hablan inglés y español.

We arrive early.
Nosotros llegamos temprano.

PARTING WORDS

You've finished lesson 7, una lección muy importante. In this lesson you've learned how to use regular Spanish verbs. You've learned three categories of verbs and how to conjugate them. There are, of course, many verbs in Spanish. You may want to expand your vocabulary and include other action words, such as preguntar (to ask), mirar (to look at), contestar (to answer), llevar (to carry or to wear), beber (to drink), prometer (to promise), correr (to run), decidir (to decide), or describir (to describe).

Lección Ocho: En un restaurante
Lesson 8: At a restaurant

Bienvenidos a la lección ocho. In this lesson, you'll learn the basic vocabulary that you'll need when ordering food at a restaurant, as well as simple commands and demonstratives like this or that. Pues vamos a comenzar ... So let's begin ...

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

this restaurant  este restaurante
this dinner  esta cena
this fish  este pescado
these salads  estas ensaladas
these chickens  estos pollos
that breakfast  ese desayuno
that drink  esa bebida
those breads  esos panes
that lunch over there  aquel almuerzo
those desserts over there  aquellos postres
that meat over there  
aquella carne

those soups over there  
aquellas sopas

**TAKE A BREAK 1**

Notice that demonstratives like **este** (this) or **aquel** (that) agree with nouns, like adjectives do. Also note that there's a three-way split between **this**, **that**, and **that over there**. Let's take a closer look. To refer to a singular object that is near you, use **este** (masculine) or **esta** (feminine). To refer to nearby plural objects, use **estos** (masculine) or **estas** (feminine). To refer to objects that are near the person that you're talking to, use **ese**, **esa**, **esos**, or **esas**. Finally, to refer to objects that are far from both you and the other person, use **aquel**, **aquella**, **aquellos**, or **aquellas**.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

Sofía, call the waitress, please.  
Sofía, llama a la camarera, por favor.

Could you get me the menu?  
¿Me podría traer la carta?

I'd like to pay the bill.  
Yo quisiera pagar la cuenta.

Is service included?  
¿Está incluido el servicio?

Ricardo, order the chocolate dessert.  
Ricardo, pide el postre de chocolate.

Luisa, eat more fruit.  
Luisa, come más fruta.

Use another credit card, sir.  
Señor, use otra tarjeta de crédito.

I’d like to pay cash.  
Me gustaría pagar en efectivo.

Pay at the cash register.  
Pague en la caja.

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

Let’s pause for a moment and talk about different courtesy expressions. You just heard the expressions **me gustaría** and **yo quisiera**. Use these expressions followed by the infinitive of the verb whenever you want to say **I’d like**. So, for example, if you want to say **I’d like to drink more water**, you would say **Me gustaría beber más agua** or **Yo quisiera beber más agua**. Another useful word is **podría** (could you). For example: **¿Podría traer la cuenta?** (Could you bring the check?)  **¿Podría traer más pan?** (Could you bring more bread?) To give commands, once again you have to conjugate: just drop the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** from the infinitive of the verb and add a specific ending. The endings vary according to how familiar you are with the person and whether you’re using an **-ar**, **-er**, or **ir** verb. Add **-e** to **-ar** verbs and **-a** to **-er** and **-ir** verbs when talking to someone you don’t know very well. Add **-a** to **-ar** verbs and **-e** to **-er** and **-ir** verbs when talking to a friend. Let’s take the verb **hablar** (to speak), for instance. Use **hable** when giving a command to someone you don’t know well. Use **habla** when talking to your friend. As for **-er** or **-ir** ending verbs,
using the verb **escribir** (to write) as an example, use the polite form **escriba** when talking to someone you don’t know very well and **escribe** when talking to your friend. It’s that easy!

**ONE MORE TIME ...**

Here are some practice sentences for you. **Escucha y repite.** Listen and repeat.

1. *I’d like the check, please.*  
   **Quisiera la cuenta, por favor.**

2. *I’d like to pay with a credit card.*  
   **Me gustaría pagar con tarjeta de crédito.**

3. *Pedro, drink more water.*  
   **Pedro, bebe más agua.**

4. *Mariela, speak more slowly please.*  
   **Mariela, habla más despacio por favor.**

5. *Listen carefully, sir.*  
   **Escuche atentamente, señor.**

6. *Write down your name and your phone number.*  
   **Escribe su nombre y su número de teléfono.**

7. *Ask for the check, Lucrecia.*  
   **Pide la cuenta, Lucrecia.**

8. *Pay the tip and I’ll pay the check.*  
   **Paga la propina y yo pago la cuenta.**

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Now let's bring it all together and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

**This restaurant has very good prices.**  
**Este restaurante tiene precios muy buenos.**

**And a glass of wine is free with dinner.**  
**Y una copa de vino es gratis con la cena.**

**I’d like to order beef, Patricia.**  
**Me gustaría pedir carne de res, Patricia.**

**No, order the fish. It’s excellent here.**  
**No, pide el pescado. Es excelente aquí.**

**They have mixed, green, potato, rice, and fruit salads.**  
**Tienen ensalada mixta, verde, de papa, de arroz, y de frutas.**

**And the desserts are fantastic.**  
**Y los postres son fantásticos.**

**Sir, we’re ready to order.**  
**Señor, estamos listos para pedir.**

**WORK OUT**

Translate these phrases into Spanish, and repeat the correct answer after the pause.

1. *this bread*  
   **este pan**

2. *that waitress*  
   **esa camarera**
those credit cards

those restaurants over there

Great. Now translate these sentences into Spanish.

I’d like the check, please.

Quisiera la cuenta, por favor.

I need change for the tip.

Necesito cambio para la propina.

I’d like to use my credit card.

Me gustaría usar mi tarjeta de crédito.

Now you’ll hear some verb phrases in Spanish. Say the command that you would use when talking to your friend, followed by the command that you would use when talking to someone you don’t know very well. For example, if you hear escuchar la radio, you would say escucha la radio, followed by escuche la radio.

hablar despacio

habla despacio, hable despacio

beber más agua

bebe más agua, beba más agua

escribir en inglés

escribe en inglés, escriba en inglés

PARTING WORDS

So you’ve made it through another lesson successfully. In this lesson we covered commands, polite expressions, and food vocabulary. There are probably a lot of other food items that you might be interested in knowing. You may want to know the names of common fruits and vegetables, such as manzana (apple), pera (pear), uvas (grapes), plátanos (bananas), lechuga (lettuce), cebolla (onion), and tomate (tomato). And of course you may want to accompany your meal with agua (water), jugo (juice), leche (milk), cerveza (beer), vino blanco (white wine), or vino tinto (red wine). ¡Buen provecho! Enjoy the meal!
irregular verbs. You’ll also learn the days of the week and how to tell time. And speaking of time, es hora de comenzar. It’s time to begin.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

I’m going to the doctor’s office.  Yo voy al consultorio del médico.
I need to talk to my lawyer.  Necesito hablar con mi abogado.
The engineer knows the project well.  El ingeniero conoce bien el proyecto.
The receptionist and I are going to eat in the cafeteria.  La recepcionista y yo vamos a comer en la cafetería.
I know the secretary from your office.  Yo conozco a la secretaria de tu oficina.
I don’t know if Paco’s son is a pharmacist or an accountant.  No sé si el hijo de Paco es farmacéutico o contable.
The architect knows about art and math.  El arquitecto sabe de arte y matemáticas.
The teacher knows his students well.  El maestro conoce bien a sus alumnos.
The store clerk doesn’t know the price of the pants.  La dependienta no sabe el precio de los pantalones.
I share my office with the new office worker.  Yo comparto mi despacho con el oficinista nuevo.
The representative goes to many offices.  El representante va a muchas oficinas.

TAKE A BREAK 1

Now you know several terms for professions. You heard abogado (lawyer), ingeniero (engineer), and secretario (secretary), among others. Remember that the feminine form of these nouns is formed by changing the final -o to -a. You also heard several new verbs. Up to this lesson we’ve concentrated mostly on regular Spanish verbs. Regular verbs follow a predictable pattern: you simply drop the -ar, -er, or -ir, and replace it with the specific ending that goes with the subject. In this lesson you heard three verbs that are not regular: ir (to go), saber (to know), and conocer (also to know). Notice the irregular forms of the verb ir: yo voy, tú vas, él va, nosotros vamos, vosotros vais, ellas van. The verbs saber and conocer both mean to know, but they’re used to express different things. Use saber to say that you know facts, have information, or know how to do something. Here are the different forms of the verb saber: sé, sabes, sabe, sabemos, sabéis, and saben. Use conocer to say that you’re acquainted with a person, place, or thing. Its forms are: conozco, conoces, conoce, conocemos, conocéis, and conocen. Finally, did you notice that in the sentence Yo conozco a la secretaria de tu oficina (I know the secretary from your office) you, use a after conozco? In Spanish, with verbs other than tener (to have), if the direct object is a person, you use this construction, called a personal. Tu conoces a María. (You know María.) Yo veo a la profesora. (I see the professor.) Escuchamos a la maestra. (We listen to the teacher.)
**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

* I work from Monday through Friday.  
  * Yo trabajo de lunes a viernes.  

* They don’t go to work on Mondays.  
  * Ellos no van al trabajo los lunes.  

* He goes to the university at four p.m.  
  * Él va a la universidad a las cuatro de la tarde.  

* I get to work at nine a.m.  
  * Llego al trabajo a las nueve de la mañana.  

* She goes to the gym on Tuesdays and Thursdays at seven p.m.  
  * Ella va al gimnasio los martes y los jueves a las siete de la noche.  

* I don’t have school on Wednesdays.  
  * No tengo clases los miércoles.  

* I get up at a quarter to six a.m.  
  * Me levanto a las seis menos cuarto de la mañana.  

* She goes to her house at eight ten.  
  * Ella va a su casa a las ocho y diez.  

* We go to the station at five thirty p.m.  
  * Nosotros vamos a la estación a las cinco y media de la tarde.  

* I don’t work on weekends.  
  * Yo no trabajo los fines de semana.  

* You go to the office Saturdays and Sundays.  
  * Tú vas a la oficina los sábados y los domingos.  

* What time is it?  
  * ¿Qué hora es?  

* At what time is it?  
  * ¿A qué hora es?  

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

In this section you learned the days of the week: lunes (Monday), martes (Tuesday), miércoles (Wednesday), jueves (Thursday), viernes (Friday), sábado (Saturday), and domingo (Sunday). To tell the time, start with either es la (for one o’clock) or son las (for other hours). Es la una. (It’s one o’clock.) Son las tres. (It’s three o’clock.) The time past the hour is expressed by y (and) followed by the number of minutes. Use y media to say half past and y cuarto to say quarter past. After half past, use menos followed by the number of minutes. For example, Son las dos menos cuarto is It’s a quarter to two. Finally, say de la mañana to express times in the morning, de la tarde in the afternoon, and de la noche at night or in the evening. To say at a particular time, use a (at), as in a la una (at one o’clock) or a las cinco (at five o’clock).

**ONE MORE TIME ...**

Let’s practice again what we’ve learned in this lesson. Repeat the Spanish after you hear it.
I go to work at seven.

You (singular informal) know how to speak English and Spanish.

I don’t know your doctor.

What time do you (singular informal) go to work?

Ricardo works this weekend.

Are you (singular informal) going to the lawyer’s office this Wednesday?

What time is it?

It’s three-thirty in the afternoon.

Yo voy al trabajo a las siete.

Tú sabes hablar inglés y español.

Yo no conozco a tu médico.

¿A qué hora vas al trabajo?

Ricardo trabaja este fin de semana.

¿Vas a la oficina del abogado el miércoles?

¿Qué hora es?

Son las tres y media de la tarde.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let’s do it again ... We’ll use everything we’ve learned with a bit more vocabulary.

Do you (singular informal) know a good accountant?

Yes, let’s go to mine. He’s very good.

I don’t know how to do my tax return.

Yes, of course. I’m going to call him on the phone.

What day are you (singular informal) going?

I have an appointment for Thursday afternoon.

I can go on Thursday too.

I leave work at four.

I can go at a quarter to five.

My appointment is for a quarter past four.

¿Conoces a un buen contador?

Sí, vamos al mío. Es muy bueno.

No sé hacer la planilla de impuestos.

Sí, claro. Voy a llamarlo por teléfono.

¿Qué día vas?

Tengo cita el jueves por la tarde.

Yo puedo ir el jueves también.

Salgo del trabajo a las cuatro.

Yo puedo ir a las cinco menos cuarto.

Mi cita es a las cuatro y cuarto.

So, you heard a person looking for help with taxes (los impuestos). Tax return is la planilla de impuestos, and appointment is la cita. You also heard someone using the verb ir to express an action in the future. This expression is used the same way as in English, as in Voy a llamarlo—I’m going to call him. You also heard two new verbs, salgo and puedo. Salgo comes from the verb salir, which means to leave or to go out, and puedo comes from poder, which means to be able to.
WORK OUT

Translate each sentence, and then repeat the correct answer for practice.

*It’s two o’clock in the afternoon.*

Son las dos de la tarde.

*It’s one fifteen in the afternoon.*

Es la una y cuarto de la tarde.

*It’s half past nine in the morning.*

Son las nueve y media de la mañana.

*It’s a quarter to ten in the evening.*

Son las diez menos cuarto de la noche.

*It’s six ten in the morning.*

Son las seis y diez de la mañana.

Now, give the form of the verb that matches the pronoun.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Forms</th>
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<tr>
<td>conocer</td>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>conocemos</td>
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<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>ellos</td>
<td>van</td>
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<td>conocer</td>
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<td>ir</td>
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<td>saber</td>
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<td>saber</td>
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<td>sabes</td>
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Now decide whether conozco, sé, or voy is correct in front of the following phrases. For example, if you hear a la madre de Rosa, you would say conozco. Yo conozco a la madre de Rosa.

al trabajo a las seis—Yo voy al trabajo a las seis.

hablar español—Yo sé hablar español.

a Lucía—Yo conozco a Lucía.

a la estación—Yo voy a la estación.

al señor Fortuno—Yo conozco al señor Fortuno.

PARTING WORDS

This concludes la lección nueve. In this lesson you were introduced to the days of the week and you also learned how to say the time of the day. You may also want to know that mediodía is noon, medianoche is midnight, and año is year. And speaking of años, you will surely recognize many of these meses (months) right away: enero (January), febrero (February), marzo (March), abril (April), mayo (May), junio (June), julio (July), agosto (August), septiembre (September), octubre (October), noviembre (November), and diciembre (December).
Lección Diez: Las diversiones
Lesson 10: Entertainment

Bienvenidos a la última lección, la lección diez. In this last lesson, you’ll learn how to talk about hobbies and entertainment, likes and dislikes. We’ll also add some other important irregular verbs to give you the basics that you need to get by in Spanish.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Let's go to the movies. Vamos al cine.
What type of movie do you like? ¿Qué tipo de película prefieres?
I'm interested in comedies. Me interesan las comodias.
I don't like serious dramas. No me gustan los dramas serios.
Are you interested in documentaries? ¿Te interesan los documentales?
Do you like adventure films? ¿Te gustan las películas de aventuras?
I love romantic films. Me encantan las películas románticas.
We can go to the theater. Podemos ir al teatro.
I like plays. Me gustan las obras.
We can see a musical. Podemos ver un musical.
Let's go to the concert. Vamos al concierto.
Are you interested in classical music? ¿Te interesa la música clásica?

TAKE A BREAK 1

You've just learned the Spanish term for movies (el cine), a play (una obra), an adventure movie (una película de aventuras), classical music (la música clásica), and concert (un concierto). You also learned expressions that are used to express likes and dislikes. Use me gusta or me gustan when you want to say that you like something. Just keep in mind that me gusta is followed by a verb or a singular noun while me gustan is followed by a plural noun. Use me encanta or me encantan to emphasize that you really like something. Again, me encanta is followed by a singular, and me encantan, a plural. Other similar expressions are me interesa or me interesan (I'm interested in) and me aburre or me aburren (I'm bored by). In all these cases, if you substitute me with te, you're making a statement about the person you're talking to. So Te interesa la música clásica means You're interested in classical music. And one last thing: put no in front of me or te to make negative statements, as in No te interesa la música clásica.
VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

We’re going to the baseball game.  
\(\text{Vamos al partido de béisbol.}\)

I’m leaving for the stadium now.  
\(\text{Salgo para el estadio ahora.}\)

The game starts at five.  
\(\text{El partido comienza a las cinco.}\)

I’m bringing my two children.  
\(\text{Traigo a mis dos niños.}\)

I’m meeting my friends there.  
\(\text{Yo encuentro a mis amigos allí.}\)

My favorite team wins the game.  
\(\text{Mi equipo favorito gana el partido.}\)

The other team loses.  
\(\text{El otro equipo pierde.}\)

They play very well.  
\(\text{Ellos juegan muy bien.}\)

The players return to the field.  
\(\text{Los jugadores vuelven al campo.}\)

I hear the game on the radio.  
\(\text{Yo oigo el partido por la radio.}\)

TAKE A BREAK 2

Okay, so we’ve just gone over a few new verbs. The verb **salir** means *to leave* or *to go out*, **traer** means *to bring* or *to take something*, and **oír** means *to hear*. What these verbs have in common is how they are irregular when the subject is **yo**. Notice the **yo** conjugation of these three verbs: **salgo, traigo, oigo**. Did you notice that they all end in *-go*? You also heard the verbs **jugar** (*to play*), **volver** (*to return*), **perder** (*to lose*), **encontrar** (*to find, to meet up with*), and **comenzar** (*to begin*). Let’s take, for instance, the verb **encontrar**. Listen carefully to its conjugation: **encuentro, encuentras, encuentra, encontramos, encontráis, and encuentran**. Notice how the **o** in **encuentrar** becomes **ue** in all forms except when the subject is **nosotros** or **vosotros**. This irregularity is common to all these verbs; that’s why they’re called stem-changing verbs. There are different types of stem-changing verbs. **Jugar** is a **u**-to-**ue** stem-changing verb: **yo juego**. **Volver** and **encontrar** change from **o** to **ue**: **vuelvo, encuentro**. **Perder** and **comenzar** change from **e** to **ie**: **pierdo, comienzo**. This may sound confusing at first, but with a little bit of practice you’ll be able to master it. Remember, stem-changing verbs are irregular in all forms except when the subject is **nosotros** or **vosotros**.

ONE MORE TIME ...

Okay now, vamos a practicar. Escucha la frase en inglés y después en español. Repite la frase en español.

*I love baseball.*  
\(\text{Me encanta el béisbol.}\)

*My favorite team is playing this weekend.*  
\(\text{Mi equipo favorito juega este fin de semana.}\)

*I’m leaving for the stadium with Paco.*  
\(\text{Yo salgo para el estadio con Paco.}\)
She prefers to watch the games on TV.
You're interested in comedies and adventure films.
The Tigers win the game.
The Lions lose.
I hear the game on the radio.
The game starts at four at the Calderón Stadium.

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Now listen to this conversation.

_are you going to the real madrid game?_ ¿Vas al partido del Real Madrid?
_i love soccer. what time is it?_ Me encanta el fútbol. ¿A qué hora es?
_it's tomorrow afternoon._ Es mañana por la tarde.
_it depends; i don't have tickets._ Depende; no tengo billetes.
_we can go to the stadium today and buy them._ Podemos ir hoy al estadio y comprarlos.
_it's going to be an exciting game._ Va a ser un partido emocionante.
_real madrid has some great players._ El Real Madrid tiene unos jugadores magníficos.
_i think this year they'll win the cup again._ Pienso que este año vuelven a ganar la Copa.
_but they say that fernández has an injury to his leg._ Pero dicen que Fernández tiene una lesión en la pierna.
_i wish they win!_ ¡Ojalá que ganen!
_i hope so!_ ¡Yo espero que sí!

Let’s take a look at some of the new vocabulary. You probably knew that fútbol refers to soccer. American-style football is barely known in Spanish speaking countries; it’s known as fútbol americano. The word billete means ticket. They are hoping that the game will be emocionante (exciting) because the team has some jugadores magníficos (great players). They are certainly hoping so because there’s a rumor that Fernández received una lesión (an injury) to his leg, or pierna. Finally, you heard one of the friends say ¡Ojalá que ganen! to express a wish. The expression ojalá que is followed by the subjunctive of the verb ganar. The subjunctive is something that you’ll learn as you continue more advanced studies of Spanish. As one of the friends says in the dialogue, ¡Yo espero que sí!—I hope so!
Translate the following into Spanish.

soccer
the player
the movies
the movie
the stadium

Now translate these sentences.

I like football.
I don’t like adventure movies.
You love the theater.
I’m interested in classical music.
The concert bores me.

Good job. Now conjugate the following verbs with the subjects that follow.

salir, yo
comenzar, el partido
oír, yo
jugar, los jugadores
volver, yo

¡Muy bien! You’ve just finished lesson 10. In this lesson you learned several new verbs. We started out with irregular -go verbs. You may want to expand your vocabulary by learning these other verbs that end in -go in the yo form: hacer (to do or to make: yo hago), poner (to put or to place: yo pongo), caer (to fall: yo caigo), decir (to tell: yo digo), and venir (to come: yo vengo). You also learned stem-changing verbs. These other stem-changing verbs will come in handy. Dormir (to sleep: yo duermo) and recordar (to remember: yo recuerdo) are other examples of o-to-ue stem-changing verbs. Entender (to understand: yo entiendo) and pensar (to think: yo pienso) are e-to-ie stem-changing verbs. I hope you start putting them into practice soon!
¡Bienvenidos! Welcome! Here’s your chance to practice all the vocabulary and grammar you’ve mastered in ten lessons of Starting Out in Spanish with these five everyday dialogues.

You’ll hear the dialogue first in Spanish at a conversational pace. Listen carefully for meaning. Can you get the gist of the conversation? Next, you’ll hear each sentence individually, first in Spanish and then in English. This should help fill in any gaps in understanding you had the first time. Finally, you’ll do some role-play by taking part in the same conversation. You’ll first hear the native speaker say a line from the dialogue, then you’ll respond appropriately in the pause provided.

Have fun!

DIALOGUE 1: TALKING ABOUT THE FAMILY

Marcos: Lucrecia, ¿cómo está tu primo Mario?
Lucrecia, how’s your cousin Mario?

Lucrecia: Está bien, gracias. Yo hablo con Mario todas las semanas.
He’s fine, thanks. I talk to Mario every week.

Marcos: ¿Sabes que Mario estudia en la universidad de Francisco?
Do you know that Mario studies at Francisco’s school?

Lucrecia: ¿Quién? ¿Tu hermano Francisco? ¡Qué coincidencia!
Who? Your brother Francisco? What a coincidence!

Marcos: Sí, pero Francisco estudia en la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas.
Yes, but Francisco is in the School of Economics.

Lucrecia: Mario estudia ingeniería. Está en su tercer año. ¿Y Francisco?
Mario is in engineering. He’s in his third year. What about Francisco?

Marcos: Está en su segundo año de finanzas.
He’s in his second year of Finance.

Lucrecia: ¿Cuántos años tiene?
How old is he?

Marcos: Ahora tiene diecinueve años. Y Mario tiene ...
He’s nineteen now. And Mario is ...

Lucrecia: ... veinte años.
... twenty years old.

Marcos: Él siempre fue un estudiante muy bueno. Mario es inteligente y responsable.
He was always a very good student. Mario is smart and responsible.

Lucrecia: Y tu hermano también.
And so is your brother.
Marcos: ¡Gracias! Francisco dice que ellos comen juntos en la cafetería de la universidad.  
Thanks! Francisco says that they have lunch together in the university's cafeteria.

Lucrecia: ¡Mi tía Julia va a estar tan contenta!  
My aunt Julia will be so happy!

Marcos: ¿Por qué no vamos todos a cenar el viernes?  
Why don’t we all go have dinner on Friday?

Lucrecia: De acuerdo. Yo llamo por teléfono a Mario esta tarde.  
All right. I’ll call Mario this afternoon.

Marcos: Y yo hablo con Francisco.  
And I’ll talk to Francisco.

Lucrecia: El viernes es un buen día, ¿a las ocho de la noche?  
Friday’s a good day; what about eight p.m.?

Marcos: De acuerdo. Te llamo mañana con los detalles.  
Okay. I’ll call you tomorrow with the details.

DIALOGUE 2: AN APPOINTMENT WITH A REAL ESTATE AGENT

Ricardo: Buenos días, señora Rodríguez.  
Good morning, Ms. Rodríguez.

Agente: Bienvenido, señor Cepeda. ¿Qué necesita?  
Welcome, Mr. Cepeda. What would you like?

Ricardo: Tengo interés en un apartamento en el área. Estoy aquí de vacaciones con mi familia.  
I’m interested in an apartment in the area. I’m here on vacation with my family.

Agente: Pues tenemos muchos. ¿Qué tipo de apartamento busca?  
Well, we have a lot. What type of apartment are you looking for?

Well, we’re looking for a beach apartment. But we need it for three weeks.

Agente: Sí, no es problema. Hay mucha variedad. ¿Para cuántas personas?  
Yes, that’s not a problem. There’s a lot of choice. For how many people?

Ricardo: Yo quiero un apartamento de dos habitaciones. Es para mí, mi esposa, y dos niños.  
I want a two-bedroom apartment. It’s for me, my wife, and two children.

Agente: Tengo uno muy bonito con vista al mar. Un momento ... Es de dos habitaciones, ah, pero no tiene muebles.  
I have a very nice one with an ocean view. Hold on ... It’s a two-bedroom, oh, but it doesn’t have furniture.
Ricardo: ¡Qué pena! Necesitamos un apartamento amueblado.
That’s too bad! We need a furnished apartment.

Agente: No se preocupe ... ¡tenemos muchos más!
Don’t worry ... we have many more!

Ricardo: Necesitamos un apartamento amueblado, de dos habitaciones, cocina, y vista al mar.
We need a furnished apartment, with two bedrooms, a kitchen, and an ocean view.

Agente: Nuestros apartamentos tienen garaje también.
Our apartments have a garage too.

Ricardo: Perfecto, ¿cuándo podemos visitar los apartamentos?
Perfect, when can we visit them?

Agente: ¿Cuándo puede usted?
When can you go?

Ricardo: Hoy o mañana, pero prefiero hoy.
Today or tomorrow, but I would prefer today.

Agente: ¡Pues vamos ahora!
Let’s go now, then!

DIALOGUE 3: A TOUR OF THE NEW HOUSE

Pedro: Me gusta mucho tu casa nueva.
I like your new house very much.

Ana: Gracias, Pedro. La casa es muy cómoda y bonita.
Thanks, Pedro. The house is very comfortable and nice.

Pedro: ¿Cuántas habitaciones tiene?
How many bedrooms does it have?

Ana: Es muy grande. Tiene cuatro dormitorios.
It’s very big. It has four bedrooms.

Pedro: ¡Y la sala! Es tan grande ...
And the living room! It’s so large ...

Ana: Ah, y tiene tres baños, cocina, comedor, garaje, oficina ... ¡hasta una piscina!
Oh, and it has three bathrooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a garage, an office ... even a pool!

Pedro: Es la casa ideal para una familia de seis personas.
It’s the ideal house for a family of six.

Ana: Estoy muy contenta con la decisión.
I’m very happy with the decision.
Pedro: **Me gusta mucho el color de las paredes.**
*I like the color of the walls a lot.*

Ana: **Bueno, hay paredes de varios colores, depende de la habitación.**
*Well, there are walls of different colors, depending on the room.*

Pedro: **Me gusta el azul claro para la habitación de Carlitos.**
*I like light blue for Carlitos’s bedroom.*

Ana: **Y ese rosado va muy bien con la habitación de Anita.**
*And that pink goes very well in Anita’s bedroom.*

Pedro: **Y ahora necesitas comprar los muebles.**
*And now you need to buy the furniture.*

Ana: **Bueno, tengo muebles para las habitaciones, pero necesito comprar para la sala y el comedor.**
*Well, I have furniture for the bedrooms, but I need to buy (furniture) for the living room and dining room.*

Pedro: **¿Qué estilo prefieres?**
*What style do you prefer?*

Ana: **Yo prefiero un estilo moderno, ¡pero económico también!**
*I prefer a modern style, but economical too!*

**DIALOGUE 4: GETTING DIRECTIONS TO A RESTAURANT**

Angélica: **Gabriel, ¿conoces el restaurante nuevo de la avenida Colón?**
*Gabriel, do you know the new restaurant on Colón Avenue?*

Gabriel: **¿Qué tipo de restaurante es?**
*What type of restaurant is it?*

Angélica: **Es de comida italiana. Se llama Restaurante Monte Vesubio.**
*It’s Italian food. It’s called Mount Vesuvius Restaurant.*

Gabriel: **¿Aceptan tarjetas de crédito?**
*Do they take credit cards?*

Angélica: **Sí, y es económico también.**
*Yes, and it’s also inexpensive.*

Gabriel: **¿Dónde está?**
*Where is it?*
Angélica: Está muy cerca de aquí. Continúa recto en la calle Magallanes y gira a la derecha en el semáforo.
It's very near here. Continue straight ahead on Magallanes Street and turn right at the traffic light.

Gabriel: ¿El semáforo de la avenida Bolívar?
The traffic light at Bolívar Avenue?

Angélica: No, gira a la derecha en el semáforo de la avenida Martí.
No, turn right at the traffic light on Martí Avenue.

Gabriel: Bien, entonces continúo recto en esta calle, paso Bolívar, y giro a la derecha en Martí.
Fine, so I'll continue straight on this street, pass Bolívar, and turn right on Martí.

Angélica: Exacto. Pasa el correo y el supermercado. Lo vas a encontrar allí.
Exactly. Go by the post office and the supermarket. You'll find it there.

Gabriel: ¿Está a la derecha o a la izquierda?
Is it on the right or left side?

Angélica: El restaurante está a la izquierda, después de la farmacia.
The restaurant is on the left, after the pharmacy.

Gabriel: Gracias, es muy fácil. Voy mañana con mi familia.
Thanks, that's very easy. I'm going tomorrow with my family.

Angélica: ¡Ah! Y puedes ir en autobús también; el restaurante está enfrente de la parada.
Oh! And you can also go by bus; the restaurant is across from the bus stop.

Gabriel: Es verdad, el cuarenta y cuatro pasa por la avenida Colón.
That's right, the number forty-four goes by Colón Avenue.

DIALOGUE 5: AT A STORE

Camila: Esos pantalones son muy bonitos, Iván.
Those pants are very nice, Iván.

Iván: Sí, pero no tienen mi talla. Me gustan estos pantalones también.
Yes, but they don’t have my size. I like these pants too.

Camila: Sí, el color es muy bonito.
Yes, and the color is very pretty.

Iván: Me gusta mucho el azul oscuro, pero no los tienen en mi talla.
I like dark blue a lot, but they don’t have them in my size.

Camila: Vamos a buscar más; hay mucha variedad de pantalones aquí.
Let's look for more; there's a good variety of pants here.
Iván: Ah, mira estos pantalones negros. ¡Qué elegantes!
Oh, look at these black pants. How elegant!

Camila: Sí, pero son pequeños.
Yes, but they're small.

Iván: Necesito la talla treinta y cuatro.
I need size thirty-four.

Camila: Y estos son treinta y dos.
And these are thirty-two.

Iván: ¿Y éstos?
How about these?

Camila: Mira el precio. Son muy caros.
Look at the price. They're very expensive.

Iván: ¿Cuánto cuestan?
How much are they?

Camila: Doscientos dólares. Pero mira éstos. Son talla treinta y cuatro y cuestan setenta dólares.
Two hundred dollars. But look at these. They’re size thirty-four and cost seventy dollars.

Iván: Me gustan mucho. ¿Aceptan tarjetas de crédito?
I like them a lot. Do they take credit cards?

Camila: Seguro que sí. Vamos a pagar.
I'm sure they do. Let’s pay.

Iván: Mira, la caja está allí.
Look, the cash register is over there.

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