



How to Learn Spanish Quickly!



Based on the popular Website that has helped over 150,000 people learn Spanish already



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Trevor Lewan

www.allfreespanish.com

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INTRODUCTION:

What is this book all about anyway?

This Spanish course teaches you how to speak, write, and understand Spanish at your own pace. The chapters in this book reinforce a method of teaching unlike any other. The book starts you out at the most basic level and quickly progresses to conversational Spanish within 10 short chapters. This course is based on the idea of learning the most commonly used words of the language first. Using this approach, users are able to form an understanding of how these common words are used in Spanish. It guarantees that you will be able to comprehend at least 50% of the Spanish language by the end of chapter 10.

Not only is this book extremely useful, it is also simple and straight-forward. There is no wasted effort in learning things that are just not that important. You simply learn what you need to know to start speaking Spanish quickly.

Why was this Book Written?

For as long as I can remember, I have had a desire to learn new languages. Learning new languages has peaked my fascination and curiosity since grade school. A foreign exchange student attended my school for a couple of months. He came into the country knowing very little English. He struggled with even the most basic forms of daily tasks. Asking how much time is left before class started or how to follow directions to different types of games seemed impossible for him. I felt bad for him, but at the same time, it interested me. It made me realize just how important language is to people. Language offers us the ability to understand and communicate with each other. Learning a *new* language opens up a large range of opportunities.

Here are some of the top 10 reasons why I feel like learning Spanish is a great idea;

- ▶ Spanish ranks as the fourth most popular language worldwide
- ▶ You will learn how to interact with Spanish speaking people
- ▶ Enhance your abilities to see issues from different perspectives
- ▶ Become a more interesting person
- ▶ You will open up new opportunities for world travel
- ▶ Learning a new language works other parts of your brain
- ▶ You can increase employment opportunities by listing Spanish fluency as a job skill on resumes
- ▶ Impress your family and friends with new language skills
- ▶ Its one of the easiest languages for an English speaker to learn
- ▶ It doesn't cost a lot to learn a new language

This book was created for users to learn Spanish at their own pace. The process of learning Spanish does not sound very fun, but there is a trick to learning it. The process can be a pleasant experience. According to psychologists, the only way to learn is to have a *desire* to learn. If you want it, you will get it essentially. It is really that simple. Apply the same idea to learning Spanish and you will be close to mastery in the language in no time!

How have previous users responded to this Spanish course?

"I want to thank you so much for this amazing and helpful site! I am on lesson 4, and I already understand some Español sentences I read online! I want to show my gratitude by sending this Feedback. Thank you so much to the creator and all of those who helped make this site so useful! Soon enough I hope I will be able to understand/speak/write Spanish! Thank you beyond so much :) !!! Muchas gracias ;)"

"Hey this is a really really useful site for learning Spanish! I am definitely recommending it to all of my friends, as we were actually going to buy books to study Spanish as a hobby! Really amazing site..!"

"At last I found the site I was looking for. I like the method and your way of teaching. A brand new beginner like me felt as if I could aprendo. It gave me hope, satisfaction, and a sigh of relief. Thanks a lot."

"Thank you. I really like this excellent site. It helps me to study Spanish easily, and I will wait for your next lesson. I am thankful for you, and your good work."

"This site is freakin' awesome. I will definitely share this with my friends. More free lessons please, because I want to learn more. Thanks!)"

"Brilliant website for complete Spanish novices like me, I found it by accident a few weeks ago and have been using it ever since. I made a donation, as I think this is a very useful site. It is well presented and easy to learn from."

CHAPTER 1

Pronunciations and Cognates

Spanish Pronunciation

Before learning anything else, you need to understand how Spanish letters are pronounced.

Let's first take a look at some principals that will help you out along the way.

- ✓ *Spanish letters are the same as English letters.*
- ✓ *Each Spanish vowel only has one sound.*
(Unlike English, there are no short and long vowels.)
- ✓ *It is easy for English speakers to pronounce Spanish words.*

As you are looking over these vowel pronunciations, keep in mind that this is how you are going to pronounce these vowels in every situation. Spanish vowels each only have ONE sound, and this never changes. So practice these and you'll be sounding fluent.

Spanish Vowels

- ★ a → (ah)
- ★ e → (eh)
- ★ i → (ih)
- ★ o → (oh)
- ★ u → (uh)

Spanish Consonants

- ★ c → (s) or (k)
- ★ g → (h) or (g)
- ★ h → (silent)
- ★ j → (h)

- ★ ll → (y)
- ★ ñ → (ny) as in “canyon”
- ★ qu → (k)
- ★ v → (v) softly spoken
- ★ z → (s)
- ★ rr → roll the “rr”

Speaking Spanish is Just Like Speaking English

Words in Spanish sound just like they are spelled in practically every case, so it might help to visualize the word when you are saying it. Let's look at some examples before we move forward.

- ▶ culture → *cultura* (kool-too-rah)
- ▶ restaurant → *restaurante* (reh-stah-oo-rahn-teh)

It's like putting pieces together on a puzzle. When you see accent marks above letters, it simply means that you should put the stress on that part of the word. See?

- ▶ here → *aquí* (ah-k-EE)

Spanish Words That are Similar to English Words – Cognates

Your first vocabulary word list might surprise you. Why? Because you won't even have to study it. These words have literal translations that are spelled basically the same in both languages. They are just spoken with a different accent. These words are called **cognates**. Enjoy and appreciate them along with many others that are not listed here. Reading these will be a great way for you to practice your pronunciation in Spanish.

- ★ actor → *actor*
- ★ animal → *animal*
- ★ banana → *banana*
- ★ café → *café*
- ★ camera → *cámara*
- ★ chocolate → *chocolat*
- ★ conversation → *conversación*
- ★ diet → *dieta*
- ★ doctor → *doctor*
- ★ elephant → *elefante*
- ★ family → *familia*
- ★ favorite → *favorito*
- ★ final → *final*
- ★ gas → *gas*
- ★ golf → *golf*
- ★ horrible → *horrible*
- ★ hospital → *hospital*
- ★ ideal → *ideal*
- ★ individual → *individual*
- ★ natural → *natural*
- ★ operation → *operación*
- ★ piano → *piano*
- ★ radio → *radio*
- ★ taxi → *taxi*
- ★ vocabulary → *vocabulario*

How to Make Words Plural in Spanish

You will be delighted to find out that in order to make a word plural in Spanish, all you have to do is add an "s" to the end of the word (just like you would do in English.) However, if the word ends in a consonant, then you add "es." Here are some examples of converting Spanish words to plural form:

- ★ *banana* → *bananas*
- ★ *doctor* → *doctores*
- ★ *favorito* → *favoritos*
- ★ *individual* → *individuales*

Useful Spanish Words

While you review this chapter, keep pronunciation in mind and make sure to speak the Spanish words out loud to get a feel for how they sound. Here are some useful Spanish words to get to know before moving on to chapter 2.

- ★ goodbye → *adios*
- ★ water → *agua*
- ★ friend → *amigo*
- ★ here → *aquí*
- ★ bathroom → *baño*
- ★ good → *bueno*
- ★ house → *casa*
- ★ food → *comida*
- ★ money → *dinero*
- ★ thanks → *gracias*

- ★ big → *grande*
- ★ hello → *hola*
- ★ man → *hombre*
- ★ more → *más*
- ★ less → *menos*
- ★ a lot → *mucho*
- ★ woman → *mujer*
- ★ very good → *muy bien*
- ★ small boy → *niño*
- ★ small girl → *niña*
- ★ name → *nombre*
- ★ number → *número*
- ★ person → *persona*
- ★ please → *por favor*
- ★ telephone → *teléfono*
- ★ work or job → *trabajo*

If you Have a Question, Just Ask...

- ★ Who? → *¿Quién?*
- ★ What? → *¿Qué?*
- ★ Where? → *¿Dónde?*
- ★ When? → *¿Cuándo?*
- ★ Why? → *¿Por Qué?*
- ★ How? → *¿Cómo?*

That's it for Chapter 1

Continue on with chapter 2 when you feel ready by clicking the navigation bar on top or by hitting the link enclosed in the chalkboard below. I strongly suggest that you learn all of these common Spanish vocabulary words before moving on. It will be for your benefit. Also don't hesitate to review any previous chapters in this course if you think you might need it.

CHAPTER 2

Masculine and Feminine Words

Singular and Plural Words

Get to Know Your Spanish Vocabulary

Before you proceed in learning the gender of nouns and plural words in Spanish, make sure you study this word list at least well enough to know it by heart.

- ★ a (or an) → *un*
- ★ the (fem.) → *la (las)*
- ★ the (masc.) → *el (los)*
- ★ the shoe → *el zapato*
- ★ the drink → *la bebida*
- ★ the boy → *el chico*
- ★ the girl → *la chica*
- ★ the cup → *la taza*

Masculine and Feminine Nouns

Unlike English, Spanish involves *masculine* and *feminine* words. Nouns are grouped into these two genders. There are going to be some exceptions, but generally **masculine** (masc.) nouns end in "o" and **feminine** (fem.) nouns end in "a."

Different ways of saying “The” in Spanish

- ▶ “La” is for feminine words that usually end in “-a.”
- ▶ “El” is for masculine words that usually end in “-o.”

Masculine	Feminine
<i>el</i>	<i>la</i>

★ the boy → *el chico*

(“*Chico*” ends in “o,” so it's masculine. Therefore “*el*” is used.)

★ the girl → *la chica*

(“*Chica*” ends in “a,” so it's feminine. Therefore “*la*” is used.)

★ the shoe → *el zapato*

(“*Zapato*” ends in “o,” so it's masculine. Therefore “*el*” is used.)

★ the drink → *la bebida*

(“*Bebida*” ends in “a,” so it's feminine. Therefore “*la*” is used.)

Singular and Plural Words

Just like the word "the" can be represented in the *masculine* or *feminine* form, it can also be represented in *singular* or *plural* form. You see, it always has to *agree* with whatever noun it is used with. Here is the full chart that shows when each version of the word “the” is to be used in Spanish;

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	<i>el</i>	<i>la</i>
Plural	<i>los</i>	<i>las</i>

Examples of Different Words using “the” in Spanish

★ the drink → *la bebida*

★ the drinks → *las bebidas*

★ the number → *el número*

★ the numbers → *los numeros*

"A" (or "An") is Used Like "The"

The same gender and plurality rules apply to the word "a" (or "an.") *Notice that "un," "unos," "una," and "unas" all mean "a," but here is the difference;*

- ▶ "Una" is for feminine words that usually end in "-a."
- ▶ "Un" is for masculine words that usually end in "-o."
- ▶ "Unas" is the plural form of "una."
- ▶ "Unos" is the plural form of "un."

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	<i>un</i>	<i>una</i>
Plural	<i>unos</i>	<i>unas</i>

- ★ a cup → *una taza*
(*"Taza"* ends in "a," so it's feminine/singular. Therefore *"una"* is used.)
- ★ some cups → *unas tazas*
(*"Tazas"* ends in "as," so it's feminine/plural. Therefore *"unas"* is used.)
- ★ a shoe → *un zapato*
(*"Zapato"* ends in "o," so it's masculine/singular. Therefore *"un"* is used.)
- ★ some shoes → *unos zapatos*
(*"Zapatos"* ends in "os," so it's masculine/plural. Therefore *"unos"* is used.)

Exceptions to the Masculine and Feminine Rule

English isn't the only language with exceptions to grammar rules. Let's look at a couple Spanish words that are a bit out of the ordinary.

You would think that the word "*agua*" (water) is feminine since it ends with an "*a*," but it is actually a masculine word. The same concept is applied to the word "*mano*" (hand.) Believe it or not (even though it ends with "*o*") *mano* is actually a feminine word.

the water

✘ *la agua* (incorrect)

✔ *el agua* (correct)

the hand

✘ *el mano* (incorrect)

✔ *la mano* (correct)

Helpful Spanish Phrases

- ★ Good morning → *Buenos días*
- ★ Good afternoon → *Buenas tardes*
- ★ Good night → *Buenas noches*
- ★ Help! → *¡Ayuda!*
- ★ Oh my gosh! → *¡Dios Mío!*

Remember Masculine and Feminine?

↓ **"la"** (the)

→ Think feminine — the word will end with **"-a"**

↓ **"el"** (the)

→ Think masculine — the word will end with **"-o"**

↓ **"una"** (a/an)

→ Think feminine — the word will end with **"-a"**

↓ **"un"** (a/an)

→ Think masculine — the word will end with **"-o"**

Remember Singular and Plural?

↓ **"las"** (the)

→ Think feminine/plural — the word will end with **"-as"**

↓ **"los"** (the)

→ Think masculine/plural — the word will end with **"-os/-es"**

↓ **"unas"** (a/an)

→ Think feminine/plural — the word will end with **"-as"**

↓ **"unos"** (a/an)

→ Think masculine/plural — the word will end with **"-os"**

CHAPTER 3

Pronouns

Infinitives

Verb Conjugation

Learning Spanish Verbs and Pronouns

Verbs are probably the most exciting part of any language. Once you learn how verbs are conjugated, you will feel ten times more capable of speaking Spanish. This chapter will cover just that— verb conjugation. I am giving you a heads up. This chapter is long, but it will be worth it in the end because you will learn an enormous clump of information that will benefit you in the long run. Verb conjugation is a *huge* part of speaking Spanish.

Verbs are everything we do. Remember? "I *sing*, I *jump*, I *scream* and *shout*... I *am doing* great. I *love* to *learn* Spanish." These are all verbs. Spanish has a unique way of structuring these words.

Learning Spanish Pronouns First

Before we delve into learning Spanish verbs, we have to study Spanish pronouns first since pronouns are always used with verbs. If you don't know what pronouns are, allow me to explain. **Verbs are the action and pronouns are the *doers* of the action.** Let's identify the pronouns in the following phrases;

▶ "She *dances* all the time." ("She" is the pronoun, "dances" is the verb.)

▶ "We *need* you." ("We" is the pronoun, "need" is the verb.)

Spanish Vocabulary Practice

We are going to be looking at some extremely important vocabulary words. I can not stress to you enough just how helpful these words are going to be for this chapter. You will thank yourself once you learn these words well enough by heart.

Spanish Pronouns

- ★ I → *yo*
- ★ you → *tú*
- ★ you (formal) → *usted*
- ★ you guys → *ustedes*
- ★ he → *él*
- ★ she → *ella*
- ★ we → *nosotros*
- ★ they (fem.) → *ellas*
- ★ they (masc.) → *ellos*
- ★ it → *lo*

Spanish Conjunctions

- ★ and → *y*
- ★ but → *pero*
- ★ or → *o*
- ★ with → *con*
- ★ Without → *sin*
- ★ with you → *contigo*
- ★ with me → *conmigo*

There are 3 Types of Spanish Verbs

As we study from this common Spanish verbs vocabulary list, notice they all have similar endings. That's because every single verb in Spanish ends with either "*-ar*," "*-ir*," or "*-er*."

- ★ to jump → *saltar*
- ★ to drink → *beber*
- ★ to eat → *comer*
- ★ to talk → *hablar*
- ★ to live → *vivir*
- ★ to arrive → *llegar*
- ★ to write → *escribir*
- ★ to search/look for → *buscar*
- ★ to find → *encontrar*
- ★ to hope → *esperar*
- ★ to take/drink → *tomar*
- ★ to buy → *comprar*
- ★ to work → *trabajar*
- ★ to study → *estudiar*
- ★ to teach → *enseñar*
- ★ to learn → *aprender*
- ★ to run → *correr*
- ★ to wear/carry → *llevar*
- ★ to walk → *caminar*

Taking a Closer Look at Verbs

Once you become more familiar with Spanish, you will notice that every verb can be said in a number of different forms depending on what pronoun it is used with. The vocabulary list on the previous page shows you the root form (or infinitive form) of the verb. You can think of the root form as the fundamental form of a verb, since it does not specify who does the action (it has no pronoun.)

- ✓ In English, the root form of a verb is said by placing "to" in front of the verb.
- ✓ In Spanish, the root form of a verb always ends in "-r."

For Example:

- ▶ "to jump" (saltar)
- ▶ "to eat" (comer)
- ▶ "to learn" (aprender)

What do we mean by Verb Forms?

There are five different verb forms in Spanish and they all have different endings depending on what pronoun is used. In English, it may seem like only one verb form exists, but actually there are two.

Example of the Two English Verb Forms

- ↓ "to live" is a verb
- "I/we/they **live**"
- "He/she **lives**" (with an "s")

Example of the Different Verb Forms in Spanish

- ★ to talk → *hablar*
- ★ I talk → *yo habl-o*
- ★ you talk → *tú habl-as*
- ★ he/she talks → *él/ella habl-a*
- ★ we talk → *nosotros habl-amos*
- ★ they talk → *ellos/ellas habl-an*

Conjugating Verbs in Spanish

Looking at this example of the different forms of “*hablar*,” you can see how the ending of the verb changes depending on what pronoun the verb is used with. That is what you need to get used to in Spanish. It is called verb conjugation. Every Spanish verb has different endings based on what pronoun does the action.

One more thing to keep in mind is that the “-ar” verbs are conjugated a little bit differently than the “-ir” and “-er” verbs, but don't get too upset over this because we will soon learn that they are not that much different.

Making the Verb Ending Match the Correct Pronoun

Remember in chapter 2, when we matched the correct version of the word “the” up to the noun depending on whether it was masculine or feminine? This is really similar to that except this time instead of being concerned about masculine or feminine words, we are only concerned about making the verb ending agree with the pronoun that does the action.

Endings of “-ar” Spanish Verbs:

★ *yo* → -o

★ *tú* → -as

★ *él/ella/usted* → -a

★ *nosotros* → -amos

★ *ellos/ellas/ustedes* → -an

You can also say "*vosotros*" to mean "you guys" in Spanish instead of "*ustedes*," but this is only used in Spain. If you choose to use *vosotros* to say "you guys," then the verb ending gets changed to "*—ais*."

The Pronoun is Optional

When we use verbs, we actually don't have to put the pronoun in front of the verb because the verb form already makes it obvious. For example: "*Yo tomo*" is the same as just saying "*tomo*." They are both grammatically correct. So *just say who you are talking about when you want to be specific about who does the action*. For example: "*Toma*" could mean "she takes" or "he takes," so unless you are more specific, you wouldn't know what "*toma*" refers to. Using a pronoun in cases like this will make it easier to specify who exactly it is you are talking about. Let's take some time to look over some verb conjugation examples.

Conjugating "*Tomar*" (To Take)

- ★ I take → *yo tomo*
- ★ you take → *tú tomas*
- ★ you take (formal) → *usted toma*
- ★ he takes → *él toma*
- ★ she takes → *ella toma*
- ★ we take → *nosotros tomamos*
- ★ they take (guys) → *ellos toman*
- ★ they take (girls) → *ellas toman*
- ★ you guys take → *ustedes toman*

Conjugating “*Caminar*” (To Walk)

- ★ I walk → *yo camino*
- ★ you walk → *tú caminas*
- ★ you walk (formal) → *usted camina*
- ★ he walks → *él camina*
- ★ we walk → *nosotros caminamos*
- ★ they walk → *ellos caminan*
- ★ you guys walk → *ustedes caminan*

Comparing “-er/-ir” Verbs with “-ar” Verbs

Conjugating verbs that end in “-er” or “-ir,” are a little bit different than verbs ending in “-ar.” Basically the only difference between the two types of verbs is that you just replace the A's with E's. That's about it, otherwise nothing else changes.

Endings of “-ir” and “-er” Spanish Verbs:

- ★ *yo* → -o
- ★ *tú* → -es
- ★ *él/ella/usted* → -e
- ★ *nosotros* → -emos (-imos if it's -ir)
- ★ *ellos/ellas/ustedes* → -en

If you are confused, just look over some of these examples where we conjugate “-er” and “-ir” Spanish verbs. They will probably help you out quite a bit!

Example #1: Conjugating “Comer” (To Eat)

- ★ to eat → *comer*
- ★ I eat → *yo como*
- ★ you eat → *tú comes*
- ★ you eat (formal) → *usted come*
- ★ he eats → *él come*
- ★ she eats → *ella come*
- ★ we eat → *nosotros comemos*
- ★ they eat (guys) → *ellos comen*
- ★ they eat (girls) → *ellas comen*
- ★ you guys eat → *ustedes comen*

Example #2: Conjugating “Vivir” (To Live)

- ★ I live → *yo vivo*
- ★ you live → *tú vives*
- ★ you live (formal) → *usted vive*
- ★ he lives → *él vive*
- ★ she lives → *ella vive*
- ★ we live → *nosotros vivimos*
- ★ they live (guys) → *ellos viven*
- ★ they live (girls) → *ellas viven*
- ★ you guys live → *ustedes viven*

Example #3: Conjugating “*Correr*” (To Run)

- ★ to run → *correr*
- ★ I run → *yo corro*
- ★ you run → *tú corres*
- ★ you run (formal) → *usted corre*
- ★ she runs → *ella corre*
- ★ we run → *nosotros corremos*
- ★ they run → *ellos corren*
- ★ you guys run → *ustedes corren*

You are doing a magnificent job. If you have made it this far, you can be sure that you are going to make it even further if you keep up with your studies. This is definitely one of the longest chapters of this book, but verb conjugation is one of the most powerful skills to know in Spanish. In the next chapter, we will be learning the most important verb of all— “**to be.**” So make sure and *be* there.

CHAPTER 4

Ser

Estar

Learning the Verb "To Be"

It is now time to study one of the most important verbs of all – “to be.” The verb "to be" is much more useful than you might think. Notice that you are talking in forms of the verb "to be" every time you say things like: "I am," "she is," or "we are."

New Chapter Overview

In this chapter you will be learning how to say these types of Spanish phrases:

- ★ How are you? → *¿Cómo estás?*
- ★ Is she okay? → *¿Ella está bien?*
- ★ I'm ready! → *¡Estoy listo!*
- ★ We are happy → *Estamos felices*

"To Be" in Spanish

Remember that in English, the verb "to be" can be conjugated into words such as "I am," "he is," or "we are." In Spanish, this is also the case. That is why the verb "to be" is super important to understand. In Spanish, "*ser*" and "*estar*" both mean "to be." Although this might seem tricky at first, you simply have to understand what the difference is between these two words.

- ▶ *Ser* is used for *permanent* things.
- ▶ *Estar* is used for *temporary* things.

In other words, "*ser*" is used to describe **things that never change**, while "*estar*" is used to describe **things that *can* change**.

"Estar" Conjugation

- ★ I am → *yo estoy*
- ★ you are → *tú estás*
- ★ you are (formal) → *usted está*
- ★ he/she is → *él/ella está*
- ★ they are → *ellos están*
- ★ you guys are → *ustedes están*
- ★ we are → *nosotros estamos*

When to Use "*Estar*," the Temporary Version of "To Be"

"*Estar*" is the form of "to be" that should be used when you are talking about *things that can change*. Examples of impermanent things might include emotions or where something is located. For example, if you were to say "The camera is in the kitchen," then "*estar*" would be used because the camera could be moved to another location at any time. Therefore it would be said "*La cámara está en la cocina.*"

Try Using "*Estar*"

Here are a few example phrases that use the verb "*estar*." Notice how they are all things that can change.

- ★ Is she okay? → *¿Ella está bien?*
- ★ We are ready → *Estamos listos*
- ★ She is at the house → *Ella está en la casa*
- ★ The phone is here → *El teléfono está aquí*
- ★ How are you? → *¿Cómo estás?*

★ We are happy → *Estamos felices

*Notice how "*feliz*" becomes "*felices*" when it is used with "*estamos*." This is because **adjectives always have to match up with the plurality of the nouns they are used with.** Also notice that the "z" changes to a "c" because there is a rule in Spanish that says when the word ends in a "z" you have to change the "z" to a "c" and add "es."

Asking Questions Using the Verb "To Be"

When you ask questions using the verb "to be" in Spanish, you simply use the conjugated form of the verb (even though it makes it seem like a statement.) The only way you can tell the difference is by seeing the question mark (if it is in writing) or through the tone of your voice (if it is in person.) This might seem hard to get used to, but basically just think of it like this: "*estás*" in Spanish could either mean "you are" or "are you." The same rule is applied to all of the other verb forms as well. If you want to say "How is he?" you would say "*¿Cómo está él?*" (How he is?)

"Ser" Conjugation

- ★ I am → *yo soy*
- ★ you are (informal) → *tú eres*
- ★ you are (formal) → *usted es*
- ★ he/she is → *él/ella es*
- ★ they are → *ellos son*
- ★ you guys are → *ustedes son*
- ★ we are → *nosotros somos*

When to Use the "Ser," *the Permanent Version of "To Be"*

"Ser" is the form of "to be" that should be used when you are talking about *things that never change*. Some good examples of permanent things are: ethnicity, gender, identity, occupation, and where you are from. And although time does seem temporary, it is actually considered permanent since it is an ongoing thing. We will learn more about telling time in Spanish in chapter 19.

Try Using "Ser"

Here are a few example phrases that use the verb "ser." Notice how they are all things that can **not** change.

- ★ We are men → *Nosotros somos hombres*
- ★ She is a woman → *Ella es una mujer*
- ★ You are American → *Tú eres Americano*
- ★ I am Hispanic → *Yo soy Hispano*

New Spanish Vocabulary

Here is your new vocabulary list to study from. These words are mostly adjectives. They fit well with the words you already know, so you can start to form useful sentences.

- ★ all → *todo*
- ★ for → *para*
- ★ happy → *feliz*
- ★ sad → *triste*

- ★ everyone → *todos*
- ★ ready → *listo*
- ★ well/okay → *bien*
- ★ in/at/on → *en*
- ★ this → *esto*
- ★ these → *estos*
- ★ that → *eso*
- ★ those → *esos*
- ★ other/another → *otro*
- ★ each → *cada*
- ★ yes → *sí*
- ★ no → *no*
- ★ maybe → *quizás*
- ★ now → *ahora*
- ★ later → *luego*
- ★ before → *antes*
- ★ the city → *la ciudad*
- ★ the country → *el campo*

Saying "of the..." in Spanish

The Spanish word "*de*" means "of" in English. If we want to translate "of the" to Spanish we could say "*de la*." But if "*de*" is followed by "*el*," then it compresses together and becomes "*del*."

✓ (*de + el = del*)

✓ (*de + la = de la*)

In other words, "*del*" and "*de la*" both mean "of the," but one is used for masculine nouns and the other is used for feminine nouns.

Small Change, Huge Difference

Although these words look almost exactly the same, the accent marks above each letter in the word makes a big difference. Here are the two most common instances that you should be aware of.

- ▶ *sí* → yes
- ▶ *si* → if
- ▶ *qué* → what
- ▶ *que* → that

"*Ser*" and "*Estar*" Practice Phrases

- ★ Everyone is here → *Todos están aquí*
- ★ I am from Europe → *Soy de Europa*
- ★ You are from the country → *Eres del campo*
- ★ What is this? → *¿Qué es esto?*
- ★ What are these? → *¿Qué son estos?*

Saying "No" and "Not" in Spanish

If you want to say "no" or "not" in Spanish, it is very simple. Just place "no" directly in front of the verb.

- ▶ "I am not happy."
- ✓ "No estoy feliz."
- ✓ "Yo no estoy feliz."

Saying "There is" or "There are"

When you are saying "is" as in "there is" or "there are," you should always use the word "*hay*." Let's take a look.

- ★ there is (or there are) → *hay*
- ★ There is an apple there → *Hay una manzana allí*
- ★ There are some apples there → *Hay unas manzanas allí*

CHAPTER 5

To go

Are You Going to Complete This Spanish Chapter....?

I hope you are planning on it, because then you will know how that is said in Spanish! This chapter is going to teach you how to say "Someone is *going* to do something."

Learning the Near Future Tense in Spanish

This chapter is pretty simple. It will teach you how to say the near future tense. Phrases like "I am *going to* cry" or "They are *going to* eat soon" are examples of near future events. Things like "I *will* move south" or "we *will* win" are said differently. Phrases that use "will" instead of "going to" require you to change the verb itself. However this will be explained in Spanish chapter 14. For now we are just going to focus on the easy version of the future tense, so I'm sure you will catch on.

"Ir" is an Irregular Verb

The verb "*ir*" is irregular when it is conjugated. But you already know how to conjugate "*estar*," and this verb is just like that one.

"Ir" (To Go) Conjugation

- ★ I go → *yo voy*
- ★ you go → *tú vas*
- ★ he/she goes → *él/ella va*
- ★ we go → *nosotros vamos*
- ★ they go → *ellos van*

We Go = We are Going

In Spanish, "I go" is the same thing as saying "I am going."

↓ I am going here
 → *I go here*
 → *Voy aquí*

Here is an example of the "we" form of "to go" used in a phrase. Notice how both of these are said the same in Spanish.

★ we go → *vamos*

★ we are going → *vamos*

Learning "*ir a + Infinitive*" (Going to do Something)

When we put words together like "I am going" (*voy*) and "to go" (*ir*), then we can put them together to form "I am going to go." However, when we say phrases like this, the rule is that you always have to place "a" before the infinitive verb. Even though "a" means "to" and "*ir*" means "to go." In other words it might seem like we're saying "to" twice, but this is just how it works in Spanish. All of this study can sound complicated, but here are some examples that may help you understand.

↓ *Voy* (I am going) + *a* (to) + *ir* (to go.)
 → "Voy a ir."

★ I am going to be here → *Voy a estar aquí*

★ She is not going to be here → *Ella no va a estar aquí*

★ We are going to go → *Vamos a ir*

Vocabulary at Last

- ★ the bank → *el banco*
- ★ the gas station → *la gasolinera*
- ★ the post office → *el correo*
- ★ the store → *la tienda*
- ★ the pharmacy → *la farmacia*
- ★ the hotel → *el hotel*
- ★ the library → *la biblioteca*
- ★ to do/make → *hacer*
- ★ to listen → *escuchar*
- ★ to need → *necesitar*
- ★ Fast → *rápido*
- ★ Slow → *despacio*
- ★ There → *allí*
- ★ over there → *allá*
- ★ near/close → *cerca*

Saying "...to the..." in Spanish

When we say "I am going to the—," we say something like "*voy a la—*." However, when we use the masculine version of the word "the" (*el*), we squish the two words together to form the term "*al*." Here is an example.

★ *Voy al hotel.* (I am going to the hotel.)

In a nutshell.... ***a + el = al***

Chapter Review Phrases

- ★ We're going to the library → *Vamos a la biblioteca*
- ★ You go slow → *Vas despacio*
- ★ They are going to the hotel → *Van al hotel*
- ★ You are going to do fantastic! → *¡Vas a hacer fantástico!*
- ★ I'm going to walk to the hotel → *Voy a caminar al hotel*

Have you noticed that in Spanish, "he" is said the same way as "him?" This makes it so easy for us. These words are also said the same way in Spanish:

- ▶ they = them
- ▶ we = us
- ▶ she = her

Direct Object Pronouns List

- ★ to me... → *me*
- ★ to you... → *te*
- ★ to him/it → *lo*
- ★ to her... → *la*
- ★ to them... → *los/las*
- ★ to us... → *nos*

Once you feel comfortable with this method of using D.O.P's, then we are going to look at another way to express them. For now, let's see if you can translate these phrases on your own.

Practice Phrases

- ★ I see him → *Lo veo*
- ★ We see them → *Los vemos*
- ★ They see me → *Me ven*
- ★ They follow me → *Me siguen*
- ★ We follow them → *Los seguimos*
- ★ *Te ama → *He/She loves you*

*Notice that the example phrases above here do not specify who actually does the action. For example, "*Te ama*" could either mean "*He* loves you" or "*She* loves you." We wouldn't know which one it is. In order to be specific about who does the action, we say the regular pronoun first and *then* the rest is said. You can see some examples on the following page.

Saying the Pronoun Before the Rest

↓ He loves you

→ *(He, to you, he loves)*

→ *Él te ama*

↓ I love you

→ *(I, to you, I love)*

→ *Yo te amo*

Keeping Direct Object Pronouns Simple

It really makes it confusing when we look at D.O.P's in technical terms, so let's try looking at them from another perspective. In order to make it less confusing, let's remember that you should **always start off with who does the action like you normally would in English**. For example: "I... love you" becomes "Yo... te amo."

(Putting it this way helps to keep it simple, and it let's you get a better idea of who you are talking about instead of having to think backwards for Spanish translations.)

↓ He gives me pain

→ *(To me, he gives, pain)*

→ *Él me da dolor*

↓ They give me pain

→ *(To me, they give, pain)*

→ *Ellos me dan dolor*

↓ They give us pain

→ (*To us, they give, pain*)

→ *Ellos nos dan dolor*

Attaching D.O.P's to the End of an Infinitive

Remember. **Infinitive verbs** are the root form of a verb. For example: *to walk*, *to eat*, and *to talk* are all examples of *infinitive* verbs. When you have an infinitive verb and a D.O.P. included together in a phrase, then you can attach the two together if you would like to. This is actually pretty easy, so let's look at a couple examples:

↓ I want to buy it

→ *Lo quiero comprar* (or) *Quiero comprarlo*

↓ I'm going to eat you

→ *Te voy a comer* (or) *Voy a comerte*

Nice Job on Your Progress

You are doing a remarkable job. I hope you are catching on a little more each time you practice. If you are having trouble now, just give it time and let it sink in. Direct object pronouns can be pretty tricky, but they are used a lot. D.O.P's are an essential part of speaking Spanish. In that case, I have listed below some more practice phrases for you to study. Let's see how well you can translate them.

- ★ We follow them → *Nosotros los seguimos*
- ★ He eats them → *Él los come*
- ★ He does not eat them → *Él no los come*
- ★ I don't buy them → *Yo no los compro*
- ★ He buys them for you → *Él los compra para ti*
- ★ She should buy it → *Ella lo debe comprar*