

# LANGUAGE GARAGE™



sample

español: nivel 1

spanish: level 1

lecciones 1-4

lessons 1-4



**If possible, please do not print this book.** The Language Garage™ LLC has relied on desktop publishing, free/open source images, some seat-of-our-pants gumption, and a lot of language geek love to create a student book for use with our online live instruction that won't cost you an arm and a leg, or even a toe. No fancy binding, no glossy finish, no luxury 1000-thread count Egyptian paper, no warehousing, no shipping, no retail markup, no fuss. Just good, honest, high quality language learning content, all digital, not a molecule of tree harmed in the process.

If you can keep it all digital, that would be great. Buy a recycled paper notebook to write out vocab, example sentences, and the answers to practice exercises. Or dig out those old, half-filled notebooks from college.

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Here's what you'll learn in **español nivel 1**

1-1	<b>hola</b>	greetings, introductions, basics, do you speak english?	1
1-2	<b>un café, por favor</b>	say how you are, order a drink and a snack, say what you like and don't like	--
1-3	<b>soy...</b>	I am, you are, are you? are they? where from? describe things	--
1-4	<b>estoy...</b>	I am, you are, are you? are they? where? describe people	--
	<b>grammar summary</b>		20

### how to use this student book

This student book is meant to be used with live instruction at [www.thelanguagegarage.com](http://www.thelanguagegarage.com). The content of each lesson follows what you'll learn in your lesson with a real, live instructor using a method designed to get you speaking - a lot - right away. The way it works is simple:

- First, join the lesson at the time given for the section you've enrolled in. If you're not enrolled in a section, visit the site for more information or to enroll.
- Then, in between your live lessons, use your Student Book and Audio Workouts to review, practice, and let everything sink in.
- The book gives you a simple-to-follow schedule. All you have to do is try to follow the schedule that's laid out for you. If you have **twenty to thirty minutes a day** to set aside for your new language, that will be enough.
  - **Day 1:** Listen to the Audio Workout for Sandbox 1
  - **Day 2:** Review the audio, then read Sandbox 1 in your Student Book.
  - **Day 3:** Listen to the Audio Workout for Sandbox 2
  - **Day 4:** Review the audio, then read Sandbox 2 in your Student Book.
  - **Day 5:** Listen to the Audio Workout for Sandbox 3
  - **Day 6:** Review the audio, then read Sandbox 3 in your Student Book.
  - **Day 7:** Go back online and join your instructor for your next lesson
- The Student Book and Audio Workouts are your chance to review, practice, speak, hear, and read some further explanations, and reinforce what you've learned. **They're your contact with your new language when you're not with your instructor.** The more time you spend with the student book, the more you'll remember, the better you'll be prepared for the next live session, and the more you'll get out of the course in general.
- All of your student content - the Student Book and Audio Workouts - can be found when you log into your account on [www.thelanguagegarage.com](http://www.thelanguagegarage.com) and go to "My Courses." The Student Book is a PDF, and the Audio Workouts are short mp3 files.
- If you're on a computer, simply open the files or download them. If you're on a phone or tablet, you may need to download the free DropBox app to access the mp3 files.

## some tips

The content in Language Garage lessons is designed to be practical for use when you travel, but also to be a legitimate way to *really* learn a language. By *really* learn a language, we mean learn so that you can form your own sentences, go off script, adapt to your needs, get creative, and not simply parrot what you've memorized in some phrase book.

**Learning a language is like going to the gym.** Create a routine that works for you and your schedule and stick to it as well as you can to get the most out of your lessons. If you can find twenty or thirty minutes a day, you can make real progress and retain what you've learned. We made it easy to manage your learning - spend an hour on day one in your live lesson, then just follow the prompts in the book to stay on track. For example:

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
Live lesson 60 minutes	Sandbox 1 audio	Sandbox 1 book	Sandbox 2 audio	Sandbox 2 book	Sandbox 3 audio	Sandbox 3 book

**Don't get too caught up on having perfect pronunciation.** That takes time and practice, and it will come. If you're too worried about sounding like a native, you'll work against yourself. You may have perfect or very good pronunciation some day, or you may have an accent. It's all good.

**Grammar is your friend.** Seriously. Trying to learn a language without learning grammar is very much like trying to learn how to swim without ever getting wet. Languages are systems of sounds, words, and ways of putting all of that together to express yourself in new ways. Learning grammar is key to being able to do that. It may seem academic or unnecessary, but it's the exact opposite. And we've got a lot of experience making grammar understandable even to the greatest of grammarphobes. We take it slow, easy, and only give you just as much as you need for the task you're focusing on. Then we give you a chance to practice with practical vocabulary in a practical situation, so it all sinks in nicely. Trust us on this.

**Vocabulary is something that needs to be memorized, one word at a time.** We use a system of repetition, review, and recycling so that after you first learn a new word, you're using it over and over again, immediately, then in this student book and audio, and then again in later lessons. This moves the new vocabulary from your short-term memory into your long-term memory, where you want it.

We're here to help. If you get caught up on something, or confused, just ask your instructor, sign up for a review session, or even email us at [info@thelanguagegarage.com](mailto:info@thelanguagegarage.com). We want you to enjoy learning a language and have an enjoyable and successful experience with us.



# lección 1-1

*hola*

## sandbox

### 1

- Greetings
- Introductions
- Give your name
- Ask someone else's name
- Say how you are, and ask how someone else is

## sandbox

### 2

- Basic vocabulary: people and common objects
- **Es un/una** (*This is a...*)
- **¿Es un/una...?** (*Is this a...?*)
- **Sí, es un/una...** (*Yes, it's a...*)
- **No, no es un/una...** (*No, it's not a...*)
- **¿Qué es esto?** (*What is this?*)

## sandbox

### 3

- **Hablo/No hablo...** (*I speak/I don't speak*)
- **Entiendo/No entiendo** (*I understand/I don't understand*)
- **Aprendo/No aprendo** (*I'm learning/I'm not learning*)
- **¿Hablas? ¿Entiendes? ¿Aprendes?** (*Do you speak? Do you understand? Are you learning?*)
- The names of languages

## sandbox 1



día 1

Listen to your audio workout for Sandbox 1 of Lesson 1. First read along while you listen. Be sure to repeat everything you hear. After you've listened one time with the script, listen again without the script.



escuche 1



Key Vocabulary. Listen and repeat. **Escuche y repita.**

*Hello! Good morning!*

*What's your name? (fml)*

*My name is...*

*Nice to meet you.*

*How are you? (fml)*

*Very well, thanks.*

*And you?*

*Goodbye!*

*Hello!*

*What's your name? (infml)*

*How are you? (infml)*

*I'm doing well.*

*What's up?*

*Well. Fine.*

*And you?*

*See you later.*

*See you soon.*

*Thanks very much.*

**¡Buenos días!**

**¿Cómo se llama usted?**

**Me llamo...**

**Mucho gusto.**

**¿Cómo está usted?**

**Muy bien, gracias.**

**¿Y usted?**

**¡Adiós!**

**¡Hola!**

**¿Cómo te llamas?**

**¿Cómo estás?**

**Estoy bien.**

**¿Qué tal?**

**Bien.**

**¿Y tú?**

**Hasta luego.**

**Hasta pronto.**

**Muchas gracias.**

**Escuche y repita.** Listen and repeat.

- **Buenos días.**
- **Buenos días. Me llamo Cristina Velázquez. ¿Cómo se llama usted?**
- **Mucho gusto, Señora Velázquez. Me llamo Marcos Figueroa.**
- **Mucho gusto. ¿Cómo está, Señor Figueroa?**
- **Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y usted?**
- **Muy bien.**

Now take part, using the English cues. Listen for the English, give the Spanish, then you'll hear the correct Spanish, and repeat.

- **Buenos días.**
- (Say hello.) **Buenos días.** (Give your name.) **Me llamo...** (Ask what her name is.)  
**¿Cómo se llama?**
- **Mucho gusto. Me llamo Sofía Ramírez.**
- (Say good to meet you.) **Mucho gusto.** (Ask how she's doing.) **¿Cómo está?**
- **Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y usted?**
- (Say very well.) **Muy bien.**

**Escuche y repita.** Listen and repeat.

- **Hola, ¿qué tal?**
- **Bien. ¿Y tú?**
- **Bien.**
- **Me llamo Susana. ¿Cómo te llamas?**
- **Me llamo Pablo.**
- **Hasta luego, Pablo.**
- **Hasta luego, Susana.**

Now take part, using the English cues. Listen for the English, give the Spanish, then you'll hear the correct Spanish, and repeat.

- (Say, hi, how's it going?) **Hola, ¿qué tal?**
- **Bien. ¿Y tú?**
- (Good.) **Bien.**
- **Me llamo Susana. ¿Cómo te llamas?**
- (Give your name.) **Me llamo...**
- **Hasta luego.**
- (Say, see you later.) **Hasta luego.**



Listen once more to the Essential Vocabulary on your audio workout for Sandbox 1. Then read the Sandbox 1 content in your student book. To really make things stick, use a notebook to write out the vocabulary, do the exercises, and take notes on the grammar explanations. But even just reading the section and doing the exercises aloud while you're curled up in bed will help.



## vocabulario 1



Let's start by taking a quick look at the new words and phrases from sandbox 1. See how much of it you remember, and then check the **traducciones** (*translations*) at the end of the section.

¡Buenos días!  
 Me llamo...  
 ¿Cómo está usted?  
 ¿Y usted?  
 ¡Hola!  
 ¿Cómo estás?  
 ¿Qué tal?  
 ¿Y tú?  
 Hasta pronto.

¿Cómo se llama usted?  
 Mucho gusto.  
 (Muy) bien, gracias.  
 ¡Adiós!  
 ¿Cómo te llamas?  
 Estoy bien.  
 Bien.  
 Hasta luego.  
 Muchas gracias.





Read these short dialogues from the lesson. The first is a formal, and the second is more casual.

- Buenos días.
- Buenos días. Me llamo Marta Ramírez. ¿Cómo se llama usted?
- Mucho gusto. Me llamo Roberto García.
- Mucho gusto. ¿Cómo está usted?
- Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y usted?
- Muy bien.



- Hola. ¿Qué tal?
- Bien. ¿Y tú?
- Bien.
- Me llamo Alejandro. ¿Y tú?
- Juan.
- Hasta luego, Juan.
- Hasta pronto.



1.1 Complete the following. Check your answers at the end of the lesson.

- Buenos \_\_\_\_\_.
- Buenos días. Me \_\_\_\_\_ Claudia Rojas. ¿Cómo se \_\_\_\_\_ usted?
- Mucho gusto. Me llamo Fernando Díaz.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . ¿Cómo \_\_\_\_\_ usted?
- Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Hola. ¿Qué \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Bien. ¿Y \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Me \_\_\_\_\_ Alejandro. ¿Cómo te \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Juan.
- Hasta \_\_\_\_\_ , Juan.
- Hasta pronto.



## de paso

There are two ways of saying *you* in Spanish: **tú** and **usted**. (We'll come back to plural *you/all of you/you all* later.)

- **usted**: A stranger, especially an older one. A person you want to show respect to, for example your boss if you're in a formal work setting. Someone you want to show proper deference and decorum to, for example a professional, a shop keeper, a security guard or police officer.
- **tú**: Your family and friends. Your colleagues if they're your age or younger. Cool bosses or professors (as long as they ask you to). Children. Your dog or cat.

Notice that the verb forms change: **estás** is *are* for **tú**, and **está** is *are* for **usted**. Same with **llamas** and **llama**.

There are other ways to show formality in Spanish. For instance, **buenos días** can be used generally, but it's more formal, while **hola** is more casual. **¿Qué tal?** is another casual example, along the lines of *how's it going?* or *what's up?*



When in doubt, use **usted**, and pay attention to the person you're speaking to to see how he or she is addressing you, as **tú** or **usted**. Then follow their example.



## nota

You may have noticed some extra stuff happening in the Spanish for *my name is* and *your name is*.

**Me llamo Juan.** *My name is Juan.*  
**Te llamas Cristina.** *Your name is Cristina.*  
**Usted se llama Rita Mitsumi.** *Your name is Rita Mitsumi.*

We'll have plenty of time for this later, but **llamo**, **llamas**, and **llama** are forms of the verb **llamar** (*to call*), and **me**, **te**, and **se** mean something like *myself* and *yourself*. So **me llamo** is a bit like *I call myself*. A good general point to keep in mind when learning any language is that direct, word-for-word translation is often weird. Languages do things differently, with different word order; it's just the way of the world. So unless you want to torturously demonstrate these differences (*you yourself call Rita*), always go for a natural equivalent in English when you're thinking about translations from Spanish (*your name is Rita*).



In Spanish you usually drop the subject, especially if it's a pronoun, as long as it's understood from context.



**Estoy bien.** *I'm fine. (Yo is missing.)*  
 — **¿Cómo está Martín?** — *How's Martín?*  
 — **Está muy bien.** — *He's very good. (Martín is missing.)*



## práctica

1.2 Choose the best response.

1. ¿Cómo estás?	a. Marta.	b. Sí.	c. Bien.
2. ¿Cómo te llamas?	a. Marta.	b. Bien.	c. ¡Hola!
3. ¿Y tú?	a. Mucho gusto.	b. ¿Y usted?	c. Bien, gracias.
4. ¿Qué tal?	a. Bien.	b. Sofía.	c. Me llamo Pedro.
5. Hasta luego.	a. Hasta pronto.	b. Gracias.	c. Buenos días.



## traducciones 1

Here are the **traducciones** (*translations*) for sandbox 1.

<b>¡Buenos días!</b>	<i>Hello! Good morning!</i>
<b>¿Cómo se llama usted?</b>	<i>What's your name? (fml)</i>
<b>Me llamo...</b>	<i>My name is...</i>
<b>Mucho gusto.</b>	<i>Nice to meet you.</i>
<b>¿Cómo está usted?</b>	<i>How are you? (fml)</i>
<b>(Muy) bien, gracias.</b>	<i>(Very) well, thanks.</i>
<b>¿Y usted?</b>	<i>And you?</i>
<b>¡Adiós!</b>	<i>Goodbye!</i>
<b>¡Hola!</b>	<i>Hello!</i>
<b>¿Cómo te llamas?</b>	<i>What's your name? (infml)</i>
<b>¿Cómo estás?</b>	<i>How are you? (infml)</i>
<b>Estoy bien.</b>	<i>I'm doing well.</i>
<b>¿Qué tal?</b>	<i>What's up?</i>
<b>Bien.</b>	<i>Well. Fine.</i>
<b>¿Y tú?</b>	<i>And you?</i>
<b>Hasta luego.</b>	<i>See you later.</i>
<b>Hasta pronto.</b>	<i>See you soon.</i>
<b>Muchas gracias.</b>	<i>Thanks very much.</i>

## sandbox 2



día 3

Listen to your audio workout for Sandbox 2 of Lesson 1. First read along while you listen. Be sure to repeat everything you hear. After you've listened one time with the script, listen again without the script.



escuche 2



Key Vocabulary. Listen and repeat. **Escuche y repita.**

*a man*

*a woman*

*a coffee*

*a tea*

*a table*

*a computer*

*a telephone*

*a tablet*

*It's a...*

*What?*

*yes*

*no*

**un hombre**

**una mujer**

**un café**

**un té**

**una mesa**

**una computadora**

**un teléfono**

**una tableta**

**Es un... / una...**

**¿Qué?**

**sí**

**no**

Now, answer the questions using the cues. Again, repeat the correct Spanish after you hear it.

¿Es un hombre? (Sí)

¿Es una tableta? (No)

¿Es un café? (Sí)

¿Es un té? (No)

¿Te llamas Miguel? (No)

¿Qué es esto? (una computadora)

¿Qué es esto? (un teléfono)

¿Qué es esto? (una mesa)

Sí, es un hombre.

No, no es una tableta.

Sí, es un café.

No, no es un té.

No, no me llamo Miguel.

Es una computadora.

Es un teléfono.

Es una mesa.



día 4

Listen once more to the Essential Vocabulary on your audio workout for Sandbox 2. Then read the Sandbox 2 content in your student book. To really make things stick, use a notebook to write out the vocabulary, do the exercises, and take notes on the grammar explanations. But even just reading the section and doing the exercises aloud while you're curled up in bed will help.



vocabulario 2



Let's review the new words and phrases from sandbox 2.

**un hombre**

**un café**

**una mesa**

**un teléfono**

**Es un/una...**

**sí**

**una mujer**

**un té**

**una computadora**

**una tableta**

**¿Qué?**

**no**



## vocabulario

1.3 Here are some more words and expressions you learned in lesson 1. See if you remember what each one means.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. una mujer           | 7. una mesa          |
| 2. una tableta         | 8. un café           |
| 3. ¿Es un/una...?      | 9. un hombre         |
| 4. un té               | 10. ¿Qué es esto?    |
| 5. una computadora     | 11. un teléfono      |
| 6. No, no es un/una... | 12. Sí, es un/una... |



## gramática

You know that there are two ways of saying *a* (or *an*) in Spanish: **un** and **una**. (This is called an indefinite article.) Every noun (person, place, or thing) in Spanish is masculine or feminine. Masculine *a/an* is **un**, and feminine *a/an* is **una**. With people and animals, this is a no-brainer:

<b>un hombre</b>	<i>a man</i>	<b>una mujer</b>	<i>a woman</i>
<b>un muchacho</b>	<i>a boy/young man</i>	<b>una muchacha</b>	<i>a girl/young woman</i>
<b>un toro</b>	<i>a bull</i>	<b>una vaca</b>	<i>a cow</i>

Even inanimate nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine. Don't overthink it. It's not like natural gender where tables are literally female and telephones are literally male, it's just a grammatical category. Sometimes the ending of a noun will tell you whether it's masculine or feminine, for example nouns ending in **-o** are generally masculine and nouns ending in **-a** are generally feminine. But for now, just memorize each new one with **un** (m.) or **una** (f.) when you learn it.

<b>un té</b>	<i>a tea</i>	<b>una mesa</b>	<i>a table</i>
<b>un café</b>	<i>a coffee</i>	<b>una tableta</b>	<i>a tablet</i>
<b>un teléfono</b>	<i>a phone</i>	<b>una computadora</b>	<i>a computer</i>



## práctica

1.4 Complete with **un** or **una** and translate. Yes, this is one of those boring grammar drills. Trust us; it will help in the long run.

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Es _____ mujer.       | 6. Es _____ muchacho. |
| 2. Es _____ computadora. | 7. Es _____ mesa.     |
| 3. Es _____ té.          | 8. Es _____ teléfono. |
| 4. Es _____ tableta.     | 9. Es _____ hombre.   |
| 5. Es _____ muchacha.    | 10. Es _____ café.    |



A really simple way of asking **sí/no** questions in Spanish is to just use question intonation. Remember that in writing, Spanish uses the inverted question mark *¿* before a question.

**Es una tableta.** *It's a tablet.*  
**Es un teléfono.** *It's a phone.*

**¿Es una tableta?** *Is it a tablet?*  
**¿Es un teléfono?** *Is it a phone?*

To answer *yes*, just say **sí** (*yes*) and you're good to go. To answer *no*, say **no** twice. The first **no** goes at the beginning of the answer, and just means *no*. The second **no** goes before the verb and means *not*.

**¿Es un café?**  
 — **Sí, es un café.**  
 — **No, no es un café.**

*Is it a (cup of) coffee?*  
 — *Yes, it's a coffee.*  
 — *No, it's not a coffee.*

**¿Es una computadora?**  
 — **Sí, es una computadora.**  
 — **No, no es una computadora.**

*Is it a computer?*  
 — *Yes, it's a computer.*  
 — *No, it's not a computer.*



**No** can go before any verb. Certain pronouns like **me** (*me*) are very clingy and need to stay right next to the verb, so **no** comes before them.

**Me llamo Martín.** *My name is Martín.*  
**No me llamo Martín.** *My name is not Martín.*  
**Estoy muy bien.** *I'm very well.*  
**No estoy muy bien.** *I'm not very well.*



## práctica

1.5 Another grammar drill already?! Yup. **La práctica hace al maestro.** Repetition makes you the master, or better yet, practice makes perfect. Answer with both **sí** and **no**.

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ¿Es una mujer?       | 5. ¿Es un hombre?   |
| 2. ¿Es una computadora? | 6. ¿Es una tableta? |
| 3. ¿Es un café?         | 7. ¿Es un teléfono? |
| 4. ¿Es una mesa?        | 8. ¿Es un té?       |



You may wonder why we break things down into such small detail and then ask you to practice, both with exercises and with the student audio. It's intentional, and a great way to move vocabulary and structures from your short-term memory into your long-term memory. Learning a language is basically learning a lot of new patterns and making them automatic. Understanding the rules is great, but to really speak, you have to internalize those rules (and vocabulary) so your new language flows out without your needing to stop and think about every single word. The approach we use will help you do just that. It just takes time and patience.



## traducciones 2

Here are the **traducciones** for sandbox 2.

<b>un hombre</b>	<i>a man</i>
<b>una mujer</b>	<i>a woman</i>
<b>un café</b>	<i>a coffee</i>
<b>un té</b>	<i>a tea</i>
<b>una mesa</b>	<i>a table</i>
<b>una computadora</b>	<i>a computer</i>
<b>un teléfono</b>	<i>a telephone</i>
<b>una tableta</b>	<i>a tablet</i>
<b>Es un/una...</b>	<i>It's a...</i>
<b>¿Qué?</b>	<i>What?</i>
<b>sí</b>	<i>yes</i>
<b>no</b>	<i>no</i>



## sandbox 3



día 5

Listen to your audio workout for Sandbox 3 of Lesson 1. First read along while you listen. Be sure to repeat everything you hear. After you've listened one time with the script, listen again without the script.



escuche 3



Key Vocabulary. Listen and repeat. **Escuche y repita.**

*I learn/am learning*

*you learn/are learning (informal)*

*you learn/are learning (formal)*

*I speak*

*you speak (informal)*

*you speak (formal)*

*I understand*

*you understand (informal)*

*you understand (formal)*

*a little*

*Spanish*

*English*

*French*

*Japanese*

*Mandarin*

*Italian*

*Arabic*

*Repeat, please.*

**(yo) aprendo**

**(tú) aprendes**

**(usted) aprende**

**(yo) hablo**

**(tú) hablas**

**(usted) habla**

**(yo) entiendo**

**(tú) entiendes**

**(usted) entiende**

**un poco**

**español**

**inglés**

**francés**

**japonés**

**mandarín**

**italiano**

**árabe**

**Repita, por favor.**

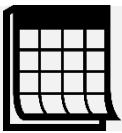
*I'm learning Spanish.  
I don't speak Spanish very well.  
Do you speak English?  
Yes, I speak English.  
I don't understand.*

**Aprendo español.  
No hablo español muy bien.  
¿Hablas inglés?  
Sí, hablo inglés.  
No entiendo.**

Now, answer the questions using the cues. Again, repeat the correct Spanish after you hear it.

**¿Entiendes? (sí)  
¿Entiende usted? (no)  
¿Habla usted inglés? (sí)  
¿Hablas japonés? (no)**

**Sí, entiendo.  
No, no entiendo.  
Sí, hablo inglés.  
No, no hablo japonés.**



día 6

Listen once more to the Essential Vocabulary on your audio workout for Sandbox 3. Then read the Sandbox 3 content in your student book. To really make things stick, use a notebook to write out the vocabulary, do the exercises, and take notes on the grammar explanations. But even just reading the section and doing the exercises aloud while you're curled up in bed will help.



vocabulario 3



**(yo) aprendo  
(usted) aprende  
(tú) hablas  
(yo) entiendo  
(usted) entiende  
español  
francés  
mandarín  
árabe**

**(tú) aprendes  
(yo) hablo  
(usted) habla  
(tú) entiendes  
un poco  
inglés  
japonés  
italiano  
Repita, por favor.**



We'll spend a lot of time on verbs later, but let's do a quick review of the ones you saw in lesson 1 and point out some big picture verb stuff.

**Hablo inglés.** *I speak English.*  
**Aprendo español.** *I'm learning Spanish.*  
**Entiendo mandarín.** *I understand Mandarin.*

You've probably noticed three things right away.

- The pronoun **yo** (*I*) is dropped; you hardly ever need to use pronouns in Spanish, so the verb alone is usually fine.
- The forms that are used for *I* end in **-o**; Spanish verbs are conjugated - change endings - depending on the subject, and **-o** or rarely **-oy** is the ending for **yo**.
- A verb in the present tense like **hablo** can be translated as *I speak* or *I am speaking*, depending on context.

Now let's look at the **tú** and **usted** forms. **Tú** forms end in **-as** or **-es**, and **usted** forms end in **-a** or **-e**. You don't need to worry about why yet, but the short answer is that there are different kinds of verbs that have slightly different endings.

**Hablas inglés. / Habla inglés.** *You (tú/usted) speak English.*  
**Aprendes español. / Aprende español.** *You (tú/usted) are learning Spanish.*  
**Entiendes mandarín. / Entiende mandarín.** *You (tú/usted) understand Mandarin.*

To make a verb negative (*I don't speak*), just use **no** right in front of it: **No hablo muy bien español.** *I don't speak Spanish very well.* If you're answering a yes/no question, you'll use **no** twice, once to mean *no*, and again to mean *not*: **No, no hablo árabe.** *No, I don't/do not speak Arabic.*



Spanish verbs in the present (**hablo, aprendo, entiendo**) are used both when English uses a simple present (*speak, learn, understand*) or a progressive (*am speaking, am learning, am understanding*). Don't try to find a translation of *am* if you want to say *I am speaking*. Just say **hablo**.



1.6 Answer the questions, first with **sí**, then with **no**. Translate your answers.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ¿Hablas español?   | 4. ¿Aprende árabe?      |
| 2. ¿Entiende francés? | 5. ¿Habla mandarín?     |
| 3. ¿Aprendes español? | 6. ¿Entiendes italiano? |



## práctica

1.7 **¿Qué significa?** What does this mean? Translate.

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ¡Hola!                | 11. Hablo un poco de español.  |
| 2. Me llamo...           | 12. Muy bien, gracias.         |
| 3. Bien, gracias. ¿Y tú? | 13. ¿Cómo te llamas?           |
| 4. ¿Qué tal?             | 14. Estoy bien. ¿Y usted?      |
| 5. ¡Buenos días!         | 15. Repita, por favor.         |
| 6. ¿Cómo está?           | 16. ¿Cómo estás?               |
| 7. Hasta luego.          | 17. Sí, entiendo inglés.       |
| 8. Adiós.                | 18. Mucho gusto.               |
| 9. ¿Cómo se llama?       | 19. Hasta pronto.              |
| 10. Aprendo español.     | 20. No hablo muy bien español. |



## traducciones 3

<b>(yo) aprendo</b>	<i>I learn/am learning</i>
<b>(tú) aprendes</b>	<i>you learn/are learning (infml)</i>
<b>(usted) aprende</b>	<i>you learn/are learning (fml)</i>
<b>(yo) hablo</b>	<i>I speak</i>
<b>(tú) hablas</b>	<i>you speak (infml)</i>
<b>(usted) habla</b>	<i>you speak (fml)</i>
<b>(yo) entiendo</b>	<i>I understand</i>
<b>(tú) entiendes</b>	<i>you understand (infml)</i>
<b>(usted) entiende</b>	<i>you understand (fml)</i>
<b>un poco</b>	<i>a little</i>
<b>español</b>	<i>Spanish</i>
<b>inglés</b>	<i>English</i>
<b>francés</b>	<i>French</i>
<b>japonés</b>	<i>Japanese</i>
<b>mandarín</b>	<i>Mandarin</i>
<b>italiano</b>	<i>Italian</i>
<b>árabe</b>	<i>Arabic</i>
<b>Repita, por favor.</b>	<i>Repeat, please.</i>



## día 7

**¡Felicitaciones!** *Congratulations!* You've finished the first lesson of Language Garage Spanish 1, and you're ready for your live lesson with your instructor for Lesson 2.



## respuestas

### 1.1

- |                                                                            |                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| - Buenos <u>días</u> .                                                     | - Hola. ¿Qué <u>tal</u> ?                             |
| - Buenos días. Me <u>llamo</u> Claudia Rojas. ¿Cómo se <u>llama</u> usted? | - Bien. ¿Y <u>tú</u> ?                                |
| - Mucho gusto. Me llamo Fernando Díaz.                                     | - <u>Bien</u> .                                       |
| - <u>Mucho gusto</u> ¿Cómo <u>está</u> usted?                              | - Me <u>llamo</u> Alejandro. ¿Cómo te <u>llamas</u> ? |
| - Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y <u>usted</u> ?                                     | - Juan.                                               |
| - <u>Muy bien</u> . ( <u>Bien</u> , <u>gracias</u> ).                      | - Hasta <u>luego/pronto</u> , Juan.                   |
|                                                                            | - Hasta pronto.                                       |

### 1.2

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ¿Cómo estás?     | c. Bien.          |
| 2. ¿Cómo te llamas? | a. Marta          |
| 3. ¿Y tú?           | c. Bien, gracias. |
| 4. ¿Qué tal?        | a. Bien.          |
| 5. Hasta luego.     | a. Hasta pronto.  |

### 1.3

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a woman                 | 7. a table               |
| 2. a tablet                | 8. a coffee              |
| 3. Is this/it a...         | 9. a man                 |
| 4. a tea                   | 10. What is this/it?     |
| 5. a computer              | 11. a phone              |
| 6. No, this/it is not a... | 12. Yes, this/it is a... |

### 1.4

- |                                                |                                            |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Es una mujer. (It's a woman.)               | 6. Es un muchacho. (It's a boy/young man.) |
| 2. Es una computadora. (It's a computer.)      | 7. Es una mesa. (It's a table.)            |
| 3. Es un té. (It's a [cup of] tea.)            | 8. Es un teléfono. (It's a phone.)         |
| 4. Es una tableta. (It's a tablet.)            | 9. Es un hombre. (It's a man.)             |
| 6. Es una muchacha. (It's a girl/young woman.) | 10. Es un café. (It's a [cup of] coffee.)  |

### 1.5

- |                                                          |                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sí, es una mujer. No, no es una mujer.                | 5. Sí, es un hombre. No, no es un hombre.        |
| 2. Sí, es una computadora.<br>No, no es una computadora. | 6. Sí, es una tableta.<br>No, no es una tableta. |
| 3. Sí, es un café. No, no es un café.                    | 7. Sí, es un teléfono. No, no es un teléfono.    |
| 4. Sí, es una mesa. No, no es una mesa.                  | 8. Sí, es un té. No, no es un té.                |

### 1.6

1. Sí, hablo español. No, no hablo español.  
Yes, I speak Spanish. No, I don't speak Spanish.
2. Sí, entiendo francés. No, no entiendo francés.  
Yes, I understand French. No, I don't understand French.
3. Sí, aprendo español. No, no aprendo español.  
Yes, I'm learning Spanish. No, I'm not learning Spanish.
4. Sí, aprendo árabe. No, no aprendo árabe.

Yes, I'm learning Arabic. No, I'm not learning Arabic.

5. Sí, hablo mandarín. No, no hablo mandarín.

Yes, I speak Mandarin. No, I don't speak Mandarin.

6. Sí, entiendo italiano. No, no entiendo italiano.

Yes, I understand Italian. No, I don't understand Italian.

### 1.7

1. Hello/Hi!

2. My name is...

3. Fine/Well, thanks. And you?

4. How are you?/How's it going?/What's up?

5. Hello!

6. How are you?

7. See you later.

8. Goodbye

9. What's your name?

10. I'm learning Spanish.

11. I speak a little Spanish.

12. Very good/well, thank you.

13. What's your name?

14. I'm fine/well. And you?

15. Repeat (that), please.

16. How are you?

17. Yes, I understand English.

18. Nice to meet you.

19. See you soon.

20. I don't speak Spanish very well.

*lessons 2-4 available on enrollment*



# level 1 grammar summary

## Nouns & Articles

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Nouns are the words that refer to people, places, things, ideas. All nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine. Definite and indefinite articles change depending on the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of the noun.

definite ( <i>the</i> )	masculine	feminine
singular	<b>el</b>	<b>la</b>
plural	<b>los</b>	<b>las</b>
indefinite ( <i>a/an</i> )	masculine	feminine
singular	<b>un</b>	<b>una</b>

Nouns referring to people or animals will follow natural gender.

masculine	feminine
<b>el hombre</b> ( <i>man</i> )	<b>la mujer</b> ( <i>woman</i> )
<b>el toro</b> ( <i>bull</i> )	<b>la vaca</b> ( <i>cow</i> )

Otherwise, most nouns ending in **-o** are masculine, and most nouns ending in **-a** are feminine. Nouns ending in **-e** may be feminine or masculine.

masculine	feminine
<b>el libro</b> ( <i>book</i> )	<b>la computadora</b> ( <i>computer</i> )
<b>el supermercado</b> ( <i>supermarket</i> )	<b>la taza</b> ( <i>cup</i> )
<b>el estudiante</b> ( <i>student, m.</i> )	<b>la estudiante</b> ( <i>student, f.</i> )

Nouns ending in **-n**, **-r**, or **-l** are usually masculine, and nouns ending in **-dad**, **-tad** and **-ción** are usually feminine.

masculine	feminine
<b>el azúcar</b> ( <i>sugar</i> )	<b>la ciudad</b> ( <i>city</i> )
<b>el pan</b> ( <i>bread</i> )	<b>la libertad</b> ( <i>freedom</i> )
<b>el sol</b> ( <i>sun</i> )	<b>la lección</b> ( <i>lesson</i> )

To form plurals, add **-s** to nouns ending in a vowel, and **-es** to nouns ending in a consonant. If that last consonant is **-z**, change it to **-c** before adding **-es**. An accent mark may need to be added to noun plurals ending in **-es** if the regular rules of stress don't apply.



singular

**el niño** (*the boy*)**la niña** (*the girl*)**el hotel** (*the hotel*)**el lápiz** (*the pencil*)**el joven** (*the young man*)

plural

**los niños** (*the boys*)**las niñas** (*the girls*)**los hoteles** (*the hotels*)**los lápices** (*the pencils*)**los jóvenes** (*the young men*)

## Demonstratives

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Demonstratives are words like *this* and *that*, which point to a noun. They agree in gender and number with the noun.

*(this)*

singular

plural

masculine

**este****estos**

feminine

**esta****estas**

## Pronouns

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Pronouns are words that stand in for nouns. There are different forms of pronouns depending on the role that it plays in a sentence. Subject pronouns are the pronouns that function as the subject of the sentence - the doer of the action, or the experiencer of the state expressed by the verb. Pronouns are typically dropped in Spanish.

There are informal (inf.) and formal (form) forms of the pronoun *you* in both the singular and the plural.

Singular

**yo** (*I*)**tú** (*you, inf.*)**vos** (*you, inf., parts of South America*)**usted** (*you, form*)**él** (*he*)**ella** (*she*)

plural

**nosotros** (*we, m. or mixed*)**nosotras** (*we, f.*)**vosotros** (*all of you, inf., m. or mixed, Spain*)**vosotras** (*all of you, inf., f., Spain*)**ustedes** (*all of you*) (Spain: only form)**ellos** (*they, m. or mixed*)**ellas** (*they, f.*)

## Adjectives

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Adjectives are descriptive words. They always agree in gender and number with the noun they modify or describe. If the masculine singular form ends in **-o**, there are four agreement forms.

<b>bueno</b> ( <i>good</i> )	masculine	Feminine
singular	<b>bueno</b>	<b>Buena</b>
plural	<b>buenos</b>	<b>Buenas</b>

If the masculine singular ends in **-e**, there are only two agreement forms.

<b>grande</b> ( <i>big</i> )	masculine	Feminine
singular	<b>grande</b>	<b>Grande</b>
plural	<b>grandes</b>	<b>Grandes</b>

If the masculine singular ends in a consonant, there are only two agreement forms. If that consonant is **-z**, it changes to **-c** before the **-es** plural ending.

<b>feliz</b> ( <i>happy</i> )	masculine	Feminine
singular	<b>feliz</b>	<b>Feliz</b>
plural	<b>felices</b>	<b>Felices</b>

## Prepositions

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The prepositions **a** (*to*) and **de** (*of, from*) form contractions with the masculine singular definite article **el**.

	<b>+el</b>	<b>+la, los, las</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>al</b>	<b>a la, a los, a las</b>
<b>de</b>	<b>del</b>	<b>de la, de los, de las</b>

## Possessives

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Possession is shown in Spanish with the preposition **de** (*of*) or a possessive adjective. The possessives **mi**, **tu**, and **su** only have singular and plural forms, while **nuestro** and **vuestro** (Spain) have four regular adjective forms. Agreement is with the possession, not the possessor.

*Jorge's brother*  
*the student's computer*

**el hermano de Jorge**  
**la computadora del estudiante**

**mi/mis** (*my*)  
**tu/tus** (*your, inf.*)  
**su/sus** (*your, form, his, her*)

**nuestro/a/os/as** (*our*)  
**vuestro/a/os/as** (*your, inf. Spain*)  
**su/sus** (*your, their*)

## Interrogatives

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Interrogatives (question words) have accents on their stressed syllable in Spanish.

<i>what?</i>	<b>¿qué?</b>
<i>when?</i>	<b>¿cuándo?</b>
<i>how?</i>	<b>¿cómo?</b>
<i>why?</i>	<b>¿por qué?</b>

The interrogative *how much/how many* has forms that follow regular adjective agreement.

	masculine	feminine
Singular	<b>¿cuánto?</b>	<b>¿cuánta?</b>
Plural	<b>¿cuántos?</b>	<b>¿cuántas?</b>

The interrogative *who* has both a singular and a plural form.

Singular	plural
<b>¿quién?</b>	<b>¿quiénes?</b>

There are three forms of *where*.

<i>where?</i> (location)	<b>¿dónde?</b>
<i>where to?</i> (direction toward)	<b>¿a dónde?</b>
<i>where from?</i>	<b>¿de dónde?</b>

## Verbs

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The verbs **ser** (*to be*), **estar** (*to be*), **tener** (*to have*) and **ir** (*to go*) are irregular.

	<b>ser</b>	<b>estar</b>	<b>tener</b>	<b>ir</b>
<b>yo</b>	<b>soy</b>	<b>estoy</b>	<b>tengo</b>	<b>voy</b>
<b>tú</b>	<b>eres</b>	<b>estás</b>	<b> tienes</b>	<b>vas</b>
<b>usted/él/ella</b>	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	<b>tiene</b>	<b>va</b>
<b>nosotros/as</b>	<b>somos</b>	<b>estamos</b>	<b>tenemos</b>	<b>vamos</b>
<b>vosotros/as</b>	<b>sois</b>	<b>estáis</b>	<b>tenéis</b>	<b>vais</b>
<b>ustedes/ellos/ellas</b>	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	<b>tienen</b>	<b>van</b>

Regular verbs in Spanish are divided into three main categories: infinitives ending in **-ar** (**hablar**, *to speak*), infinitives ending in **-er** (**comer**, *to eat*), and infinitives ending in **-ir** (**escribir**, *to write*). To conjugate a regular verb, take off the **-ar/-er/-ir** of the infinitive, and add:

	<b>hablar</b>	<b>comer</b>	<b>escribir</b>
yo	hablo	como	escribo
tú	hablas	comes	escribes
usted/él/ella	habla	come	escribe
nosotros/as	hablamos	comemos	escribimos
vosotros/as	habláis	coméis	escribís
ustedes/ellos/ellas	hablan	comen	escriben

Many regular verbs have vowel changes (**o**→**ue**, **e**→**ie**, **e**→**i**) in all forms but **nosotros** and **vosotros**. Examples are **poder** (*can, to be able to*), **entender** (*to understand*), and **repetir** (*to repeat*).

	<b>poder</b>	<b>entender</b>	<b>repetir</b>
	<b>o</b> → <b>ue</b>	<b>e</b> → <b>ie</b>	<b>e</b> → <b>i</b>
yo	puedo	entiendo	repito
tú	puedes	entiendes	repites
usted/él/ella	puede	entiende	repite
nosotros/as	podemos	entendemos	repetimos
vosotros/as	podéis	entendéis	repetís
ustedes/ellos/ellas	pueden	entienden	repiten

Reflexive verbs are conjugated with reflexive pronouns. They sometimes correspond to verbs that take *myself, yourself*, etc., in English, but not always. **Llamarse** (*to call oneself, to be named*) and **irse** (*to go away, to leave*) are examples.

	<b>llamarse</b>	<b>irse</b>
yo	me llamo	me voy
tú	te llamas	te vas
usted/él/ella	se llama	se va
nosotros/as	nos llamamos	nos vamos
vosotros/as	os llamáis	os vais
ustedes/ellos/ellas	se llaman	se van



*¡Gracias!*