Adjectives:

Black = Negro

Blond/light-skinned = rubio

Blue = azul

Brown = marrón

Brown-haired = castaño

Dark-haired/dark-skinned = oscuro

Fat = grasa

Good-looking = guapo

Green = verde

Orange = naranja

Pink = rosado

Pretty = bonita

Purple = púrpura

skinny / Thin = delgado

Red = rojo

Short (height) = pequeño or bajo

Short (length) = cerca

Tall = alto

Ugly = feo

Yellow = amarillo

 Body:

Arm = brazo

Ear = oreja

Foot = pie

Hair = cabello

Hand = mano

Head = cabeza

Leg = pierna

Neck = cuello

Nose = nariz

Shoulder = hombro

Stomach = estómago

 Clothes:

Blouse = blusa

Boots = botas

Dress = vestido

Hat = sombrero

Jacket = chaqueta

Pants = pantalones

Scarf = bufanda

Shoes = zapatos

Skirt = falda

Suit = traje

Sweater = Suéter

Tie = corbata

 Countries / Nationalities/ Languages

France / French / French = francia/ el idioma francés / francés

Italy / Italian / Italian = italia / el idioma italiano / italiano

 Days of the week

Sunday = domingo

Monday = lunes

Tuesday = martes

Wednesday = miercoles

Thursday = jueves

Friday = viernes

Saturday = sabado

 Family members:

Father = padre

Grandfather = abuelo

Mother = madre

Nephew = sobrino

Sister = hermana

Uncle = tio

 Greeting and Good-byes:

How are you? (casual and polite) = cómo estás

I am well = estoy bien

I am bad = soy malo

Thank you = gracias

Good night = buenas noches

 Holidays:

The Day of Kings = enero six

El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua Independence Day septiembre fifteenth = dia de la independencia

Thanksgiving = accion de gracias

The Day of the Dead = el dia de los muertos

 Months of the year

Enero

Febrero

Marzo

Abril

Mayo

Junio

Julio

Agosto

Septiembre

Octubre

Noviembre

diciembre

 Numbers 0-100; 100’s place to 1000

 School Subjects

 Verbs:

To be = ser

To cook = cocinar

To dance = bailar

To drink = beber

To have = tener

To lift weights = levantar pesas

To like / be pleasing = para gustar/ ser agradable

To make / do = para hacer

To prefer = preferir

To run = correr

To see = para ver

To sell = vender

To sleep = dormir

To swim = nadar

To use = usar

To walk = andar

To want = querer

To watch = ver

To wear = usar

To write = escribir

 Reflexive Verbs:

To dress / put on = vestirse

To shave = afeitarse

To wash/brush = lavarse

 Other vocabulary

Backpack = mochila

Book = libro

Bookstore = libreria

department store = grandes almacenes

floor = piso

library = biblioteca

pen = boligrafo

post office = oficina postal

window = ventana

behind = detras

far (from / away) = lejos/mucho

in front = al frente

near / close to = cerce de

on top of = encima de

Grammar:

Answering questions (know the question words Chapter 4)

* **¿Qué?** = What*?*
* **¿Cuándo?** = When?
* **¿Quién(es)?** = Who?
* **¿De quién?** = Whose?
* **¿Dónde?** = Where?
* **¿Cuánto/a/os/as?** = How much? / How many?
* **¿Cómo?** = How?/What?
* **¿Cuál(es)?** = Which?/What?
* **¿Por qué?** = Why?

Conjugating regular AR, ER, and IR verbs (Chapter 3)

Regular AR, ER, IR verbs, Same begining no matter what form, such as hablar, hablamos, hablais, only the beggining stays same, endings change.

Conjugating reflexive verbs (chapter 5)

Acostarse lavarse el pelo maquillarse peinarse

Afietarse banarse despertarse levantarse

Quitarse secarse vestirse

Conjugating stem-changing AR, ER, and IR verbs (chapter 5)

Conjugating verbs with irregular “yo” forms (chapter 5)

Definite articles: el la los las

Expressing dates: “Es el (date) de (month) de (year)”

Expressing time: ["Es la / Son las" (hour) y (minutes); "Es la / Son las" + (upcoming hour) + menos + (minutes until that hour)]

Expressing at what time ["A la / A las" (hour) y (minutes); "A la / A las" + (upcoming hour) + menos + (minutes until that hour)]

Expressing what people are like [using the forms of ser and tener]

Expressing where people are from: using the forms of ser; Soy/eres/es/somos/son + de + (place)

Indefinite articles: un una unos unas

Making nouns and adjective plural: [add "s" to vowels and "es" to consonants]

Noun adjective agreement: noun then adjective; adjective in masculine/feminine, singular/plural form to copy noun

Possession – using forms of ser + de + person to express the apostrophe s ("It is / they are somebody's"); de + el = del

Possessive pronouns (mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus, nuestro/a/os/as)

Reading comprehension questions

Using me/te/le/nos/les + gusta + infinitive

Using forms of preferir + infinitive

Using forms of querer + infinitive

Weather Expressions:

What is the weather like? / How is the weather? = que tiempo hace

It’s cold = hace frio

It rains / is raining = sus lluvias

It snows / is snowing = nieva

It's sunny = hace sol

It’s windy = hace viento