



Exploring Spanish

From Beginner to Intermediate



Languages are fundamental to communication and culture, and we learn until the last day.
Let's enjoy the process!

Los idiomas son la piedra angular de toda comunicación y cultura, y el aprendizaje es algo que continuamos haciendo hasta el último día. ¡Así que disfrutemos del proceso!

-Study key

Study Key's Comprehensive Spanish Learning Guide

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Welcome to "Study Key's Comprehensive Spanish Learning Guide," tailored for English speakers progressing from beginner to advanced Spanish. Created by Study Key, a leader in innovative language learning tools like flashcards, this book offers a structured, engaging approach to mastering Spanish.

Designed with input from learners like you, our guide integrates lessons, vocabulary building, engaging activities, and quizzes to ensure effective learning and retention. Each section builds on the last, gradually increasing in complexity and immersing you in both the language and cultural context.

We aim to support your journey from the fundamentals to fluency, providing tools that cater to various learning stages. Thank you for choosing Study Key, and we hope this guide enriches your Spanish learning experience.

— The Study Key Team

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Introduction to "Exploring Spanish: From Beginner to Intermediate"

Welcome to "Exploring Spanish: From Beginner to Intermediate," your comprehensive guide to mastering the Spanish language. This practice book is designed to support learners like you on a journey from the basics of Spanish grammar and vocabulary to more complex language structures and usage.

Whether you're starting with the fundamentals or looking to strengthen your conversational skills, this book offers a structured pathway through engaging lessons, practical exercises, and interactive activities. Each page is crafted to build your confidence in speaking, reading, writing, and understanding Spanish, ensuring a well-rounded approach to language learning.

Features of the Book:

Step-by-Step Lessons: Carefully graded chapters ensure that you progress in a logical and manageable way, from simple phrases to more intricate expressions.

Practical Vocabulary: Each section introduces relevant vocabulary across a variety of themes—such as dining, shopping, and traveling—that are essential for everyday communication.

Interactive Activities: Engage with the language actively through fill-in-the-blanks, crosswords, matching exercises, and role-plays that reinforce the material and make learning fun.

Cultural Insights: Gain a deeper understanding of the Spanish-speaking world with cultural notes that enhance the language learning experience and prepare you for real-life interactions.

Comprehensive Reviews: Regular review sections and quizzes help consolidate learning and measure progress, giving you a sense of achievement as you advance.

"Exploring Spanish: From Beginner to Intermediate" is not just about learning a language—it's about opening doors to new experiences, cultures, and perspectives. Whether you're learning for travel, work, or personal enrichment, this book will support your goals every step of the way.

Embark on your language learning adventure with us and transform your ability to communicate in Spanish. Let's get started!

Introduction to alphabets

Welcome to the beginning of your Spanish language journey! As you embark on this exciting learning adventure, understanding the Spanish alphabet and its pronunciation is your first step towards fluency. Unlike English, Spanish offers a largely phonetic structure, which means that once you learn the sounds associated with each letter, you can read and pronounce Spanish words with great accuracy.

The Spanish Alphabet

The Spanish alphabet consists of 27 letters, including the same 26 found in the English alphabet plus one additional letter, "ñ." Each letter in Spanish has a mostly consistent pronunciation, unlike the variability often encountered in English. This consistency provides a solid foundation for learning how to speak and read the language.

Alphabet Rules

In Spanish, unlike English, most letters only have one sound, and every letter in a word is pronounced.

Spanish accents (tildes) only accompany the five vowels: **a, e, i, o, u**. The accent mark is written from lower left to upper right: **á, é, í, ó, ú**. Accents indicate that the vowel is stressed.

In words that end with a vowel, n, or s, the stress falls on the second-to-last syllable.

Example: Inteligente → in-te-li-gen-te (smart) or joven → jo-ven (young).

In words that end with a consonant (excluding n or s), the stress falls on the last syllable.

Example: Comer → co-mer (to eat) or ciudad → ciu-dad (city).

While this is the general rule, it does not necessarily mean you must place an accent on these syllables. Accents are used in most cases to emphasize a given syllable.

Vowels: Spanish vowels are shorter and less diphthongized than English vowels:

- ◆ A is always pronounced as in "father."
- ◆ E sounds like the "e" in "bet."
- ◆ I is pronounced like the "ee" in "see."
- ◆ O is like the "o" in "pot" (but without the diphthong).
- ◆ U sounds like the "oo" in "boot."

Consonants: Most consonants have only one sound, and there are few silent letters. Notable exceptions include:

The letter C is pronounced like "k" before "a," "o," "u" (e.g., casa), and like "s" before "e," "i" (e.g., cine).

The letter G is hard as in "go" before "a," "o," "u" (e.g., gato), and soft, like the "h" in "hue," before "e," "i" (e.g., general).

Pronunciation Exceptions and Regional Variations

Spanish pronunciation can vary significantly across different countries and regions. For instance:

- ◆ The letter C before "e" or "i" is pronounced as "th" in Spain (like "think"), but as "s" in Latin America.
- ◆ The double L (ll) can sound like "y," "j," or even the "s" in "measure," depending on the region.

Alphabet pronunciation chart:

Letter	Name	Pronunciation	Sounds like...
a	a	ah	A in apple
b	be	beh	English B, between two vowels like "v"
c	ce	seh	English K, before E, I like an "s"
ch	che	cheh	Ch in cheese
d	de	deh	English D, between two vowels like "th"
e	e	eh	Eh in "eh?"
f	efe	ef-feh	English F
g	ge	heh	English G, but before E, I like an "h"
h	hache	ah-cheh	Silent letter, no sound
i	i	ee	EE in cheese
j	jota	hoh-tah	Y and J
k	ka	kah	English K in cat
ll	elle	ay-yeh	Y in yes, J in journal
m	eme	eh-meh	English M
n	ene	eh-neh	English N, before F it's "em"
ñ	eñe	eh-nyeh	NI in onion, NY in canyon
o	o	oh	O in so, but shorter
p	pe	peh	English P
q	cu	koo	KU in haiku
r	ere	er-eh	Similar to D in caddy, rolling R in the middle of a word
rr	erre	eh-rreh	Rolling R
s	ese	es-seh	English S
t	te	teh	Soft English T
u	u	oo	OO in food
v	ve	beh	Sounds like Spanish B
w	doble ve	doh-bleh-beh	English W
x	equis	eh-kees	KS in socks
y	i griega	ee-gree-eh	Y in yes
z	zeta	seh-tah	English S in Spain, "th" sound

Common Greetings and Basic Polite Expressions

Saludos: (Greetings)



Despedidas: (Farewells)



Expresiones de Cortesía Básicas: (Basic Polite Expressions)

- Por favor (Please)
- Gracias (Thank you)
- De nada (You're welcome)
- Perdón/Disculpe (Excuse me/Sorry)

Actividad 1: Traduce los saludos a continuación.

Activities 1: Translate the greetings below

Español	English
De nada	A. _____
B. _____	See you later
Buenas noches	C. _____
Hola	D. _____
E. _____	Excuse me

Actividad 2: Completa las conversaciones usando los saludos apropiados y expresiones de cortesía de una lista proporcionada.

Activity 2: Complete conversations using appropriate greetings and polite expressions from a list provided.

Hola	Buenas noches	Gracias	Perdón	Adiós
------	---------------	---------	--------	-------

A: _____, ¿cómo estás? Marie.

B: Bien, _____. ¿Y tú?

C: ¡_____, Juan! Hasta luego!

D. _____, Luis, estoy tarde.

Actividad 3: Completa el diálogo corto utilizando las palabras proporcionadas.

Activity 3: Complete the short dialogue using the words provided.



En el parque, María ve a Juan y su perro. Ella se acerca y dice, "_____ (A), Juan, ¿cómo estás?" Juan sonríe y responde, "Hola, María. Estoy _____ (B), gracias. ¿Y tú, cómo estás?" María, acariciando a su perro, dice, "Estoy bien, _____ (C). Este es mi nuevo perro, se llama Coco." Juan mira al pequeño perro y exclama, "¡Qué lindo es Coco! _____ (D), ¿puedo acariciarlo?" María asiente y dice, "Sí!" Juan acaricia a Coco y ambos continúan su paseo, charlando sobre sus perros.

Prueba 1 (Quiz 1)

- 1 Which expression is used to say "Good morning" in Spanish?

- A) Buenas noches
- B) Buenos días
- C) Buenas tardes
- D) Hola

- 3 What is the Spanish word for "Thank you"?

- A) Hola
- B) Perdón
- C) Adiós
- D) Gracias

- 2 How do you say "See you later" in Spanish?

- A) Hasta luego
- B) Adiós
- C) Hasta mañana
- D) De nada

- 4 Choose the correct Spanish translation for "Goodbye."

- A) Hola
- B) Buenos días
- C) Adiós
- D) Gracias

Numbers, Days of the Week, Months of the Year

1 → Uno	11 → Once	21 → Veintiuno
2 → Dos	12 → Doce	22 → Veintidós
3 → Tres	13 → Trece	23 → Veintitrés
4 → Cuatro	14 → Catorce	24 → Veinticuatro
5 → Cinco	15 → Quince	25 → Veinticinco
6 → Seis	16 → Dieciséis	26 → Veintiséis
7 → Siete	17 → Diecisiete	27 → Veintisiete
8 → Ocho	18 → Dieciocho	28 → Veintiocho
9 → Nueve	19 → Diecinueve	29 → Veintinueve
10 → Diez	20 → Veinte	30 → Treinta

Days of the Week:



Months of the Year:



Actividad 4: Escribe las palabras en español para cada número mostrado en la tarjeta.

Activity 4: Write out the Spanish words for each number shown on the card.



1.

2.

3.

4.



5.

6.

7.

8.



9.

10.

11.

12.

Actividad 5: Ordena los meses del año en español en el orden cronológico correcto.

Activity 5: Arrange the months of the year in Spanish in the correct chronological order.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Enero
Agosto Junio
Septiembre Octubre
Noviembre Abril
Julio Mayo
Diciembre Febrero
Marzo

Actividad 6: Indica el mes asociado con la festividad mencionada.

Activity 6: Provide the month associated with the holiday given.

1. New Year's Day:

2. Independence Day:

3. Valentine's Day:

4. Halloween:

5. Easter:

6. Thanksgiving:

7. Memorial Day:

8. Christmas:

Prueba 2 (Quiz 2)

1 How do you say "20" in Spanish?

- A) Diez
- B) Veinte
- C) Treinta
- D) Quince

3 Which month comes after Mayo?

- A) Junio
- B) Julio
- C) Abril
- D) Marzo

2 What is the Spanish word for "Thursday"?

- A) Lunes
- B) Martes
- C) Miércoles
- D) Jueves

4 If today is "Martes," what is tomorrow?

- A) Lunes
- B) Miércoles
- C) Jueves
- D) Viernes

Basic Grammar and Vocabulary

Articles, genders of nouns, singular and plural forms.

Introduction to Articles and Genders

Spanish nouns have genders and are either masculine or feminine. This is important because articles (the equivalents of "the" and "a/an" in English) and adjectives change to match the gender and number of the noun they refer to.

Articles

1. Definite Articles (the):

- **Masculine:**
 - **Singular:** el (e.g., el libro - the book)
 - **Plural:** los (e.g., los libros - the books)
- **Feminine:**
 - **Singular:** la (e.g., la mesa - the table)
 - **Plural:** las (e.g., las mesas - the tables)

2. Indefinite Articles (a, an, some):

- **Masculine:**
 - **Singular:** un (e.g., un libro - a book)
 - **Plural:** unos (e.g., unos libros - some books)
- **Feminine:**
 - **Singular:** una (e.g., una mesa - a table)
 - **Plural:** unas (e.g., unas mesas - some tables)

Genders of Nouns

- Most nouns ending in -o are masculine.
- Most nouns ending in -a are feminine.

Singular and Plural Forms

- **Nouns Ending in a Vowel:** Add '-s'
Example: libro (book) → libros (books)
- **Nouns Ending in a Consonant:** Add '-es'
Example: papel (paper) → papeles (papers)
- **Nouns Ending in 'z':** Change 'z' to 'c' before adding '-es'
Example: luz (light) → luces (lights)
- **Exception - Nouns Ending in a Vowel Other Than 'e':**
For nouns like "ciudad" which end in a consonant-like sound 'd' but are technically not consonant-ending because 'd' is part of the vowel sound (-ad), the correct pluralization is to add '-es'.
Example: ciudad (city) → ciudades (cities)

Actividad 7: Completa los artículos faltantes para los sustantivos dados.

Activity 7: Fill in the missing articles for the given nouns.

Article	Noun
1. El	libro
2.	teléfono
3.	mesa
4.	sol
5.	flor
6.	casa
7.	silla
8.	luna
9.	gato
10.	perro
11.	jardín

Actividad 8: Convierte la lista de sustantivos a sus formas singular o plural.

Activity 8: Convert the list of nouns to their singular or plural forms.

Singular	Plural
Chico	Chicos
A.	Ciudades
Niño	B.
C.	Mujeres
Pez	D.
E.	Lápices
Reloj	F.
G.	Flores
Árbol	H.
I.	Señores
Amiga	J.

Actividad 9: Empareja los sustantivos con los artículos definidos e indefinidos correctos.

Activity 9: Match nouns with the correct definite and indefinite articles.

A. Árbol : árbol, árbol.

B. Casas : casas, casas.

C. Estudiante : estudiante, estudiante.

D. Niño : niño, niño.

E. Mapa : mapa, mapa.

F. Mujere : mujeres, mujeres.

Actividad 10: Empareja las palabras correctas con las imágenes.

Activity 10: Match the correct words to the images.

1.



A. El Perro

2.



B. La Ventana

3.



C. Las Chicas

4.



D. El Libro

5.



E. La Manzana

Prueba 3 (Quiz 3)

1 Which definite article is correctly paired with "sol" (sun)?

- A) el
- B) la
- C) un
- D) una

2 Choose the correct indefinite article for "estudiantes" (students).

- A) un
- B) una
- C) unos
- D) unas

3 What is the plural form of "nuez" (nut)?

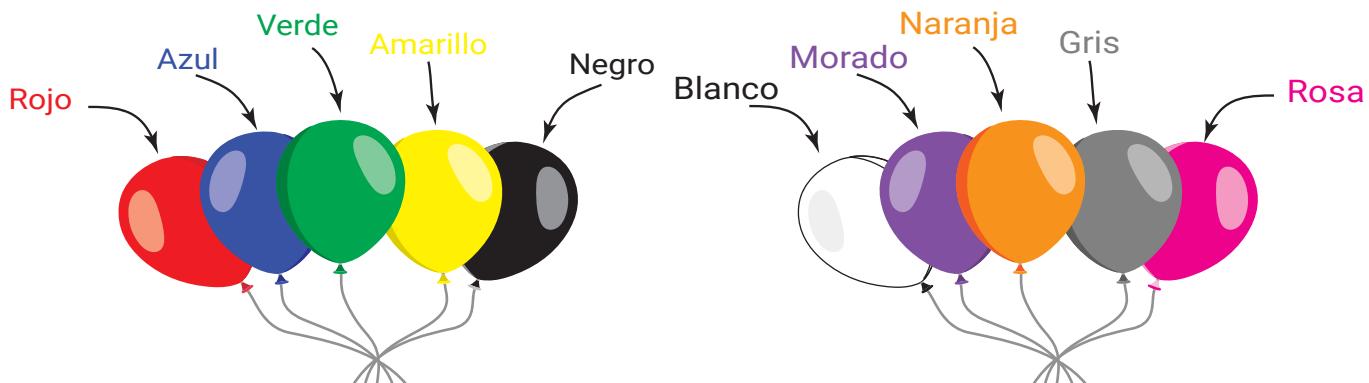
- A) nueces
- B) nuezs
- C) nuezos
- D) nueza

4 Select the correct plural form of "país" (country).

- A) países
- B) país
- C) países
- D) paíson

Colors, family, and common objects

COLORS



Family Members



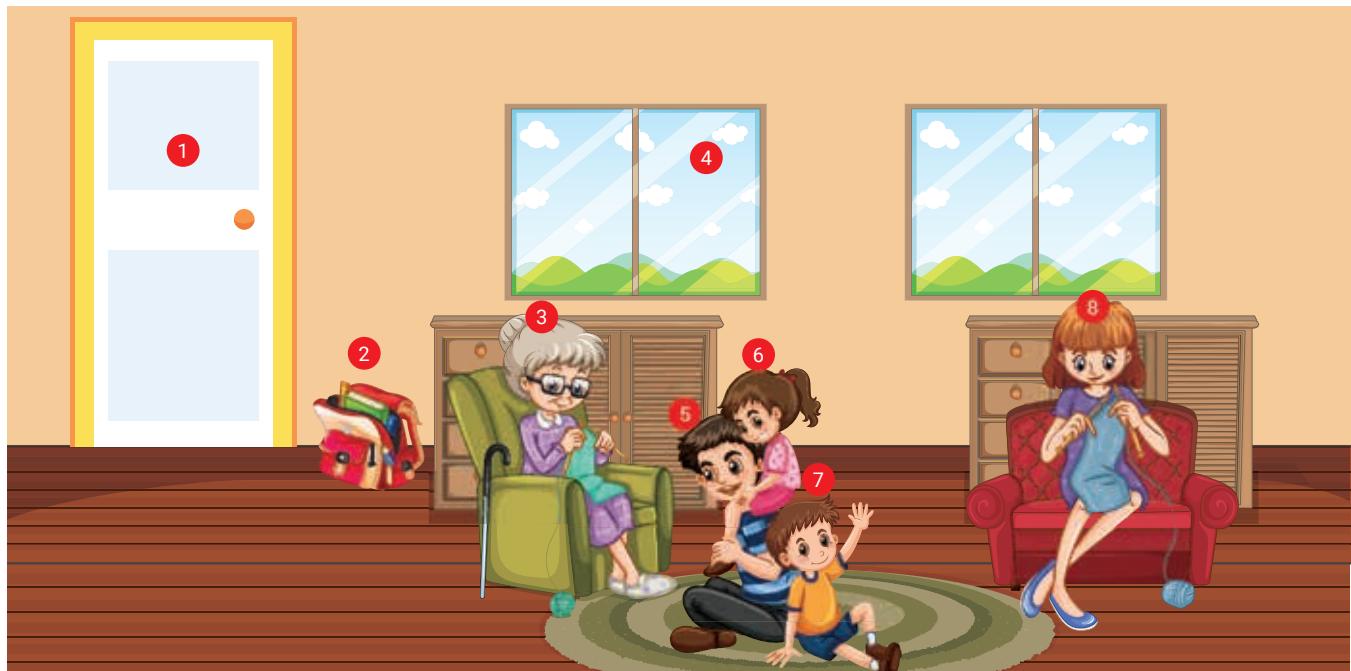
1. Puerta	2. Zapato	3. Reloj	4. Bolsa	5. Silla
6. Lápiz	7. Llave	8. Libro	9. Mesa	10. Ventana



Actividad 11: Etiqueta a cada miembro de la familia y cada objeto con su número correspondiente de la imagen.

Activity 11: Label each family member and item to its corresponding number from the image.

..... Madre Hermano Abuela Ventana
..... Padre Hermana Bolsa Puerta



Actividad 12: Escribe el color correspondiente al sustantivo dado en español.

Activity 12: Write the corresponding color to the Noun given in Spanish.

Manzana (Apple) : A. _____ Rojo _____

Cielo (Sky) : B. _____

Sol (Sun) : C. _____

Hierba (Grass) : D. _____

Cielo nocturno (Night sky) : E. _____

Nieve (Snow) : F. _____

Naranja (Orange fruit) : G. _____

Prueba 4 (Quiz 4)

1 What is the Spanish word for "Blue"?

- A) Rojo
- B) Azul
- C) Verde
- D) Amarillo

3 Which of the following means "Shoe" in Spanish?

- A) Silla
- B) Puerta
- C) Zapato
- D) Llave

2 How do you say "Grandmother" in Spanish?

- A) Abuelo
- B) Madre
- C) Tía
- D) Abuela

4 Choose the correct Spanish translation for "Table."

- A) Mesa
- B) Silla
- C) Puerta
- D) Ventana

Engaging with Others

Introducción a las palabras clave de preguntas en español:

Introduction to key question words in Spanish:

Palabras interrogativas (Question Words):

- Quién (Who)
- Qué (What)
- Cuándo (When)
- Dónde (Where)
- Por qué (Why)
- Cómo (How)

Frases Básicas de Conversación (Basic Conversational Phrases):

- Hola (Hello)
- Adiós (Goodbye)
- Por favor (Please)
- Gracias (Thank you)
- De nada (You're welcome)
- ¿Cómo estás? (How are you?)
- Estoy bien, gracias (I'm fine, thank you.)

Actividad 13: Completa los espacios en blanco en el diálogo a continuación utilizando las palabras interrogativas correctas.

Activity 13: Fill in the blanks in the dialogue below using the correct question words.

Quién	Qué	Cuándo	Dónde	Por qué	Cómo
-------	-----	--------	-------	---------	------

1
Hola Luisa, _____ está organizando el evento escolar?

Hola Ana, es Marta.

2
¿_____ es el evento?

Es una recaudación de fondos.

3
¿_____ es?

El próximo sábado.

4
¿_____ será?

En el gimnasio de la escuela.

5
¿_____ hacen esto?

Para recaudar fondos para libros nuevos y equipo deportivo.

6
¿_____ podemos ayudar?

Podemos ser voluntarios el día del evento.
Genial, ¡gracias Luisa!
¡De nada, Ana! Será divertido.

Actividad 14: Empareja las preguntas con sus respuestas apropiadas.

Activity 14: Match questions with their appropriate responses.

1. ¿Cómo estás?	a. Llegué en autobús.
2. ¿Dónde está el baño?	b. Estoy bien, gracias.
3. ¿Cuándo cierra la tienda?	c. Está en la cocina.
4. ¿Qué quieres comer?	d. Quiero una hamburguesa.
5. ¿Dónde está Juan?	e. El baño está al final del pasillo.
6. ¿Cómo llegaste aquí?	f. La tienda cierra a las nueve.

Prueba 5 (Quiz 5)

1 How do you say "Where" in Spanish?

- A) Quién
- B) Qué
- C) Cuándo
- D) Dónde

3 What does "Por qué" mean in English?

- A) How
- B) Where
- C) Why
- D) When

2 Which phrase would you use to respond to "¿Cómo estás?"

- A) Por favor
- B) Estoy bien, gracias
- C) Hola
- D) Adiós

4 Choose the correct greeting in Spanish.

- A) Gracias
- B) Hola
- C) De nada
- D) Adiós

Describing People and Objects (Simple Adjectives)

Content Overview

Esta lección se centra en adjetivos básicos en español utilizados para describir personas y objetos. Aprender a describir la apariencia física, rasgos de personalidad y cualidades generales mejora las habilidades de comunicación y ayuda en las interacciones diarias.

This lesson focuses on basic adjectives in Spanish used to describe people and objects. Learning to describe physical appearance, personality traits, and general qualities enhances communication skills and helps in day-to-day interactions.

Adjetivos comunes utilizados para descripciones:

Common adjectives used for descriptions:



Alto (tall)



Bajo (short)



Grande (big)



Pequeño (small)



Joven (young)



Viejo (old)



Bonito (pretty)



Feo (ugly)



Amable (kind)



Gruñón (grumpy)

Actividad 15: Completa la oración con los adjetivos correctos asociados a la imagen.

Activity 15: Finish the sentence with the correct adjectives associated to the image.

1. El niño es _____. (Pequeño, pequeña)	
2. Las mujeres son _____. (Joven, jóvenes)	
3. Un libro es _____ y _____. (Interesante, interesantes, viejo, viejos)	
4. Una silla _____ y _____. (Roto, rota, cómodo, cómoda)	
5. Los gatos son _____ y _____. (Pequeño, pequeños, dormilón, dormilones)	

Prueba 6 (Quiz 6)

1 Which adjective best describes a "small" dog?

- A) Grande
- B) Pequeño
- C) Joven
- D) Amable

3 Choose the adjective that does NOT fit the noun "la mujer" (the woman).

- A) Amable
- B) Alto
- C) Bonita
- D) Joven

2 How would you describe an "old" book in Spanish?

- A) Viejo
- B) Nuevo
- C) Bonito
- D) Feo

4 What is the Spanish adjective for "grumpy"?

- A) Gruñón
- B) Feliz
- C) Contento
- D) Simpático

Eating and Shopping

Vocabulario de Comida y Bebida (Food and Drink Vocabulary):

- Plato (dish)
- Bebida (drink)
- Postre (dessert)
- Carne (meat)
- Verduras (vegetables)
- Agua (water)
- Vino (wine)
- Cerveza (beer)

Vocabulário de Compras (Shopping Vocabulary):

- Precio (price)
- Cantidad (quantity)
- Tienda (store)
- Mercado (market)
- Comprar (to buy)
- Vender (to sell)
- Oferta (offer)

At a Restaurant

Asking Questions	Ordering
1. ¿Cuánto cuesta esto? (How much is this?)	1. Quisiera pedir el pollo asado, por favor. (I would like to order the roasted chicken, please.)
2. ¿Tienen esto en otra talla? (Do you have this in another size?)	1. Para mí, la paella de mariscos. (For me, the seafood paella.)
3. ¿Puedo probar esto, por favor? (Can I try this on, please?)	1. ¿Puedo tener agua sin gas? (Can I have still water?)
4. ¿Dónde están los probadores? (Where are the fitting rooms?)	1. Un café con leche al final, por favor. (A coffee with milk at the end, please.)
5. ¿Tienen ofertas especiales hoy? (Do you have any special offers today?)	1. La cuenta, por favor. (The bill, please.)

Shopping

Asking Questions	Making Purchases
1. ¿Cuánto cuesta esto? (How much is this?)	1. Voy a llevar esto. (I'll take this.)
2. ¿Tienen esto en otra talla? (Do you have this in another size?)	2. ¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta? (Can I pay with a card?)
3. ¿Puedo probar esto, por favor? (Can I try this on, please?)	3. Necesito una bolsa, por favor. (I need a bag, please.)
4. ¿Dónde están los probadores? (Where are the fitting rooms?)	4. ¿Puedo devolver esto si no me queda? (Can I return this if it doesn't fit?)
5. ¿Tienen ofertas especiales hoy? (Do you have any special offers today?)	5. Me gustaría cambiar esto por otra color. (I'd like to exchange this for another color.)

Actividad 16: Usando el menú, crea un pedido para tu próxima experiencia en el restaurante.

Activity 16: Using the menu, create an order for your next restaurant experience.

Sabores del Sol Menú

Platos Principales (Main Dishes)

Precio: €15



Paella Valenciana

Tradicional arroz con mariscos, pollo y verduras.

Precio: €10



Tacos de Pollo

Tacos rellenos con pollo marinado, cilantro y cebolla, servidos con salsa de tomate picante.

Precio: €8



Ensalada Mediterránea

Mezcla de lechugas frescas, tomates cherry, aceitunas negras, queso feta y aderezo de aceite de oliva.

Precio: €7



Gazpacho Andaluz

Sopa fría de tomates, pepinos, pimientos y ajo, perfecta para el calor del verano.

Precio: €12



Pimientos Rellenos

Pimientos verdes rellenos de carne picada y arroz, cubiertos con salsa de tomate casera.

Bebidas (Beverages)

Precio: €5



Sangría

Vino tinto con frutas frescas, un toque de brandy y zumo de naranja.

Precio: €2



Agua Mineral

Refrescante y pura, perfecta para acompañar cualquier plato.

Precio: €4



Cerveza Local

Selección de las mejores cervezas artesanales de la región.

Postres (Desserts)

Precio: €4



Flan de Caramelo

Suave flan de huevo cubierto con salsa de caramelo.

Precio: €5



Churros con Chocolate

Churros crujientes servidos con una taza de chocolate caliente para mojar.

Prueba 7 (Quiz 7)

1 If you want to order water in a restaurant, you ask for:

- A) Vino
- B) Cerveza
- C) Agua
- D) Carne

2 Which word means "dessert" in Spanish?

- A) Plato
- B) Bebida
- C) Postre
- D) Verduras

3 How do you say "to buy" in Spanish?

- A) Comprar
- B) Vender
- C) Costar
- D) Ofertar

4 What does "cantidad" refer to in a shopping context?

- A) Pobre
- B) Rico
- C) Amable
- D) Gruñón

Getting Around and Positions

Esta lección completa se centra en las habilidades esenciales necesarias para moverse en áreas de habla hispana, cubriendo opciones de transporte, comprensión de direcciones y organización de viajes.

This comprehensive lesson focuses on essential skills needed for getting around in Spanish-speaking areas, covering transportation options, understanding directions, and making travel arrangements.

1. Términos de Transporte (Transportation Terms):



Autobús (Bus)



Tren (Train)



Taxi (Taxi)



Metro (Subway)



Avión (Airplane)



Bicicleta (Bicycle)



Barco (Boat)

2. Preposiciones de Dirección (Directional Prepositions)



A la derecha de
(to the right of)



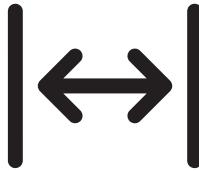
A la izquierda de
(to the left of)



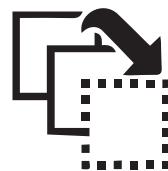
Cerca de
(near)



Lejos de
(far from)



Entre
(between)



Enfrente de
(in front of)

3. Organización de Viajes (Travel Arrangements):

- Reservar (to book)
- Alquilar (to rent)
- Hospedaje (accommodation)
- Vuelo (flight)
- Itinerario (itinerary)

¿Dónde está la pelota?

Está **sobre** el mesa.



Está **encima** del caja.



Está **debajo** del caja.

Está **a la izquierda**
del caja.



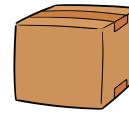
Está **a la derecha**
del caja.

Está **delante** del caja.



Está **detrás** del caja.

Está **dentro** del mesa.
Está **en** el caja.



Está **fueras** caja.

These phrases can be useful in a variety of travel-related situations:

1. ¿Cuánto cuesta un billete de metro al aeropuerto?
 - How much is a subway ticket to the airport?
2. Quisiera una habitación con vista al mar, por favor.
 - I would like a room with a sea view, please.
3. ¿Dónde puedo alquilar una bicicleta cerca de aquí?
 - Where can I rent a bicycle around here?
4. Necesito cambiar mi vuelo y reservar un asiento de pasillo.
 - I need to change my flight and book an aisle seat.
5. ¿A qué hora sale el próximo autobús a la ciudad?
 - What time does the next bus leave for the city?
6. ¿Cómo llego a la estación de tren desde el hotel?
 - How do I get to the train station from the hotel?
7. ¿Puedo obtener un descuento si reservo el vuelo y el hotel juntos?
 - Can I get a discount if I book the flight and hotel together?
8. ¿Este taxi va al centro comercial?
 - Does this taxi go to the shopping center?

Actividad 17: Empareja los sustantivos con las imágenes.

Activity 17: Match the nouns to the images.

Espaniol	English
1. Metro	A. Boat
2. Avión	B. Airplane
3. Bicicleta	C. Bicycle
4. Barco	D. Subway

Actividad 18: Completa la oración encontrando la ubicación del objeto en la imagen.

Activity 18: Complete the sentence by finding the placement of the object in the image.



1. El libro está a _____ de la planta.
2. La pelota está _____ de la silla.
3. El sombrero está _____ de la mesita de noche.
4. El cuaderno está _____ el estuche y la lámpara.
5. La taza está _____ de la cama. .
6. La mochila está _____ de la cama.
7. Los zapatos están _____ de la alfombra.

Booking a Hotel Room



Prueba 8 (Quiz 8)

1 What Spanish word is used for "subway"?

- A) Tren
- B) Metro
- C) Taxi
- D) Autobús

3 If you need to book a flight in Spanish, you would say:

- A) Reservar un vuelo
- B) Alquilar un vuelo
- C) Comprar un vuelo
- D) Pedir un vuelo

2 Which preposition would you use to say "in front of" in Spanish?

- A) Cerca de
- B) Entre
- C) Enfrente de
- D) A la derecha de

4 How would you ask for a rental car in Spanish?

- A) Necesito reservar un coche
- B) Necesito alquilar un coche
- C) Necesito comprar un coche
- D) Necesito un coche

Leisure and Free Time

Pasatiempos (Hobbies)



Pasatiempos



Leer



Dibujar



Escalar montañas



Cocinar



Jugar al fútbol

Clima y Estaciones (Weather and Seasons)



Estaciones



Hace calor



Hace frío



Está lloviendo



Verano



Invierno



Está soleado



Está nublado



Hay niebla



Viento



tormenta



nieve



Temperatura



humedad



pronóstico

Actividades de Fin de Semana (Weekend Activities):



Ir de picnic



Ver una película



Salir con amigos



Hacer una excursión

Actividad 19: Rellena el crucigrama utilizando las pistas proporcionadas para cada palabra.

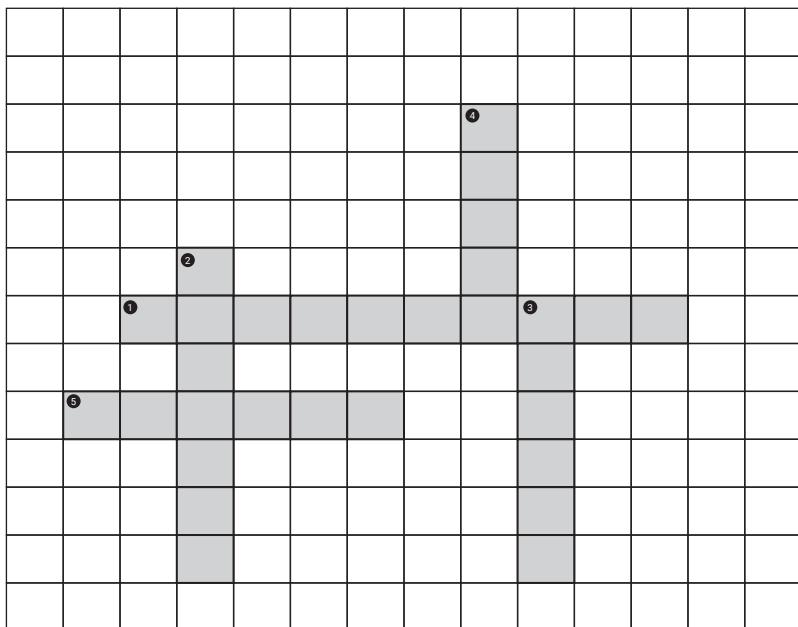
Activity 19: Fill in the crossword puzzle using clues provided for each word.

Down

1. La actividad de capturar escenas o momentos con una cámara.
2. Crear platos y comidas.
3. Un juego competitivo que se juega con una pelota redonda en un campo.

Across

4. Una actividad de ocio realizada en ríos o lagos con una caña.
5. Moverse rítmicamente a la música.



Actividad 20: Completa la oración con el clima adecuado.

Activity 20: Fill in the climate to complete the sentence.

- A. Hoy está _____. (Sunny)
- B. Está _____ mucho. (Raining)
- C. Hace _____ afuera. (Cold)
- D. Hay _____ esta mañana. (Fog)
- E. Hace mucho _____ hoy. (Windy)
- F. Está _____, podría llover. (Cloudy)
- G. Hace _____ para ser otoño. (Warm)
- H. Está _____ en las montañas. (Snowing)

Prueba 9 (Quiz 9)

1 How do you say "It's sunny" in Spanish?

- A) Está nublado
- B) Hace sol
- C) Está lloviendo
- D) Hace frío

3 If someone wants to play soccer, which Spanish phrase would they use?

- A) Jugar al fútbol
- B) Jugar al baloncesto
- C) Hacer jogging
- D) Ir de pesca

2 Which hobby is associated with using a camera?

- A) Fotografía
- B) Cocinar
- C) Bailar
- D) Pintar

4 What would you likely wear on a day that "hace frío"?

- A) Un traje de baño
- B) Un abrigo
- C) Unas sandalias
- D) Un sombrero de sol

Understanding Verbs and Conjugations

Introduction to Verb Conjugation

In Spanish, verbs are categorized according to the ending of their infinitive forms: -ar, -er, and -ir. These endings help determine how verbs are conjugated in different tenses, including the present tense.

Regular Verb Rules

All verbs, whether regular, irregular, or reflexive, start with their basic form (infinitive), which is not conjugated, and always ends in -ar, -er or -ir. When using verbs, it is necessary to conjugate the infinitive to match the subject of the sentence. To conjugate, the ending -ar, -er or -ir is replaced (See table). Once conjugated, the verbs no longer require the pronouns I, You, He, She, We, You (plural), They, although they can still be used for emphasis.

Example: Hablar (to speak) - Hablo (I speak), Hablas (you speak), Habla (he/she speaks), Hablamos (we speak), Habláis (you (plural) speak), Hablan (they speak).

A typical sentence structure would be:

Subject + Verb + Object

Example: Los estudiantes entraron a la clase. (The students entered the class)

A sentence emphasizing the verb would be:

Verb + Subject + Object

Example: Entraron los estudiantes a la clase. (The students entered the class) Emphasizes the action of entering.

Regular Verb Conjugation Patterns

Regular verbs conjugation chart

Present tense	AR ending verbs	ER ending verbs	Ir ending verbs
Yo (I)	-o	-o	-o
Tú (You)	-as	-es	-es
Él/ Ella/ Usted (It, He, She)	-a	-e	-e
Nosotros/ as (We)	-amos	-emos	-imos
Vosotros/ as (You plural)	-áis	-éis	-ís
Ellos/ as, Ustedes (They)	-an	-en	-en

Actividad 21: Conjuga los verbos según su terminación.

Activity 21: Conjugate the verbs according to their ending.

Verbs to Conjugate	Hablar	Comer	Vivir
1. Yo	Hablo	Como	Vivo
2. Tú			
3. Él, Ella, Usted			
4. Nosotros/as			
5. Vosotros/as			
6. Ellos/as, Ustedes			

Actividad 22: Completa las oraciones conjugando los verbos entre paréntesis en la forma correcta.

Activity 22: Complete the sentences by conjugating the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- A. Yo _____ con mi amigo. (I speak with my friend.)
- B. Ellos _____ en un restaurante. (They eat at a restaurant.)
- C. Nosotros _____ en una ciudad grande. (We live in a big city.)

Actividad 23: Utilizando los siguientes verbos, encuentra el verbo apropiado y conjúgalo para llenar los espacios en blanco.

Activity 23: Using the following verbs find the appropriate verb and conjugate to fill in the blanks.

Cenar (to dine)	Decir (to say)	Tener (to have)	Reír (to laugh)
Preguntar (to ask)	Ser (to be)	Escuchar (to listen)	Comer (to eat)
La familia Martínez siempre 1. _____ juntos en la mesa grande de la cocina. Hoy, Ana 2. _____ que 3. _____ una gran noticia sobre su trabajo. Su hermano Juan 4. _____ y 5. _____ si ella es promovida. Los padres 6. _____ atentamente mientras todos 7. _____ su comida favorita, la paella.			

Past tense of regular verbs (Preterite).

In Spanish, the Preterite tense is used to describe actions completed in the past. Regular verbs ending in -ar, -er, and -ir are conjugated using specific endings that differ from their present tense forms. This table provides a clear and quick reference for learners to understand and apply the correct Preterite endings for each type of regular verb. By familiarizing yourself with these endings, you can effectively conjugate regular verbs in the past tense, enhancing your ability to narrate past events accurately.

Preterite Tense Conjugation Endings for Spanish Regular Verbs

Person	-AR Verbs	-ER Verbs	-IR Verbs
Yo (I)	-é	-í	-í
Tú (You, singular informal)	-aste	-iste	-iste
Él/Ella/Usted (He/She/You, singular formal)	-ó	-ió	-ió
Nosotros/Nosotras (We)	-amos	-imos	-imos
Vosotros/Vosotras (You, plural informal Spain)	-asteis	-isteis	-isteis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes (They/You, plural formal)	-aron	-ieron	-ieron

Key Points:

- AR verbs: Change the infinitive ending -ar to the endings above depending on the subject.
- ER and -IR verbs: These share the same endings in all forms except for the third person singular and plural.

Pronunciation: Stress typically falls on the syllable just before the ending, which is a key feature of the preterite tense in Spanish pronunciation.

Conjugation Patterns:

- AR verbs: e.g., Hablar (to speak) -> hablé, hablaste, habló, hablamos, hablasteis, hablaron
- ER verbs: e.g., Comer (to eat) -> comí, comiste, comió, comimos, comisteis, comieron
- IR verbs: e.g., Vivir (to live) -> viví, viviste, vivió, vivimos, vivisteis, vivieron

Usage: The preterite is used for actions that are seen as completed, actions that have definite beginning and end points, and for sequences of actions in the past.

Person	Hablar	Comer	Vivir
1. Yo	Hablé	Comí	Viví
2. Tú	Hablaste	Comiste	Viviste
3. Él, Ella, Usted	Habló	Comió	Vivió
4. Nosotros/as	Hablamos	Comimos	Vivimos
5. Vosotros/as	Hablasteis	Comisteis	Vivisteis
6. Ellos/as, Ustedes	Hablaron	Comieron	Vivieron

Introduction to irregular verbs in the present tense.

This lesson introduces learners to irregular verbs in the present tense in Spanish. Unlike regular verbs, irregular verbs do not follow standard conjugation patterns, making them challenging yet essential for everyday communication. This lesson will focus on some of the most commonly used irregular verbs, helping students understand and apply these verbs effectively.

Key Concepts

- **Definition:** Irregular verbs are those that do not follow the standard conjugation rules typically applied to regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs.
- **Common Irregular Verbs:** Ser (to be), Estar (to be), Tener (to have), Ir (to go), Venir (to come), Poder (can, to be able to), and Querer (to want).

IRREGULAR VERB RULES

These verbs follow the basic rule of conjugation, as well as additional rules.

Stem-changing verbs: These verbs undergo a change in the stem vowel in certain conjugations.

Example: Poder (to be able to) - Yo puedo (I can), Tú puedes (You can), Él puede (He can), Ellos pueden (They can).

First person singular verbs: These verbs only change in the first person singular, while the rest follow regular conjugation rules.

Example: Dar (to give) - Yo doy (I give), Tú das (You give), Él da (He gives), Ellos dan (They give).

Radical-changing verbs: These verbs follow both singular changing and stem-changing rules.

Example: Tener (to have) - Yo tengo (I have), Tú tienes (You have), Él tiene (He has), Ellos tienen (They have).

Highly irregular verbs: These verbs change their infinitive form completely in different conjugations.

Example: Ser (to be) - Yo soy (I am), Tú eres (You are), Él es (He is), Ellos son (They are).

In all irregular forms, NOSOTROS and VOSOTROS follow regular conjugation rules.

Irregular verb Stem changing chart

-AR ending	-ER ending	-IR ending
e → ie	e → ie	e → ie
o → Ue	o → Ue	o → i o → Ue

Common irregular verbs we use most.

Ir	-	to go (used for essential qualities, characteristics, time, and origin)
Ver	-	to see
Tener	-	to have
Venir	-	to come
Hacer	-	to do, to make
Dar	-	to give
saber	-	to know

Below are the present tense conjugations for the six commonly used irregular Spanish verbs you've requested

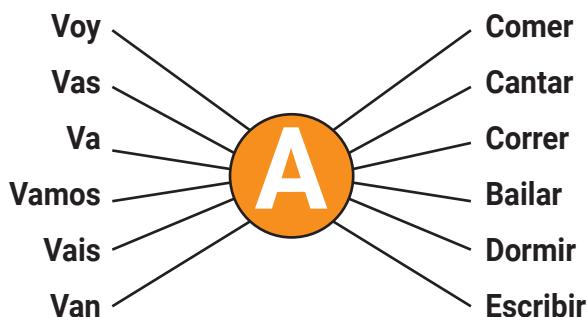
Pronoun	Ser (to be)	Ver (to see)	Tener (to have)	Venir (to come)	Hacer (to do, to make)
Yo	Soy	Veo	Tengo	Vengo	Hago
Tú	Eres	Ves	Tienes	Vienes	Haces
Él/Ella/Usted	Es	Ve	Tiene	Viene	Hace
Nosotros/Nosotras	Somos	Vemos	Tenemos	Venimos	Hacemos
Vosotros/Vosotras	Sois	Veis	Tenéis	Vení	Hacéis
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	Son	Ven	Tienen	Vienen	Hacen

Verb IR = To go

The Spanish verb IR (to go) is one of the most commonly used verbs in Spanish. It can be used for everything from announcing where you are going or to do. The verb IR happens to be a highly irregular verb, like SER. It doesn't follow the normal patterns of verb conjugations.

When using the verb IR (to go) there is a particular sentencing structure, using the Verb + A + an infinite verb.

IR A + Infinitivo (I am going to....action)



Actividad 24: Completa la oración con la conjugación correcta del verbo IR.

Activity 24: Fill in the right conjugation of the verb IR to complete the sentence.

Yo (1)_____ a la escuela todos los días. (I go to school every day.)

Tú (2)_____ al cine esta noche? (Are you going to the cinema tonight?)

Él (3)_____ a comprar comida para la cena. (He is going to buy food for dinner.)

Nosotros (4)_____ a la playa este fin de semana. (We are going to the beach this weekend.)

Vosotros (5)_____ a la fiesta de Juan? (Are you all going to Juan's party?)

Ellos (6)_____ al parque para correr. (They go to the park to run.)

Actividad 25: ¿Cuáles son tus planes? Escribe oraciones usando el verbo IR para tus planes de fin de semana.

Activity 25: What's your plans? Make 5 sentences using the verb IR for your weekend plans.

1. Yo voy a trabajar.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Modal verbs and their uses (poder, querer)

This lesson focuses on two essential Spanish modal verbs: "poder" (to be able to/can) and "querer" (to want). Understanding how to use these verbs will enhance the students' ability to express ability, possibility, and desire.

Vocabulary and Conjugation

Poder (to be able to/can)	Querer (to want)
Yo puedo	Yo quiero
Tú puedes	Tú quieres
Él/ella/usted puede	Él/ella/usted quiere
Nosotros/nosotras podemos	Nosotros/nosotras queremos
Vosotros/vosotras podéis	Vosotros/vosotras queréis
Ellos/ellas/ustedes pueden	Ellos/ellas/ustedes quieren

Draw lines connecting each Spanish verb form to its correct English meaning.

Español	English
1. Puedo	A. I can
2. Quieres	B. You want
3. Podemos	C. We can
4. Quieren	D. They want

Actividad 26: Completa los espacios en blanco en las oraciones proporcionadas usando la forma correcta de "poder" o "querer".

Activity 26: Fill in the blanks in provided sentences using the correct form of "poder" or "querer."

Yo (1)_____ ir al cine mañana. (I want to go to the cinema tomorrow.)

¿Tú (2)_____ estudiar conmigo esta tarde? (Do you want to study with me this afternoon?)

Ellos no (3)_____ venir a la fiesta porque están enfermos. (They can't come to the party because they are sick.)

Nosotros (4)_____ ayudarte con tu tarea. (We can help you with your homework.)

Prueba 10 (Quiz 10)

1 What is the correct conjugation of "querer" for "nosotros"?

- A) Queremos
- B) Quieren
- C) Quiero
- D) Quieres

2 Which form of "poder" would you use with "él"?

- A) Puede
- B) Podemos
- C) Puedo
- D) Puedes

3 Choose the sentence that uses "querer" correctly.

- A) Yo quiero un libro nuevo.
- B) Tú queremos salir.
- C) Ellos quieren comer pizza.
- D) Nosotros quiere jugar fútbol.

4 What does "poder" express?

- A) Necessity
- B) Ability
- C) Obligation
- D) Preference

5 If someone says "No puedo", what does it mean?

- A) I do not want
- B) I am not able
- C) I do not have
- D) I do not know

6 What is the correct form of the verb 'ir' for 'nosotros' in the present tense?

- A) Vamos
- B) Van
- C) Voy
- D) Vas

7 Which verb form is the correct 'tú' conjugation for 'tener'?

- A) Tienes
- B) Tenemos
- C) Tengo
- D) Tienen

8 How do you conjugate 'estar' for 'él/ella/usted'?

- A) Estamos
- B) Estás
- C) Está
- D) Estoy

Cultural Insights

Explore the vibrant festivals and significant holidays across Spanish-speaking countries, each rich with history and unique traditions. Learn about:

El Día de los Muertos (Mexico): Celebrated from October 31 to November 2, this festival honors deceased loved ones with elaborate altars, offerings, and colorful processions.

La Tomatina (Spain): Held on the last Wednesday of August in Buñol, participants throw thousands of tomatoes in a large-scale tomato fight, a tradition that has become one of Spain's international calling cards.

Carnaval (Various Countries): Notable in Brazil but also widely celebrated in places like Colombia and Argentina, Carnaval features parades, elaborate costumes, and samba dancing, occurring before Lent.

Key Vocabulary:



Celebración



Desfile



Tradición



Fuegos artificiales



Festival



Fiesta



Costumbre



Máscara



Baile

Gain insight into the lives and works of some of the most influential Hispanic artists and musicians, emphasizing their cultural impact and artistic styles:

Frida Kahlo (Mexico): Known for her poignant self-portraits that explore identity, postcolonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society.

Pablo Picasso (Spain): Co-founder of the Cubist movement, his vast body of work extends to sculpture, painting, and printmaking.

Salvador Dalí (Spain): Famous for his surrealistic creations, Dalí's work is rich with symbolism and elaborate imagery.

Shakira (Colombia): Internationally recognized pop singer known for her blend of Latin, rock, and Arabic musical influences.

Key Vocabulary:



Pintura



Escultura



Música



Bailar



Cantar



Cuadro



Exposición



Concierto

Explore the culinary landscape of Spanish-speaking regions by learning about typical dishes and their cultural significance:

Paella (Spain): A traditional Valencian rice dish with roots in Spanish Muslim heritage, typically made with seafood, saffron, and various meats.

Tacos (Mexico): A staple of Mexican cuisine, consisting of a small hand-sized corn or wheat tortilla topped with a variety of fillings.

Ceviche (Peru): Fresh fish cured in citrus juices, spiced with chili peppers, and seasoned with chopped onions, salt, and coriander.

Key Vocabulary:



Plato típico



Ingredientes



Cocinar



Probar



Servir



Receta



Sabor



Especia



Degustar

Actividad 27: Lee las breves descripciones de varios festivales proporcionadas en el libro. Rellena los espacios en blanco con las palabras de vocabulario correctas para completar las oraciones de manera precisa.

Activity 27: Read brief descriptions of various festivals provided in the book. Fill in the blanks with the correct vocabulary words to complete the sentences accurately.

"Durante el 'Carnaval', la gente a menudo lleva coloridas (1)_____ (máscaras) y participa en (2)_____ (bailes) que son (3)_____ (costumbres) tradicionales de esta (4)_____ (fiesta) vibrante."

Actividad 28: Utiliza términos culinarios para colocar estos pasos en la secuencia correcta que uno seguiría lógicamente para preparar el plato.

Activity 28: Use culinary terms to place these steps in the correct sequence that one would logically follow to prepare the dish.

- Calienta la sartén y añade aceite de oliva.
- Sofríe el arroz antes de añadir mariscos y _____ (A).
- Deja que el plato hierva a fuego lento para que los sabores se puedan _____ (B).
- Sirve el plato caliente y disfruta del rico _____ (C).

Prueba 11 (Quiz 11)

1 Which festival is known for its elaborate altars to honor the deceased?

- A) La Tomatina
- B) Carnaval
- C) El Día de los Muertos
- D) Semana Santa

2 Who is a famous Colombian musician known for blending multiple musical genres?

- A) Frida Kahlo
- B) Salvador Dalí
- C) Pablo Picasso
- D) Shakira

3 What ingredient is not typically found in ceviche?

- A) Fish
- B) Citrus juice
- C) Rice
- D) Chili peppers

Expanding Vocabulary and Expressions

Enhance vocabulary by learning synonyms and antonyms, crucial for expanding language use and improving understanding.

Key Vocabulary:

Synonym	Antonym
Feliz (Happy)	→ Contento
Grande (Big)	→ Enorme
Fácil (Easy)	→ Sencillo
Rápido (Fast)	→ Veloz
Calor (Heat)	→ Calidez
Rico (Rich)	→ Adinerado
Luminoso (Bright)	→ Brillante
Antiguo (Old)	→ Viejo
Alegría (Joy)	→ Felicidad
Amor (Love)	→ Cariño
	Feliz (Happy)
	→ Triste (Sad)
	Grande (Big)
	→ Pequeño (Small)
	Fácil (Easy)
	→ Difícil (Hard)
	Rápido (Fast)
	→ Lento (Slow)
	Calor (Heat)
	→ Frío (Cold)
	Rico (Rich)
	→ Pobre (Poor)
	Luminoso (Bright)
	→ Oscuro (Dark)
	Antiguo (Old)
	→ Nuevo (New)
	Alegría (Joy)
	→ Tristeza (Sadness)
	Amor (Love)
	→ Odio (Hate)

Learn how to use conjunctions to create complex, compound sentences, enhancing writing and speaking skills.

Key Vocabulary:

- Y (And)
- O (Or)
- Pero (But)
- Porque (Because)
- Aunque (Although)
- Sin embargo (However)
- Así que (So)
- Mientras (While)
- Ni (Nor)
- Sino (But rather)

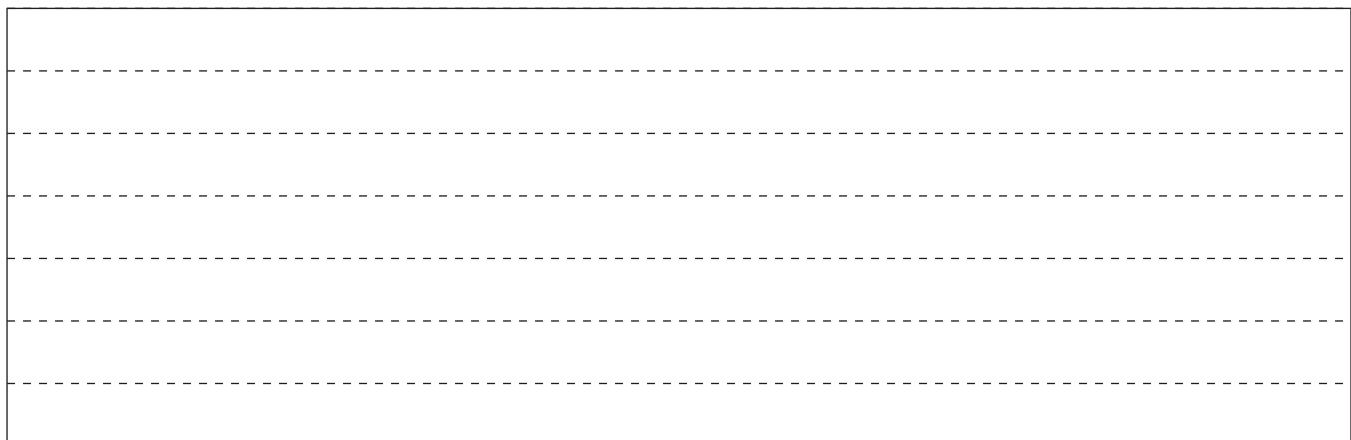
Master vocabulary related to expressing feelings and emotions, crucial for personal expression and storytelling.

Key Vocabulary:

- Contento (Content)
- Enojado (Angry)
- Sorprendido (Surprised)
- Preocupado (Worried)
- Emocionado (Excited)
- Tranquilo (Calm)
- Asustado (Scared)
- Estresado (Stressed)
- Orgulloso (Proud)
- Desilusionado (Disappointed)

Actividad 29: Diario Emocional. Escribe una historia sobre tu día utilizando todas las palabras que has aprendido hasta ahora.

Activity 29: *Emotional Diary Entry. Write a story of your day using all the words you have learned so far.*



Actividad 30: Resuelve el crucigrama de palabras.

Activity 30: Solve the word search puzzle.

Emotions word Search

D	T	C	Z	C	L	M	Y	R	S	E	I	D	W
X	R	A	E	S	P	Q	Z	M	Y	M	G	E	A
U	A	L	N	J	A	F	G	B	G	O	O	S	O
A	N	O	O	Z	L	M	S	K	Z	C	R	I	M
P	Q	R	J	R	V	C	O	P	Q	I	G	L	Y
R	U	U	A	I	T	O	R	R	V	O	U	U	R
E	I	C	D	C	A	N	P	B	V	N	L	S	A
O	L	G	O	O	M	T	R	I	X	A	L	I	S
C	O	C	S	P	T	E	E	R	U	D	O	O	U
U	F	Y	U	B	N	N	N	M	X	O	S	N	S
P	E	N	R	X	R	T	D	L	J	H	O	A	T
A	L	A	H	D	R	O	I	L	H	B	U	D	A
D	V	O	J	Y	K	R	D	K	P	H	R	O	D
O	S	R	F	C	G	B	O	I	F	M	X	Z	O

- CONTENUTO**
- DESILUSIONADO
ENOJADO
ASUSTADO
SORPRENDIDO
RICO
EMOCIONADO
PREOCUPADO
ORGULLOSO
AMOR
TRANQUILO
CALOR

Prueba 12 (Quiz 12)

1 What is the antonym of "rápido"?

- A) Veloz
- B) Lento
- C) Rápido
- D) Corto

3 Which conjunction would best fit in the sentence:

"Quiero ir al cine, ____ tengo que estudiar"?

- A) Tranquilo
- B) Asustado
- C) Contento
- D) Orgulloso

2 How would you express feeling "scared" in Spanish?

- A) y
- B) o
- C) pero
- D) porque

4 What is a synonym for "antiguo"?

- A) Nuevo
- B) Moderno
- C) Viejo
- D) Joven

Activity Answer Page

Activity 1 Answer Key: A. You're welcome B. Good Night C. Hello D. Hasta luego E. Perdón/Disculpe	Activity 2 Answer Key: A. Hola B. Gracias C. Adiós D. Perdón	Activity 3 Answer Key: A. Hola, B. Bien, C. Gracias, D. Perdón	Quiz 1 Answer Key: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C
Activity 4 Answer Key: 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A	Activity 5 Answer Key: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B	Activity 6 Answer Key: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A	Activity 7 Answer Key: 1. el 7. la 2. el 8. la. 3. la 9. el 4. el 10. el 5. la 11. El 6. la
Quiz 2 Answer Key: 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B	Activity 8 Answer Key: A.ciudad F.relojes B. niños G.flor C. mujere H.árboles D. peces I. señor E.lápiz J. amigas	Activity 9 Answer Key: 1. Las, Unas 2. El, Un 3. El, Un 4. La, Una 5. Las, Unas	Activity 10 Answer Key: 1. C 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. B
Quiz 3 Answer Key: 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A	Activity 11 Answer Key: 1. Puerta 6. hermana 2. Bolsa 7. hermano 3. abuela 8. Madre 4. ventana 5. Padre	Activity 12 Answer Key: A.Rojo F. Blanco B. Azul G. Naranja C.amerilla D.Verde E.Negro	Quiz 4 Answer Key: 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A
Activity 13 Answer Key: 1. Quién 2. Qué 3.Cuándo 4.Dónde 5. Por qué 6. Cómo	Activity 14 Answer Key: 1. F 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C 6. B	Quiz 5 Answer Key: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B	Activity 15 Answer Key: 1. Pequeño 2. Jóvenes 3. Interesante,viejo 4. Rota,cómoda 5. Pequeños, dormilones
Quiz 6 Answer Key: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A	Quiz 7 Answer Key: 1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B	Activity 17 Answer Key: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A	Activity 18 Answer Key: 1. Delante 6. Sobre 2. Sobre 7. sobre 3. A la derecha 4. Delante 5. Debajo

Quiz 8 Answer Key:	Activity 19 Answer Key:	Activity 20 Answer Key:	Activity 21 Answer Key:
1. B	1. Fotografía	1. Soleado 7. Calor	1. Hablo, Como, Vivo
2. C	2. Cocinar	2. Lloviendo 8. Nevando	2. Hablas, Comes, Vives
3. A	3. Fútbol	3. Frío	3. Habla, Come, Vive
4. B	4. Pesca	4. Niebla	4. Hablamos, Comemos, Vivimos
	5. Bailar	5. Viento	5. Hablaís, Comeís, Vivís
		6. Nublado	6. Hablan, Comen, Viven
Activity 22 Answer Key:	Activity 23 Answer Key:	Activity 24 Answer Key:	Activity 26 Answer Key:
1. Hablo	1. Cena	1. Voy	1. Queiro
2. Comen	2. Ríe	2. Vas	2. Quieres
3. Vivimos	3. Pregunta	3. Va	3. Puedan
4. Leemos	4. Escuchan	4. Vamos	4. Podemos
5. Escriben	5. Comen	5. Vais	
		6. Van	
Quiz 9 Answer Key:	Quiz 10 Answer Key:	Activity 27 Answer Key:	Activity 28 Answer Key:
1. B	1. A 6. A	A. Máscaras	A. especias
2. A	2. A 7. A	B. Bailes	B. degustar
3. A	3. C 8. C	C. Costumbres	C. sabor
4. B	4. B 9. A	D. Fiesta	
5. B	5. B 10. D		
Quiz 11 Answer Key:	Quiz 12 Answer Key:		
1. C	1. B		
2. D	2. C		
3. C	3. A		
4. B	4. C		
5. B			

Congratulations on completing your Spanish language journey with this guide! You've made great strides, and while this book has given you a solid foundation, remember that mastery requires ongoing practice and real-world use. Continue to embrace every opportunity to speak, listen, and immerse yourself in Spanish. Each step forward, even the missteps, is progress.

We at Study Key thank you for choosing our resources and encourage you to keep learning and enjoying the process. Your journey is just beginning, and we look forward to supporting your future endeavors in language learning.

¡Buena suerte y hasta pronto!

– The Study Key Team