

Learn Spanish

Lesson 1: Personal subject pronouns 1

Welcome to our Spanish course. In this course you will learn Spanish by reading small grammar explanations, and then practicing the grammar and some new vocabulary in small exercises.

You will begin by learning the subject pronouns that are used for singular persons, such as **I**, **you**, **he** and **she**. Then, in the next lesson, we will start to learn how to make some sentences in Spanish.

yo	tú, usted	él	ella
I	you	he	she

Note that there are two ways to say **you** in Spanish. **Tú** is used in informal situations, for addressing friends and family. **Usted** is more formal, used for addressing strangers and superiors.

Now, before continuing to the next lesson, click the button below to practice these words first. In this way you make sure you'll remember them. We promise it won't take long.

Question	Answer
I	yo
you	tú
you	usted
he	él
she	ella

Lesson 2: The present tense in -ar 1

Spanish verbs end in **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir**. In this lesson we will learn to conjugate verbs ending in **-ar** in the present tense. **The present tense is used to speak both about things that are happening right now and about things that happen frequently.**

Some examples of verbs ending in **-ar**:

hablar	llegar	preguntar	trabajar	estudiar
to speak, to talk	to arrive	to ask	to work	to study

In the present tense, we replace the ending **-ar** by a different ending, depending on the person who is performing the action.

Replace -ar with	Ending	Example
First person (I)	-o	(yo) hablo I speak
Second person (you)	-as	(tú) hablas, (usted) habla you speak
Third person (he, she)	-a	(él) habla, (ella) habla he speaks, she speaks

Note that the polite form **usted** uses **the third instead of the second person conjugation**. **Spanish subject pronouns are often omitted**, since the verb ending already gives information about who the subject is.

Question	Answer
to speak, to talk	hablar
to arrive	llegar
to ask	preguntar
to work	trabajar
to study	estudiar
I speak.	(Yo) hablo.
You talk.	(Tú) hablas.
You speak.	(Usted) habla.
He talks.	(Él) habla.
She speaks.	(Ella) habla.
I arrive.	(Yo) llego.
You ask.	(Tú) preguntas.
You work.	(Usted) trabaja.
He studies.	(Él) estudia.
She arrives.	(Ella) llega.

Lesson 3: Articles, nouns and gender

Nouns refer to things and ideas. In Spanish, nouns have **gender**. Nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**. The **gender** of the noun determines what **articles** we use in front of the noun.

Spanish has both **definite** and **indefinite** articles. **Definite articles** refer to **specific** things. **Indefinite articles** refer to **unspecified** things.

Articles	Masculine	Feminine
Definite	el	la
Indefinite	un	una

There is no rule to determine whether a noun is masculine or feminine.

However, most nouns that end in **-o** are **masculine** and most nouns that end in **-a** are **feminine**. Be aware that there are exceptions to this rule, which you will need to memorize when you encounter them.

el/un momento
the/a moment

el/un mundo
the/a world

la/una cosa
the/a thing

la/una pregunta
the/a question

Question

the moment

a moment

the world

a world

the thing

a thing

the question

a question

the computer

Answer

el momento

un momento

el mundo

un mundo

la cosa

una cosa

la pregunta

una pregunta

la computadora

Lesson 4: Word order

Spanish is an **SVO** language, meaning that normally, subjects come before verbs and verbs come before objects. **You can use nouns both in subject positions and in object positions without modifying them.**

I ask a question.

Pablo studies English.

You study Spanish.

The computer asks a question.

Pregunto una pregunta.

Pablo estudia Inglés.

Estudias Español.

La computadora pregunta una pregunta.

Question

I ask a question.

English

Pablo studies English.

Spanish

You study Spanish.

The computer asks a question.

Answer

Pregunto una pregunta.

inglés

Pablo estudia inglés.

español

Estudias español.

La computadora pregunta una pregunta.

Lesson 5: The present tense in -er 1

Some examples of verbs ending in **-er**:

comer
to eat

leer
to read

comprender
to understand

aprender
to learn

In the present tense, we replace the ending **-er** by a different ending, depending on the person who is performing the action.

Replace -er with	Ending	Example
First person (I)	-o	(yo) como I eat
Second person (you)	-es	(tú) comes, (usted) come you eat
Third person (he, she)	-e	(él) come, (ella) come he eats, she eats

Note that the polite form **usted** uses **the third instead of the second person conjugation**.

Question	Answer
to eat	comer
to read	leer
to understand	comprender
the apple	la manzana
I eat the apple.	(Yo) como la manzana.
the book	el libro
You read a book.	(Tú) lees un libro.
He understands the question.	(Él) comprende la pregunta.
to learn	aprender
I am learning Spanish.	(Yo) aprendo español.

Lesson 6: Declinable nouns

Many nouns that refer to humans and other animals have both a masculine and a feminine form. In this way, we can make a distinction between male cats and female cats, and between a boy and a girl.

the cat	el gato
the cat	la gata
the boy	el chico
the girl	la chica

The nouns above are called **declinable nouns**, which means that they change their ending according to their gender. When we do not know the gender of a living being, we use the masculine form of the noun.

While practicing the lessons, you will sometimes see the symbol ♀, which is the symbol for **female**. For example **the cat** refers to a female cat, and should be translated with **gata** and not with **gato**.

Question	Answer
the cat	el gato

Question

the cat
 the dog
 the dog
 The dog is eating the cat.
 the fox
 the fox
 the boy
 the girl
 to kick
 The girl is kicking the fox.

Answer

la gata
 el perro
 la perra
 La perra come el gato.
 el zorro
 la zorra
 el chico
 la chica
 patear
 La chica patea la zorra.

Lesson 7: Invariant nouns

Besides declinable nouns, Spanish also has **invariant** multigender nouns. These nouns also have a masculine and a feminine form, but these two forms are written in the same way.

the student	el estudiante
the student	la estudiante
the artist	el artista
the artist	la artista

We will always teach you both the masculine form and the feminine form of declinable and invariant nouns.

Question

the student
 the student
 the artist
 the artist

Answer

el estudiante
 la estudiante
 el artista
 la artista

Lesson 8: The present tense in -ir 1

Some examples of verbs ending in **-ir**:

vivir	escribir	abrir	compartir
to live	to write	to open	to share

In the present tense, we replace the ending **-ir** by a different ending, depending on the person who is performing the action. Note that these endings are exactly the same as for verbs ending in **-er**.

Replace -ir with

First person (I)

Ending

-o

Example

(yo) vivo
 I live

Replace -ir with	Ending	Example
Second person (you)	-es	(tú) vives , (usted) vive you live
Third person (he, she)	-e	(él) vive , (ella) vive he lives, she lives

Note that the polite form **usted** uses **the third instead of the second person conjugation**.

Question	Answer
to live	vivir
to write	escribir
to open	abrir
to share	compartir
in, on, at	en
good	bueno
the air	el aire
Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires
I live in Buenos Aires.	(Yo) vivo en Buenos Aires.
You are writing a book.	(Tú) escribes un libro.
the door, the gate	la puerta
You are opening the door.	(Usted) abre la puerta.
the food	la comida
with	con
She is sharing the food with the dog.	(Ella) comparte la comida con el perro.

Lesson 9: Personal subject pronouns 2

You've already learned the subject pronouns for singular persons, now we will also learn the subject pronouns for plural persons.

Personal subject pronouns	Singular	Plural
First person	yo I	nosotros, nosotras we
Second person	tú, usted you	vosotros, vosotras, ustedes you
Third person	él, ella he, she	ellos, ellas they

Nosotras, vosotras and ellas refer to groups of **only females** and **nosotros, vosotros and ellos** refer to groups of **only males** or to groups with **both males and females**.

Tú, vosotros and vosotras are informal forms, used for addressing friends and family. **Usted and ustedes** are more formal, used for addressing strangers and superiors.

In Latin America, **ustedes** is generally used instead of **vosotros and vosotras**, whether addressing friends or strangers. You will only need to use **vosotros and vosotras** when you go to Spain.

Question	Answer
we	nosotros
we	nosotras
you	ustedes
you	vosotros
you	vosotras
they	ellos
they	ellas

Lesson 10: The present tense in -ar 2

Now you will learn the conjugations of **-ar** in the present tense for all persons, including plural persons. Below you can see the endings for each person.

Replace -ar with	Singular	Plural
First person	-o	-amos
Second person	-as	-áis
Third person	-a	-an

Beneath you can see examples of the conjugated verb **hablar**. Note that the polite forms **usted** and **ustedes** use **third instead of second person conjugations**.

Personal subject pronouns	Singular	Plural
First person	(Yo) hablo. I speak.	(Nosotros/nosotras) hablamos . We speak.
Second person	(Tú) hablas. (Usted) habla. You speak.	(Vosotros/vosotras) habláis . (Ustedes) hablan . You speak.
Third person	(Él/ella) habla. He/she speaks.	(Ellos/ellas) hablan . They speak.

Question	Answer
We talk.	(Nosotros) hablamos.
(You) speak.	(Vosotros) habláis.

Question

(You) talk.
They speak.
We ask.
You work.
You study.
They arrive.

Answer

(Ustedes) hablan.
(Ellos) hablan.
(Nosotras) preguntamos.
(Vosotras) trabajáis.
(Ustedes) estudian.
(Ellas) llegan.

Lesson 11: The present tense in -er 2

Now you will learn the conjugations of **-er** in the present tense for all persons, including plural persons. Below you can see the endings for each person.

Replace -er with	Singular	Plural
First person	-o	-emos
Second person	-es	-éis
Third person	-e	-en

Beneath you can see examples of the conjugated verb **comer**. Note that the polite forms **usted** and **ustedes** use **third instead of second person conjugations**.

Personal subject pronouns	Singular	Plural
First person	(Yo) como. I eat.	(Nosotros/nosotras) comemos. We eat.
Second person	(Tú) comes. (Usted) come. You eat.	(Vosotros/vosotras) coméis. (Ustedes) comen. You eat.
Third person	(Él/ella) come. He/she eats.	(Ellos/ellas) comen. They eat.

Question

We are learning.
to drink
the tea
You are drinking tea.
the milk
They are drinking milk.

Answer

(Nosotros) aprendemos.
beber
el té
(Vosotros) bebéis té.
la leche
(Ellas) beben leche.

Lesson 12: Deber + infinitive

The verb **deber** is often used together with another verb in the **infinitive**

form. The infinitive form is the form ending in **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir**, in which you learn new verbs.

I must learn Spanish.

You ought to work.

You should read the book.

Question

should, ought to, must

I must learn Spanish.

You ought to work.

You should read the book.

Debo aprender español.

Vosotros debéis trabajar.

Ustedes deben leer el libro.

Answer

deber

Debo aprender Español.

(Vosotros) debéis trabajar.

(Ustedes) deben leer el libro.

Lesson 13: The present tense in -ir 2

Now you will learn the conjugations of **-ir** in the present tense for all persons, including plural persons. Below you can see the endings for each person.

Replace -ir with

First person

Second person

Third person

Singular

-o

-es

-e

Plural

-imos

-ís

-en

Beneath you can see examples of the conjugated verb **vivir**. Note that the polite forms **usted** and **ustedes** use **third instead of second person conjugations**.

Personal subject pronouns

First person

Second person

Third person

Singular

(Yo) vivo.

I live.

(Tú) vives.

(Usted) vive.

You live.

(Él/ella) vive.

He/she lives.

Plural

(Nosotros/nosotras)

vivimos.

We live.

(Vosotros/vosotras)

vivís.

(Ustedes) **viven.**

You live.

(Ellos/ellas) **viven.**

They live.

Question

Madrid

We live in Madrid.

the letter

You are writing the letter.

You are opening the gate.

the check, the bill

They are sharing the bill.

Answer

Madrid

(Nosotras) vivimos en Madrid.

la carta

(Vosotras) escribís la carta.

(Ustedes) abren la puerta.

la cuenta

(Ellos) comparten la cuenta.

Lesson 14: The plural forms of nouns and articles

Articles and nouns both have plural forms. See the table below for the plural forms of the articles.

Singular	el	la	un	una
Plural	los	las	unos	unas

If a noun ends in a vowel we add **-s** to make it plural.

el libro (the book)	los libros (the books)
un libro (a book)	unos libros (some books)

If a noun ends in a consonant we add **-es** to make it plural.

la ciudad (the city)	las ciudades (the cities)
una ciudad (a city)	unas ciudades (some cities)

There are actually some exceptions to the **-es** rule, but you will learn them in a later lesson.

Question

the books
some books
the city
the cities
some cities
the house
the houses
the man
some men
the woman
the women
the place
the places

Answer

los libros
unos libros
la ciudad
las ciudades
unas ciudades
la casa
las casas
el hombre
unos hombres
la mujer
las mujeres
el lugar
los lugares

Lesson 15: The times of the day

When the sun rises, **la mañana** begins, and it lasts until 12:00 when it is replaced by **la tarde**. And then, when the sun has set, **la noche** begins, until the sun rises again, and **la mañana** reappears.

Question

the day
today
yesterday
tomorrow

Answer

el día
hoy
ayer
mañana

the morning
the middle; the means
noon, midday
the afternoon; the evening
the night; the evening

la mañana
el medio
el mediodía
la tarde
la noche

Lesson 16: Adjectives

In Spanish, adjectives normally come after the nouns they describe. Adjectives change both with the **gender** and the **number** of the noun they describe.

Adjectives that end in **o** have four forms, which change according to **gender** and **number** in exactly the same way as you would expect from nouns.

the crazy cat

el gato loco

the crazy cat

la gata loca

the crazy cats

los gatos locos

the crazy cats

las gatas locas

Adjectives that end in another vowel do not change with gender, but do change with number, by taking an **-s** at the end.

the big cat

el gato grande

the big cat

la gata grande

the big cats

los **gatos** grandes

the big cats

las **gatas** grandes

Most of the adjectives that end in a consonant do not change with gender either, but do change with number, by taking **-es** at the end. Some do change with gender however, and we will always teach you both the masculine and feminine form of these adjectives.

the social cat

el gato social

the social cat

la gata social

the social cats

los gatos sociales

the social cats

las **gatas** sociales

Question

social

social

The social man writes a letter.

El hombre social escribe una carta.

crazy

loco

to dance

bailar

The crazy cats dance in the night.

Las gatas locas bailan en la noche.

Question

large, big

small, little

The big women live in a small house.

hungry

dead

The hungry fox eats the dead student.

difficult

I am reading some difficult books.

Answer

grande

pequeño

Las mujeres grandes viven en una casa pequeña.

hambriento

muerto

La zorra hambrienta come el estudiante muerto.

difícil

Leo unos libros difíciles.

Lesson 17: Hay

The Spanish word **hay** means **there is** or **there are**. Look at the example sentences below to see how to use **hay**.

There is bread on the table.

There are many drunkards in the city.

Question

there is; there are

the bread

the table

There is bread on the table.

a lot of; much; many

the drunkard

the drunkard

There are many drunkards in the city.

Hay pan en la mesa.

Hay muchos borrachos en la ciudad.

Answer

hay

el pan

la mesa

Hay pan en la mesa.

mucho

el borracho

la borracha

Hay muchos borrachos en la ciudad.

Lesson 18: Negation

We can make sentences negative by putting the word **no** in front of the verb.

There is no bread on the table.

The cat doesn't eat bread.

I don't speak Spanish.

Question

no; not

There is no bread on the table.

The cat doesn't eat bread.

I don't speak Spanish.

No hay pan en la mesa.

El gato **no** come pan.

No hablo español.

Answer

no

No hay pan en la mesa.

El gato no come pan.

No hablo español.

Lesson 19: Questions

To transform a Spanish sentence containing **hay** into a question, you don't change the word order. It is enough just to use a different intonation.

Questions start with an upside down question mark when written.

Is there bread on the table?

¿Hay pan en la mesa?

No, there is not.

No. No hay.

Are there many drunkards in the city?

¿Hay muchos borrachos en la ciudad?

Yes, there are.

Sí. Hay.

When asking questions using other verbs, the verb normally comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Does the cat eat bread?

¿Come el gato pan?

Do you speak English?

¿Habla usted Inglés?

In reality, the word order when forming questions with other verbs than **hay** is more flexible. Changing the order to **verb**, then **subject** and then **object** is the most common way however, and will be the default way to do it in our lessons.

Question

Is there bread on the table?

No. There is not.

Are there many drunkards in the city?

yes

Yes. There are.

Does the cat eat bread?

Do you speak English?

Answer

¿Hay pan en la mesa?

No. No hay.

¿Hay muchos borrachos en la ciudad?

sí

Sí. Hay.

Come el gato pan?

¿Habla usted inglés?

Lesson 20: The days of the week

Question

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Answer

el lunes

el martes

el miércoles

el jueves

el viernes

el sábado

el domingo

Lesson 21: Time units

Question

the second

Answer

el segundo

Question

the minute
the hour
the week
the month
the year

Answer

el minuto
la hora
la semana
el mes
el año

Lesson 22: Ser

In this lesson you will learn about the irregular Spanish verb **ser**. Let's see how to conjugate it, and then see it's meaning by looking at some example sentences.

Conjugations of ser

First person
Second person
Third person

Singular

soy
eres
es

Plural

somos
sois
son

I am a student.

You are a monkey.

The party is in the house.

Today is Thursday.

We are friends.

You are drunkards.

They are apples.

Question

to be

conjugate ser

conjugate ser

conjugate ser

conjugate ser

conjugate ser

conjugate ser

I am a student.

the monkey

the monkey

You are a monkey.

the party; the holiday

The party is in the house.

Today is Thursday.

the friend

the friend

We are friends.

Soy estudiante.

Eres una mona.

La fiesta **es** en la casa.

Hoy **es** jueves.

Somos amigos.

Sois borrachas.

Son manzanas.

Answer

ser

(yo) soy

(tú) eres

(el/ella/usted) es

(nosotros/nosotras) somos

(vosotros/vosotras) sois

(ellos/ellas/ustedes) son

Soy estudiante.

el mono

la mona

Tú eres una mona.

la fiesta

La fiesta es en la casa.

Hoy es jueves.

el amigo

la amiga

Somos amigos.

Question

You are drunkards.
They are apples.

Answer

Sois borrachas.
Son manzanas.

Lesson 23: Estar

In this lesson you will learn about the irregular Spanish verb **estar**. Let's see how to conjugate it, and then see it's meaning by looking at some example sentences.

Conjugations of ser

First person
Second person
Third person

Singular

estoy
estás
está

Plural

estamos
estáis
están

Estar has a meaning close to **ser**, but is used in different situations.

When talking about characteristics of persons or things, **estar** is often used for things that are of a more temporary nature than **ser**. For example, **ser** is used to describe someone as a drunkard, a not so temporary characteristic, whereas **estar** is used to describe someone as being **drunk**.

For the same reason, **ser** is used to describe someone's origin, occupation, religious or political affiliation, relations between people, and character.

Estar is normally used to describe the **location of people and things**, even when they are permanent locations, whereas **ser** is used to describe the **location of events**.

Sentences with estar

Estoy en el jardín.
I am in the garden.
Estás nervosa hoy.
You are nervous today.
Buenos Aires **está** en Argentina.
Buenos Aires is in Argentina.
El café **está** caliente.
The coffee is hot.
Estamos contentos con el resultado.
We are happy with the result.
Estáis borrachas.
You are drunk.
Las bicicletas **están** en la casa.
The bicycle is in the house.

Uses

location of person

temporary state of person

location of geographic entity

temporary state of object

temporary state of person

temporary state of person

location of object

Sentences with ser

Soy estudiante.

I am a student.

Eres una mona.

You are a monkey.

La fiesta **es** en la casa.

The party is in the house.

Hoy **es** jueves.

Today is Thursday.

Somos amigos.

We are friends.

Sois borrachas.

You are drunkards.

Son manzanas.

They are apples..

Question

to be

conjugate estar

conjugate estar

conjugate estar

conjugate estar

conjugate estar

conjugate estar

the garden

I am in the garden.

nervous

You are nervous today.

Argentina

Buenos Aires is in Argentina.

the coffee

hot

The coffee is hot.

content, pleased, satisfïes, happy, glad

the result, the outcome

We are happy with the result.

drunk

You are drunk.

the bicycle

The bicycles are in the house.

Uses

long-lasting property (occupation)

long-lasting property

location of event

telling time

relation between people

long-lasting property

long-lasting property

Answer

estar

(yo) estoy

(tú) estás

(el/ella/usted) está

(nosotros/nosotras) estamos

(vosotros/vosotras) estáis

(ellos/ellas/ustedes) están

el jardín

Estoy en el jardín.

nervoso

Estás nervosa hoy.

Argentina

Buenos Aires está en Argentina.

el café

caliente

El café está caliente.

contento

el resultado

Estamos contentos con el resultado.

borracho

Estáis borrachas.

la bicicleta

Las bicicletas están en la casa.

Lesson 24: Diphthongs

Spanish vowels are either **strong** or **weak**. The vowels **a**, **e** and **o** are strong. The vowels **u** and **i** are weak. When two **strong vowels** appear next to each other, they form two **separate syllables**. When a vowel appears next to a **weak vowel**, they together form **one single syllable**. The two vowels that appear together in one syllable are called **diphthongs**.

Let's look at some words with strong and weak vowels to see how they are divided in syllables.

the student	el es-tu- dian -te
the city	la ciu -dad
the theater	el te-a -tro
the paella	la pa-e -lla

If we want to prevent the weak vowel from forming a single syllable, then we **put an accent mark on the weak syllable**, thereby breaking the diphthong.

the country el **pa-is**

Putting an accent mark on the strong syllable within a diphthong does not break the diphthong.

the relationship	la re-la- ción
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Question

the theater

the paella

the country

the relationship

Answer

el teatro

la paella

el país

la relación

Lesson 25: Word stress

Words that end in a **vowel**, an **s** or an **n** are stressed on the **second last syllable**.

the potato	la papa
the time	el tiempo
the exam, the examination	el examen
the crisis	la crisis

Words that end in **consonants** other than **s** or **n** are stressed on the **last syllable**.

the truth	la verdad
the color	el color

Words that do not obey the two rules above, always carry an **accent mark** on the **stressed syllable**.

the dad, the father	el papá
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the relationship
the politics, the policy

Question

the potato^{South America}

the potato^{Spain}

the time^{Duration}

the exam, the examination

the crisis

the truth

the color

the dad

the mom

the politics, the policy

la relación

la política

Answer

la papa

la patata

el tiempo

el examen

la crisis

la verdad

el color

el papá

la mamá

la política

Lesson 26: Irregularities in plural nouns

Until now we've learned two rules for making a Spanish noun plural:

1. If the noun ends in a **vowel**, add **-s**
2. If the noun ends in a **consonant**, add **-es**

The second rule has some exceptions, which are summed up below.

If the noun ends in a **z**, drop the **z** and add **-ces**

el lápiz

the pencil

los lápices

the pencils

If the noun ends in an **s** or an **x**, add **-es** only **if the stress is on the last syllable** (which is always the case in monosyllabic words). Otherwise, add **nothing**.

el análisis

the analysis

los análisis

the analyses

el país

the country

los países

the countries

el fax

the fax

los faxes

the faxes

el torax

the thorax

los torax

the thoraxes

And finally, if the noun has an accent mark on the last syllable, we remove the accent mark if that doesn't influence its pronunciation.

el avión

the plane

los aviones

the planes

This is because the stress is on the second last syllable by default, so here **aviones** retains the stress on **on** even though we drop the accent mark. Note

that in **países** we didn't drop the accent mark, since this would have changed the pronunciation, because without the accent mark **país** would have been pronounced as one syllable instead of two.

Question

the pencil
the pencils
the time^{instance}
the analysis
the analyses
the countries
the fax
the faxes
the thorax
the thoraxes
the plane
the planes
the timesinstances

Answer

el lápiz
los lápices
la vez
el análisis
los análisis
los países
el fax
los faxes
el torax
los torax
el avión
los aviones
las veces

Lesson 27: Greeting

Question

hello, hi
Good morning.
Good afternoon.; Good evening.
Good evening.; Good night.
goodbye, bye

Answer

hola
Buenos días.
Buenas tardes.
Buenas noches.
adiós

Lesson 28: Question words

Question

Who?
What?; Which?
How?
Which?; What?
When?
How much?
How many?
Where?
to; at
Where to?
from; of
From where?

Answer

¿Quién?
¿Qué?
¿Cómo?
¿Cuál?
¿Cuándo?
¿Cuánto?
¿Cuántos?
¿Dónde?
a
¿Adónde?
de
¿De dónde?

Question

for; by; through; because of; per^{and much more}

Why?

Answer

por

¿Por qué?

Lesson 29: Possessive determiners

In this lesson you will learn the Spanish **possessive determiners**, which are used to convey possession.

Possessive determiners	Singular	Plural
First person	mi my	nuestro our
Second person	tu, su your	vuestro, su your
Third person	su his, her, it's	su their

Spanish **possessive determiners** agree with the gender and number of the noun they modify. In other words, they change based on whether the thing that is possessed is plural or singular, and whether it is masculine or feminine.

Possessive determiners do not change based on the gender of the possessor, only based on the thing that is possessed.

mi libro	mi casa	mis libros	mis casas
tu libro	tu casa	tus libros	tus casas
su libro	su casa	sus libros	sus casas
nuestro libro	nuestra casa	nuestros libros	nuestras casas
vuestro libro	vuestra casa	vuestros libros	vuestras casas

Question

my
your
your; his; her; it's; their
our
your

My house is your house. ^{Make yourself at home}

Your cats are hungry.

very

Our house is very big.

the son; the child

the daughter

ugly

Your children are ugly.

beautiful

Answer

mi

tu

su

nuestro

vuestro

Mi casa es tu casa.

Sus gatos están hambrientos.

muy

Nuestra casa es muy grande.

el hijo

la hija

feo

Vuestros hijos son feos.

hermoso

Question

the car

Their car is beautiful.

Answer

el coche

Su coche es hermoso.

Lesson 30: Meeting

Question

Who is she?

How are you?

How are you?

well; fine

I am fine.

thank you, thanks

I am very well, thank you.

the taste; the liking; the pleasure

Nice to meet you.

Where do you live?

the name

What is your name?

Answer

¿Quién es ella?

¿Cómo estás?

¿Cómo está usted?

bien

Estoy bien.

gracias

Estoy muy bien, gracias.

el gusto

Mucho gusto.

¿Dónde vives?

el nombre

¿Cuál es su nombre?

Lesson 31: Demonstratives

The Spanish language has three demonstratives.

esto

eso

aquello

this

that

that over there

Aquello refers to things that are further away than **eso** does, and **eso** refers to things that are further away than **esto** does.

The forms you see in the table above are **gender neutral** forms. You use these forms to refer to unknown objects or unnamed concepts. Otherwise you use either the **masculine** or the **feminine** form, depending on the gender of the noun you are referring to.

You can use demonstratives either as **determiners** in front of nouns, or as **pronouns**, which means that you use them by themselves in the place of a noun.

In the table below, note that the plural form of the masculine demonstratives and the neuter demonstratives are the same.

Masculine

este libro, estos libros

this book, these books

Feminine

esta casa, estas casas

this house, these houses

Neuter

Masculine

ese libro, esos libros
 that book, those books
 aquel libro, aquellos libros
 that book over there
 those books over there
 este, estos
 this (one), these (ones)
 ese, esos
 that (one), those (ones)
 aquel, aquellos
 that (one) over there
 those (ones) over there

Question

this; this one
 that; that one
 that ... over there; that one over there
 this book
 these books
 this house
 these houses
 that book
 those books
 that house
 those houses
 that book over there
 those books over there
 that house over there
 those houses over there

Feminine

esa casa, esas casas
 that house, those houses
 aquella casa, aquellas casas
 that house over there
 those houses over there
 esta, estas
 this (one), these (ones)
 esa, esas
 that (one), those (ones)
 aquella, aquellas
 that (one) over there
 those (ones) over there

Neuter

esto, estos
 this (one), these (ones)
 eso, esos
 that (one), those (ones)
 aquello, aquellos
 that (one) over there
 those (ones) over there

Answer

esto
 eso
 aquello
 este libro
 estos libros
 esta casa
 estas casas
 ese libro
 esos libros
 esa casa
 esas casas
 aquel libro
 aquellos libros
 aquella casa
 aquellas casas

Lesson 32: Counting from 0 to 15

In this lesson you'll learn how to count to 15 in Spanish. Counting up to 15 is completely irregular. After that, it becomes more regular, as you'll learn in a later lesson.

0 - cero

1 - uno

2 - dos

3 - tres

4 - cuatro

10 - diez

11 - once

12 - doce

13 - trece

14 - catorce

5 - cinco
6 - seis
7 - siete
8 - ocho
9 - nueve

15 - quince

The number **one** by itself is **uno** in Spanish. However, before a masculine noun it becomes **un** and before a feminine noun it becomes **una**.

one book
one house
two books
three big houses

un libro
una casa
dos libros
tres casas grandes

Question

the number

zero

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

eleven

twelve

thirteen

fourteen

fifteen

one book

one house

two books

three big houses

Answer

el número

cero

uno

dos

tres

cuatro

cinco

seis

siete

ocho

nueve

diez

once

doce

trece

catorce

quince

un libro

una casa

dos libros

tres casas grandes

Lesson 33: Tener

Tener is an irregular verb, so you will have to learn how to conjugate it by memorization.

Tener

First person

Singular

Tengo.

Plural

Tenemos.

Tener	Singular	Plural
	I have.	We have.
Second person	Tienes.	Tenéis.
	Tiene.	Tienen.
	You have.	You have.
Third person	Tiene.	Tienen.
	He/she has.	They have.

Question	Answer
to have	tener
I have	(yo) tengo
you have	(tú) tienes
he has	(él) tiene
we have	(nosotros) tenemos
you have	(vosotros) tenéis
they have	(ellos) tienen
I am six years old.	Tengo seis años.
You have a big house	(Tú) tienes una casa grande.
the problem	el problema
same	mismo
We have the same problem.	Tenemos el mismo problema.
new	nuevo
again	de nuevo
He has a new car again.	Tiene un coche nuevo de nuevo.

Lesson 34: Venir

Venir is another irregular verb, and has the same kind of irregularity as **tener**.

Venir	Singular	Plural
First person	Vengo.	Venimos.
	I come.	We come.
Second person	Vienes.	Venís.
	Viene.	Vienen.
	You come.	You come.
Third person	Viene.	Vienen.
	He/she comes.	They come.

Question	Answer
to come	venir
I come	(yo) vengo
you come	(tú) vienes
she comes	(ella) viene
we come	(nosotras) venimos

Question

you come
they come
Mexico
I come from Mexico.
the train
The train's coming.
They're coming home.

Answer

(vosotras) venís
(ellas) vienen
México
Vengo de México.
el tren
El tren viene.
Vienen a la casa.

Lesson 35: Here and there

In Spanish, there are **three** different words to say **there**, depending on how far away the object you are referring to is from the listener. This may seem confusing at first, but all of them are used a lot in speech, so you will get an intuition for when to use which soon enough.

here
there^{nearby}
there^{farther away}
there^{far away}

Question

here
there^{nearby}
there^{farther away}
there^{far away}
all, every
the people
now
All the people are here now.

aquí
ahí
allí
allá

Answer

aquí
ahí
allí
allá
todo
la gente
ahora
Toda la gente está aquí ahora.

Lesson 36: Food

Question

the breakfast
the lunch
the dinner
the pasta
the rice
the meat
the fish^{intended for food}
the chicken
the egg

Answer

el desayuno
el almuerzo
la cena
la pasta
el arroz
la carne
el pescado
el pollo
el huevo

Question

the cheese
the soup
the salt
the pepper^{spice}
the sugar
the water
the beer
the wine
the juice

Answer

el queso
la sopa
la sal
la pimienta
el/la azúcar
el agua
la cerveza
el vino
el jugo

Lesson 37: Conjunctions 1: Que

In Spanish, the word **que** precedes subordinate clauses.

I believe that he's not here.
She understands that it's not posible.
The man who drinks a lot doesn't work.

Question

that; which; who; whom
to believe

I believe that he's not here.
possible
She understands that it's not posible.
The man who drinks a lot doesn't work.

Creo que no está aquí.
Comprende que no es possible.
El hombre que bebe mucho no trabaja.

Answer

que
creer
Creo que no está aquí.
posible
Comprende que no es posible.
El hombre que bebe mucho no trabaja.

Lesson 38: Conjunctions 2: And, or

The Spanish word for **and** is **y**. In front of a word that starts with **i** or **hi**, we translate **and** with **e** instead of **y**, except when the words starts with **hie**, then we do use **y**.

I speak English and Spanish.
I speak Spanish and English.
I have many sons and daughters.
We have water and ice.

Hablo inglés **y** español.
Hablo español **e** inglés.
Tengo muchos hijos **e** hijas.
Tenemos agua **y** hielo.

The Spanish word for **or** is **o**. In front of a word that starts with **o** or **ho**, it is **u** instead of **o**.

Do you speak English or spanish?
We have seven or eight pesos.

Habla (usted) inglés **o** español?
Tenemos siete **u** ocho pesos.

Are you coming tomorrow or today?

Question

and

I speak English and Spanish.

I speak Spanish and English.

I have many sons and daughters.

the ice

We have water and ice.

or

Do you speak English or Spanish?

peso^{currency}

We have seven or eight pesos.

Are you coming tomorrow or today?

Venís mañana **u** hoy.

Answer

y

Hablo inglés y español.

Hablo español e inglés.

Tengo muchos hijos e hijas.

el hielo

Tenemos agua y hielo.

o

Hablan (ustedes) inglés o español?

peso

Tenemos siete u ocho pesos.

Venís (vosotros) mañana u hoy?

Lesson 39: Conjunctions 3

Question

like, as; since

I don't understand how it's possible.

but

There is coffee, but there is no tea.

if

rich, wealthy; delicious

If you have a house, you are rich.

the hunger

to be hungry

because

I'm eating because I'm hungry.

the fear

to be afraid

dark; obscure; dim

the danger

when

though, even though, although

I'm afraid when it's dark, even though

there's no danger.

while

I don't speak while I eat.

Answer

como

No comprendo como es posible.

pero

Hay café, pero no hay té.

si

rico

Si (tú) tienes una casa, eres rico.

el hambre

tener hambre

porque

Como porque tengo hambre.

el miedo

tener miedo

oscuro

el peligro

cuando

aunque

Tengo miedo cuando está oscuro,

aunque no hay peligro.

mientras

No hablo mientras como.

Lesson 40: Tener que + infinitive

Tener que is Spanish for **to have to**. It is followed by an infinitive.

I have to cook dinner.

You have to practice more.

Question

to have to

to cook

I have to cook dinner.

to practice

more

You have to practice more.

Tengo que cocinar la cena.

Tenéis que practicar más.

Answer

tener que

cocinar

Tengo que cocinar la cena.

practicar

más

(Vosotros) tenéis que practicar más.

Lesson 41: Counting from 16 to 29

In this lesson you learn to count from 16 to 29 in Spanish. You'll see that from 16 onward there is a regularity in counting. From 30 onward, slightly different rules apply, which luckily also follow a regular pattern.

0 - cero

1 - uno

2 - dos

3 - tres

4 - cuatro

5 - cinco

6 - seis

7 - siete

8 - ocho

9 - nueve

10 - diez

11 - once

12 - doce

13 - trece

14 - catorce

15 - quince

16 - dieciséis

17 - diecisiete

18 - dieciocho

19 - diecinueve

20 - veinte

21 - veintiuno

22 - veintidós

23 - veintitrés

24 - veinticuatro

25 - veinticinco

26 - veintiséis

27 - veintisiete

28 - veintiocho

29 - veintinueve

You have already learned that **one** before a masculine noun becomes **un** and before a feminine noun becomes **una**. The same principle applies to number that end in **uno**.

the twenty-one books

the twenty-one houses

Question

sixteen

seventeen

eighteen

nineteen

twenty

twenty-one

los veinti**ún** libros

las veinti**unas** casas

Answer

dieciséis

diecisiete

dieciocho

diecinueve

veinte

veintiuno

Question

twenty-two
twenty-three
twenty-four
twenty-five
twenty-six
twenty-seven
twenty-eight
twenty-nine
the eleven houses
the twenty-one books
the twenty-one houses
the twenty-two houses

Answer

veintidós
veintitrés
veinticuatro
veinticinco
veintiséis
veintisiete
veintiocho
veintinueve
las once casas
los veintiún libros
las veintiuna casas
las veintidós casas

Lesson 42: Animals

Some animals have masculine words ending in **-o** and similar feminine words ending in **-a**.

el gato	la gata
the cat	the cat
el cerdo	la cerda
the pig	the pig

Other animals have completely different words for the male and the female gender.

el caballo	la yegua
the stallion, the horse	the mare
el toro	la vaca
the bull	the cow

And finally, there are animals which have only one grammatical gender, whether they are male or female.

el pez	el pez
the fish	the fish
la mosca	la mosca
the fly	the fly

We can use the words **macho** and **hembra** to distinguish between the male and female animals that have only one grammatical gender.

el pez macho	el pez hembra
the male fish	the female fish

Question

the animal
the horse, the stallion^{male horse}

Answer

el animal
el caballo

Question

the mare^{female horse}

the bird

the bird

the cow

the bull

the livestock^{animals for commercial use}

the fish

the lion

the lion

the fly

the mosquito

the rooster

the hen

the pig

the pig

male^{animal}

female^{animal}

the male fish

the female fish

Answer

la yegua

el ave

el pájaro

la vaca

el toro

el ganado

el pez

el león

la leona

la mosca

el mosquito

el gallo

la gallina

el cerdo

la cerda

macho

hembra

el pez macho

el pez hembra

Lesson 43: Professions

Question

the profession, the occupation

What is your profession?

the author; the writer

the author; the writer

the teacher; the professor

the teacher; the professor

the doctor, the physician

the doctor

the doctor, the physician; the Ph. D.

the doctor, the physician; the Ph. D.

the chief, the boss; the manager

the chief, the boss; the manager

the director, the manager

the director, the manager

the teacher

the teacher

the writer

the writer

Answer

la profesión

¿Cuál es su profesión?

el autor

la autora

el profesor

la profesora

el médico

la médica

el doctor

la doctora

el jefe

la jefa

el director

la directora

el maestro

la maestra

el escritor

la escritora

Question

the policeman
the policewoman
the owner, the landlord
the owner, the landlord

Answer

el policía
la policía
el dueño
la dueña

Lesson 44: Clothing

Question

the clothing, the clothes
the garment^{piece of clothing}
the dress
the suit; the costume
the tie
the pants
the shirt
the T-shirt
the blouse
the shoe
the boot
the sock
the hat
the coat, the overcoat
the skirt
the cloak, the mantle
the jacket
the glove
the belt
the sleeve
the button

Answer

la ropa
la prenda
el vestido
el traje
la corbata
el pantalón
la camisa
la camiseta
la blusa
el zapato
la bota
el calcetín
el sombrero
el abrigo
la falda
el manto
la chaqueta
el guante
el cinturón
la manga
el botón

Lesson 45: When the indefinite article is not used

Spanish speakers don't use an indefinite article before an **unmodified** noun when it refers to a concept or idea of something, rather than a particular thing. See below how **autor** is not preceded by **un** because it is not modified, whereas **profesora** is preceded by **una** because **profesora** is modified by the adjective **joven**.

I am a writer.

Soy autor.

She is a young professor.
I don't have a fatherland.
I'm wearing a shirt.

We also don't use an indefinite article after the bold words in the table below.

We arrive in half an hour.
He writes with a pencil.
We travel without a car.

A certain person is coming tonight.
in such a case
What a pity!

This might seem like a lot to learn, and there will certainly be other cases we have not mentioned here. There is no reason to feel frustrated though, since you will develop an intuition for this soon enough.

Question

I am a writer.
young
She is a young professor.
the fatherland
I don't have a fatherland.
to take; to carry; to wear^{clothes}
I'm wearing a T-shirt.
half; middle; mean, average
We arrive in half an hour.
He writes with a pencil.
to travel
without
We travel without a car.
to buy
other, another
We are buying another house.
certain; sure; true
the person
tonight
A certain person is coming tonight.
such
the case
in such a case
What ...!; How ...!
the shame, the pity
What a shame!, What a pity!

Ella es **una** profesora **joven**.
No tengo patria.
Llevo camisa.

Llegamos en **media** hora.
Escribe **con** lápiz.
Viajamos **sin** coche.
Cierta persona viene esta noche.
en **tal** caso
¡Qué lástima!

Answer

Soy autor.
joven
Ella es una profesora joven.
la patria
No tengo patria.
llevar
Llevo camiseta.
medio
Llegamos en media hora.
Escribe con lápiz.
viajar
sin
Viajamos sin coche.
comprar
otro
Compramos otra casa.
cierto
la persona
esta noche
Cierta persona viene esta noche.
tal
el caso
en tal caso
¡Qué ...!
la lástima
¡Qué lástima!

Lesson 46: General pronouns and double negation

Question

nothing, anything, none
I have nothing.
something, anything
Do you have something to eat?
No. I don't have anything.
no one, nobody, anyone, anybody
There is no one.
someone, somebody; anyone,
anybody
Is there anyone here?
No. There isn't anybody here.
the bag, the sack
the handbag
some, some of it
some, some of them
I have some in my handbag.
none, none of them
None of those men work.

Answer

nada
Tengo nada.
algo
¿Tienes algo de comer?
No. No tengo nada.
nadie
Hay nadie.
alguien
¿Hay alguien aquí?
No. No hay nadie aquí.
la bolsa
el bolso
alguno
algunos
Tengo algunos en mi bolso.
ninguno
Ninguno de esos hombres trabajan.

Lesson 47: A + direct object

In Spanish, the **direct object** — the object that receives the action of the verb — is preceded by an **a** if the direct object is a **specified person**.

I'm looking at the television.

Miro la televisión.

I'm looking at you.

Miro **a** usted.

Pets or other animals we care about are also sometimes considered persons in this sense, but not all animals are.

I'm looking at the fox on the television.

Miro el zorro en la televisión.

I'm looking at my dog.

Miro **a** mi perro.

Persons are only preceded by **a** when they are **specified**. Below, in the second sentence you are looking at a specific doctor, whereas in the first sentence any doctor at all is fine, you don't need a specific doctor.

I need a doctor.

Necesito médico.

I'm looking at a doctor.

Miro **a** un médico.

Personal pronouns are preceded by **a** when they are direct objects.

I'm looking for someone.
I'm not looking at anyone.
Whom are you looking for?

Busco **a** alguien.
No miro **a** nadie.
¿Buscas **a** quién?

When using the verbs **tener** and **hay**, the direct object is not preceded by **a**.

I have a girlfriend.

Tengo novia.

There is a boy in the street.

Hay un niño en la calle.

Learning this might seem complicated now, but in time your intuition will tell you when to use and when not to use **a**.

Question

to look; to look at
the television
I'm looking at the television.
I am looking at you.
I'm looking at the fox on the television.
I'm looking at my dog.
to need, to require
I need a doctor.
I'm looking at a doctor.
to search, to look for
I'm looking for someone.
Whom are you looking for?
the boyfriend
the girlfriend
I have a girlfriend.
the boy, the kid, the child
the girl
the street
There is a boy in the street.

Answer

mirar
la televisión
Miro la televisión.
Miro a usted.
Miro el zorro en la televisión.

Miro a mi perro.
necesitar
Necesito médico.
Miro a un médico.
buscar
Busco a alguien.
¿Buscas a quién?
el novio
la novia
Tengo novia.
el niño
la niña
la calle
Hay un niño en la calle.

Lesson 48: Family

Question

the family
the mother
the father
the parents
the brother; the sibling
the sister
the grandfather; the grandparent
the grandmother
the uncle

Answer

la familia
la madre
el padre
los padres
el hermano
la hermana
el abuelo
la abuela
el tío

Question

the aunt
the cousin
the cousin
the nephew
the niece
the baby
the baby
the husband; the spouse
the wife
the husband

Answer

la tía
el primo
la prima
el sobrino
la sobrina
el bebé
la bebé
el esposo
la esposa
el marido

Lesson 49: Colors

Question

white
black
grey
red
green
blue
yellow
orange
orange
pink
pink
south american
brown
violet
purple
golden
silvery
blond^{hair color}
brown^{hair color}

Answer

blanco
negro
gris
rojo
verde
azul
amarillo
naranja
anaranjado
rosa
rosado
marrón
violeta
morado
dorado
plateado
rubio
moreno

Lesson 50: Contractions

When the words **de** and **el** follow each other, they combine into the word **del**.

She is the employee of the week.

Ella es la empleada de la semana.

You are the employee of the year.

Tú eres el empleado del año.

A similar thing happens when the words **a** and **el** follow each other. They combine into **al**.

We are walking to the line.
You are walking to the village.

Question

the employee, the worker
the employee, the worker
She is the employee of the week.
You are the employee of the year.
to walk
the line
We are walking to the line.
the village, the town; the people
You are walking to the village.

Caminamos a la línea.
(Vosotras) camináis al pueblo.

Answer

el empleado
la empleada
Ella es la empleada de la semana.
Tú eres el empleado del año.
caminar
la línea
Caminamos a la línea.
el pueblo
(Vosotras) camináis al pueblo.

Lesson 51: The head and the face

Question

the head
the face
the hair
the hair
the (outer) ear
the (inner) ear; the hearing
the eye
the (human) nose
the mouth
the jaw
the cheek
the lip
the tongue; the language
the tooth
the iris
the pupil (of the eye)
the retina
the eyebrow
the eyelash
the beard
the mustache
the throat
the neck
the nape^{the back of the neck}

Answer

la cabeza
la cara
el pelo
el cabello
la oreja
el oído
el ojo
la nariz
la boca
la mandíbula
la mejilla
el labio
la lengua
el diente
el iris
la pupila
la retina
la ceja
la pestaña
la barba
el bigote
la garganta
el cuello
la nuca

Lesson 52: The human body

Question

the human
the being
human
the human being
the body
the human body
the shoulder
the (human) back
the (human) chest
the breast, the bosom
the belly, the abdomen
the arm
the elbow
the hand
the fist
the finger; the toe
the thumb
the fingernail; the toenail
the waist
the hip
the buttock
the (human) leg
the thigh
the knee
the ankle
the (human) foot

Answer

el humano
el ser
humano
el ser humano
el cuerpo
el cuerpo humano
el hombro
la espalda
el pecho
el seno
el vientre
el brazo
el codo
el mano
el puño
el dedo
el pulgar
la uña
la cintura
la cadera
la nalga
la pierna
el muslo
la rodilla
el tobillo
el pie

Lesson 53: Direct object pronouns

If a sentence has both a **subject** and a **direct object** the subject is the actor and the direct object is acted upon. For example in the sentence **He is reading a book**, **He** is the subject, because **He** is doing the reading, while **a book** is the direct object, because it is the thing being read. It is acted upon by the subject.

Sentence	Finding the subject	Subject	Finding the object	Direct object
He is reading a book.	Who is reading?	He	What is he reading?	a book
Pablo treats	Who is	Pablo	Who is Pablo	Maria

Sentence	Finding the subject	Subject	Finding the object	Direct object
Maria without respect.	treating (without respect)?		treating (without respect)?	
We already know the word order for the sentences above in Spanish.				
He is reading a book.			Él lee un libro.	
Pablo treats Maria without respect.			Pablo trata Maria sin respeto.	
When we use a pronoun instead of a book or Maria , then the pronoun comes immediately before the verb.				
He treats me with much respect.			Me trata con mucho respeto.	
I believe you .			Te creo.	
Are you reading the book? Yes. I am reading it.			¿Lees el libro? Sí. Lo leo.	
Are you buying the house? No. I'm not buying it.			¿Compras la casa? No. No la compro.	
Pablo treats her without respect.			Pablo la trata sin respeto.	
They are taking us to the island.			Nos llevan a la isla.	
We are taking you to the island.			Vos llevamos a la isla.	
Don't you believe them ?			¿No los crees?	
Question			Answer	
to treat			tratar	
the respect ^{esteem, consideration}			el respeto	
He treats me with much respect.			Me trata con mucho respeto.	
I believe you ^{informal} .			Te creo.	
Are you reading the book? Yes. I am reading it.			Lees el libro? Sí. Lo leo.	
Are you buying the house? No. I'm not buying it.			¿Compras la casa? No. No la compro.	
Pablo treats her without respect.			Pablo la trata sin respeto.	
the island			la isla	
They are taking us to the island.			Nos llevan a la isla.	
We are taking you all ^{informal} to the island.			Vos llevamos a la isla.	
Don't you ^{informal} believe them?			¿No los crees?	
Are you writing the letters? Yes. I am writing them.			Escribe las cartas? Sí. Las escribo.	
I believe you. ^{formal}			Lo creo.	

Lesson 54: Ir

Ir is another irregular verb, which you will have to learn by memorization.

Ir	Singular	Plural
First person	Voy. I go.	Vamos. We go.
Second person	Vas. Va. You go.	Vais. Van. You go.
Third person	Va. He/she goes.	Van. They go.

Question	Answer
to go	ir
I go	(yo) voy
you go	(tú) vas
you go	(usted) va
she goes	(ella) va
we go	(nosotros/nosotras) vamos
you go	(vosotros/vosotras) vais
they go	(ellos/ellas) van
the river	el río
I am going to the river.	Voy al río.
the sea	el mar
We are going to the sea.	Vamos al mar.
the school	la escuela
French	francés
French	francesa
They are going to a French school.	Van a una escuela francesa.

Lesson 55: Verbs where -o becomes -go

Spanish has a large number of irregular verbs. Luckily, most of them can be categorized in groups which are irregular in the same way. In this lesson you will learn a group of verbs that changes the first person ending **-o** into **-go** in the present tense.

Common verbs which do this are **hacer**, **salir**, **valer** and **poner**. If another verb ends in one of these verbs, for example **suponer**, you can be almost certain that it will conjugate in the same way.

to do, to make	hacer
to leave, to go out	salir

to be worth, to cost
to put

-o → -go

First person

Second person

Third person

Singular

hago

salgo

valgo

pongo

haces

sales

vales

pones

hace

sale

vale

pone

valer

poner

Plural

hacemos

salimos

valemos

ponemos

hacéis

salís

valéis

ponéis

hacen

salen

valen

ponen

Note that **hacer** is an exception here, since we don't only add a **g**, but also drop the **c** to make **hago**.

Question

to do, to make

I am making pasta.

to leave, to go out

the actor

the actress

I am going out with an actress.

We are leaving tomorrow.

the point; the dot; the spot

about to leave

We are about to leave.

to be worth, to cost

I am worth more than him.

to put

I am putting the coffee on the table.

to suppose

I suppose so.

Answer

hacer

Hago pasta.

salir

el actor

la actriz

Salgo con una actriz.

Salimos mañana.

el punto

a punto de salir

Estamos a punto de salir.

valer

Yo valgo más que él.

poner

Pongo el café en la mesa.

suponer

Supongo que sí.

Lesson 56: Verbs where e becomes i

In another group of verbs, the last **e** in the stem turns into an **i** in the third person plural and in all singular persons. Beneath is a list of common verbs with this behavior.

to ask for; to demand; to order

pedir

to serve
to repeat
to say; to tell
to follow; to continue
to get; to obtain, to achieve

servir
repetir
decir
seguir
conseguir

e → i

Singular

Plural

First person

pido

pedimos

sirvo

servimos

repito

repetimos

Second person

pides

pedís

sirves

servís

repites

repetís

Third person

pide

piden

sirve

sirven

repite

repiten

The last three verbs in this list don't only change the **e** into an **i**, but also add a **g** before the **o** for the first person singular.

e → i & -o → -go

Singular

Plural

First person

digo

decimos

sigo

seguimos

consigo

conseguimos

Second person

dices

decís

sigues

seguís

consigues

conseguís

Third person

dice

dicen

sigue

siguen

consigue

consiguen

Note that in the first person singular of **seguir** and **conseguir**, not only a **g** is added, but also the **u** disappears.

Question

to ask for; to demand; to order

I'm ordering fish.

to serve

the pizza

They are serving the most delicious pizzas in the world.

to repeat

always

You always repeat me.

to say; to tell

What are you saying?

Answer

pedir

Yo pido pescado.

servir

la pizza

Sirven las pizzas más ricas en el mundo.

repetir

siempre

Tú me repites siempre.

decir

¿Qué dices?

Question

I'm not saying anything.
never
He never says anything.
to follow; to continue
She is following me.
to get; to obtain, to achieve
the diploma
next; close, near
I'm getting my diploma next month.

Answer

No digo nada.
nunca
Él nunca dice nada.
seguir
Ella me sigue.
conseguir
el diploma
próximo
Consigo mi diploma el próximo mes.

Lesson 57: Lo

In Spanish the neuter article **lo** is used to refer to things without naming them, that is without using a **noun** to describe the thing or idea you are talking about.

I don't believe what they say.
That which is difficult in life is living.

Question

it the thing, the part, the concept or idea

I don't believe what they say.
the life
That which is difficult in life is living.

No creo **lo** que dicen.
Lo difícil en la vida es vivir.

Answer

lo
No creo lo que dicen.
la vida
Lo difícil en la vida es vivir.

Lesson 58: Prepositions

You have already learned how to use the following five prepositions.

in, on, at	en
with	con
without	sin
from; of	de
to; at	a

In this and in the following lesson you will learn twelve more prepositions.

before; in the face of	ante
under, beneath	bajo
against	contra
from; since	desde
between; among, amongst	entre
except, except for	excepto
to; toward, towards	hacia

until, till
by means of
according to; depending on
on top of; over; about
after, behind

hasta
mediante
según
sobre
tras

A later lesson is dedicated to the prepositions **por** and **para**, since their usage is more complicated.

Question

on top of; over; about
There is a bird on top of my house.
the war
This book is about a war.
between; among, amongst
Between us, I don't believe what he says.
from; since
until, till
from yesterday until tomorrow
See you tomorrow!
under, beneath
the newspaper
The newspaper is under the table.
toward, towards
the forest
I am walking toward the forest.
against
the wall
My back is against the wall.
before; in the face of
before my eyes

Answer

sobre
Hay un ave sobre mi casa.
la guerra
Este libro es sobre una guerra.
entre
Entre nosotros, no creo lo que dice.
desde
hasta
desde ayer hasta mañana
¡Hasta mañana!
bajo
el periódico
El periódico está bajo la mesa.
hacia
el bosque
Camino hacia el bosque.
contra
la pared
Mi espalda está contra la pared.
ante
ante mis ojos

Lesson 59: Prepositions 2

Question

according to; depending on
the land; the ground; the earth
the Earth
the moon
around, round
to spin; to turn; to rotate, to revolve
According to him, the Earth revolves around the moon.

Answer

según
la tierra
la Tierra
la luna
alrededor
girar
Según él, la Tierra gira alrededor la luna.

Question

after, behind
to forget
little, not much; few, not many
to be left; to stay, to remain
There is little water left.
a little, a bit
Day after day, I forget her a bit more.
the company
Our company is behind the theater.
by means of
I travel by means of a bicycle.
except, except for
all; everyone, everybody
Everyone except for you is here.

Answer

tras
olvidar
poco
quedar
Queda poca agua.
un poco
Día tras día, la olvido un poco más.
la compañía
Nuestra compañía está tras el teatro.
mediante
Viajo mediante una bicicleta.
excepto
todos
Todos excepto tú están aquí.

Lesson 60: Possessive pronouns

The following table shows the **possessive pronouns** in Spanish.

mine	mío
yours	tuyo
his, her, its, yours	suyo
ours	nuestro
yours	vuestro
theirs, yours	suyo

The **possessive pronouns** change their number and gender together with the thing that is **possessed**. They do not change their number and gender together with the **possessor**.

Your hair is short. Mine is longer than yours. Tu cabello es corto. El **mío** es más largo que el **tuyo**.

The words are his. They are not mine. Las palabras son **suyas**. No son **mías**.

What is ours is yours. Lo nuestro es **vuestro**.

The dogs are theirs. Las perras son **suyas**.

Since **suyo** can refer to many different persons, you can disambiguate it by using **de + person** instead.

The book is hers. El libro es **de ella**.

Question

mine
yours^{informal}
short
long

Answer

mío
tuyo
corto
largo

Question

Your hair is short. Mine is longer than yours^{informal}.

his, her, its, yours
the word

The words are his. They are not mine.
ours

yours^{informal}

What is ours is yours.

theirs, yours

The dogs are theirs.

The book is hers.

Answer

Tu cabello es corto. El mío es más largo que el tuyo.

suyo
la palabra

Las palabras son tuyas. No son mías.
nuestro

vuestro

Lo nuestro es vuestro.

suyo

Las perras son tuyas.

El libro es de ella.

Lesson 61: Counting from 30 to 99

Question

thirty

thirty-one

thirty-two

forty

forty-three

fifty

fifty-four

sixty

sixty-five

seventy

seventy-six

eighty

eighty-seven

ninety

ninety-eight

ninety-nine

thirty-one books

thirty-one houses

Answer

treinta

treinta y uno

treinta y dos

cuarenta

cuarenta y tres

cincuenta

cincuenta y cuatro

sesenta

sesenta y cinco

setenta

setenta y seis

ochenta

ochenta y siete

noventa

noventa y ocho

noventa y nueve

treinta y un libros

treinta y una casas

Lesson 62: Counting from 100 to 999

Counting from **100** to **900** is easy, except for some exceptions.

one hundred

two hundred

three hundred

cien

doscientos

trescientos

four hundred
five hundred
six hundred
seven hundred
eight hundred
nine hundred

cuatrocientos
quinientos
seiscientos
setecientos
ochocientos
novecientos

When a number **ends** in **(c)ientos** and is followed by a **feminine noun**, **(c)ientos** changes into **(c)ientas**.

seven hundred houses

setecientas casas

When a number does not **end** in **(c)ientos**, this change does not occur when followed by a **feminine noun**. Also note that unlike tenfolds, hundredfolds and numbers following them are not separated by an **y**

five hundred forty-three houses

quinientos cuarenta y tres casas

nine hundred nine

novecientos nueve

Question

one hundred

Answer

cien

two hundred

doscientos

three hundred

trescientos

four hundred

cuatrocientos

five hundred

quinientos

six hundred

seiscientos

seven hundred

setecientos

eight hundred

ochocientos

nine hundred

novecientos

the dollar

el dólar

one hundred dollars

cien dólares

the euro

el euro

one hundred ten euros

ciento diez euros

one hundred houses

cien casas

seven hundred houses

setecientas casas

five hundred forty-three houses

quinientos cuarenta y tres casas

nine hundred nine

novecientos nueve

Lesson 63: Organs

Question

the brain

Answer

el cerebro

the skull

el cráneo

the heart

el corazón

the lung

el pulmón

the liver

el hígado

the pancreas

el páncreas

Question

the kidney

the stomach

the entrails, the bowels

the intestine

the uterus, the womb

the skeleton

the bone

the muscle

the tendon

to connect

The tendons connect the muscles with the bones.

the nerve

the skin; the fur; the hide; the leather

the blood

the vein

the artery

Veins carry blood toward the heart and arteries carry blood from the heart.

Answer

el riñón

el estómago

las entrañas

el intestino

el útero

el esqueleto

el hueso

el músculo

el tendón

conectar

Los tendones conectan los músculos con los huesos.

el nervio

la piel

la sangre

la vena

la arteria

Las venas llevan la sangre hacia el corazón y las arterias llevan la sangre desde el corazón.

Learn Spanish

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