

Graaahh's Spanish Study Guide v.15



*A comprehensive, concise, and continually updated
guide for people learning Spanish*



*All questions, suggestions,
comments and corrections
can be sent to:
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A big thank you
to Reddit's /r/Spanish,
/r/LearnSpanish, and
/r/LanguageLearning
communities!



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Verb forms:
 Indicative – Facts and actual situations
 Subjunctive – Actions that are doubtful, possible, or desirable
 Imperative – Orders or commands

Present Tense

Present Participle (happen-ing)
 ar: **-ando**
 er, ir: **-iendo**

Present Progressive – Happening RIGHT NOW – **estar + verb (with present participle)**

Past Tense

Preterite –Finished or completed actions
 –Indicating the beginning or end of a process
 Imperfect –Past action with no defined beginning or end
 –Habitual past actions
 –Telling time or age in the past

Past Participle (happen-ed)
 ar: **-ado**
 er, ir: **-ido**

PRETERITE		
	AR	ER/IR
I	-é	-í
You	-aste	-iste
He/She/It	-ó	-ió
We	-amos	-imos
They	-aron	-ieron

INDICATIVE

Future Tense (also used to express “probably”)

Conjugation (ar / er / ir):
 I -é
 You -ás
 He/She/It -á
 We -emos
 They -án

Can also use: **ir – a – infinitive**

IMPERFECT		
	AR	ER/IR
I	-aba	-ía
You	-abas	-ías
He/She/It	-aba	-ía
We	-ábamos	-íamos
They	-aban	-ían

Conditional Tense (would or could)

Conjugation (inf. – suffix)
 I -ía
 You -ías
 He/She/It -ía
 We -íamos
 They -ían

Note:
 Poder – to be able to

RARELY USED

Compound Tense

PP= Past Participle

Present perfect (“To have done” something) – present form of **haber** + **PP**
 Past perfect (“Had done” something) – imperfect form of **haber** + **PP**
Preterite perfect (“Did something right before something else”) – preterite form of **haber** + **PP**
 Future perfect (“Will have done something”) – future form of **haber** + **PP**
 Conditional perfect (“Would have done something”) – conditional form of **haber** + **PP**

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present Tense

Conjugation
 AR ER/IR
 I -e -a
 You -es -as
 He/She/It -e -a
 We -emos -amos
 They -en -an

Imperfect Tense (used in preterite, imperfect, and conditional)

Conjugation
 AR ER/IR
 I -ara -iera
 You -aras -ieras
 He/She/It -ara -iera
 We -áramos -iéramos
 They -aran -ieran

Compound Tense

Present perfect (used like present subjunctive but when the verb in subjunctive clause is completed)
 –present subjunctive form of **haber** + past participle

Past perfect (used like imperfect subjunctive but when the verb was completed before another action took place)
 –imperfect subjunctive form of **haber** + past participle

IMPERATIVE

NOTE: The second person imperative form changes depending on affirmative or negative

Conjugation
 AR ER/IR
 You -a -e
 Ud. no _____es no _____as
 We -emos -amos
 Uds. -en -an

3rd person impersonal

	HABER	SER	ESTAR	TENER	CONOCER	DECIR	QUERER
GERUND	Habiendo	Siendo	Estando	Teniendo	Conociendo	Diciendo	Queriendo
PARTICIPLE	Habido	Sido	Estado	Tenido	Conocido	Dicho	Querido
PRESENT	He Has Ha/Hay Hemos Han	Soy Eres Es Somos Son	Estoy Estás Está Estamos Están	Tengo Tienes Tiene Tenemos Tienen	Conozco Conoces Conoce Conocemos Conocen	Digo Dices Dice Decimos Dicen	Quiero Quieres Quiere Queremos Quieren
PRETERITE	Hube Hubiste Hubo Hubimos Hubieron	Fui Fuiste Fue Fuimos Fueron	Estuve Estuviste Estuvo Estuvimos Estuvieron	Tuve Tuviste Tuvo Tuvimos Tuvieron	Conocí Conociste Conoció Conocimos Conocieron	Dije Dijiste Dijo Diremos Dijeron	Quise Quisiste Quiso Quisimos Quisieron
IMPERFECT	Había Habías Había Habíamos Habían	Era Eras Era Éramos Eran	Estaba Estabas Estaba Estábamos Estaban	Tenía Tenías Tenía Teníamos Tenían	Conocía Conocías Conocía Conocíamos Conocían	Decía Decías Decía Decíamos Decían	Quería Querías Quería Queríamos Querían
FUTURE	Habré Habrás Habrá Habremos Habrán	Seré Serás Será Seremos Serán	Estaré Estarás Estará Estaremos Estarán	Tendré Tendrás Tendrá Tendremos Tendrán	Conoceré Conocerás Conocerá Conoceremos Conocerán	Diré Dirás Dirá Diremos Dirán	Querré Querrás Querrá Querremos Querrán
CONDITIONAL	Habría Habrías Habría Habríamos Habrían	Sería Serías Sería Seríamos Serían	Estaría Estarías Estaría Estaríamos Estarían	Tendría Tendrías Tendría Tendríamos Tendrían	Conocería Conocerías Conocería Conoceríamos Conocerían	Diría Dirías Diría Diríamos Dirían	Querría Querrías Querría Querríamos Querrían
SUB. PRESENT	Haya Hayas Haya Hayamos Hayan	Sea Seas Sea Seamos Sean	Esté Estés Esté Estemos Estén	Tenga Tengas Tenga Tengamos Tengan	Conozca Conozcas Conozca Conozcamos Conozcan	Diga Digas Diga Digamos Digan	Quiera Quieras Quiera Queramos Quieran
SUB. PAST	Hubiera Hubieras Hubiera Hubiéramos Hubieran	Fuera Fueras Fuera Fuéramos Fueran	Estuviera Estuvieras Estuviera Estuviéramos Estuvieran	Tuviera Tuvieras Tuviera Tuviéramos Tuvieran	Conociera Conocieras Conociera Conociéramos Conocieran	Dijera Dijeras Dijera Dijéramos Dijeran	Quisiera Quisieras Quisiera Quisiéramos Quisieran

VERBS LIKE GUSTARVERBOS COMO GUSTAR***

	PRESENT	PRETERITE	IMPERFECT	FUTURE	CONDITIONAL	SUB. PRESENT	SUB. PAST
GUSTAR (to be pleasing to)	Gusto Gustas Gusta Gustamos Gustan	Gusté Gustaste Gustó Gustamos Gustaron	Gustaba Gustabas Gustaba Gustábamos Gustaban	Gustaré Gustarás Gustará Gustaremos Gustarán	Gustaría Gustarías Gustaría Gustaríamos Gustarían	Guste Gustes Guste Gustemos Gusten	Gustara Gustaras Gustara Gustáramos Gustaran

NOTE: This verb is often (or always) conjugated with the speaker as the indirect object.

- ◆ Examples: "Me gusta" = *It* is pleasing *to me* = "I like it"

OTHER VERBS THAT CAN WORK THIS WAY:

- ◆ Aburrir (to be boring to)
- ◆ Fascinar (to be fascinating to)
- ◆ Bastar (to be sufficient for)
- ◆ Importar (to be important to)
- ◆ Caer bien (to be suited to)
- ◆ Caer mal (to not be suited to)
- ◆ Interesar (to be interesting to)
- ◆ Dar asco (to be loathsome to)
- ◆ Molestar (to be bothersome to)
- ◆ Disgustar (to be disgusting to)
- ◆ Parecer (to appear to be to)
- ◆ Doler (to be painful to)
- ◆ Picar (to make one itchy)
- ◆ Encantar (to be loveable to)
- ◆ Quedar (to have left over)
- ◆ Quedar bien/mal (to look good/bad on)
- ◆ Faltar (to be lacking)
- ◆ Volver loco (to be crazy about)
- ◆ Horrificar (to be horrifying to)
- ◆ Hacer falta (to be necessary to)
- ◆ Agradar (to be attractive to)
- ◆ Alegrar (to make one happy)
- ◆ Caber (to fit onto)
- ◆ Apasionar (to cause passion to)
- ◆ Antojarse (to feel like/want to)
- ◆ Sobrar (to be left over)
- ◆ Concernir (to be concerning to)

	IR	DAR	HACER	SABER	PONER	VER	OÍR	VENIR
GERUND	Yendo	Dando	Haciendo	Sabiendo	Poniendo	Viendo	Oyendo	Viniendo
PARTICIPLE	Ido	Dado	Hecho	Sabido	Puesto	Visto	Oído	Venido
PRESENT	Voy Vas Va Vamos Van	Doy Das Da Damos Dan	Hago Hace Haces Hacemos Hacen	Sé Sabes Sabe Sabemos Sabén	Pongo Pones Pone Ponemos Ponen	Veo Ves Ve Vemos Ven	Oigo Oyes Oye Oímos Oyen	Vengo Vienes Viene Venimos Vienen
PRETERITE	Fui Fuiste Fue Fuimos Fueron	Di Diste Dio Dimos Dieron	Hice Hiciste Hizo Hicimos Hicieron	Supé Supiste Supo Supimos Supieron	Puse Pusiste Puso Pusimos Pusieron	Vi Viste Vio Vimos Vieron	Oí Oíste Oyó Oímos Oyeron	Vine Viniste Vino Vinimos Vinieron
IMPERFECT	Iba Ibas Iba Íbamos Iban	Daba Dabas Daba Dábamos Daban	Hacía Hacías Hacía Hacíamos Hacían	Sabía Sabías Sabía Sabíamos Sabían	Ponía Ponías Ponía Poníamos Ponían	Veía Veías Veía Veíamos Veían	Oía Oías Oía Oíamos Oían	Venía Venías Venía Veníamos Venían
FUTURE	Iré Irás Irá Iramos Irán	Daré Darás Dará Daremos Darán	Haré Harás Hará Haremos Harán	Sabré Sabrás Sabrá Sabremos Sabrán	Pondré Pondrás Pondrá Pondremos Pondrán	Veré Verás Verá Veremos Verán	Oiré Oirás Oirá Oiremos Oirán	Vendré Vendrás Vendrá Vendremos Vendrán
CONDITIONAL	Íría Írías Íría Íríamos Írían	Daría Darías Daría Daríamos Darían	Haría Harías Haría Haríamos Harían	Sabría Sabrías Sabría Sabríamos Sabrían	Pondría Pondrías Pondría Pondríamos Pondrían	Vería Verías Vería Veríamos Verían	Oiría Oirías Oiría Oiríamos Oirían	Vendría Vendrías Vendría Vendríamos Vendrían
SUB. PRESENT	Vaya Vayas Vaya Vayamos Vayan	Dé Des Dé Demos Den	Haga Hagas Haga Hagamos Hagan	Sepa Sepas Sepa Sepamos Sepan	Ponga Pongas Ponga Pongamos Pongan	Vea Veas Vea Veamos Vean	Oiga Oigas Oiga Oigamos Oigan	Venga Vengas Venga Vengamos Vengan
SUB. PAST	Fuera Fueras Fuera Fuéramos Fueran	Diera Dieras Diera Diéramos Dieran	Hiciera Hicieras Hiciera Hiciéramos Hicieran	Supiera Supieras Supiera Supiéramos Supieran	Pusiera Pusieras Pusiera Pusiéramos Pusieran	Viera Vieras Viera Viéramos Vieran	Oyera Oyeras Oyera Oyéramos Oyeran	Viniera Vinieras Viniera Viniéramos Vinieran

ATTACHING PRONOUNS TO THE END OF VERBS:

INFINITIVES:

- ◆ Lo quiero comprar. Quiero comprarlo. (I want to buy it.)
- ◆ Lo voy a estudiar. Voy a estudiarlo. (I am going to study it.)
- ◆ Puedes decírmelo. Me lo puedes decir. (You can say it to me.)

When an infinitive is used as a noun, attachment of the pronoun is required:

- ◆ Conocerte es amarte. (To know you is to love you.)
- ◆ Una manera muy simple de comprenderlo es observándolo. (A very simple way of understanding it is observing it.)
- ◆ Pulsa sobre la fotografía para verme con mi nueva familia. (Click on the photograph to see me with my new family.)

GERUNDS:

When a gerund is used preceded by another verb, the pronoun can be placed before the other verb but not between the other verb and the gerund. When a gerund stands by itself, the pronoun typically is attached. Some examples:

- ◆ Lo estoy buscando. Estoy buscándolo. (I am looking for it.)
- ◆ Seguiré estudiándolo. Lo seguiré estudiando. (I will keep on studying it.)
- ◆ Leyéndolo, tendrás éxito. (By reading it you'll be successful.)

AFFIRMATIVE (BUT NOT NEGATIVE) COMMANDS:

Object pronouns typically are placed attached to affirmative commands (a command in which someone is told to do something), but before negative commands (a command in which an adverb of negation, usually no, is used). Some examples:

- ◆ ¡Cómelo! (Eat it!) – ¡No lo comas! (Don't eat it!)
- ◆ Mírenme. (Look at me.) – No me miren. (Don't look at me.)

Prefixes / Prefijos	Suffixes / Sufijos
<p>◆ Cognates / Cognados</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ anti- (against): anticuerpo (antibody) ○ auto- (self): autodisciplina (self-discipline) ○ bi-, bis-, biz- (two): bicicleta (bicycle), bilingüe (bilingual) ○ cent- (hundred): centuria (century) ○ contra- (counter to/against): contraataque (counterattack) ○ ex- (former, outside): excombatiente (military veteran), exportar (to export) ○ homo- (same): homónimo (homonym), homólogo (homologous, equivalent) ○ im-, in- (opposite): incapaz (incapable), inaudible (inaudible) ○ inter- (between, among): interacción (interaction), interestatal (interstate) ○ mono- (one): monótono (monotonous), monopolio (monopoly), monocarril (monorail) ○ para- (together, with, for): paramédico (paramedic), paraguas (umbrella), parachoques (vehicle bumper) ○ poli- (many): poligloto (polyglot), politeísta (polytheistic) ○ pre- (before): prefijo (prefix), predestinación (predestination), prehistoria (prehistory) ○ pro- (in favor of): proponer (to propose), pronombre (pronoun), prometer (to promise) ○ re- (again, or with intensity): repaso (review), renacer (to be reborn), renegar (to strongly deny), reguapa (very pretty) ○ semi- (medium, half): semifunto (half-dead), semifinalista (semifinalist), semicírculo (semicircle) ○ seudo- (false): seudónimo (pseudonym), seudociencia (pseudoscience) ○ sub- (under): subsuelo (subsoil), subyacer (to underlie), subsector (subsection) ○ super- (superior): supermercado (supermarket), superhombre (superman), supercarburante (high-grade fuel) ○ tele- (at a distance): teléfono (telephone), telecontrol (remote control), telescopio (telescope) ○ uni- (one): unificación (unification), unilateral (one-sided), unisexo (unisex) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ante- (before): antemano (beforehand), anteaer (day before yesterday), ○ con- (with): convivir (to live together), conjuntar (to coordinate), ○ des- (undo, diminish): desplegar (to unfold), desdecirse (to go back on one's word), descubrir (to discover or uncover) ○ entre- (between, among): entremeter (to place among), entrecruzar (to interweave), entreabierto (half-open) ○ mal- (bad): maltratar (to abuse or mistreat), malpensado (malicious), malvivir (to live badly) ○ sobre- (excessive, extraordinary): sobrevivir (to survive), sobredosis (overdose), sobrecargar (to overload) 	<p>◆ Cognates / Cognados</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ -aje (-age) [m] kilometraje (like mileage, but in kilometers) ○ -ancia (-ancy) [f] discrepancia (discrepancy) ○ -arquía (-archy) [f] monarquía (monarchy) ○ -ático (-atic) [m] lunático (lunatic) ○ -ble (-ble) manejable (manageable) ○ -cida, cidio (-cide) insecticida (insecticide) ○ -ción (-tion) [f] agravación (aggravation) ○ -cracia (-cracy) [f] democracia (democracy) ○ -crata (-crat) [m] burócrata (bureaucrat) ○ -esa, -iz, -isa (-ess) [f] actriz (actress) ○ -fico, -fica (-fic) horrible (horrific) ○ -filo, -filia (-file) bibliófilo (bibliophile) ○ -fobia (-phobia) [f] claustrofobia (claustrophobia) ○ -fono (-phone) [m] teléfono (telephone) ○ -icio, -icia (-ice) avaricia (avarice) ○ -ificar (-ify) dignificar (dignify) ○ -ismo (-ism) [m] budismo (Buddhism) ○ -ista (-ist) dentista (dentist) ○ -itis (-itis) [f] flebitis (phlebitis) ○ -tud (-tude) [f] latitud (latitude) ○ -izo (-ish) [m] rojizo (reddish) ○ -or, -ora (-er) pintor (painter) ○ -osa, -oso (-ous) maravilloso (marvelous) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ -ada — [f] similar to English suffix "-ful" or "-load" — cucharada, spoonful (from cuchara, spoon) ○ -ado, -ido — [m] can indicate similarity to root word — dolorido, painful ○ -al — indicates a tree or grove — manzanal, apple tree ○ -anza — [f] makes noun forms of some verbs — enseñanza, education ○ -ario — [m] indicates profession or place — bibliotecario, librarian ○ -azo — [m] a blow of the object of the root word — estacazo, a hit with a stick (estaca=stake) ○ -dad — [f] (-ity) pomposidad (pomposity) ○ -dero — [m] indicates instrument, means, or capacity — lavadero, laundry (lavar=to clean) ○ -dor, -dora — indicates agent, machine or place; sometimes similar to "-er" — jugador, player; comedor, diner ○ -dura — [f] indicates the effect of an action — picadura, puncture (from picar, to pick) ○ -ear — common verb ending, often used with coined words — email, to email ○ -ense — indicates place of origin — estadounidense, of or from the United States, American ○ -ería — [f] place where items are made or sold — zapatería, shoe store ○ -ero, -era — variety of meanings relating to root word — sombrero, hat (sombra=shade); vaquero, cowboy (vaca=cow) ○ -és — indicates place of origin — holandés, Dutch ○ -eza — [f] makes abstract nouns from adjectives — pureza, purity ○ -quier — "-ever" (cualquier — whichever, quienquiera — whoever, comoquiera — however, dondequiera — wherever, etc.)

Suffixes will often make a word either masculine or feminine if forming a noun. This is marked with an [m] or [f] on each one.

More words and phrases I'm finding places for

Maybe	Tal vez, Quizá
Question words	Quién (who), Qué (what), Cuándo (when), Dónde (where), Por qué (why), Cuál/Cuáles (which), Cómo (how), De quién (whose – for who), Cuyo (whose – for which) (NOTE: Use qué before nouns, and to ask definitions. Use cuál with finite options and before ser.)
Would like	[Me/Te/Se/Nos] + Gustaría (Gustar in the conditional tense) / Quisiera (more polite)
Likewise	Igualmente
At least / Not even	Siquiera / Ni siquiera
Own	Propio/a (Ex. “Mi propia casa” = “My own house”, “Mis propios hijos” = “My own sons”)
Open/Closed	Abierto/Cerrado
Available, free to use	Disponible
Wide, spacious	Amplio
Correct / true, reliable, sincere	Verdad / Verdadero
Suitable, appropriate	Adecuada
Dark, obscure	Oscuro
Effective / Efficient	Eficaz / Eficiente
Lacking, scarce	Escaso
Pending	Pendiente
Previous, initial, preliminary	Previa

Weather expressions / Frases de clima

¿Qué hace tiempo?	What's the weather like?	Se ve la luna.	The moon is out.
Hace frío.	It's cold.	Hay relámpagos.	It's lightning.
Hace calor.	It's hot.	Hay humedad.	It's humid.
Hay viento.	It's windy.	Hay nubes.	It's cloudy.
Hace sol.	It's sunny.	Hay lluvias torrenciales.	It's pouring.
Hace buen tiempo.	The weather is good.	Hay un vendaval.	There's a windstorm.
Hace mal tiempo.	The weather is bad.	Hay granizo.	It's hailing.
Está fresco.	It's brisk.	Hay lloviznas.	It's sprinkling.
Hay niebla.	It's foggy.	Está oscuro.	It's dark.
Hay neblina.	It's misty.	Está nublado.	It's cloudy.
Está soleado.	It's sunny.	Está lluvioso.	It's raining.

[One note from a Peruvian native: “In Spanish, we don't say, ‘el clima está bueno/malo.’ It's more common to say, ‘Es un lindo día’ or ‘El día está feo.’”]

“Si” Clauses – “If ... then ...”

In open conditions, conditions where the possibility is reasonably likely, *si* is followed by the present indicative tense. If the condition is unlikely or false, a past subjunctive is used. This is the case even when the condition is something that refers to the present.

Open conditions – “Si [present indicative verb], [present indicative verb/future verb].”

- ◆ Si **tengo** dinero, me **iré** de viaje. (If I have money, I'll go on a trip.)
- ◆ Si la casa es **usada**, le **aconsejamos** que un profesional la inspeccione. (If the house is used, we advise that you have a professional inspect it.)
- ◆ Si **sales**, **salgo** también. (If you leave, I'm leaving too.)
- ◆ Si **gana** Sam, **voy** a llorar. (If Sam wins, I'll cry.)

Unlikely or contrary-to-fact conditions – “Si [past subjunctive verb], [conditional verb].”

- ◆ Si yo **fuera** tú, **tomaría** una responsabilidad propia. (If I were you, I would take appropriate responsibility.)
- ◆ Si yo **tuviera** dinero, **iría** al cine. (If I had the money, I would go to the movies.)
- ◆ Si ella **hubiera** tenido dinero, **habría ido** al cine. (If she had had the money, she would have gone to the movies.)
- ◆ Si **ganara** Sam, **lloraría**. (If Sam were to win, I'd cry.)

Expressing Equality and Inequality		
Equality using adjectives or adverbs:	<u>tan + adjective (adverb) + como</u>	El libro es tan bueno como la película. (The book is as good as the movie.)
Equality with nouns:	<u>tanto(-a,-os,-as) + noun + como</u>	Juan tiene tanto dinero como María. (Juan has as much money as Maria)
Equality with actions, and there <u>is not</u> an adjective:	<u>verb + tanto + como</u>	Sus estudiantes aprenden tanto como mis estudiantes. (Her students learn as much as my students.)
Equality with actions, and there <u>is</u> an adjective:	<u>verb + tan + adjective (masculine form) + como</u>	Aquí se trabaja tan duro como ahí. (Here they work as hard as there.)
Inequality:	<u>más (menos) + adjective + que</u> <u>más (menos) + adverb + que</u> <u>más (menos) + noun + que</u> <u>más (menos) + de [not que] + number</u>	Ella es más inteligente que él. (She is smarter than him.) Él juega más hábilmente que ella. (He plays more skillfully than her.) Tengo menos puntos que tú. (I have less points than you.) Tienes más de setenta puntos. (You have more than seventy points.)
Superlatives: (the -est)	<u>definite article (+ noun) + más (menos) + adjective (+ de + group)</u> (Noun and group are optional.)	Juan es el chico más inteligente de la clase . (Juan is the smartest boy in the class .) David es el menos inteligente . (David is the least smart .)
Diminutive/Augmentative Suffixes: Commonly used colloquially to indicate size, affection, feeling, desirability, etc.	-ito/a, -cito/a, -ico/a, -cico/a – indicates that something is small, unimportant, beloved, or endearing – strikes a friendly or pleasing tone in conversation (used with children often) – strengthens some adverbs – makes subtle changes to some adjectives -ote/a, -ón/-ona – makes things big or undesirable -ucho/a, -acho/a – sometimes indicates badness -azo/a – great, big	el niño (little boy, affectionately) la casita (small house) el avioncito (small plane) el perrito (doggy, endearing) “un momentito” (“one moment”, friendly) “está cerquita.” (“it’s really close by.”) el plato (small plate) un besote (a big kiss) un papelote (a worthless piece of paper) un abogaducho (a bad lawyer) un poblacho (a dilapidated town) exitazo (great success) perrazo (big, mean dog)

The Passive Voice / La voz pasiva

In the active voice, a person or thing (agent) performs an action on an object (recipient). The agent is emphasized as the subject of the sentence. Statements in the active voice usually follow the pattern **[agent] + [verb] + [recipient]**.

Los senadores	discutieron	el proyecto de ley.
AGENT	VERB	RECIPIENT

In the passive voice, the recipient of the action becomes the subject of the sentence. Passive statements emphasize the thing that was done or the person that was acted upon. They follow the pattern **[recipient] + ser + [past participle] + por + [agent]**.

El proyecto de ley	fue discutido	por los senadores.
RECIPIENT	SER + PP	POR + AGENT

Note that singular forms of **ser** are used with singular recipients and plural forms are used with plural recipients. In addition, the past participle must agree in number and gender with the recipients.

Verbos de español	English verbs
Abrir	to open
Acabar	to finish, end/to have just done (+de +inf.)
Aceptar	to accept, approve, to agree to
Aconsejar	to advise
Acostarse	to go to bed
Adecuar	to adjust to, get used to
Afeitarse	to shave oneself
Alcanzar	to reach, catch up
Alegrarse	to become happy
Alquilar	to rent
Amar	to love
Andar	to walk , to ride, to go
Añadir	to add to
Apagar	to turn off
Aparecer	to appear, show up
Apoyar	to support, base (something on)
Apoyarse	to rely on, lean on, depend on
Aprender	to learn
Apurarse	to hurry up
Arrodillarse	to kneel down
Aumentar	to increase
Ayudar	to help
Bailar	to dance
Bañarse	to take a bath
Beber	to drink
Buscar	to search for, look for
Caber	to fit
Caerse	to fall
Cambiar	to change
Cancelar	to cancel
Cantar	to sing
Cerrar	to close/shut
Cifrar	to sum up, encapsulate / to put into code
Cocinar	to cook
Comenzar	to begin, start, commence
Comer	to eat
Comparar	to compare
Comprar	to buy
Comprender	to understand, comprehend
Conducir	to drive
Conocer	to know (people, places)
Conseguir	to get, obtain
Considerar	to consider
Contar	to count, relate, tell
Continuar	to continue
Convertir	to convert, change
Correr	to run
Cortar	to cut
Costar	to cost
Crear	to create, to make
Creer	to believe
Culpar	to blame
Cumplir	to fulfill, carry out
Curar	to cure
Dañar, herir	to hurt
Dar	to give
Darse vuelta	to turn around
Deber	to owe, must, should, ought to
Decidir	to decide
Decir	to say, tell
Dejar	to leave, abandon, to let, allow
Deletrear	to spell

Verbos de español	English verbs
Derrotar	to defeat, beat
Descansar	to rest, nap, lay to rest
Describir	to describe
Descubrir	to discover
Desear	to wish
Despertarse	to wake up
Destruir	to destroy
Dibujar	to draw
Dirigir	to direct
Disculparse	to apologize, excuse oneself
Doler	to hurt
Dormir / Dormirse	to sleep / to fall asleep
Ducharse	to take a shower
Dudar	to doubt
Echar	to cast, fling, hurt, pitch, throw
Elegir	to choose, elect
Empezar	to begin, start
Empujar	to push, impel, shove, pressure, urge
Enamorarse	to fall in love, become enamored
Encajar	to belong (fit socially)
Encender	to turn on
Encontrarse	to find, encounter
Enfermarse	to become (get) sick
Enojarse	to become (get) angry
Enseñar	to teach
Entender	to understand
Entrar	to enter, go in, come in
Entregar	to deliver
Entristecerse	to become sad
Enviar	to send
Esconder	to hide, conceal
Escribir (- a máquina)	to write (to type)
Escuchar	to listen to, hear
Esperar	to hope / to wait for
Establecer	to establish, make known
Estar	to be (health, location, state)
Estudiar	to study
Evitar	to avoid
Existir	to exist
Explicar	to explain
Fiar	to confide, trust
Firmar	to sign
Formar	to form, shape, fashion, make
Fumar	to smoke
Ganar	to win, gain, earn, get, acquire
Gastar	to spend
Gritar	to shout
Gustar	to please, be pleasing
Hablar	to speak, talk
Hacer	to do, make
Importar	to be important to / to import
Incluir	to include
Intentar	to try, attempt
Ir	to go
Irse	to go away, to leave
Jugar	to play (a game or sport)
Lanzar	to throw, to launch
Lavar	to wash
Lavarse	to wash up (wash oneself)
Leer	to read
Levantar	to raise, to lift
Levantarse	to get up, to stand up

COGNATES HIGHLIGHTED

Verbos de español	English verbs
Limpiar	to clean
Llamar	to call, to name
Llegar	to arrive, come, reach
Llenar	to fill
Llevar	to carry, bring
Llorar	to cry, mourn
Llover	to rain
Lograr	to get, obtain, to achieve, attain
Luchar	to fight
Mandar	to send, to order (give commands)
Manejar	to manage / to drive
Mantener	to maintain, get
Mejorar	to improve
Mentir	to lie
Merecer	to merit, deserve
Meterse	to get in (enter something)
Mezclar	to mix, blend
Mirar	to watch, look at
Morir	to die
Mostrar	to show, demonstrate, exhibit
Mover	to move, shift, induce
Nacer	to be born
Nadar	to swim
Necesitar	to need, require
Negar	to deny
Ocurrir	to occur, happen
Odiar	to hate
Ofrecer	to offer
Oír	to hear
Olvidar	to forget
Organizar	to organize
Pagar	to pay, pay for
Parar	to stop
Parecer	to seem, appear
Partir	to divide, share, leave, break (on purpose)
Pasar	to pass/pass on, to spend (time), to happen
Pedir	to request, to ask for something
Pegar	to hit, beat, slap / to glue, paste
Peinar	to comb
Pensar	to think
Perder	to lose
Perdonar	to forgive, pardon
Permitir	to permit, allow
Pertenecer	to belong to, be a member of
Pesar	to weigh
Poder	to be able, can
Poner / Ponerse	to put, place, set / to put on oneself
Poseer	to possess
Preferir	to prefer
Preguntar	to ask a question, to inquire
Preocuparse	to worry, preoccupy
Preparar	to prepare
Presentar	to introduce, to present
Prestar	to lend (borrow: pedir prestado)
Probar	to try / test / taste
Producir	to produce
Prometer	to promise
Pulsar	to press, to assess
Quebrantar	to break (often with 'la ley', 'the law')
Quedar	to stay, remain, arrange to meet, to agree, to end up, to keep, to fit
Quedarse	to stay (to stay put)

Verbos de español	English verbs
Quejarse	to complain
Quemar	to burn
Querer	to want, love
Quitarse	to take off of oneself
Realizar	to achieve, attain, accomplish
Rechazar	to reject
Recibir	to receive, to welcome, greet
Reconocer	to recognize, acknowledge
Recordar	to remember, remind
Reducir	to reduce, lower, lessen
Reírse	to laugh
Rentar	to rent
Reparar	to fix, repair
Repetir	to repeat
Reservar	to reserve
Respetar	to respect
Responder	to reply
Resultar	to turn out (to be)
Retomar	to resume, restart
Romper	to break
Saber	to know (information)
Sacar	to take out, stick out
Salir	to leave, go out
Saltar	to jump
Salvar / Salvase	to overcome / to escape, to save
Secarse	to dry off (dry oneself)
Seguir	to follow, continue
Sentarse	to sit (oneself)
Sentirse	to feel (emotion, illness)
Ser	to be (essential/permanent quality)
Servir	to serve
Sonreír	to smile
Soñar	to dream
Subir	to climb, mount, go up, get on/in
Suceder	to occur, happen
Superar	to overcome
Suponer	to suppose
Temer	to fear, dread
Tener	to have
Tener éxito	to succeed
Terminar	to finish, end, terminate
Tirar	to throw away, drop, squander, fire (a gun)
Tocar	to touch, to play (an instrument)
Tomar	to take, drink
Toser	to cough
Trabajar	to work
Traducir	to translate
Traer	to bring, to get, fetch, to carry
Tratar	to treat, handle
Usar	to use
Utilizar	to use, utilize
Vender	to sell, vend
Venir	to come
Ver	to see
Viajar	to travel
Visitar	to visit
Vivir	to live
Volar	to fly
Volver	to return, go back / to do again (+a +inf.)
Volverse	to turn, go

COGNATES HIGHLIGHTED

Capitalization / Usando de mayúsculas (Using capital letters)

Calendar / El calendario: Names of the days of the week and months of the year **aren't capitalized**. *Hoy es martes.* (Today is Tuesday.) *México celebra su independencia el 16 de septiembre.* (Mexico celebrates its independence on September 16.)

Titles / Títulos: In formal written Spanish, titles of movies, books, plays and similar works **capitalize only the first word and proper nouns**. *La guerra de las galaxias* ("Star Wars"), *Harry Potter y la piedra filosofal* ("Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone") **Note:** In informal written Spanish, and on book covers and movie posters, it is not unusual to see such composition titles capitalized as in English.

Personal titles / Títulos personales: Introductory titles **aren't capitalized**, although common abbreviations of them (such as *Sr.* for *señor*, *Dr.* for *doctor*, *D.* for *don* and *Srta.* for *señorita*) are. *¿Conoces a la señora Wilson?* (Do you know Mrs. Wilson?) *¿Conoces a la Sra. Wilson?* (Do you know Mrs. Wilson?) *La reina Victoria fue mi abuela.* (Queen Victoria was my grandmother.)

Religions / Religiones: Names of religions and their adherents **aren't capitalized**. *Mi madre es católica.* (My mother is Catholic.) *Estudio el cristianismo.* (I'm studying Christianity.)

Ordinal numbers / Números ordinales: When an ordinal number is used after a name, it **isn't capitalized**. *Luis catorce* (Luis the Fourteenth), *Carlos octavo* (Charles the Eighth)

Place names / Nombres de sitios: Although the given name of rivers, lakes, mountains and other geographic features are capitalized, the place identifier is not. *No vimos el río Amazonas.* (We didn't see the Amazon River.) *Vivimos cerca de la montaña Rainier.* (We live near Mount Rainier.)

Nationality / Nacionalidad: Although names of countries and cities are capitalized, words derived from them are not. *Soy inglés.* (I'm English.) *Prefiero los cocos puertorriqueños.* (I prefer the Puerto Rican coconuts.)

Languages / Idiomas: Names of languages **aren't capitalized**. *Hablo inglés.* (I speak English.) *Quiero estudiar alemán.* (I want to study German.)

Using the Personal "A" / Usando "a" personal

In Spanish when people are the direct objects of verbs, we need to place an "a" in front of them. Direct objects can be things as well as people; but the personal "a" is used only when the direct object is a person (or a pet by name! But not other animals.)		We do not use the Personal "a" with things, places or actions.	
Veo a Janet los lunes.	I see (human being) Janet on Mondays.	Veo la bicicleta.	I see the bicycle.
Franchesca llama a su esposo cada día.	Franchesca calls (human being) her husband every day.	Franchesca llama por teléfono.	Franchesca makes a phone call.
Visitamos a nuestros abuelos.	We visit (human beings) our grandparents.	Visitamos la universidad.	We visit the university.
Quiero mucho a Keanu.	I love (human being) Keanu a lot.	Quiero mucho Lucky Charms.	I love Lucky Charms a lot.
Besé a Keanu y a Antonio.	I kissed (human beings) Keanu and Antonio.	Besé el trofeo.	I kissed the trophy.
Conozco a Vicki.	I am acquainted with (know) (human being) Vicki.	Conozco Charleston, SC bien.	I am familiar with (know) Charleston, SC well.

The Personal "a" is not used when you don't know if such a person exists, or is an unspecific person.	¿Dónde se puede encontrar un policía?
	Where can you (do you) find a policeman?
	Ana quiere un novio inteligente.
	Ana hasn't met this intelligent boyfriend yet; but this is the type of boyfriend she wants.

People:		Things:	
Busco al dependiente.	I'm looking for the sales clerk.	Busco el bolígrafo de mi hermana.	I'm looking for my sister's pen.
Miro al primo de Mauricio.	I'm watching Maurice's cousin.	Miro el programa de Animal Planet.	I'm watching the Animal Planet program.

When asking a question about a person as a direct object, we need to include the "a" before <i>quién</i> or <i>quiénes</i> . It translates as "whom":	¿ A quién llama Sara?	Whom is Sara calling?
	¿ A quiénes visitas?	Whom are you visiting?

To indicate motion — *Llegamos a St. Louis.* (We arrived at St. Louis.) *Se acercó a la casa.* (He got near the house.)
To connect a verb with a following infinitive — *Empezó a salir.* (She began to leave.) *Entró a hablar contigo.* (He came in to talk to you.)
To indicate manner or method — *Vamos a pie.* (We are going on foot.) *Hay que fijarlo a mano.* (It is necessary to fix it by hand.)
In various expressions of time — *Salimos a las cuatro.* (We are leaving at four.) *Estamos a lunes.* (Today is Monday.)
After certain verbs when followed by an infinitive (see table of linked verbs later)

School (Escuela)			
Accounting – Contabilidad Algebra – Álgebra Art – Arte Biology – Biología Business – Negocio Calculus – Cálculo Chemistry – Química Computer Science – Informática Dance – Danza Economics – Economía	Foreign Languages – Idiomas Extranjeros Geography – Geografía Geometry – Geometría History – Historia Math – Matemáticas Music – Música Physical Education – Educación Física Physics – Física	Political Science – Ciencia Política Sociology - Sociología book – el libro college – el colegio computer – la computadora dictionary – el diccionario paper – el papel pencil – el lápiz tape – la cinta	pen – el lapicero (Latin Am.), el bolígrafo (Spain) professor – el/la profesor/a school – la escuela student – el/la estudiante teacher – el/la maestro/maestra test/quiz/exam – el examen university – la Universidad staple(r) – la grapa(dora)
Places (Lugares)			
airport – el aeropuerto bakery – la panadería bank – el banco beach – la playa cafe – el café (coffee shop), la cafetería (dining hall) church – la iglesia	factory – la fábrica garden – el jardín grocery store – el almacén home – el hogar hospital – el hospital library – la biblioteca market – el mercado	movie theater – el cine museum – el museo park – el parque pharmacy – la farmacia police station – la comisaría post office – la oficina de correos pool – la piscine restaurant – el restaurante	school – la escuela stadium – el estadio store – la tienda sweet shop – la confitería train station – la estación del tren town hall – el ayuntamiento bookstore – la librería zoo – el zoológico
Business (Negocio)			
office – la oficina city – la ciudad rent – la renta/el alquiler tax – el impuesto the cost – el costo/valor price – el precio debt - la deuda	bill – la cuenta estimate – la estimación check – el cheque travelers check – el cheque de viajero passport – el pasaporte luggage/baggage – el equipaje	currency exchange – el cambio de moneda/divisas customs – la aduana entrance – la entrada exit – la salida information – la información paperwork - el papeleo	suitcase – la maleta company – la empresa, la compañía inventory - el inventario lobbyist - el cabildero strike - la huelga union - el sindicato
Transportation (Transporte)			
by airplane – en avión by bicycle – en bicicleta by boat – en barco by bus – en bus by car – en coche on foot – a pie by moped – en ciclomotor by motorcycle – en motocicleta by subway – en metro by taxi – en taxi	by train – en tren engine – el motor car tire – la llanta map – la mapa directions – las direcciones street – la calle avenue – la avenida turn left – girar a la izquierda turn right – girar a la derecha go straight – ir derecho	españa – Spain américa – America méxico – Mexico francia – France alemania – Germany inglaterra – England china – China europa – Europe italia – Italy canadá – Canada	europeo – European norteamericano – North American español – from Spain americano – American británico – British francés – French extranjeros – foreigners internacional – international mundial – global perdido – lost
House and Furniture (Casa y muebles)			
house – la casa home – el hogar apartment – el apartamento room – el cuarto living room – la sala kitchen – la cocina dining room – el comedor hallway – el vestíbulo stairs – las escaleras bathroom – el baño bathtub – la bañera shower – la ducha	sink – el fregadero/lavabo flat roof – la azotea closet – el armario table – la mesa chair – la silla couch – el sofá desk – el escritorio window – la ventana door – la puerta wall – la pared bed – la cama dresser – el tocador	blanket – la manta television – la televisión radio – la radio refrigerator – el refrigerador freezer – el congelador stove – la estufa oven – el horno dishwasher – el lavaplatos microwave – el microondas light – la luz garbage – la basura bedroom – el dormitorio	umbrella – el paraguas sheet – la sábana razor – la rasuradora pan – la sartén ceiling/roof – el techo floor – el piso basement – el sótano washer – la lavadora dryer – la secadora brush – el cepillo soap – el jabón neighbor – el vecino
Religion (Religión)			
Agnostic – agnóstico angel – el ángel Anglican – anglicano Atheist – ateo baptism – el bautismo Bible – la biblia bishop – el obispo Buddhism – el budismo Buddhist – budista	cathedral – la catedral Catholic – católico Christian – cristiano Christianity – el cristianismo church – la iglesia Episcopalian – episcopal Evangelical – evangélico faith – la fe God – el Dios	heaven – el cielo hell – el infierno Hindu – hindú Jewish – judío Judaism – el judaísmo Lutheran – luterano Methodist – metodista monastery – el monasterio Mormon – mormón	Muslim – musulmán Pope – el papa Presbyterian – presbiteriano prophet – el profeta Protestant – el protestante religion – la religión Rabbi – el rabino sermon – el sermón temple – el templo

Body and Clothing (El cuerpo y la ropa)

head – la cabeza brain – el cerebro hair – el pelo face – la cara ear – el oreja eye – el ojo mouth – la boca nose – la nariz neck – el cuello throat – la garganta shoulder – el hombro chest – el pecho stomach – el estómago waist – la cintura back – la espalda	heart – el corazón arm – el brazo elbow – el codo wrist – la muñeca hand – la mano finger – el dedo leg – la pierna foot – el pie toe – el dedo del pie knee – la rodilla belly – el vientre, la barriga hat – el sombrero earrings – los pendientes shirt – la camisa beauty – la belleza	skirt – la falda socks – los calcetines shoes – los zapatos swimsuit – el traje de baño underwear – ropa anterior gloves – los guantes belt – el cinturón coat – el abrigo ring – el anillo suit – el traje tie – la corbata blouse – la blusa dress – el vestido pants – los pantalones jeans – pantalones vaqueros	My arm hurts. – Me duele el brazo. Are you hurt? – ¿Estás lastimado? I have a headache. – Tengo dolor de cabeza. Do you have aspirin? – ¿Tienes aspirina? You are hurting me. – Me Estás lastimando. Don't hurt him/her. – No lo/la lastimas. Awake/asleep – despierto/dormido
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Animals and Nature (Animales y naturaleza)

dog – el perro cat – el gato mouse – el ratón bird – el pájaro chicken/rooster – el/la gallo/gallina cow – la vaca duck – el pato goat – la cabra horse – el caballo pig – el cerdo sheep – la oveja lion – el león tiger – el tigre	bear – el oso wolf – el lobo elephant – el elefante monkey – el mono skunk – la mofeta eagle – la águila fish – el pez/pescado (food) whale – la ballena turtle – la tortuga forest – el bosque jungle – la selva trees – los árboles root – la raíz plant – la planta	leaf – la hoja flower – la flor grass – el pasto landscape – el paisaje field – el campo sand – la arena wood – la madera trail – la rastra/pista ocean – el océano river – el río pond – la charca lake – el lago sea – el mar hill – la colina	mountain – la montaña volcano – el volcán waterfall – la cascada rainbow – el arco iris sky – el cielo cloud – la niebla rain – la lluvia snow – la nieve stone/rock – la piedra shadow/shade – la sombra cliff – el acantilado/precipicio sun – el sol moon – la luna
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Feelings (Sentimientos)

happiness – la alegría love – el amor smile – la sonrisa stress – el estrés friendship – la amistad	fear – el miedo/temor hope – la esperanza surprise – la sorpresa solitude – la soledad pleasure – el placer	mood – el humor curiosity – la curiosidad wish – el deseo sad – la tristeza anger – el enfado/la ira	worry – la preocupación confidence – la confianza sympathy – la compasión panic – el pánico free will – el libre albedrío
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Food and Drink (Comidas y bebidas)

appetizer – el aperitivo apple – la manzana beans – los frijoles beef – la carnederes biscuit – la galleta bread – el pan breakfast – el desayuno butter – la mantequilla cake – el pastel candy – el dulce carrot – la zanahoria cauliflower – la coliflor celery – el apio cheese – el queso cherry – la cereza chicken – el pollo chocolate – el chocolate crab – el cangrejo dessert – el postre	dinner – la cena duck – el pato egg – el huevo fish – el pescado food – la comida french fries – las papas fritas fruit – la fruta grape – la uva grapefruit – el pomelo green beans – las habas ham – el jamón hamburger – la hamburguesa honey – la miel hot dog – el perrito caliente ice cream – el helado ketchup – el ketchup lamb chop – la chuleta de cordero lemon – el limón	lettuce – la lechuga lime – la lima lobster – la langosta lunch – el almuerzo meat – la carne melon – el melón mustard – la mostaza omelette – el omelet onion – la cebolla orange – la naranja pancake – el crepe peach – el durazno peanut butter – la mantequilla de maní pepper – la pimienta pineapple – la piña popcorn – el maíz palomero pork chop – la chuleta de cerdo potatoes – las papas	rabbit – el conejo raisin – la pasa raspberry – la frambuesa rice – el arroz salad – la ensalada salt – la sal sandwich – el sandwich sauce – la salsa sausage – el chorizo seafood – los mariscos soup – la sopa steak – el bistec strawberry – la fresa sugar – el azúcar syrup – el jarabe/almíbar tomato – el tomate turkey – el pavo vegetables – las verduras yogurt – el yogurt
apple juice – el jugo de manzana beer – la cerveza cider – la sidra cocoa – el cacao coffee – el café	drink – la bebida ginger ale - la cerveza de jengibre ice - el hielo juice – el zumo/jugo	lemonade – la limonada milk – la leche orange juice – el jugo de naranja root beer - la zarzaparrilla	soft drink – el refresco sweet wine – el vino dulce tea – el té water – el agua wine – el vino

Occupations (Los ocupaciones)

Actor/actress — actor/actriz	CEO — director general	Jeweler — joyero	Policeman — policía
Accountant — contador, contable	Chemist (scientist) — químico	Journalist — periodista	President — presidente / presidenta
Administrator — administrador	Coach — entrenador	Judge — juez	Professor — profesor, catedrático
Ambassador — embajador	Computer programmer — programador	King/queen — rey/reina	Psychologist — sicólogo
Architect — arquitecto	Cook — cocinero	Landlord — dueño	Researcher — investigador
Archaeologist — arqueólogo	Dancer — bailarín/bailarina	Lawyer — abogado	Sailor — marinero
Artist — artista	Dentist — dentista	Librarian — bibliotecario	Salesman/saleswoman — dependiente, vendedor
Athlete — atleta	Doctor, physician — médico	Mail carrier — cartero	Scientist — científico
Attorney — abogado	Driver — conductor	Mechanic — mecánico	Secretary — secretario
Author — autor	Economist — economista	Midwife — comadrona	Social worker — asistente social
Baker — panadero	Editor — redactor	Minister (politics) — ministro	Soldier — soldado
Barber — barbero	Electrician — electricista	Minister (church) — pastor	Student — estudiante
Bartender — mesero	Engineer — ingeniero	Model — modelo (no separate feminine form)	Surgeon — cirujano
Beautician — esteticista	Entrepreneur — empresario	Musician — músico	Teacher — maestro, profesor
Biologist — biólogo	Farmer — agricultor, granjero	Nurse — enfermero	Therapist — terapeuta
Businessman/businesswoman — hombre/mujer de negocios	Firefighter — bombero	Optometrist — óptica	Translator — traductor
Butcher — carnicero	Florist — florista	Painter — pintor	Veterinarian — veterinario
Captain — capitán	Geologist — geólogo	Pharmacist — farmacéutico	Waiter — camarero, mesero
Carpenter — carpintero	Guard — guardia	Physicist — físico	Welder — soldador
Cashier — cajero	Hairdresser — peluquero	Pilot — piloto (separate feminine form rarely used)	Writer — escritor
Chef — chef	Hotelier, innkeeper — hotelero	Poet — poeta	
Janitor — consejere			

ADJECTIVES (Los adjetivos)

absent-minded — despistado	dangerous — peligroso	interesting — interesante	romantic — romántico
active — activo	delicate — delicado	intolerant — intolerante	rude — descortés, mal educado
adventurous — aventurero	depressing — deprimente	introverted — introvertido	sad — triste
affectionate — afectuoso	difficult — complicado	irresistible — irresistible	sarcastic — sarcástico
aggressive — agresivo	disgusting — repugnante	jealous — celoso	seductive — seductivo
ambitious — ambicioso	disorganized — desorganizado	kind — amable, bondadoso	selfish — egoísta
annoying — pesado	distrustful — receloso, desconfiado	lazy — perezoso, vago	sensible — sensato, prudente
anxious — inquieto	dull — aburrido	liberal — liberal	sensitive — sensible
arrogant — arrogante	dynamic — dinámico	loyal — fiel	serious — serio
artistic — artístico	educated — culto	malicious — malévolo	shallow — superficial
attractive — atractivo	elegant — elegante	mature — maduro	shy — tímido, vergonzoso
bad-tempered — malhumorado	endearing — cariñoso	mean — tacaño	simple (unassuming) — sencillo
boring — aburrido	energetic — enérgico	mischievous — travieso	sincere — sincero
brave — valiente	envious — envidioso	modern — moderno	solitary — solitario
brilliant — genial	faithful — fiel	modest — modesto	spontaneous — espontáneo
cantankerous — cascarrabias, gruñón	famous — famoso	naïve — ingenuo, inocentón	stingy — tacaño
careless — descuidado, poco cuidadoso	fascinating — fascinante	narrow-minded — de actitud abierta, de mentalidad cerrada, intolerante	strict — estricto, severo, riguroso
cautious — prudente, cauteloso, cauto	fit — atlético	nonconformist — disidente	strong — fuerte
charming — encantador, simpático	flirtatious — coqueta	old-fashioned — chapado a la antigua	stubborn — terco, testarudo, tozudo
cheerful — alegre, jovial	friendly — amigable, simpático, agradable, amistoso	open-minded — de actitud abierta, sin prejuicios	stupid — tonto, estúpido
clean/dirty — limpio/sucio	funny — gracioso, chistoso	optimistic — optimista	superstitious — supersticioso
clumsy — torpe	generous — generoso	passionate — apasionado	sympathetic (understanding) — comprensivo
cold — frío	guilty — culpable	pessimistic — pesimista	tactless — poco diplomático
complex — complejo	happy — feliz, contento	petty — mezquino	talkative — conversador, hablador
conceited — presumido	hard-working — trabajador	polite — cortés, educado	trustworthy — digno de confianza
conformist — conformista	helpful — servicial	possessive — posesivo	unfriendly — antipático
conservative — conservador	honest — honesto	proud — orgulloso	unusual — curioso
cowardly — cobarde	humble — humilde	prudent — prudente	versatile — versátil
crazy, nuts — loco, chiflado	idealistic — idealista	rebellious — rebelde	warm — cariñoso
creative — creativo	imprudent — imprudente	refined — refinado	weak — débil
critical — crítico	impulsive — impulsivo	reliable — fiable, confiable	weird — raro, extraño
cruel — cruel	indecisive — indecisivo	reserved — reservado	wild — salvaje
cultured — culto	ingenious — ingenioso	responsible — responsable	willing — dispuesto
	innocent — inocente		

Using "Lo" / Usando "lo"

Used as a masculine direct-object pronoun: In such cases, *lo* can be translated as either "him" or "it." The feminine equivalent is *la*.

- ◆ *¿Pablo? No lo vi.* Pablo? I didn't see **him**.
- ◆ *El coche es muy caro. Quiero comprarlo.* The car is very expensive. I want to buy **it**.
- ◆ *Dámelo.* Give **it** to me.
- ◆ *No creo que lo hayas conocido.* I don't think you've met **him**.

Note that in the above sentences where *lo* means "him," referring to a person, it would be very common in some areas, particularly in Spain, to use *le* instead of *lo*. The use of *le* as a direct object pronoun is known as *leísmo*.

Used as a neuter definite article: The definite articles in Spanish, typically *el* and *la* when singular, are the equivalent of the English "the." *Lo* can be used as a neuter definite article before an adjective to make an abstract noun. For example, *lo importante* can be translated as "the important thing," "that which is important" or "what is important."

- ◆ *Lo bueno es que hemos sido más listos.* **The good thing** is that we have been more clever.
- ◆ *Lo barato sale caro.* **What seems cheap** ends up expensive.
- ◆ *Lo mejor es que me voy a casa.* **The best thing** is that I'm going home.
- ◆ *Lo mío es tuyo.* **What is mine** is yours.
- ◆ *El entrenador se especializa en lo imposible.* The coach specializes in **the impossible**.

Used as a neuter direct-object pronoun: *Lo* can be used as an object pronoun to refer to something abstract, to an unnamed activity or situation, or to a previous statement:

- ◆ *No podemos hacerlo.* We can't do **it**.
- ◆ *No lo comprendo.* I don't understand **it**.
- ◆ *Mi religión no lo prohíbe, pero cada vez que lo hago, le doy las gracias al animal por darme vida.* My religion doesn't prohibit **it**, but every time I do **it**, I give thanks to the animal for giving me life.

Used with *ser* and *estar* to refer to a preceding noun or adjective: This is especially common when answering questions:

- ◆ *—¿Es nueva tu computadora?. —No lo es.* "Is your computer new?" "It isn't."
- ◆ *—¿Estaban felices?. —Sí, lo están.* "Were they happy?" "Yes, **they were**."

Used as part of *lo que* or *lo cual*: These phrases serve as relative pronouns usually meaning "that," "what" or "that which":

- ◆ *(Título) La marihuana: Lo que los padres deben saber.* (Headline) Marijuana: **What** parents ought to know.
- ◆ *Mis padres me daba todo lo que yo necesitaba.* My parents gave me everything **that** I needed.
- ◆ *No puedo decidir lo que es mejor.* I can't decide **what** is better.
- ◆ *No todo lo que brilla es oro.* Not everything **that** shines is gold.

Used as part of *lo de*: The phrase can be translated differently depending on the context, but generally means something like "the matter concerning":

- ◆ *Los senadores republicanos fueron informados sobre lo de la CIA.* The Republican senators were informed about the CIA **matter**.
- ◆ *Lo de que las niñas japonesas se perdieron no era una mentira.* **The story** about the Japanese girls getting lost wasn't a lie.
- ◆ *Lo de Castro es todo pretextos y mentiras.* Castro's **way of doing things** is all pretexts and lies.

Used in various phrases: Some examples:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| ◆ <i>a lo largo de</i> , throughout | ◆ <i>por lo general</i> , generally |
| ◆ <i>a lo lejos</i> , in the distance | ◆ <i>por lo menos</i> , at least |
| ◆ <i>a lo loco</i> , like crazy | ◆ <i>por lo pronto</i> , for now |
| ◆ <i>a lo mejor</i> , probably | ◆ <i>por lo tanto</i> , as a result |
| ◆ <i>lo saber todo</i> , to know it all | ◆ <i>por lo visto</i> , apparently |

Por	Para
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Motion/place: Caminan por las calles. (They walk through the streets.) ◆ Means/manner: Lo envió por correo aéreo. (I'm sending it by air-mail.) ◆ In exchange for/substitution: Voy a hacerlo por tí. (I'm going to do it for you.) ◆ Duration of an action: Trabajo por una hora. (I'm working for an hour.) ◆ Indefinite time period: Duerme por la tarde. (He sleeps in the afternoon.) ◆ On behalf of: La firmo por Ud. (I am signing it on your behalf.) ◆ Per: Me pagan por día. (They pay me per day.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Destination/place: Salimos para Madrid. (We are leaving for Madrid.) ◆ Destination/person: Esto es para Ud. (This is for you.) ◆ A future time limit: Es para mañana. (It's for tomorrow.) ◆ Purpose/goal: Nado para divertirme. (I swim to have fun.) ◆ Use/function: Es un cepillo para el pelo. (It's a hair brush.) ◆ Comparisons: Para su edad, lee bien. (For her age, she reads well.) ◆ Opinion: Para mí es demasiado crudo. (For me it's too rare.)

Many times **por** will be used to refer to things that have happened in the past, while **para** is often used to refer to things in the future.



Estuvo en cama **por** dos meses.
He was in bed for two months.
 Rezó **por** su hijo enfermo.
She prayed for her sick child.
 El resultado va a estar listo **para** mañana.
The results will be ready for tomorrow.

INDICATIVE		EXAMPLE SENTENCES	
PRESENT:	I go to the store.	Voy a la tienda.	
PRETERITE:	I went to the store.	Fui a la tienda.	
IMPERFECT:	I was going to the store every week.	Iba a la tienda todas las semanas.	
FUTURE:	I will go to the store.	Iré a la tienda.	
CONDITIONAL:	I would go to the store.	Iría a la tienda.	
SUBJUNCTIVE			
PRESENT:	I need you to go to the store.	Necesito que vayas a la tienda.	
PAST:	I doubted that you would go to the store.	Dudaba de que fueras a la tienda.	
IMPERATIVE			
ALL:	Go to the store!	Vaya a la tienda!	
PERFECT			
PRESENT:	I have gone to the store.	He ido a la tienda.	
PAST:	I had gone to the store.	Había ido a la tienda.	
PRETERITE:	After I went to the store, you called me.	Después hube ido a la tienda, me llamaste.	
FUTURE:	I will have gone to the store by tomorrow.	Habré ido a la tienda mañana.	
CONDITIONAL:	I would have gone to the store if you had not called.	Habría ido a la tienda si no me llamaste.	
SUBJ. PRESENT:	I am glad that you have gone to the store.	Estoy alegre de que hayas ido a la tienda.	
SUBJ. PAST:	I was glad that you had gone to the store.	Estaba alegre de que hubieras ido a la tienda.	

Algún – any, some	Cualquier – any, whichever	Ningún – not any, not some
Algún hombre – Some man (more specific)	Cualquier hombre – Any man (nonspecific)	Ningún hombre – No man at all
Algún día – Someday	Cualquier día – Any day	Ningún día – No day
Alguno (some, any) shortens to algún before a masculine, singular noun, and varies in gender and number according to the noun it refers to: alguno, alguna, algunos, algunas .	Cualquier is used before a noun. Cualquiera is used after a noun, or as a pronoun. For plural nouns, you can use cualesquiera , although this is uncommon. (Be careful using cualquiera as this can be taken as an insult against women!)	Ninguno/a (none, no) shortens to ningún before a masculine, singular noun. Ninguno/a are used as pronouns. Ninguno/a is never used with plural nouns. When it follows the verb, a double negative is required.
Conozco a algún medico. – I know a doctor.	Llámemme si hay cualquier problema. – Call me if there are any problems.	No hay ningún problema. – There are no problems.
¿Alguno habla español? – Anyone speak Spanish?	Yo haré cualquier cosa por ti. – I will do anything for you.	Esto no tiene valor ninguno. – This has no value.
Alguna pieza está mala. – Some part is wrong.	Dame un periódico cualquiera. – Anyone give me a newspaper.	No tengo ninguno marisco. – I don't have any seafood.
¿Tienes algunos zapatos? – Do you have any shoes?	Miro la programa cualquiera. – I watch any show.	No hay ninguna dificultad. – There are no difficulties.
Algunas veces como pescado. – Sometimes I eat fish.	Cualquiera puede tocar la guitarra. – Anyone can play the guitar.	No es ninguna tonta. – He's not a fool.

Saying this, that, and those		
Este/esta – this (m/f)	Ese/esa – that (m/f)	Aquel – that one
Estos/estas – these (m/f)	Esos/esas – those (m/f)	Aquello/a – that one (far away)
Esto – this (general, implied)	Eso – that (general, implied)	Aquellos/as – those ones (far away)

Typing Spanish Characters (Use Number Pad)									
ALT + 0193	Á	ALT + 0201	É	ALT + 0205	Í	ALT + 0211	Ó	ALT + 0218	Ú
ALT + 160	á	ALT + 130	é	ALT + 161	í	ALT + 162	ó	ALT + 163	ú
ALT + 0209	Ñ	ALT + 164	ñ	ALT + 129	ü	ALT + 168	¿	ALT + 173	¡

LINKED VERBS (probably not exhaustive)

VERBS FOLLOWED BY A + INFINITIVE:		VERBS FOLLOWED BY DE + INFINITIVE:		VERBS WHICH ARE FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND:	
Acostumbrarse	<i>to become accustomed to</i>	Acabar	<i>to have just done something</i>	Acabar	<i>to end up doing something</i>
Animar	<i>To encourage to</i>	Acordarse (ue)	<i>to remember</i>	Andar	<i>to walk/go around doing something</i>
Aplicarse	<i>To apply oneself to</i>	Acusar de	<i>To accuse of</i>	Continuar	<i>to continue doing something</i>
Aprender	<i>to learn how to</i>	Alegrarse	<i>to be happy to</i>	Entrar	<i>to enter doing something</i>
Aspirar	<i>to aspire to</i>	Arrepentirse (ie)	<i>to regret, to repent of</i>	Estar	<i>to be doing something</i>
Atraverse	<i>to dare to</i>	Avergonzarse	<i>To be ashamed of</i>	Ir	<i>to go doing something</i>
Autorizar	<i>To authorise to</i>	Cansarse	<i>to tire of, to grow tired of</i>	Salir	<i>to leave doing something</i>
Ayudar	<i>to help to</i>	Cuidar	<i>To take care of</i>	Seguir (i, i)	<i>to continue doing something</i>
Comenzar (ie)	<i>to begin to</i>	Dejar	<i>to stop doing something</i>	Terminar	<i>to end up doing something</i>
Condenar	<i>To condemn to</i>	Depender	<i>to depend on</i>	Venir (ie)	<i>to come doing something</i>
Contribuir	<i>to contribute to</i>	Descuidar	<i>To neglect</i>	VERBS FOLLOWED BY EN + INFINITIVE:	
Correr	<i>to run to</i>	Desistir	<i>To desist from</i>	Complacerse	<i>To take pleasure in</i>
Decidirse	<i>to decide to</i>	Dispensar	<i>To excuse from</i>	Consentir	<i>To consent to</i>
Dedicarse	<i>to devote oneself to</i>	Disuadir	<i>To dissuade from</i>	Consistir	<i>to consist of</i>
Disponerse	<i>To get ready to</i>	Encargar	<i>To entrust with</i>	Convenir (ie)	<i>to agree to</i>
Echarse	<i>to suddenly start to</i>	Excusar	<i>To excuse from</i>	Deleitarse	<i>To take a delight in</i>
Empezar (ie)	<i>to start to</i>	Guardarse	<i>To take care not to</i>	Divertirse	<i>To amuse oneself in</i>
Enseñar	<i>to teach how to</i>	Haber	<i>To have to</i>	Dudar	<i>To hesitate to</i>
Enviar	<i>To send to</i>	Hartarse	<i>To grow tired of</i>	Empeñarse	<i>To insist on</i>
Forzar	<i>To force to</i>	Incomodarse	<i>To be annoyed at</i>	Entretenerse	<i>To amuse oneself in</i>
Incitar	<i>To incite to</i>	Indignarse	<i>To be indignant at</i>	Esforzarse	<i>To strive to</i>
Inducir	<i>To induce to</i>	Jactarse	<i>to boast of</i>	Hacer bien (mal)	<i>To do well (badly) in</i>
Invitar	<i>to invite to</i>	Olvidarse	<i>to forget</i>	Insistir	<i>to insist on</i>
Ir	<i>to go to, to be going to</i>	Parar	<i>to stop doing something</i>	No tener éxito	<i>To fail to</i>
Limitarse	<i>To limit oneself to</i>	Pensar (ie)	<i>to have an opinion about</i>	Ocuparse	<i>To be busy with</i>
Llegar	<i>to come to/to succeed in</i>	Privarse	<i>To be deprived of</i>	Pensar (ie)	<i>to think of</i>
Negarse (ie)	<i>to refuse to</i>	Quejarse	<i>to complain of</i>	Persistir	<i>To persist in</i>
Oponerse	<i>To object to</i>	Sospechar	<i>To suspect of</i>	Quedar(se)	<i>To agree to/on</i>
Pararse	<i>To stop to</i>	Terminar	<i>to finish/stop something</i>	Tardar	<i>to take time to</i>
Persuadir	<i>To persuade to</i>	Tratar	<i>to try to</i>	Tener éxito	<i>To succeed in</i>
Prepararse	<i>to prepare to</i>	Tratarse	<i>To be a question of</i>	Vacilar	<i>To hesitate to</i>
Ponerse	<i>to start to, to set about to</i>	VERBS FOLLOWED BY CON + INFINITIVE:		VERBS FOLLOWED BY POR + INFINITIVE:	
Reducir	<i>To reduce to</i>	Amenazar	<i>to threaten with/to</i>	Acabar	<i>to have finally done something</i>
Rehusarse	<i>to refuse to</i>	Contar (ue)	<i>to count on</i>	Comenzar	<i>To begin by</i>
Renunciar	<i>To renounce</i>	Soñar (ue)	<i>to dream of/about</i>	Empezar	<i>To begin by</i>
Resignarse	<i>To resign oneself to</i>	VERBS FOLLOWED BY QUE + INFINITIVE:		Estar	<i>To still to be done</i>
Resolverse	<i>To resolve to</i>	Hay que	<i>to have to, must (used impersonally)</i>	Luchar	<i>To fight for</i>
Salir	<i>to leave to</i>	Tener	<i>to have to</i>	Felicitar	<i>To congratulate on</i>
Venir (ie)	<i>to come to</i>	Querer que – followed by subjunctive or conjugated verb – NOT infinitive		Interesarse	<i>To be interested in</i>
Volver (ue)	<i>to do something again</i>			Terminar	<i>to end up (by doing something)</i>

Decir – "to say" or "to tell"

VERB FAMILIES

- ◆ *bendecir* – to bless
- ◆ *condecir* – to conduct
- ◆ *contradecir* – to contradict
- ◆ *desdecir* – to deny
- ◆ *maldecir* – to curse
- ◆ *predecir* – to predict

Formar – "to form" or "to develop"

- ◆ *la formación* – formation or training
- ◆ *el formulario* – a form (the kind you fill out)
- ◆ *reformar* – to reform, remodel (generally implies positive changes are made)
 - *la reforma* – alterations or changes
- ◆ *deformar* – to deform, to distort
 - *la deformación*: a deformation or distortion
- ◆ *conformarse* – to resign oneself to, to be content with
- ◆ *conformar* – to form, create, make up, or constitute
- ◆ *uniformar* – to standardize, to make uniform
- ◆ *informar* – to inform, to report
 - *la información* - information

Hacer – "to make" or "to do"

- ◆ *deshacer* – to undo
- ◆ *rehacer* – to redo
- ◆ *el quehacer* – a task that needs to be done

Parar – "to stop"

- ◆ *reparar* – to repair, to fix
 - the phrase *reparar en* can mean "to notice" or "to take into account"
- ◆ *comparar* – to compare
- ◆ *disparar* – to shoot or fire, as in a firearm
- ◆ *separar* – to separate or isolate, to distinguish between, to classify
- ◆ *preparar* – to prepare, to get ready

Poner – "to place" or "to put."

- ◆ *anteponer* – to place in front of, prefer
- ◆ *oponer* – to oppose, resist, be hostile to, refuse
- ◆ *contraponer* – to compare, set against each other, contrast
- ◆ *disponer* – to arrange, dispose, get ready, possess
- ◆ *exponer* – to show, expound, explain, expose, exhibit, put at risk
- ◆ *imponer* – to impose, exact, assert, bestow, impress, instruct
- ◆ *transponer* – to move, transport, transplant, switch places, change
- ◆ *interponer* – interpose, file (legal term), intervene
- ◆ *componer* – to compose, construct, prepare
- ◆ *proponer* – to propose, suggest, intend
- ◆ *reponer* – to replace, reinstate, restore, regain, replenish
- ◆ *suponer* – to suppose, assume
- ◆ *sobreponer* – superimpose, put on top of, overcome, rise above
- ◆ *superponer* – to superimpose, put on top, put before
- ◆ *preponer* – to put ahead, prefer
- ◆ *posponer* – to postpone, delay, put in the background

Preciar – "to value" (rarely used by itself)

- ◆ *apreciar* – to appreciate, to perceive, to distinguish
- ◆ *despreciar* – to disregard, discount, or despise
- ◆ *depreciar* – to depreciate in value
- ◆ *el aprecio* - appreciation
- ◆ *apreciatorio* – upward tendency
- ◆ *el desprecio* – lack of appreciation
- ◆ *preciosamente* – charmingly, delightfully
- ◆ *precioso* – precious

Sentir – "to feel"

- ◆ *resentirse* – to suffer, to be weakened, to be offended
- ◆ *presentir* – to foresee, to have a premonition
- ◆ *contrasentido* – contradiction in terms, oxymoron
- ◆ *disentir* – to dissent, to disagree
- ◆ *consentir* – to agree, to allow, to consent
- ◆ *asentir* – to assent, to nod

Tener – "to have"

- ◆ *abstener, abstenerse*: to abstain, to abstain oneself
- ◆ *atenerse*: to observe, to abide by, to heed
- ◆ *mantener*: to (physically) support, to sustain, to maintain, to remain or keep
- ◆ *detener*: to detain, to arrest, stop
- ◆ *entretener*: to distract, to entertain, to delay, to maintain
- ◆ *contener*: to contain
- ◆ *obtener*: to get, to obtain
- ◆ *retener*: to retain, to hold back, to deduct, to keep
- ◆ *sostener*: to hold up, to defend

Traer – "to bring"

- ◆ *abstraer* – to select the favorite
- ◆ *atraer* – to attract
- ◆ *contraer* – to contract, shrink, or acquire
- ◆ *sustraer* – to subtract, steal, take away, or remove
- ◆ *extraer* – to extract or remove
- ◆ *maltraer* – to treat badly
- ◆ *retraer* – to retract, dissuade, or put off
- ◆ *distraer* – to distract, to entertain

Venir – "to come"

- ◆ **avenir** – to reconcile, to come to an agreement
- ◆ **contravenir** – to violate, to infringe, to contravene
- ◆ **convenir** – to be suitable, to agree on
- ◆ **prevenir** – to prevent, to warn, to anticipate
- ◆ **intervenir** – to intervene, to take part in
- ◆ **devenir** – to become, to happen
- ◆ **provenir** – to come from
- ◆ **sobrevenir** – to happen suddenly, to follow

Ver – "to see"

- ◆ **prever** – to foresee, to anticipate, to forecast, to plan, to prepare
- ◆ **entrever** – to see unclearly, to glimpse
- ◆ **rever** – to see again, to examine carefully

Volver – "to return" or "to come back"

- ◆ **envolver**: to wrap, to wrap up, to wind, to envelop, to take over, to get somebody involved in
- ◆ **devolver** – to give back, to return (something), to refund, to vomit
- ◆ **revolver**: to stir, to stir up, to make upset, to turn upside down, to rummage through

Spanish verbs ending in '-vertir' often convey ideas of change – "-vert"

- ◆ **invertir** – to invest or spend money or time
- ◆ **convertir** – to change, transform, become or convert
- ◆ **revertir** – to revert or return to a previous state
- ◆ **pervertir** – to pervert, distort or corrupt
- ◆ **divertir** – to entertain or amuse
- ◆ **subvertir** – to undermine or subvert
- ◆ **advertir** – to warn or advise

Using Slang in Spanish / Usando el argot español			
Hopefully or I hope	ojalá	"Imagine that..." to begin a story or gossip.	Fijate que...
Group of friends	la banda	To screw up	meter la pata
Money	la lana	To crack up, laugh	reventar de la risa
Dude, man	güey / vato	To take full advantage of something	sacar el jugo
Alright	órale	To get away with something	salirse con la suya
Good vibes; good feelings	buena honda	To be on the ball	tener las pilas puestas
Alright or go	sale	What did you say? / Pardon me?	mande
To be attractive	estar bueno/a	Crazy; nutcase	chiflado / estar como una cabra
To be crazy about	chiflar (like gustar)	Rude	pesado
A downer	un depre	Nonsense	chorrada
To make out	enrollarse	Funny, enjoyable, a hoot	vacilón
The weekend	el finde	Lazy	vago
Stubborn	cabezota	Watch out!	aguas
Cool, alright	tuanis / chido / qué padre / de alucine / chulo / estar enrollados / guay / brutal		
What's up?	¿Qué (onda/pasa/tal/hubo/más/hay de nuevo/te quentas)? / ¿Cómo va? / ¿Pasa algo?		

Fun facts about Spanish:

- ◆ Spanish is the world's second most common native language, with nearly 450 million native speakers. The most common native language is Mandarin, spoken by ~850 million people natively in China. English is the third most common native language, with around 330 million people speaking it natively.
- ◆ Spanish is expected to be the first language of 50% of the United States population within 50 years.
- ◆ The language with the largest influence on Spanish behind Latin is Arabic. Today, however, the largest influence over Spanish comes from English.
- ◆ Spanish is the second most studied language in the world. In 2010, there were more than 20 million people learning Spanish as a second language.
- ◆ There are more Spanish speakers in the United States than in Spain (native and second language speakers combined.) The only country with more Spanish speakers than the US is Mexico.
- ◆ Spanish was the diplomatic language until the 18th century.
- ◆ All countries from Central America, except El Salvador, use the term *español* to refer to Spanish more than the word *castellano* and all the countries from South America, except for Colombia, use the term *castellano* more than the word *español*.
- ◆ The name for the letter y in Spanish is "igreja" which literally translates to "Greek I." This is to contrast it with the letter i, whose full name in Spanish is "ilatina" which means "Latin I."

Telling time, date, and order

Time	
What time is it?	¿Qué hora es?
It is [time].	Es la una / Son las (dos, tres, cuatro, etc.) NOTE: Always use “la” before the time of day because it refers to “la hora” (ex. “Es la una”, “Son las seis”)
Second Minute Hour And a half And a quarter Three quarters of an hour Minus Noon/midnight	el segundo el minuto la hora y media (“Son las dos y media” = “It’s half past two”) y cuarto (“Son las dos y cuarto” = “It’s a quarter past two”) tres cuartos (for telling time, it is more common to use “menos cuarto” as below) menos (“Son las dos menos cuarto” = “It’s a quarter before two”) el mediodía/la medianoche
Exactly	en punto
Early/late	temprano/tarde
...For [some amount of time]	[present tense verb] + desde hace + [time period]
...For a while.	...un rato (NO por or para!)
From [time] to [time]	De ... a ... (“De febrero a marzo” – “From February to March”)
Right now	ahora mismo
From now on	desde ya
Ago	atrás / hace
On time	a tiempo
Early/late	temprano/tarde
Before/during/after	antes/durante/después
Meanwhile	entre tanto
Sometime/sometimes	alguna vez/a veces
So far	hasta ahora
At once	en seguida
Around	alrededor de
From when to when?	¿De que hora a que hora?
Date	
What’s the date today?	¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?
Today is [date].	Hoy es (number) de (month).
Day	el día
Morning/afternoon/night Yesterday/Last night/Tomorrow Days of the week (Mon-Sun)	mañana/tarde/noche NOTE: Por la mañana/tarde/noche = In the morn/aft/eve (no specific time); De la mañana/tarde/noche = In the morn/aft/eve (specific time) ayer/anoche/mañana lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo
Week Month Year Months of the year (Jan-Dec)	la semana el mes el año enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre
Last [week/month/year] Next [week/month/year]	El/La ... pasado/a El/La ... próximo/a
Seasons of the year (spring, summer, fall, winter)	la primavera, el verano, el otoño, la invierno
Order	
Ordinal numbers	primero, segundo, tercero, cuarto, quinto, sexto, séptimo, octavo, noveno, décimo (NOTE: When preceding a singular, masculine noun, 1st and 3rd are <i>primer</i> and <i>tercer</i>.) (NOTE 2: Ordinal numbers are generally not used after ten. “la Calle Dieciséis” = 16th St.)

The Subjunctive Tense

The subjunctive mood is essential to Spanish, and even many simple types of statements can't be made properly without it. In general, the subjunctive is a verb mood that is used to express an action or state of being *in the context of the speaker's reaction to it*. Most commonly (although not always), the subjunctive verb is used in a clause that starts with the relative pronoun *que*. Frequently, the sentences that contain a subjunctive verb are used to express **doubt, uncertainty, denial, desire, commands** or **reactions** to the clause containing the subjunctive verb. See how the pattern holds true in the following sentences:

- ◆ **Indicative** (statement of fact): *Britney está enferma.* (Britney is sick.)
- ◆ **Indicative** (statement of fact): *Sé que Britney está enferma.* (I know that Britney is sick.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (doubt): *No creo que Britney esté enferma.* (It is uncertain that Britney is sick.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (denial): *No es verdad que Britney esté enferma.* (It is not true that Britney is sick.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (reaction): *Estoy feliz que Britney esté enferma.* (I am happy that Britney is sick.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (desire): *Espero que Britney esté enferma.* (I hope that Britney is sick.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (desire): *Preferimos que Britney esté enferma.* (We prefer that Britney be sick.)
- ◆ **Subjunctive** (command): *Insisto que Britney esté enferma.* (I insist that Britney be sick.)

The subjunctive mood is used in the English translation of the final two examples. If the indicative mood were used in English in the final example (I insist that Britney is sick), the speaker would be insisting that a fact is true; when the subjunctive is used in this instance, it expresses what the speaker wants to be true. Similarly, in Spanish sentences where either the subjunctive or indicative mood can be used, the choice almost always affects the meaning of the sentence.

The indicative expresses reality or what is believed to be reality. **But the subjunctive expresses facts that are contrary to reality.** It expresses **doubt**, how a person **feels**, a **wish, intent** or **command** for a possible action or state of being. It is usually used in subordinate clauses that begin with *que* or *si*, although a subjunctive verb can be the main verb in the sentence.

Here are some examples of sentences showing differences between the indicative and subjunctive.

- ◆ **Indicative:** *Es cierto que sale tarde.* (It is definitely leaving late.)
Subjunctive: *Es probable que salga tarde.* (It is likely that it will leave late.)
Explanation: The indicative is used to express perceived reality, while the subjunctive is used to express probability.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Busco el carro barato que funciona.* (I'm looking for the cheap car that works.)
Subjunctive: *Busco un carro barato que funcione.* (I'm looking for a cheap car that works.)
Explanation: In the first example, the speaker knows that there is a car that matches the description, so the indicative is used as an expression of reality. In the second example, there is doubt that such a car exists, so the subjunctive is used.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Creo que es ella.* (I believe it is she.)
Subjunctive: *No creo que sea ella.* (I don't believe it's she.)
Explanation: The subjunctive is used in the second example because the subordinate clause is negated by the main clause. Generally, the indicative is used with *creer que* or *pensar que*, while the subjunctive is used with *no creer que* or *no pensar que*.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Es obvio que tienes dinero.* (It is obvious you have money.)
Subjunctive: *Es bueno que tengas dinero.* (It is good you have money.)
Explanation: The indicative is used in the first example because it expresses reality (or apparent reality). The subjunctive is used in the other example because the sentence is a reaction to the statement in the subordinate clause.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Habla bien porque es experto.* (He speaks well because he's an expert.)
Subjunctive: *Habla como si fuera experto.* (He speaks as if he were an expert.)
Explanation: The subjunctive is used in the second example because it's irrelevant to the sentence whether he's an expert.
- ◆ **Indicative:** *Quizás lo pueden hacer.* (Perhaps they can do it (and I'm sure of it.))
Subjunctive: *Quizás lo puedan hacer.* (Perhaps they can do it (but I doubt it.))
Explanation: In a sentence such as this, the subjunctive is used to emphasize uncertainty or doubt, the indicative to emphasize certainly. Note how the Spanish verb form is used to indicate an attitude that might need further explanation in English.

Although there are exceptions, and the rules of grammar in real life are more fluid than is suggested here, the following list shows the most common (but not only) ways in which the tenses are differentiated:

- ◆ If the main verb is in the present, future, or present perfect tense or the imperative mood, *and* the dependent (subjunctive) verb refers to action that takes place (whether in actuality or not) at the same time or after the main verb, then the dependent verb should be in the **present subjunctive**. Example: *Espero que comas.* (I expect you to eat.)
- ◆ If the main verb is in the present, future or present perfect tense or imperative mood, *and* the dependent (subjunctive) verb refers to action that has been completed (whether in actuality or not), then the dependent verb should be in the **present perfect subjunctive**. Example: *Espero que hayas comido.* (I expect you to have eaten.)
- ◆ If the main verb is in the preterite, imperfect, past perfect or conditional tense, *and* the dependent (subjunctive) verb refers to action that takes place (whether in actuality or not) at the same time or after the action of the main verb, then the **imperfect subjunctive** is used. Example: *Esperé que comieras.* (I expected you to eat.)
- ◆ If the main verb is in the preterite, imperfect, past perfect or conditional tense, *and* the dependent verb refers to action that has been completed (whether in actuality or not), then the **past perfect subjunctive** is used. Example: *Esperé que hubieras comido.* (I expected you to have eaten.)

Vosotros/as

This tense is used mainly in Spain, and not in Latin America. Vosotros/as signifies “you all” in an informal manner. In Latin America, this is dropped in favor of “Ustedes” for all such situations. For those learning Spanish as spoken in Spain, or for those merely looking to augment their knowledge of Spanish (whether or not they will ever use it), vosotros is an important verb form to be familiar with. Below is a table showing the conjugation of vosotros in every tense: indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.

	-AR	-ER	-IR	HABLAR	COMER	PARTIR	IR	SER	DAR
PRESENT	-áis	-éis	-ís	habláis	coméis	partís	vais	sois	dais
PRETERITE	-asteis	-isteis		hablasteis	comisteis	partisteis	fuisteis	fuisteis	disteis
IMPERFECT	-abais	-íais		hablabais	comíais	partíais	ibais	erais	dabais
FUTURE	Inf. + -éis			hablaréis	comeréis	partiréis	iréis	seréis	daréis
CONDITIONAL	Inf. + -íais			hablaríais	comeríais	partiríais	iríais	seríais	daríais
SUB. PRESENT	-éis	-áis		habléis	comáis	partáis	vayáis	seáis	deis
SUB. PAST	-arais	-ierais		hablarais	comierais	partierais	fuerais	fuerais	dierais
AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE (non-reflexive)	Inf. -r +d			hablad	comed	partid	id	sed	dad
NEGATIVE AFFIRMATIVE	No + [SUB. PRESENT]			no habléis	no comáis	no partáis	no vayáis	no seáis	no deis
AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE (reflexive)	-aos	-eos	-íos				<u>irse:</u> idos		<u>darse:</u> daos

The direct, indirect, and reflexive pronouns for vosotros/as are all **os**.

- ◆ **Os** veo frecuentemente en la biblioteca.
- ◆ **Os** voy a explicar la lección.
- ◆ **Os** conocéis, ¿no?

The possessive form of vosotros/as is **vuestro/a/os/as**.

- ◆ **Vuestro** hijo (**vuestra** hija) conoce a mis hijos.
- ◆ Nuestra casa es roja; la **vuestra** es verde.
- ◆ **Vuestros/as** manzanas son deliciosas.

Final Notes: Stem-changing verbs **do not** stem change in the vosotros form in the present indicative. Irse is the only reflexive verb that keeps its “d” in the imperative form.

Spanish Punctuation Rules	
Dash - la raya	
-	The dash is used in Spanish to indicate dialogue. Also, dialogue often may not be broken into paragraphs when speakers change. [- Qué comes? - él preguntó. - Una manzana. - ella contestó.]
Quotation Marks - las comillas	
" " / « »	Both of these symbols are acceptable as quotation marks in Spanish, and may be used interchangeably.
Period and Comma - el punto y la coma	
. / ,	The main difference in period/comma usage between English and Spanish is when denoting numbers. English uses commas to break groups of three numerals and sets off decimals with a period - Spanish is the opposite. [English: \$1,234.50 = Spanish: \$1.234,50]
	Another period/comma rule to remember in Spanish is that these are placed outside of the quotation marks at the end of a quote, whereas in English they would go inside the quote marks. ["Nunca lo he visto", ella dijo.]
Exclamation and question marks - principio y fin de exclamación y interrogación	
¡! / ¿?	The inverted exclamation or question mark is used to begin an exclamation or a question. However, they can be intermixed in one phrase. [¡Qué has hecho? = What have you done?!]
Colon - dos puntos	
:	The main difference in colon usage in Spanish is that it is used exclusively after the greeting of a letter. ['Sr. Rodriguez:' as opposed to 'Mr. Rodriguez,']

Spanish words that don't translate directly to English			
Ajeno	Something that belongs to someone else	Resol	The sun's glare
Amigovía/o	A friend with benefits; a combination of amiga/o and novia/o	Madrugada	The period between "the dead of night" and "early morning". Roughly 1am-4am.
Botellón	A gathering in which youths meet in a street or a public area in order to consume alcohol. People bring their own alcohol which is bought from the stores, making it a cheap alternative to going to bars or night clubs. Literally means "big bottle."	Merienda	A light meal eaten in the late afternoon, halfway between lunch and dinner. It's considered a meal for children, and adults don't normally use the term to refer to their own afternoon snacks.
Barsa	Refers to a person who does not respect others and who acts in a shamelessly cocky and annoying manner towards strangers.	Pena ajena	Shame experienced on behalf of another person, even though that person may not experience shame
Cacharpaya	A party for somebody who is going away. It is also the name given to the music played at such parties.	Tocayo	A Spanish word meaning a person who has the same name as you
Cariño	Feeling love for someone, different from being in love, as in the love you feel for a family member or friend. Tenerle cariño a alguien = to deeply care for someone.	Sobremesa	The time spent after lunch or dinner talking to the people you shared the meal with
Chapuzá	A shoddy piece of work	Abocar	To completely focus on, throw oneself into
Conmoción	Emotion held in common by a group or gathering	Tuerto	A one-eyed man
Madrugar	To get up early	Estrenar	To wear or use something for the first time
Duende	A climactic show of spirit in a performance or work of art, often applied to flamenco dancing or bull-fighting. (More commonly just means "elf" or "dwarf" though.)	Atolondrar	To become so overwhelmed by something that you get scatter-brained and do something careless
Enchufe	A "friend in high places", an influential connection. (Also just means "plug.")	El de la vergüenza	The last tasty morsel (e.g. a biscuit) which everybody feels embarrassed about taking.
Empalagarse	The sensation your tongue has after eating too many sweets. It the feeling you get when you need some milk to go with that chocolate cake.	Consuegros	Essentially 'parents-in-law'. The relationship between two sets of parents whose children are married.
Enmadrarse	To become attached excessively to one's mother	Congraciar	To be loved by someone, win someone over
Entrecejo	The space between the eyebrows	Engallar	To stand up proudly
Fiambre	Food prepared for the dead/spirits	Aletargar	To cause lethargy
Friolero	A person who is especially sensitive to cold weather and temperatures	Gula	The feeling of wanting to eat just because of the taste, not because of hunger
Compaginar	To integrate schedules	Homologar	To make equivalent
Lampiño	Lacking facial hair	Lustro	A five year period
Bienio	A two-year period	Trienio	A three-year period
Anteayer	The day before yesterday	Quincena	Half the month (15 days) / Biweekly

Enlace - Encadenamiento - Spanish Linking

Enlace or encadenamiento is the phenomenon in Spanish whereby each word seems to run into the next, as if there are no boundaries between them. In fact, this is exactly the case: there are no phonetic boundaries in Spanish, and words do run together, in three ways.

Vowel + vowel

When a word ending with a vowel is followed by a word beginning with the same vowel, the two vowels are combined into a single, slightly elongated sound.

la escuela abre la puerta a las siete

la escue la bre la puer ta la sie te

When a word ending with a vowel is followed by a word beginning with a different vowel, the two vowels become a single syllable.

tengo una idea interesante

ten gou nai deain te re san te

Consonant + consonant

When a word ending with a consonant is followed by a word beginning with the same consonant, the two consonants are combined into a single, slightly elongated sound.

los señores son nerviosos

lo se ño re so ner vio sos

Consonant + vowel

When a word ending in a consonant is followed by a word that begins with a vowel, the consonant sound at the end of the first word is transferred to the beginning of the second word.

un actor es un artista

u nac to re su nar ti sta

Note: When the second word begins with an H, the word acts as if the H doesn't exist, so the rules above still apply.

Trabalenguas – Spanish Tongue Twisters!	
Poquito a poquito Paquito empaca poquitas copitas en pocos paquetes.	Little by little, Paquito packs a few tiny glasses in a few packages.
Pepe puso un peso en el piso del pozo. En el piso del pozo Pepe puso un peso.	Pepe put a peso on the floor of the well. On the floor of the well Pepe put a peso.
¡Qué triste estás, Tristán, con tan tétrica trama teatral!	How sad you are, Tristán, with such a gloomy theatrical tale.
Una cacatrepa trepa tiene tres cacatrepitos. Cuando la cacatrepa trepa trepan los tres cacatrepitos.	A climbing caterpillar has three baby caterpillars. When the climbing caterpillar climbs the three baby caterpillars climb.
Busco al vasco bizco brusco.	I'm looking for the rude cross-eyed Basque.
Si don Curro ahorra ahora, ahora ahorra don Curro.	If Curro is saving now, now is Curro saving.
Pepe Peña pela papa, pica piña, pita un pito, pica piña, pela papa, Pepe Peña.	Pepe Peña peels potatoes, cuts pineapple, blows a whistle, cuts pineapple, peels potatoes, Pepe Peña.
En la población de Puebla, pueblo muy poblado, hay una plaza pública poblada de pueblerinos.	In the city of Puebla, a very populated town, there is a public plaza populated with Pueblans.
Como poco coco como, poco coco compro.	Since I eat little coconut, little coconut I buy.
El vino vino, pero el vino no vino vino. El vino vino vinagre.	The wine came, but the wine didn't come as wine. The wine came as vinegar.
Tres tristes tigres tragaban trigo en un trigal.	Three sad tigers were swallowing wheat in a wheat field.
Del pelo al codo y del codo al pelo, del codo al pelo y del pelo al codo.	Hair to elbow and elbow to hair, elbow to hair and hair to elbow.
Pabla le dió con el palo a Pablo y Pablo le dió con la tabla a Pabla.	Pabla hit Pablo with a stick and Pablo hit Pabla with a board.
De generación en generación las generaciones se degeneran con mayor degeneración	From generation to generation the generations degenerate with more degeneracy.
Un burro comía berros y el perro se los robó, el burro lanzó un rebuzno, y el perro al barro cayó.	A donkey ate some grass and the dog stole it, the donkey got angry and the dog fell in the mud.
Parra tenía una perra. Guerra tenía una parra. La perra de Parra subió a la parra de Guerra. Guerra pegó con la porra a la perra de Parra. Y Parra le dijo a Guerra: ¿Por qué ha pegado Guerra con la porra a la perra de Parra? Y Guerra lo contestó: Si la perra de Parra no hubiera subido a la parra de Guerra, Guerra no hubiese pegado con la porra a la perra de Parra.	Parra had a dog, Guerra had a grapevine. Parra's dog climbed on Guerra's grapevine. Guerra hit Parra's dog with a club. And Parra said to Guerra: "Why had Guerra hit Parra's dog with a club?" And Guerra answered: "If Parra's dog wouldn't have climbed on the grapevine of Guerra, Guerra wouldn't have hit Parra's dog with a club."

E and U
<p>When using the words “y” or “o” immediately before a word that begins with the same sound, these two words change to “e” and “u”, respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Reciben tratamiento cruel e inhumano.</i> (They are receiving cruel and inhumane treatment.) ◆ <i>Vendemos productos de limpieza e higiene.</i> (We sell cleaning and hygiene products.) ◆ <i>Usamos punto y coma para separar las frases u oraciones que constituyen una enumeración.</i> (We use a semicolon to separate phrases or sentences that make up a list.) ◆ <i>No recuerdo si fue ayer u hoy.</i> (I don't remember if it was yesterday or today.)

Saying "To become"

There are several different Spanish equivalents for the English verb "to become," depending on several factors. (Note that in English, various verbs like "to get" and "to turn" are sometimes more idiomatic than the literal meaning "to become.")

Ponerse (to put on oneself) is followed by an adjective and indicates an involuntary physical or emotional change.

Me puse enfermo en Madrid.	I got sick in Madrid.
Ana se pone roja cuando habla.	Ana turns red when she talks.

Volverse (to turn/become) is followed by an adjective and indicates a sudden, profound change.

¡ Se volvió loco!	He went crazy!
Julio se ha vuelto imposible.	Julio has become impossible.

Hacerse (to get used to/accept, to move oneself) and **llegar a ser** (to become) are followed by a noun or adjective and indicate a change brought about by effort.

Me hice médico.	I became a doctor.
¿Es posible hacerse rico en los EEUU?	Is it possible to get rich in the US?
¿ Llegarás a ser abogado?	Are you going to be a lawyer?
Llegó a ser muy popular.	He became very popular.

Convertirse en (to turn into/become) and **transformarse en** (to change into, become) are followed by a noun and usually indicate a change to a thing rather than a person.

La condición se convirtió en una emergencia médica.	The condition turned into a medical emergency.
La leche puede transformarse en queso.	Milk can be turned into cheese.

There are also a number of Spanish verbs which express a specific change and tend to be somewhat more formal. When (se) is in parentheses, the verb may be used both intransitively and reflexively.

adelgazar (se)	to become thin
cansarse	to get tired
emocionarse	to get excited
enfadarse	to become angry
enfermar	to become sick
enflaquecer (se)	to become thin
enfurecerse	to become furious
engordar	to become fat
enloquecer (se)	to go mad
enmudecerse	to become mute
enojarse	to get angry
enorgullecerse	to become haughty
enriquecerse	to get rich
enrojecer (se)	to become red
ensordecer	to become deaf
envejecer (se)	to become old
palidecer	to become pale

Objetos reiterados - Redundant Object Pronouns

In Spanish, you will often see an object pronoun, either direct or indirect, used in addition to the actual noun that it would normally replace. This redundant object pronoun may be required or simply stylistic. This lesson explains the general tendencies, but please note that there is a great deal of variation from one Spanish-speaking region to another.

Emphasis

In order to emphasize the direct or indirect object of a sentence, a redundant object pronoun may be placed before the verb.

The redundant pronoun is **required** when the actual direct or indirect object precedes the verb.

- Eso **lo** quiero yo. That is what I want.
- Eso no **lo** sé. That I don't know.
- Dinero **lo** tengo a montones. I have tons of money.
- A Pablo **le** envié flores. I sent flowers to Pablo.

However, when the object follows the verb, a redundant pronoun is usually (optional).

- **(Le)** estoy hablando a mi hermano. I'm talking to my brother.
- **(Le)** traigo unos libros a la escuela. I'm taking some books to the school.
- Mi idea **(le)** paració al profesor la más interesante. My idea seemed the most interesting to the teacher.
- **(Le)** envié flores a Pablo. I sent flowers to Pablo.

Relative Clauses

Redundant pronouns may be used in relative clauses as a sort of reminder of the direct or indirect object.

- Tengo que hacer muchas cosas que no **las** comprendo. I have to do a lot of things that I don't understand.
- ¿Cómo se llama el niño a quien **le** cuidas? What is the name of the boy you are taking care of?

Le for les

The redundant pronoun **les** is often replaced by **le**.

- Tóque**le** a todas las puertas. Knock on all the doors.
- Quiero dar**le** a los niños un regalo. I want to give the children a gift.

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Reference	Great online Spanish–English dictionary, also useful for conjugation tables for any Spanish verb
LanguageRealm.com/Spanish/mainsp.php	
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Spanish-Slang.com	
Reference	Learn more about Spanish slang, broken up by country
SpanishDict.com/phrasebook	
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En.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Frequency_lists/Spanish1000	
Reference	The 1000 most commonly used words in Spanish (as determined by frequency in movie and TV subtitles)
SpanishCognates.org	
Reference	The 1000 most commonly used words in Spanish (as determined by frequency in movie and TV subtitles)
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Instruction	A large collection of various lessons, study tips, vocabulary, and more
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Practice	Flashcard website, highly rated
Lang-8.com	
Practice	Practice writing in your new language and have your writing reviewed by native speakers
Italki.com	
Practice	Social media language learning site – puts you in touch with native speakers
Childrenslibrary.org/ICDL/AdvancedSearchCategory	
Practice	Search by language to get lots of free Spanish childrens' books to read
Grimmstories.com/es	
Practice	A collection of Grimm Bros. stories in Spanish
es.xkcd.com	
Practice	XKCD comics translated into Spanish – click on the comic to see it in English to help understand
Meneame.net, Taringa.net	
Immersion	Both are similar to Digg or Reddit, but in Spanish.
Issuu.com	
Immersion	Online magazine reader – You can search “Spanish” and find many Spanish magazines to read
Mitele.es	
Immersion	Spanish TV online
Reddit.com/... (r/Spanish, r/LearnSpanish, r/LanguageLearning)	
Immersion and practice	Subreddits that helped me create this guide by reviewing and error-checking, as well as submitting ideas for more content. Native and non-native speakers to answer questions and help!