

THIS SPANISH  
BOOK BELONGS  
TO:

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Mrs. Fontaine's Spanish I  
ROOM 406

2016-2017

# Frases Útiles

## \* Helpful Spanish Phrases

¿Cómo se dice..?	(How do you say...?)
¿Qué quiere decir...?	(What does this say..?) –
¿Qué significa...?	(What does ... mean?) –
Mas despacio, por favor.	(More slowly, please.)
No sé.	(I don't know.)
Repita, por favor.	(Repeat, please.)
Tengo una pregunta.	(I have a question.)
¿Puedo ir a tomar agua?	(May I go get a drink of water?)
¿Puedo ir al baño?	(May I go to the bathroom?)
¿Puedo ir a la biblioteca?	(May I go to the library?)

## Also...

No entiendo (I don't understand)

Necesito un lápiz (I need a pencil)

Por favor (please)

Gracias (thank you)

De nada (your welcome)

¿Cuál es la fecha hoy? (what is today's date?)

Escuchen (Listen)

Escucho (I'm listening)

Abran sus libros a la página... (open your books to page...)

Levanten la mano (raise your hand)

# La pronunciación y el alfabeto

A	a	sounds like _____
B	be	sounds like _____
C	ce	sounds like _____
D	de	sounds like _____
E	e	sounds like _____
F	efe	sounds like _____
G	ge	sounds like _____ or _____
H	hache	sounds like _____
I	i	sounds like _____
J	jota	sounds like _____ or _____
K	ka	sounds like _____
L	ele	sounds like _____
LI	elle	sounds like _____ or _____
M	eme	sounds like _____
N	ene	sounds like _____
Ñ	eñe	sounds like _____
O	o	sounds like _____
P	pe	sounds like _____
Q	cu	sounds like _____
R	ere	sounds like _____
Rr	erre	sounds like _____
S	ese	sounds like _____
T	te	sounds like _____
U	u	sounds like _____
V	ve	sounds like _____
W	doble ve	sounds like _____
X	equis	sounds like _____
Y	i griega	sounds like _____ or _____
Z	zeta	sounds like _____ or _____

# La pronunciación y el alfabeto

## How are Spanish sounds different from English sounds?

1. English has more than 10 different vowel sounds while Spanish only has 5.
2. English has the schwa sound as in "uh" like in the word among but Spanish does not.
3. To make sounds like T and D in Spanish, you have to touch your \_\_\_\_\_ with your tongue.
4. Double Ls in Spanish are most commonly pronounced like \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is silent.
6. Double \_\_\_\_\_ is pronounced by rolling your tongue.
7. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be pronounced like the English H.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are pronounced equally by using both lips even though in English \_\_\_\_\_ is pronounced by placing your teeth on your lower lip.
9. In Spain, \_\_\_\_\_ is pronounced like a TH but it is most commonly pronounced like a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In Spanish, I and U are "weak vowels" and don't stand alone when with another vowel. They begin to sound more like Y and W when they are with other vowels. These are diphthongs.

Bueno = [bwe-no]

cual= [cwal]

sueño= [swen-yo]

Bien= [byen]

canción= [can-syon]

iglesia = [ee-gle-sya]

## Accent marks

In Spanish, sometimes vowels will have accent marks above them that show the stress of the word. These are used to aid in pronunciation and/or to differentiate between words. All question words and words that end in -ción carry accents. Also, an accent mark can be used so that u or i can become a stronger vowel.

Examples:

Canción

Qué

Césped

Bolígrafo

Estás

Dónde

Cuándo

Día

# Los números en español

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

Afterwards, you use “y” meaning “and” to add to thirty and past.

40	Cuarenta	80	Ochenta
50	Cincuenta	90	Noventa
60	Sesenta	100	Cien
70	Setenta		

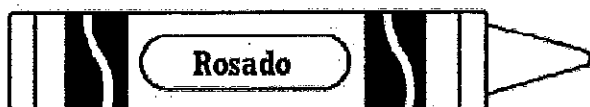
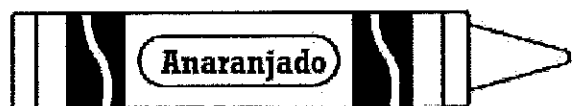
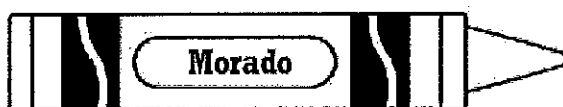
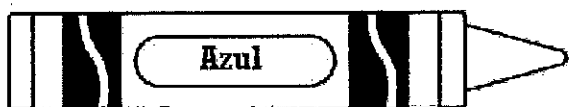
Ex: Cuarenta y dos = 42

Ochenta y nueve = 89

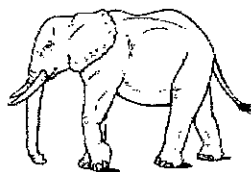
Treinta y cinco = 35

Sesenta y seis = 66

# ¡Los colores!



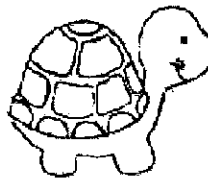
El elefante es \_\_\_\_\_



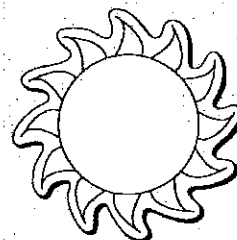
Los pájaros son \_\_\_\_\_



La tortuga es \_\_\_\_\_



El sol es \_\_\_\_\_



# Gender and Number

In Spanish, absolutely everything has a gender and a number. That is to say, everything is either feminine or masculine and is either singular or plural.

## Gender

In Spanish, every noun is either feminine or masculine and anything that describes it must also match its gender. For example La panda (the panda) is feminine. We can tell because feminine nouns tend to end in the letters -A, -CION, or -UD. Masculine nouns usually end in -O. Some you simply have to memorize.

## Number

In Spanish everything deals with being singular or plural. For example Las pandas (the pandas) is plural while the other example above was singular. To make things plural, you simply add an -S when the word ends in a vowel or -ES when the noun ends in a consonant. If the consonant happens to end in -Z, change the -Z to -C and add -ES.

**Examples:** La panda -> Las pandas    El ratón -> Los ratones    La luz -> Las luces

Also, keep in mind that all things that help describe also must match the number of what it is describing.

## More examples with gender and number

Las pandas son blancas y negras

La panda es blanca y negra



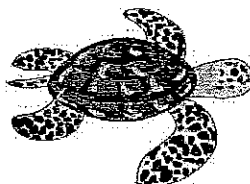
El perro es blanco y negro

Los perros son blancos y negros



La tortuga es verde

Las tortugas son verdes



Spanish Worksheet - Definite and Indefinite Articles

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

Definite Articles (The/El)

Masculine	Feminine
Singular:	Singular:
Plural:	Plural:

Indefinite Articles (A/An) plural = some

Masculine	Feminine
Singular:	Singular:
Plural:	Plural:

Write the correct definite article in the space.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ manzana
2. \_\_\_\_\_ bota
3. \_\_\_\_\_ gato
4. \_\_\_\_\_ caballo
5. \_\_\_\_\_ vaca
6. \_\_\_\_\_ conejo
7. \_\_\_\_\_ pájaro
8. \_\_\_\_\_ gordo
9. \_\_\_\_\_ amigo
10. \_\_\_\_\_ pluma
11. \_\_\_\_\_ médico
12. \_\_\_\_\_ palo
13. \_\_\_\_\_ plumas
14. \_\_\_\_\_ perros
15. \_\_\_\_\_ cuerpos
16. \_\_\_\_\_ gatas
17. \_\_\_\_\_ amigas
18. \_\_\_\_\_ nutrias
19. \_\_\_\_\_ hombres
20. \_\_\_\_\_ mujer

Write the correct indefinite article in the space.

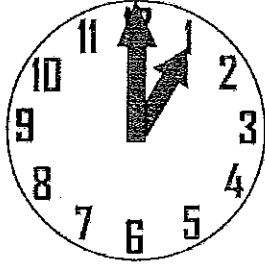
1. \_\_\_\_\_ manzana
2. \_\_\_\_\_ bota
3. \_\_\_\_\_ gato
4. \_\_\_\_\_ caballo
5. \_\_\_\_\_ vaca
6. \_\_\_\_\_ conejo
7. \_\_\_\_\_ pájaro
8. \_\_\_\_\_ gordo
9. \_\_\_\_\_ amigo
10. \_\_\_\_\_ pluma
11. \_\_\_\_\_ médico
12. \_\_\_\_\_ palo
13. \_\_\_\_\_ plumas
14. \_\_\_\_\_ perros
15. \_\_\_\_\_ cuerpos
16. \_\_\_\_\_ gatas
17. \_\_\_\_\_ amigas
18. \_\_\_\_\_ nutrias
19. \_\_\_\_\_ hombres
20. \_\_\_\_\_ mujer



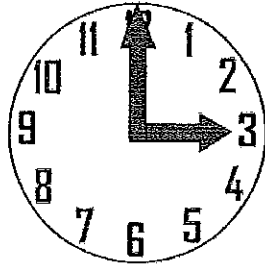
# La Hora (Time)

¿Qué hora es?

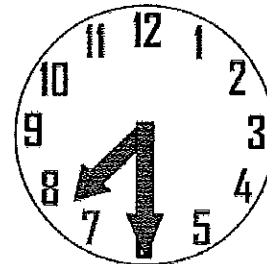
What time is it?



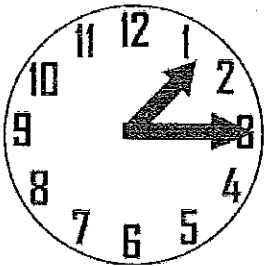
**Es la una (en punto).**  
It's 1 o'clock (on the dot).



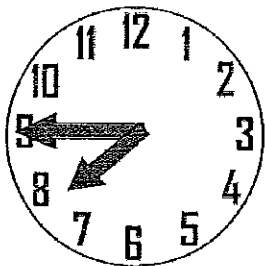
**Son las tres (en punto).**  
It's 3 o'clock (on the dot).



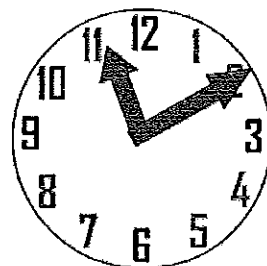
**Son las siete y media.**  
It's seven-thirty.  
(seven and a half)



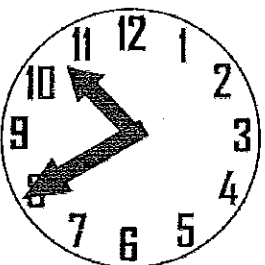
**Es la una y cuarto.**  
It's one-fifteen.  
(one and a quarter)



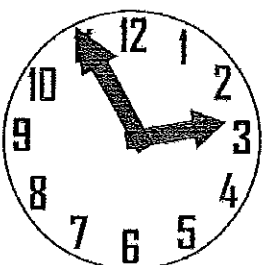
**Son las ocho menos cuarto.**  
It's seven-forty-five.  
(eight minus a quarter)



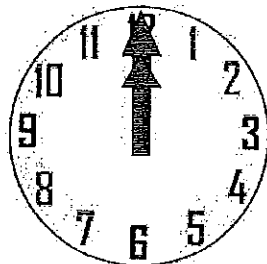
**Son las once y diez.**  
It's eleven-ten.



**Son las once menos veinte.** **Son las tres menos cinco.**  
It's ten-forty.  
(eleven minus twenty)



It's two-fifty-five.  
(three minus five)



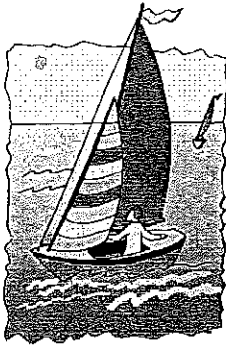
**Es el mediodía.**

It's 12 o'clock noon.  
It's 12 o'clock midnight.

**de la mañana**  
in the morning

**de la tarde**  
in the afternoon

**de la noche**  
in the evening/ at night



## Las Estaciones del Año

Seasons of the Year

el invierno	winter
la primavera	spring
el verano	summer
el otoño	fall/ autumn



## Los Días de la Semana

Days of the Week

*Hoy es lunes.*

domingo	Sunday
lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday

*Hoy es jueves,  
el 12 de abril.*

## Los Meses del Año

Months of the Year

*Es el primero  
de octubre.*

enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

*Es el 5  
de mayo.*

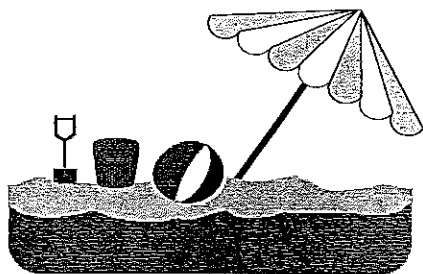
## Las estaciones del año



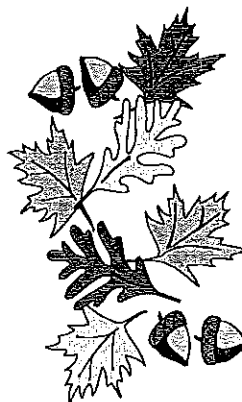
**el invierno**



**la primavera**



**el verano**



**el otoño**

Write the seasons in order, three times:

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |

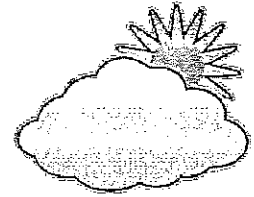
- |    |
|----|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

There are several ways to ask about the weather. The most common is:



## ¿Qué tiempo hace?

You can also try some of these:



¿Qué clima hace?    ¿Cómo está el clima hoy?

¿Cómo está el tiempo?

¿Cómo está el clima / tiempo en... (place)?

### Hace...

★ **Hace frío.**  
It's cold.

**Hace mucho frío.**  
It's very cold.

★ **Hace calor.**  
It's hot.

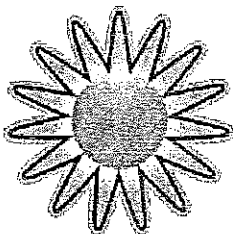
★ **Hace sol.**  
It's sunny.

**Hace fresco.**  
It's brisk.

★ **Hace viento.**  
It's windy.

★ **Hace buen tiempo.**  
It's good weather.

★ **Hace mal tiempo.**  
It's bad weather.



### (verbs)

★ **Llueve.**  
It's raining.

**Llovizna.**  
It's drizzling.

★ **Nieva.**  
It's snowing.

**Truena.**  
It's thundering.



### Está...

★ **Está nublado.**  
It's cloudy.

**Está lluvioso.**  
It's raining.

**Está oscuro.**  
It's dark.

### Hay...

**Hay nubes.**  
It's cloudy.

**Hay niebla.**  
It's foggy.

**Hay humedad.**  
It's humid.

**Hay neblina.**  
It's misty.

**Hay lloviznas.**  
It's sprinkling.

**Hay lluvias torrenciales.**  
It's pouring.

**Hay granizo.**  
It's hailing.

**Hay relámpagos.**  
There's lightning.

**Hay un vendaval.**  
There's a windstorm.

**Hay sol.**  
The sun is shining.

**Hay luna.**  
The moon is out.

# EL CUERPO

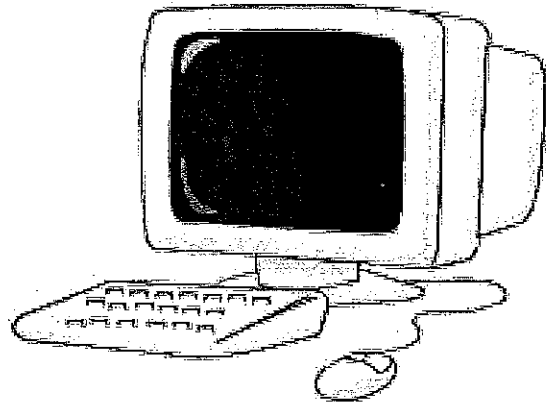
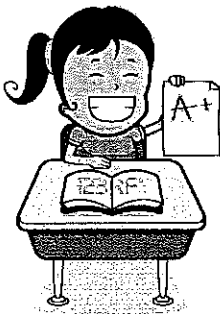
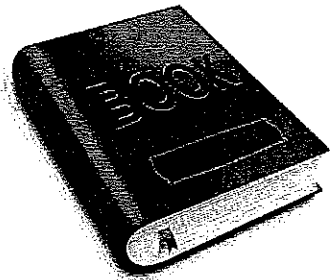
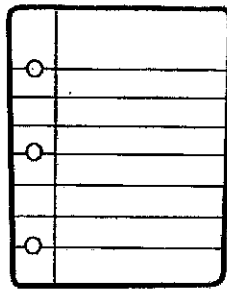
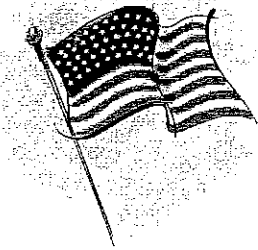
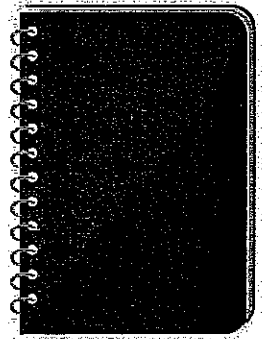
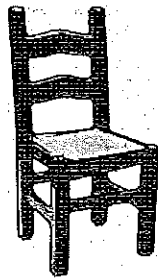
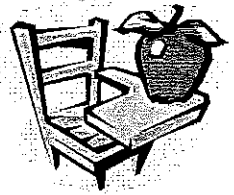
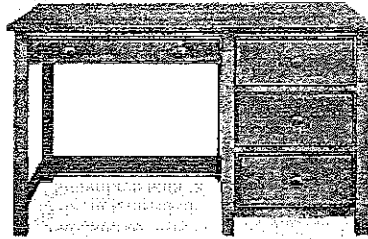
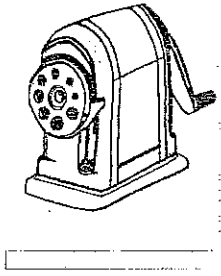
## THE BODY



### TO EXPRESS PAIN:

- me duele \_\_\_\_\_ (1 body part)
- me duelen \_\_\_\_\_ (body parts)

# La Sala de Clases



# ¿Cuántos? and Hay

**Cuántos** is a question Word for *How many*

**Hay** helps respond because it means *There is* or *There are*



Ex: ¿Cuántos libros hay en el escritorio?

Hay veintiséis libros en el escritorio

(How many books are there on the desk?)

(There are 26 books on the desk)

Note: Cuántos can change to Cuántas for feminine objects


Try it yourself on the next page!

¿Cuántas gatas hay?



---

¿Cuántos perros hay?



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# Repaso del capítulo

To prepare for the test, check to see if you . . .

- recognize the vocabulary
- can perform the tasks on p. 23

## Vocabulario

jcd-0099



### En la escuela

to greet someone

Buenos días.	Good morning.
Buenas noches.	Good evening.
Buenas tardes.	Good afternoon.
¡Hola!	Hello!
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Me llamo . . .	My name is . . .
Encantado, -a.	Delighted.
Igualmente.	Likewise.
Mucho gusto.	Pleased to meet you.
señor, Sr.	sir, Mr.
señora, Sra.	madam, Mrs.
señorita, Srta.	miss, Miss

to ask and tell how someone is

¿Cómo está Ud.? ( <i>formal</i> )	How are you?
¿Cómo estás? ( <i>familiar</i> )	How are you?
¿Qué pasa?	What's happening?
¿Qué tal?	How are you?
¿Y tú? / ¿Y usted (Ud.)?	And you?
(muy) bien	(very) well
nada	nothing
regular	okay, so-so
gracias	thank you

to say good-bye

¡Adiós!	Good-bye!
Hasta luego.	See you later.
Hasta mañana.	See you tomorrow.
¡Nos vemos!	See you!

to tell time

¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?
Es la una.	It's one o'clock.
Son las . . . y / menos . . .	It's . . . ( <i>time</i> ).
y cuarto / menos cuarto	quarter past / quarter to
y media	thirty, half-past

to count up to 100 (Turn to p. 7.)

to talk about the body (Turn to p. 9.)

### En la clase

to talk about the classroom

el bolígrafo	pen
la carpeta	folder
el cuaderno	notebook
el estudiante,	student
la estudiante	
la hoja de papel	sheet of paper
el lápiz	pencil
el libro	book
el profesor, la profesora	teacher
el pupitre	(student) desk
la sala de clases	classroom

to say the date

el año	year
el día	day
el mes	month
la semana	week
¿Qué día es hoy?	What day is today?
¿Cuál es la fecha?	What is the date?
Es el ( <i>number</i> ) de	It's the . . . of . . .
( <i>month</i> ).	
Es el primero de	It's the first of . . .
( <i>month</i> ).	
hoy	today
mañana	tomorrow

to say the days of the week and the months of the year (Turn to p. 14.)

other useful words

¿cuántos, -as?	how many?
en	in
hay	there is / there are
por favor	please

to ask for help

¿Cómo se dice . . . ?	How do you say . . . ?
Se dice . . .	You say . . .
¿Cómo se escribe . . . ?	How is . . . spelled?
Se escribe . . .	It's spelled . . .
¿Qué quiere decir . . . ?	What does . . . mean?
Quiere decir . . .	It means . . .

## Más práctica

- Practice Workbook: Puzzle, p. 10
- Practice Workbook: Organizer, p. 11

Go online  
P1School.com  
For: Test Preparation  
Web Code: jcd-0007

## El tiempo

to talk about the weather

¿Qué tiempo hace?	What's the weather like?
Hace calor.	It's hot.
Hace frío.	It's cold.
Hace sol.	It's sunny.
Hace viento.	It's windy.
Llueve.	It's raining.
Nieva.	It's snowing.

to talk about the seasons

la estación	season
el invierno	winter
el otoño	fall, autumn
la primavera	spring
el verano	summer

## Preparación para el examen

jcd-0099



**Escuchar** On the exam you will be asked to listen to and understand people as they greet each other and introduce themselves. To practice, listen to some students greet people in the school halls. Answer these questions about each greeting: Is it morning or afternoon? Was the greeting directed to an adult? How did that person respond?

To review, see pp. 2–5 and Actividades 1, 4.

jcd-0099



**Escuchar** You will be asked to listen to and understand someone announcing the current date and time. To practice, listen to the message and answer the questions: What is the time of day? What is the date?

To review, see pp. 7–8 and Actividad 12; pp. 14–16 and Actividad 10.



**Leer** You will be asked to read and understand a description of the weather for a given day. To practice, read the weather forecast below. Answer the questions: What is the date? What are the high and low temperatures? What is the weather like?

*El dos de septiembre*

*Hoy en San Antonio hace sol. La temperatura máxima es*

*75 grados y la mínima es 54. No llueve.*

To review, see pp. 18–21 and Actividades 2–6.



**Leer** You will be asked to read a list of school supplies and identify them. To practice, copy the school supply list below onto a sheet of paper. Please note: *un, una* mean “a” or “an.” Then look to see whether you have any of the items on your desk right now. Make a check mark next to each item you have.

un cuaderno

un lápiz

una hoja de papel

un bolígrafo

una carpeta

un libro

To review, see p. 10.