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Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

Congratulations on purchasing the truly remarkable way to learn a language. With the Michel Thomas Method there's no reading, no writing and no homework. Just sit back, absorb, and soon you'll be speaking another language with confidence.

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Perfected over 25 years, the all-audio Michel Thomas Method has been used by millions of people around the world.

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To get started, simply insert CD 1 and press 'play'!

About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

Perfect Spanish index

CD I Track 1

0:00	Introduction	
1:51	Review of the present tense. The key to the present tense is to stress the syllable before last.	
2:09	to buy	<i>comprar</i>
2:14	I am buying it.	<i>Lo compro.</i>
2:25	I don't buy it because it's very expensive.	<i>No lo compro porque es muy caro.</i>
2:40	Why don't you buy it? (señor)	<i>¿Por qué no lo compra?</i>
3:04	Why aren't you buying it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo compra?</i>
3:18	There are two categories of verbs: -ar and not -ar.	
4:05	to understand	<i>comprender</i>
4:06	I understand	<i>comprendo</i>
4:19	to understand	<i>entender</i>
4:23	I understand it.	<i>Lo entiendo.</i>
4:30	If you push down on an 'e' it splits, or 'caves in', to 'ie': <i>entender</i> – <i>entiendo</i> . 'comprender' does not split because it's held up by 'pr' and 'nd'.	
5:08	you understand	<i>entiende</i>
5:15	Why don't you understand me?	<i>¿Por qué no me entiende?</i>
5:31	Why don't you understand me? (to Roberto/Roberta)	<i>¿Por qué no me entiendes?</i>
5:46	Why don't you understand me? (to several people)	<i>¿Por qué no me entienden?</i>
6:04	They don't understand me.	<i>No me entienden.</i>
6:17	He is preparing it for me.	<i>Lo prepara para mí.</i>

CD I Track 2

0:00	He is (right now) preparing it for me.	<i>Está preparándolo para mí.</i>
0:45	Spanish -ing tense: -ando is the -ing on the -ar track and -iendo is the -ing on the other track.	
0:57	He is preparing it. (if you put the 'lo' up front)	<i>Lo está preparando.</i>
1:13	Why don't you do it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo hace?</i>
1:22	Why aren't you doing it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no lo haces?</i>

1:34	Why don't you do it? (all of you)	<i>¿Por qué no lo hacen?</i>
1:45	He is doing it right now.	<i>Está haciéndolo. / Lo está haciendo.</i>
2:18	He is leaving (right now).	<i>Está saliendo.</i>

CD I Track 3

0:00	I don't understand what you are saying.	<i>No comprendo lo que dice.</i>
0:44	to say / to tell	<i>decir</i>
1:10	They are telling me.	<i>Me dicen.</i>
1:41	Why don't you tell me? (to several people)	<i>¿Por qué no me dicen?</i>
1:55	Why don't you tell me? (to Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no me dices?</i>
2:18	We are telling you.	<i>Le decimos.</i>
2:43	Why don't you understand me?	<i>¿Por qué no me comprende?</i>
3:28	to start	<i>empezar / comenzar</i>
3:41	Why don't you start? (señor)	<i>¿Por qué no empieza?</i>
4:08	Why don't you start? (to several people)	<i>¿Por qué no empiezan?</i>
4:40	I am starting now.	<i>Empiezo ahora.</i>
4:48	Why don't you start? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no comienzas?</i>
5:04	Why don't you start? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no empiezas?</i>
5:24	I am not buying it.	<i>No lo compro.</i>
5:30	Why don't you buy it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no lo compras?</i>
5:44	Why don't you all buy it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo compran?</i>
5:54	We are buying it.	<i>Lo compramos.</i>

CD I Track 4

0:00	The key sounds for the present tense are: 'a' on the -ar track and 'e' on the -er/-ir track. If you switch tracks (from 'a' to 'e' and 'e' to 'a'), you are in the command tense (the imperative).	
1:25	You are not buying the house. / He is not buying the house.	<i>No compra la casa.</i>
1:39	Buy the house!	<i>¡Compre la casa!</i>
1:53	Don't buy it!	<i>¡No lo compre!</i>
2:03	Don't buy it! (Roberto)	<i>¡No lo compres!</i>
2:10	Don't buy it! (to a couple)	<i>¡No lo compren!</i>
2:23	In the positive command, the pronoun (the 'lo' etc.) is hooked on to the verb.	

2:39	Buy it!	<i>¡Cómpralo!</i>
3:07	Buy it! (to several people)	<i>¡Cómprénlo!</i>
3:17	Don't buy them! (to several people)	<i>¡No los compren!</i>
3:35	Don't buy them! (to Roberto)	<i>¡No los compres!</i>
3:55	In the positive command to Roberto, you don't switch tracks; you just drop the 's'.	
4:17	Buy it! (Roberto)	<i>¡Cómpralo!</i>
4:26	to call	<i>llamar</i>
4:37	I am calling you.	<i>Le llamo.</i>
4:48	I am calling you. (Roberto)	<i>Te llamo.</i>
4:57	He is calling me.	<i>Me llama.</i>
5:05	Why don't you call me? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no me llamas?</i>
5:16	Why don't you all call me?	<i>¿Por qué no me llaman?</i>
5:26	We are calling you.	<i>Le llamamos.</i>
5:37	We are calling you. (Roberto)	<i>Te llamamos.</i>
5:51	Call me tomorrow.	<i>Llárame mañana.</i>
6:04	Don't call me today!	<i>¡No me llame hoy!</i>
6:31	Don't call me today. (Roberto)	<i>No me llames hoy.</i>
7:14	Call me!	<i>¡Llárame!</i>
7:30	Call me! (to <i>señor/señora/</i> <i>señorita</i>)	<i>¡Llárame!</i>

CD I Track 5

0:00	'go-go' verbs have -go in the present tense for 'I'.	
0:15	to have	<i>tener</i>
0:24	you have	<i>tiene</i>
0:46	We don't have it.	<i>No lo tenemos.</i>
1:11	I have	<i>tengo</i>
1:12	I have it.	<i>Lo tengo.</i>
1:17	I don't have it.	<i>No lo tengo.</i>
1:25	I have to / I must	<i>tengo que</i>
1:33	I have to see it.	<i>Tengo que verlo.</i>
1:56	you say / you tell	<i>dice</i>
2:03	I tell	<i>digo</i>
2:15	I am telling you. (<i>señor</i>)	<i>Le digo.</i>
2:23	I am telling you. (Roberto)	<i>Te digo.</i>
2:29	Why don't you tell me? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no me dices?</i>

2:38	Why don't you tell me? (to a couple)	<i>¿Por qué no me dicen?</i>
3:08	to come	<i>venir</i>
3:16	'v' and 'b' have the same sound, pronounced with your lips.	
3:24	She is coming with us.	<i>Viene con nosotros.</i>
3:43	we are coming	<i>venimos</i>
3:54	I am coming	<i>vengo</i>
4:20	to do / to make	<i>hacer</i>
4:25	What are you doing?	<i>¿Qué hace?</i>

CD I Track 6

0:00	to know	<i>saber</i>
0:07	Do you know it?	<i>¿Lo sabe?</i>
0:15	Do you know it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Lo sabes?</i>
0:26	Why don't you know it? (to several people)	<i>¿Por qué no lo saben?</i>
0:37	We know it.	<i>Lo sabemos.</i>
0:44	I know	<i>sé</i>
0:52	I know it.	<i>Lo sé.</i>
0:58	I don't know it.	<i>No lo sé.</i>
1:05	In Spanish, there are two verbs for 'to know'. One is for general knowledge (<i>saber</i>); the other is for acquaintance with a person or place (<i>conocer</i>).	
1:25	to know somebody	<i>conocer</i>
1:50	I know	<i>conozco</i>
2:01	I don't know him.	<i>No lo conozco.</i>
2:14	I don't know her.	<i>No la conozco.</i>

CD I Track 7

0:00	Do you know Pedro?	<i>¿Conoce a Pedro?</i>
0:10	Use of the personal 'a'	
0:35	Do you know my friend?	<i>¿Conoce a mi amigo?</i>
0:47	Do you know Madrid?	<i>¿Conoce Madrid?</i>
0:52	I don't know him.	<i>No lo conozco.</i>
1:02	I don't know it.	<i>No lo sé.</i>

CD I Track 8

0:00	'go-go' verbs	
0:14	I am saying / I am telling	<i>digo</i>
0:20	I am doing / I am making	<i>hago</i>

0:30	I am doing it.	<i>Lo hago.</i>
0:36	I have it.	<i>Lo tengo.</i>
0:44	I am telling you. (Roberto)	<i>Te digo.</i>
0:55	I am coming	<i>vengo</i>
1:03	to leave	<i>salir</i>
1:08	I am leaving	<i>salgo</i>
1:11	I am leaving tomorrow.	<i>Salgo mañana.</i>
1:19	At what time are you leaving?	<i>¿A qué hora sale?</i>
1:50	to put	<i>poner</i>
1:57	I am putting	<i>pongo</i>
2:02	I am putting it here.	<i>Lo pongo aquí.</i>
2:09	Where are you putting it?	<i>¿Dónde lo pone?</i>
2:21	Why don't you put it here? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no lo pones aquí?</i>
2:38	Verbs containing 'poner' correspond to English verbs with -pose: <i>componer</i> (to compose), <i>oponer</i> (to oppose), <i>suponer</i> (to suppose).	
2:59	I suppose	<i>supongo</i>
3:08	to bring	<i>traer</i>
3:26	I am bringing it.	<i>Lo traigo.</i>
3:37	to hear	<i>oír</i>
3:46	I am hearing	<i>oigo</i>

CD I Track 9

0:00	All the 'go-go' verbs change to 'ga-ga' in the command tense.	
0:19	Come with me!	<i>¡Venga conmigo!</i>
0:29	Don't leave!	<i>¡No salga!</i>
0:38	Don't leave! (Roberto)	<i>¡No salgas!</i>
0:49	Don't leave! (to several people)	<i>¡No salgan!</i>
1:04	Tell me!	<i>¡Dígame!</i>
1:10	Don't tell me!	<i>¡No me diga!</i>
1:17	Tell it to me!	<i>¡Dígamelo!</i>
1:20	Whenever you have two pronouns, the personal one comes first.	
2:06	Don't tell it to me!	<i>¡No me lo diga!</i>
2:17	Tell it to him!	<i>¡Dígaselo!</i>
2:53	Don't tell it to him; tell it to me.	<i>No se lo diga; dígamelo.</i>
3:21	Don't do it!	<i>¡No lo haga!</i>
3:44	Don't do it! (Roberto)	<i>¡No lo hagas!</i>
3:56	Don't do it! (all of you)	<i>¡No lo hagan!</i>
4:07	Do it! (all of you)	<i>¡Háganlo!</i>

4:46	I want to do it.	<i>Quiero hacerlo.</i>
4:51	I can do it.	<i>Puedo hacerlo.</i>
5:00	I cannot do it.	<i>No lo puedo hacer.</i>
5:07	I am doing it. (I am right now in the process of doing it.)	<i>Estoy haciéndolo. / Lo estoy haciendo.</i>
5:47	Do it!	<i>¡Hágalo!</i>
6:17	I am not doing it.	<i>No lo hago.</i>
6:39	Why don't you do it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no lo haces?</i>
6:50	Why don't you all do it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo hacen?</i>
7:19	Don't do it now.	<i>No lo hagan ahora.</i>
7:45	Don't put it there.	<i>No lo ponga allí.</i>
7:56	Bring it.	<i>Tráigalo.</i>
8:12	Bring me something.	<i>Tráigame algo.</i>
8:22	Bring it to me.	<i>Tráigamelo.</i>
8:33	Don't bring it to me today because I don't need it today.	<i>No me lo traiga hoy porque no lo necesito hoy.</i>
9:26	I hear it.	<i>Lo oigo.</i>
9:38	Hear it!	<i>¡Óigalo!</i>
9:46	Tell it to me; don't tell it to him.	<i>Dígamelo; no se lo diga.</i>
11:59	But don't tell it to him today.	<i>Pero no se lo diga hoy.</i>

CD I Track 10

0:00	With the 'go-go' verbs in the positive command to Roberto, you drop the -go altogether.	
1:15	Tell it to me.	<i>Dímelo.</i>
1:24	Don't tell it to me. (Roberto)	<i>No me lo digas.</i>
1:36	Don't tell it to me. (to several people)	<i>No me lo digan.</i>
2:02	Tell it to me. (Roberto)	<i>Dímelo.</i>
2:13	Come with me. (Roberto)	<i>Ven conmigo.</i>
2:29	Have it.	<i>Tenlo.</i>
2:47	Put it here. (Roberto)	<i>Ponlo aquí.</i>
2:58	Don't put it there; put it here. (Roberto)	<i>No lo pongas allí; ponlo aquí.</i>
3:44	Don't leave. (Roberto)	<i>No salgas.</i>
3:57	Don't leave. (all of you)	<i>No salgan.</i>

CD I Track 11

0:00 How and when to use the subjunctive (command tense). The command tense has the same 'push' as the present tense. It's rarely used in English. In the sentence 'it is important that you be here', 'be' is subjunctive.

CD I Track 12

0:00 The subjunctive is used quite a lot in Spanish. To form the subjunctive you just switch tracks, from 'a' to 'e' and from 'e' to 'a'. It is used to express doubt or uncertainty.

1:56	It is important that you be here.	<i>Es importante que esté aquí.</i>
3:02	It is important that you call me.	<i>Es importante que me llame.</i>
3:28	It is important that you all call me.	<i>Es importante que me llamen.</i>
3:47	It is very important for you (Roberta) to call me later.	<i>Es muy importante que me llames más tarde.</i>
4:21	It is not necessary that you wait for me.	<i>No es necesario que me espere.</i>
5:00	to write	<i>escribir</i>

CD I Track 13

0:00 Words in Spanish never start with 'sc', 'st' or 'sp'. There's always an 'e' at the beginning: 'esc', 'est', 'esp'

0:24	to study	<i>estudiar</i>
1:12	Why don't you write to me?	<i>¿Por qué no me escribe?</i>
1:31	Write to me!	<i>¡Escríbame!</i>
1:50	Because it's very important that you write to me.	<i>Porque es muy importante que me escriba.</i>

CD I Track 14

0:00 In Spanish, you cannot say 'I want you to write to me'. You have to say 'I want that you write to me'.

0:34	I love you. (I want you.)	<i>Te quiero.</i>
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CD I Track 15

0:00	What do you want me to write to him?	<i>¿Qué quiere que le escriba?</i>
1:11	I want you to do it.	<i>Quiero que lo haga.</i>
1:30	I want you to do it. (Roberto)	<i>Quiero que lo haga.</i>

1:43	I want all of you to do it. (to several people)	<i>Quiero que lo hagan.</i>
2:01	What do you want me to do?	<i>¿Qué quiere que yo haga?</i>
2:29	Why don't you want me to tell it to him?	<i>¿Por qué no quiere que se lo diga?</i>
3:34	I think that he can do it.	<i>Pienso que puede hacerlo.</i>
4:19	I don't think he can do it.	<i>No pienso que pueda hacerlo.</i>
4:48	I want you to call me later.	<i>Quiero que me llame más tarde.</i>
5:03	I want you to write to me.	<i>Quiero que me escriba.</i>
5:19	He wants me to send it to him.	<i>(Él) quiere que se lo mande.</i>

CD 2 Track 1

0:05	Review of the future tense	
1:47	I will buy it.	<i>Lo compraré.</i>
2:08	We will buy it.	<i>Lo compraremos.</i>
2:27	He will buy it.	<i>Lo comprará.</i>
2:35	They will buy it.	<i>Lo comprarán.</i>
2:41	You will buy it. (Roberto)	<i>Lo comprarás.</i>
2:47	I will write to you.	<i>Le escribiré.</i>
3:28	He will write to you.	<i>Le escribirá.</i>
3:36	We will write to you.	<i>Le escribiremos.</i>
3:52	You will write to me.	<i>Me escribirá.</i>
4:07	You will write to me. (Roberto)	<i>Me escribirás.</i>
4:18	They won't write to me.	<i>No me escribirán.</i>
4:28	to take	<i>tomar</i>
4:34	I won't take it.	<i>No lo tomaré.</i>
4:43	We will take it.	<i>Lo tomaremos.</i>
4:51	They won't take it.	<i>No lo tomarán.</i>

CD 2 Track 2

0:00	To form the future of the 'go-go' verbs: add a 'd' before the usual future endings.	
0:47	I will have	<i>tendré</i>
1:00	I will leave	<i>saldré</i>
1:05	we will leave	<i>saldremos</i>
1:08	they will leave	<i>saldrán</i>
1:12	you will leave (Roberto)	<i>saldrás</i>
1:21	I will come	<i>vendré</i>
1:26	we will come	<i>vendremos</i>
1:30	you will come (Roberto)	<i>vendrás</i>

1:38	to sell	vender
1:44	I will sell	venderé
1:48	I will sell it.	Lo venderé.
2:16	I will put	pondré
2:19	I won't put it here.	No lo pondré aquí.

CD 2 Track 3

0:00	There are three ways to express the future tense in Spanish: I will call you tomorrow (<i>Le llamaré mañana</i>), I'm going to call you tomorrow (<i>Voy a llamarle mañana</i>), I call you tomorrow (<i>Le llamo mañana</i>)	
0:20	I will call you tomorrow.	<i>Le llamaré mañana. / Voy a llamarle mañana.</i>
1:47	I call you tomorrow.	<i>Le llamo mañana.</i>
2:04	I call you tomorrow. (Roberto)	<i>Te llamo mañana.</i>
2:13	to stay / to remain oneself	<i>quedarse</i>
2:25	I am staying	<i>me quedo</i>
2:35	we are staying	<i>nos quedamos</i>
2:44	he is staying	<i>se queda</i>
2:54	they are staying	<i>se quedan</i>
3:00	you are staying (Roberto)	<i>te quedas</i>
3:14	I am going to stay.	<i>Voy a quedarme.</i>
3:31	I want to know how long you are going to stay.	<i>Quiero saber cuánto tiempo va a quedarse.</i>
3:57	I will stay here a few days.	<i>Me quedaré aquí unos días.</i>

CD 2 Track 4

0:00	'decir' and 'hacer' in the future tense	
0:46	I will tell	<i>diré</i>
0:54	I will do	<i>haré</i>
1:05	I won't do it.	<i>No lo haré.</i>
1:13	I will tell you later why we won't do it.	<i>Le diré más tarde por qué no lo haremos.</i>
1:51	He won't tell me.	<i>No me dirá.</i>
2:07	He won't tell me why he won't do it.	<i>No me dirá por qué no lo hará.</i>

CD 2 Track 5

0:49	Make a reservation.	<i>Haga una reservación.</i>
0:59	Make a reservation. (Roberto)	<i>Haz una reservación.</i>
2:03	Do it.	<i>Hazlo.</i>

CD 2 Track 6

0:00	To go into the 'woulds' you use 'ría'. The same 'r' that you hit for 'will', you also hit for 'would'.	
0:06	river	<i>río</i>
0:46	I would leave	<i>saldría</i>
1:03	we would leave	<i>saldríamos</i>
1:37	He would do it.	<i>Lo haría.</i>
2:00	I wouldn't do it.	<i>No lo haría.</i>
2:06	They wouldn't do it.	<i>No lo harían.</i>
2:06	We wouldn't do it.	<i>No lo haríamos.</i>
2:29	I wouldn't tell you why we wouldn't do it.	<i>No le diría por qué no lo haríamos.</i>
3:09	to wait	<i>esperar</i>
4:05	he will wait	<i>esperará</i>
4:12	he wouldn't wait	<i>no esperaría</i>
4:26	to prepare	<i>preparar</i>
4:35	I will prepare it.	<i>Lo prepararé.</i>
5:04	He wouldn't prepare it.	<i>No lo prepararía.</i>
5:31	I like	<i>me gusta</i>
5:42	I like to see it.	<i>Me gusta verlo.</i>
5:49	I don't like to do it.	<i>No me gusta hacerlo.</i>
6:00	I would like to see it.	<i>Me gustaría verlo.</i>
6:17	I would like to see you.	<i>Me gustaría verle.</i>

CD 2 Track 7

0:06	I have spoken	<i>he hablado</i>
0:16	For the past tense with 'have', as in 'I have spoken', use 'haber' (the diving board from which you dive into the past). For <i>-ar</i> verbs you dive into <i>-ado</i> , but if it is not an <i>-ar</i> verb you dive into <i>-ido</i> . The endings for 'haber' are like the endings for 'will' (<i>-ré, -remos, -rá, -rán, -rás</i>), but you replace the 'r' with 'h': <i>he, hemos, ha, han, has</i> .	
2:04	I have bought	<i>he comprado</i>
2:15	I have bought it.	<i>Lo he comprado.</i>
2:22	We have bought it.	<i>Lo hemos comprado.</i>
2:31	They have bought it.	<i>Lo han comprado.</i>
2:41	He has sold it.	<i>Lo ha vendido.</i>
2:51	we have eaten	<i>hemos comido</i>
3:00	he has left	<i>ha salido</i>

CD 2 Track 8

0:04	The simple past (without diving): 'I bought it' instead of 'I have bought it'	
0:27	I spoke	<i>hablé</i>
0:32	In the simple past, the stress is on the last syllable: 'past is last'.	
1:07	I took it.	<i>Lo tomé.</i>
1:14	I called	<i>llamé</i>
1:22	I accepted	<i>acepté</i>
1:31	I didn't accept it.	<i>No lo acepté.</i>
1:37	I bought it.	<i>Lo compré.</i>
3:02	I waited	<i>esperé</i>
3:08	I will wait	<i>esperaré</i>
3:46	He spoke / you spoke / she spoke	<i>habló</i>
4:05	I speak	<i>hablo</i>
4:23	I am buying it.	<i>Lo compro.</i>
4:35	He bought it.	<i>Lo compró.</i>
4:59	I sold	<i>vendí</i>
5:23	I left	<i>salí</i>
5:29	she left / you left	<i>salió</i>
5:33	I understood	<i>comprendí</i>
5:36	he understood / you understood	<i>comprendió</i>

CD 2 Track 9

0:00	Endings for the simple past (-é and -ó, and -í and -ió)	
0:40	He sold it	<i>Lo vendió.</i>
0:46	I didn't sell it.	<i>No lo vendí.</i>
1:11	Why didn't you buy it? (señor)	<i>¿Por qué no lo compró?</i>
1:21	Why did you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué lo vendió?</i>
1:52	Why didn't you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo vendió?</i>
2:06	to lose	<i>perder</i>
2:10	I lost it.	<i>Lo perdí.</i>
2:18	When did you lose it?	<i>¿Cuándo lo perdió?</i>
2:24	At what time did you leave?	<i>¿A qué hora salió?</i>
2:32	When did you arrive?	<i>¿A qué hora llegó?</i>
2:42	I called you yesterday.	<i>Le llamé ayer.</i>
3:07	Yesterday	<i>ayer</i>
3:16	last night	<i>anoche</i>
3:26	He called me last night.	<i>Me llamó anoche.</i>

3:44	I call myself	<i>me llamo</i>
4:38	He called you.	<i>Le llamé.</i>
5:39	to start	<i>empezar / comenzar</i>
5:45	I started	<i>empecé</i>
5:50	At what time did you start?	<i>¿A qué hora empezó?</i>
6:34	At what time are you leaving? (all of you)	<i>¿A qué hora salen?</i>
6:43	At what time did you leave? (señor)	<i>¿A qué hora salió?</i>
6:52	I didn't eat.	<i>No comí.</i>
6:59	Why didn't you eat?	<i>¿Por qué no comió?</i>
7:21	I called you this morning.	<i>Le llamé esta mañana.</i>
7:44	At what time did you call me?	<i>¿A qué hora me llamó?</i>
8:23	He is calling you.	<i>Le llama.</i>
8:32	He called me.	<i>Me llamó.</i>
8:52	Why didn't you call me?	<i>¿Por qué no me llamó?</i>
9:03	I wrote to you.	<i>Le escribí.</i>
9:15	He wrote to me.	<i>Me escribió.</i>
9:26	Why didn't you write to me?	<i>¿Por qué no me escribió?</i>
9:41	I saw it.	<i>Lo vi.</i>
10:03	I didn't see it.	<i>No lo vi.</i>
10:08	Did you see it?	<i>¿Lo vio?</i>
10:17	I didn't understand it.	<i>No lo comprendí. / No lo entendí.</i>

CD 2 Track 10

0:00	For 'they' and 'you all' the ending for the simple past on the -ar track is <i>-aron.</i>	
0:27	they spoke	<i>hablaron</i>
0:35	They called me.	<i>Me llamaron.</i>
0:46	At what time did you call me? (to a couple)	<i>¿A qué hora me llamaron?</i>
0:59	they arrived	<i>llegaron</i>
1:08	At what time did you arrive? (to a couple/several people)	<i>¿A qué hora llegaron?</i>

CD 2 Track 11

0:00	I arrived here two hours ago.	<i>Llegué aquí hace dos horas.</i>
0:13	For 'ago' you say 'it makes': <i>hace</i>	

CD 2 Track 12

0:00	They didn't arrive yet. (They still didn't arrive.)	<i>Todavía no llegaron.</i>
0:33	For 'they' and 'you all' the ending for the simple past on the <i>-er/-ir</i> track is <i>-ieron</i> .	
1:00	they left	<i>salieron</i>
1:06	At what time did you leave? (to several people)	<i>¿A qué hora salieron?</i>
1:17	they didn't eat	<i>no comieron</i>
1:26	They wrote to me.	<i>Me escribieron.</i>
1:38	They spoke to me.	<i>Me hablaron.</i>
2:07	I am not staying	<i>no me quedo</i>
2:14	I stayed	<i>me quedé</i>
2:31	he stayed	<i>se quedó</i>
2:44	he didn't stay	<i>no se quedó</i>
2:50	they stayed	<i>se quedaron</i>

CD 2 Track 13

0:00	For 'you, Roberto/Roberta' the ending for the simple past on the <i>-ar</i> track is <i>-aste</i> .	
0:23	you spoke (Roberto)	<i>hablaste</i>
0:38	At what time did you call me? (Roberto)	<i>¿A qué hora me llamaste?</i>
1:06	Why didn't you call me? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no me llamaste?</i>
1:19	For 'you, Roberto/Roberta' the ending for the simple past on the <i>-er/-ir</i> track is <i>-iste</i> .	
1:30	At what time did you leave? (Roberto)	<i>¿A qué hora saliste?</i>
1:42	Why didn't you sell it? (Roberto)	<i>Por que no lo vendiste?</i>
1:57	Why didn't you sell it? (<i>señorita</i>)	<i>¿Por qué no lo vendió?</i>
2:11	Why didn't you sell it? (to several people)	<i>¿Por que no lo vendieron?</i>
2:29	They sold it.	<i>Lo vendieron.</i>
2:55	He didn't buy it.	<i>No lo compró.</i>
3:10	They bought it.	<i>Lo compraron.</i>

CD 2 Track 14

0:00	For 'we' the ending for the simple past is just <i>-mos</i> . So for <i>-ar</i> and <i>-ir</i> verbs the simple past is the same as the present.	
0:22	we spoke	<i>hablamos</i>
0:40	we speak	<i>hablamos</i>
1:06	we are arriving / we arrive	<i>llegamos</i>
1:19	we arrived	<i>llegamos</i>
1:30	We arrived yesterday.	<i>Llegamos ayer.</i>
1:42	We arrive tomorrow.	<i>Llegamos mañana.</i>
2:01	you left (Roberto)	<i>saliste</i>
2:10	we left	<i>salimos</i>
2:21	we leave / we are leaving	<i>salimos</i>
2:34	For 'we' in the past you either have <i>-amos</i> or <i>-imos</i> . For <i>-er</i> verbs you use <i>-imos</i> , so there is a difference between the simple past and the present.	
2:50	we sold	<i>vendimos</i>
3:15	we are selling	<i>vendemos</i>
3:32	we eat / we are eating	<i>comemos</i>
3:38	we ate	<i>comimos</i>

CD 2 Track 15

0:00	'go-go' verbs in the past all follow the same pattern, which is different from other verbs. They don't follow the 'past is last' rule.	
1:39	I did / I made	<i>hice</i>
2:26	I did it.	<i>Lo hice.</i>
2:32	He did it.	<i>Lo hizo.</i>
2:40	He didn't do it.	<i>No lo hizo.</i>
2:45	Why didn't you do it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo hizo?</i>
2:53	I didn't do it.	<i>No lo hice.</i>
3:19	He made a reservation for us.	<i>Hizo una reservación para nosotros.</i>
4:06	I told	<i>dije</i>
4:35	I told you.	<i>Le dije.</i>
4:41	He told me.	<i>Me dijo.</i>
4:48	He told me that he didn't do it.	<i>Me dijo que no lo hizo.</i>
6:00	Why didn't you tell me?	<i>¿Por qué no me dijo?</i>
6:13	Why didn't you tell it to me?	<i>¿Por qué no me lo dijo?</i>
6:34	Why didn't you tell it to him?	<i>¿Por qué no se lo dijo a él/ella?</i>
7:52	I put (past)	<i>puse</i>
8:14	he put	<i>puso</i>
8:25	Where did you put it?	<i>¿Dónde lo puso?</i>

CD 2 Track 16

0:00	to be able	<i>poder</i>
0:41	I couldn't do it.	<i>No pude hacerlo.</i>
1:09	He couldn't do it.	<i>No pudo hacerlo.</i>
1:36	I could	<i>pude</i>
1:50	to want	<i>querer</i>
1:56	I wanted	<i>quise</i>
2:08	I wanted it.	<i>Lo quise.</i>
2:13	He wanted it.	<i>Lo quiso.</i>
2:47	wine	<i>vino</i>
2:58	he came	<i>vino</i>
3:02	He came with wine.	<i>Vino con vino.</i>
3:15	I came	<i>vine</i>
3:37	I had	<i>tuve</i>
4:15	he had	<i>tuvo</i>
4:35	I was	<i>estuve</i>
4:48	he was	<i>estuvo</i>
6:03	they put	<i>pusieron</i>
6:08	you put (Roberto)	<i>pusiste</i>
6:15	we put	<i>pusimos</i>
6:33	they did	<i>hicieron</i>
6:40	you did (Roberto)	<i>hiciste</i>
6:45	we did	<i>hicimos</i>
9:59	they came	<i>vinieron</i>
7:04	you came (Roberto)	<i>viniste</i>
7:08	we came	<i>vinimos</i>

CD 3 Track 1

0:13	they could	<i>pudieron</i>
0:18	we could	<i>pudimos</i>
0:23	you could (Roberto)	<i>pudiste</i>
0:28	he couldn't	<i>no pudo</i>
0:45	They told me.	<i>Me dijeron.</i>
1:40	Why didn't you tell me? (to a couple)	<i>¿Por qué no me dijeron?</i>
1:53	They didn't tell me.	<i>No me dijeron.</i>
1:59	They came with me.	<i>Vinieron conmigo.</i>
2:08	They didn't have it.	<i>No lo tuvieron.</i>
2:35	He didn't want it.	<i>No lo quiso.</i>

2:44	They wanted it.	<i>Lo quisieron.</i>
2:54	You wanted it. (Roberto)	<i>Lo quisiste.</i>
3:06	We didn't want it.	<i>No lo quisimos.</i>

CD 3 Track 2

0:00	Review of the 'diving' past	
0:41	I have bought it.	<i>Lo he comprado.</i>
1:12	I have not bought it.	<i>No lo he comprado.</i>
1:56	Where have you bought it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Dónde lo has comprado?</i>
2:34	Where did you buy it?	<i>¿Dónde lo compró?</i>
3:38	He has not sold it.	<i>No lo ha vendido.</i>

CD 3 Track 3

0:00	He would buy it.	<i>Lo compraría.</i>
0:16	I wouldn't buy it.	<i>No lo compraría.</i>
0:32	They wouldn't buy it.	<i>No lo comprarían.</i>
1:18	You wouldn't buy it. (Roberto)	<i>No lo comprarías.</i>
1:28	We wouldn't buy it.	<i>No lo compraríamos.</i>

CD 3 Track 4

0:00	'go-go' verbs with 'will' and 'would'	
0:46	He won't leave.	<i>No saldrá.</i>
0:52	He wouldn't leave.	<i>No saldría.</i>
1:01	We won't leave.	<i>No saldremos.</i>
1:24	We would not leave.	<i>No saldríamos.</i>
1:41	I would put it here.	<i>Lo pondría aquí.</i>
2:30	We will put it here.	<i>Lo pondremos aquí.</i>
2:39	We wouldn't put it here.	<i>No lo pondríamos aquí.</i>
2:54	He wouldn't come with us.	<i>No vendría con nosotros.</i>
3:07	He wouldn't sell it.	<i>No lo vendería.</i>
3:33	He would come here with us and he would sell it.	<i>Vendría aquí con nosotros y lo vendería.</i>

CD 3 Track 5

0:00	'hacer' and 'decir' with 'will' and 'would'	
0:31	I will do it.	<i>Lo haré.</i>
0:55	We wouldn't do it.	<i>No lo haríamos.</i>

1:06	We won't do it.	<i>No lo haremos.</i>
1:21	I will tell you later.	<i>Le diré mas tarde.</i>
1:42	He wouldn't tell me.	<i>No me diría.</i>
2:04	We wouldn't tell you.	<i>No le diríamos.</i>
2:27	I will have it for you.	<i>Lo tendré para usted.</i>

CD 3 Track 6

0:00	to go	<i>ir</i>
0:23	I am going to do it.	<i>Voy a hacerlo.</i>
0:54	He is going to do it.	<i>Va a hacerlo.</i>
0:59	They are going to do it.	<i>Van a hacerlo.</i>
1:07	We are going to do it.	<i>Vamos a hacerlo.</i>
1:27	I will go.	<i>iré</i>
1:33	I will go to	<i>iré a</i>
1:38	I will go to see it.	<i>Iré a verlo.</i>
1:44	I wouldn't go.	<i>No iría.</i>
1:52	We wouldn't go.	<i>No iríamos.</i>

CD 3 Track 7

0:06	I will be able to do it.	<i>Podré hacerlo.</i>
0:26	He won't be able to do it.	<i>No podrá hacerlo.</i>
0:43	He wouldn't be able to do it.	<i>No podría hacerlo.</i>

CD 3 Track 8

0:00	'can you ...?' vs. 'could you ...?' for polite requests	
0:54	Can you tell me / Will you tell me	<i>¿Puede decirme?</i>
1:05	Can you tell me/Will you tell me where it is.	<i>¿Puede decirme dónde está?</i>
1:21	Could you tell me where it is?	<i>¿Podría decirme dónde está?</i>
1:46	Could you come with me?	<i>¿Podría venir conmigo?</i>
2:01	Can you wait for me? / Will you wait for me.	<i>¿Puede esperarme?</i>
2:24	Could you wait for me?	<i>¿Podría esperarme?</i>

CD 3 Track 9

0:00	Use of 'deber'	
1:35	I must do it now.	<i>Debo hacerlo ahora.</i>

1:44	You must do it.	<i>Debe hacerlo.</i>
1:57	I have to do it.	<i>Tengo que hacerlo.</i>
2:35	How much is it?	<i>¿Cuánto es?</i>
2:46	How much does it cost?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta?</i>
2:55	How much do I owe?	<i>¿Cuánto debo?</i>
3:16	I will have to do it.	<i>Tendré que hacerlo.</i>
3:43	I will have to do it. (from <i>deber</i>)	<i>Deberé hacerlo.</i>
3:55	I would have to do it.	<i>Tendría que hacerlo. / Debería hacerlo.</i>
4:35	You should tell me. (Roberto)	<i>Deberías decirme.</i>

CD 3 Track 10

0:13	I have sold it.	<i>Lo he vendido.</i>
0:25	I would have sold it.	<i>Lo habría vendido.</i>
1:22	I wouldn't have sold it.	<i>No lo habría vendido.</i>

CD 3 Track 11

0:00	'diving' forms: some verbs that don't dive into <i>-ado</i> and <i>-ido</i>	
0:38	made in Spain	<i>hecho en España</i>
1:06	I have done it.	<i>Lo he hecho.</i>
1:26	I haven't done it.	<i>No lo he hecho.</i>
1:34	I wouldn't have done it.	<i>No lo habría hecho.</i>
2:14	I have told you.	<i>Le he dicho.</i>
2:36	He has told me.	<i>Me ha dicho.</i>
2:43	I would have told you.	<i>Le habría dicho.</i>
2:58	to see	<i>ver</i>
3:03	seen	<i>visto</i>
3:18	I haven't seen it.	<i>No lo he visto.</i>
3:34	We would have seen it.	<i>Lo habríamos visto.</i>
3:46	I would have gone (with you).	<i>Habría ido (con usted).</i>
4:49	It would have been possible.	<i>Habría sido posible.</i>
5:11	It wouldn't have been possible that way.	<i>No habría sido posible así.</i>

CD 3 Track 12

0:23	I am doing it.	<i>Estoy haciéndolo.</i>
0:38	I am doing it every day.	<i>Lo hago todos los días.</i>
1:07	In Spanish, the past with <i>-ing</i> is expressed with <i>-aba</i> on the <i>-ar</i> track and with <i>-ía</i> on the other track.	

1:36	I was speaking	<i>hablaba</i>
1:43	he was speaking	<i>hablaba</i>
1:49	she was speaking	<i>hablaba</i>
1:58	you were speaking (<i>señor</i>)	<i>hablaba</i>
2:02	they were speaking	<i>hablaban</i>
2:44	they were calling	<i>llamaban</i>
3:02	they were buying	<i>compraban</i>
3:10	they were selling	<i>vendían</i>
3:21	They were doing it.	<i>Lo hacían.</i>
3:29	They were telling me.	<i>Me decían.</i>
3:39	We were telling you.	<i>Le decíamos.</i>
3:51	We were doing it.	<i>Lo hacíamos.</i>

CD 3 Track 13

0:14	I was going	<i>iba</i>
0:58	I was going to do it.	<i>iba a hacerlo.</i>
1:19	I was not going to tell you that I was going to do it.	<i>No iba a decirle que iba a hacerlo.</i>
2:09	He was going to be here.	<i>Iba a estar aquí.</i>
2:58	You have not told me that you were going to arrive today.	<i>No me ha dicho que iba a llegar hoy.</i>
3:26	I would have waited for you.	<i>Le habría esperado.</i>

CD 3 Track 14

1:07	He told me. / You told me.	<i>Me dijo.</i>
1:16	You didn't tell me.	<i>No me dijo.</i>
1:25	You didn't tell me. (Roberta)	<i>No me dijiste.</i>

CD 3 Track 15

0:00 Simple past forms: *tener – tuve, estar – estuve, haber – hube*

CD 3 Track 16

0:00	Simple past forms: <i>hacer – hice/hizo/hicieron/hiciste/hicimos</i>	
1:15	they had	<i>tuvieron</i>
1:27	you had (Roberto)	<i>tuviste</i>
1:30	we had	<i>tuvimos</i>
1:46	they said	<i>dijeron</i>

2:21	We told you.	<i>Le dijimos.</i>
2:34	You didn't tell me that you were going to arrive today.	<i>No me dijo que iba a llegar hoy.</i>
3:01	You didn't tell me that you were going to arrive today. (Roberta)	<i>No me dijiste que ibas a llegar hoy.</i>
3:32	I would have waited for you.	<i>Le habría esperado.</i>
3:51	I would have waited for you. (Roberta)	<i>Te habría esperado.</i>

CD 3 Track 17

0:11	I was waiting	<i>esperaba</i>
0:22	I was waiting for you. (I was awaiting you.)	<i>Le esperaba.</i>
0:29	I was awaiting you. (Roberto)	<i>Te esperaba.</i>
0:35	He was waiting for me.	<i>Me esperaba.</i>
0:46	How to identify the w-ing tense	
1:57	He was doing it.	<i>Lo hacía.</i>
2:21	I was telling you.	<i>Le decía.</i>
2:30	The w-ing tense is used more in Spanish than in English. It expresses a line in the past. It could be a straight line (I was doing it) or a broken line (I used to do it).	
4:40	He did it every day.	<i>Lo hacía todos los días.</i>
4:55	he is speaking	<i>habla</i>
6:41	he spoke	<i>habló</i>
7:02	he spoke (very often / every day)	<i>hablaba</i>

CD 3 Track 18

1:02	He did it this morning.	<i>Lo hizo esta mañana.</i>
2:20	He told me every day.	<i>Me decía.</i>
2:36	He put it here.	<i>Lo puso aquí.</i>
2:51	He put it here every day.	<i>Lo ponía aquí todos los días.</i>
3:34	I cannot see it.	<i>No puedo verlo.</i>
3:42	I don't know where it is.	<i>No sé dónde está.</i>
4:07	He put it here this morning.	<i>Lo puso aquí esta mañana.</i>
4:56	He was telling me.	<i>Me decía.</i>

CD 3 Track 19

0:00	Use of the simple ('dot') past for 'saber'	
1:04	I knew / I found out	<i>supe</i>
1:10	he knew	<i>supo</i>
1:13	they knew	<i>supieron</i>
1:18	you knew (Roberto)	<i>supiste</i>
1:23	we knew	<i>supimos</i>
1:36	Use of the simple ('dot') past for 'ir'	
2:11	I went	<i>fui</i>
2:26	I went to see it last night.	<i>Fui a verlo anoche.</i>
2:47	He went to see it.	<i>Fue a verlo.</i>
3:02	they went	<i>fueron</i>
3:19	he went	<i>fue</i>
3:26	you went (Roberto)	<i>fuiste</i>
3:29	we went	<i>fuimos</i>
3:34	We went to see it.	<i>Fuimos a verlo.</i>

CD 3 Track 20

0:00	'ser' (to be) has the same simple ('dot') past form as 'ir'.	
0:40	It was possible.	<i>Fue posible.</i>
0:58	was (in the w-ing)	<i>era</i>
2:13	was (in the 'dot' past)	<i>fue</i>

CD 3 Track 21

0:00	It is in the nature of some verbs to express a 'line' in the past (<i>saber, tener, estar</i>).	
1:49	I used to know	<i>sabía</i>
2:18	I didn't know you were going to arrive today.	<i>No sabía que iba a llegar hoy.</i>
3:24	I didn't have the time.	<i>No tenía el tiempo.</i>
3:36	I was very busy.	<i>Estaba ocupado.</i>

CD 3 Track 22

0:00	It is in the nature of some verbs that their past tense is usually a 'line' (<i>querer</i>).	
0:00	I wanted	<i>quise / quería</i>
0:56	I wanted to do it.	<i>Quise hacerlo. / Quería hacerlo.</i>
1:11	I would want	<i>querría</i>

CD 4 Track 1

- 0:06 'I would want' is also used for 'I would like'. 'me gustaría' or 'quisiera' are often used instead of 'querría'.
- 0:50 He wanted to do it. *Quiso hacerlo.*
- 1:03 They wanted to do it. *Quisieron hacerlo.*

CD 4 Track 2

- 0:30 I might want *quisiera*
- 2:26 I would like to do it. *Me gustaría hacerlo.*
- 2:38 I would want to do it. *Querría hacerlo.*
- 3:47 I would like to do it. *Quisiera hacerlo.*

CD 4 Track 3

- 0:12 I could do it. *Podría hacerlo.*
- 0:34 It is important to have a sharpened awareness of your own language: 'will you tell me' does not express the future tense in English; it's a polite request.
- 3:40 Will you please ...? *Puede ...?*

CD 4 Track 4

- 0:00 Another example of the importance of having a sharpened awareness of your own language: 'you don't have to wait' does not mean 'you must not wait', so it's not 'no tiene que esperar' but 'no es necesario que espere'.
- 0:00 You have to wait here. *Tiene que esperar aquí.*
- 0:26 You have to wait for me. *Tiene que esperarme.*
- 0:44 You don't have to wait. *No es necesario que espere.*
- 1:34 You must not wait. *No tiene que esperar.*
- 3:58 I need *necesito*
- 4:27 You don't need to wait. *No necesita esperar. / No necesitas esperar. / No necesitan esperar.*

CD 4 Track 5

- 1:10 I wanted to see it. *Quería verlo.*
- 1:13 'could' in English means both 'was able' and 'would be able'. 'podría' is 'could' if it is not clearly in the past.
- 3:00 would be able *podría*
- 3:59 Could you tell me? *¿Podría decirme?*

5:08	I couldn't see it.	<i>No pude verlo.</i>
6:00	I couldn't do it.	<i>No podía hacerlo.</i>

CD 4 Track 6

0:00	Formation of the past subjunctive from the 'they' form of the simple past (- <i>aron</i> and - <i>ieron</i>). The past subjunctive is used after 'if'.	
1:55	if I knew	<i>si supiera</i>
2:07	If I had the time, I would do it.	<i>Si tuviera el tiempo lo haría.</i>
3:34	if I were there	<i>si estuviera allí</i>
4:05	I would tell you	<i>le diría</i>
4:42	I was having	<i>tenía</i>

CD 4 Track 7

0:40	I had sold it.	<i>Lo había vendido.</i>
2:36	they had	<i>hubieron</i>
2:44	if I had sold it	<i>si lo hubiera vendido</i>
3:38	if I had seen it	<i>si lo hubiera visto</i>
3:56	I would have bought it.	<i>Lo habría comprado.</i>
4:41	If I had known it, I would have told you.	<i>Si lo hubiera sabido, le habría dicho.</i>

CD 4 Track 8

1:09	I might do it	<i>hiciera</i>
1:43	If I knew it, I would tell you.	<i>Si yo lo supiera, le diría.</i>

CD 4 Track 9

0:00	'would' and 'would have'	
1:14	I would do it.	<i>Lo haría.</i>
3:05	I would buy it.	<i>Lo compraría.</i>
3:26	I would have bought it.	<i>Lo habría comprado.</i>

CD 4 Track 10

0:00	I was buying it.	<i>Lo compraba.</i>
0:25	He was selling it.	<i>Lo vendía.</i>
2:21	He has sold it.	<i>Lo ha vendido.</i>
2:34	We have sold it.	<i>Lo hemos vendido.</i>
2:42	They have sold it.	<i>Lo han vendido.</i>

2:53	They were selling it.	<i>Lo vendían.</i>
3:33	if I sold it	<i>si lo vendiera</i>
4:56	I might have sold it.	<i>Lo hubiera vendido.</i>
5:29	if I had been there last night	<i>si hubiera estado allí anoche</i>
7:01	I would have seen it.	<i>Lo habría visto.</i>
7:13	And I would have bought it.	<i>Y lo habría comprado.</i>
7:32	I might have bought it.	<i>Lo hubiera comprado.</i>

CD 4 Track 11

0:24	I don't think that he may come.	<i>No pienso que venga.</i>
0:46	I am not sure.	<i>No estoy seguro.</i>
0:55	(at that moment) I wasn't sure.	<i>No estuve seguro.</i>
1:03	(a line) I wasn't sure.	<i>No estaba seguro.</i>
1:23	I didn't know that he might come.	<i>No sabía que viniera.</i>

CD 4 Track 12

0:00	The expression 'ojalá' is used with the subjunctive.	
0:36	I hope that	<i>ojalá</i>
0:41	Hopefully (that) he may come.	<i>Ojalá que venga.</i>

CD 4 Track 13

0:00	Review of 'poder' in the past	
0:41	to look for	<i>buscar</i>
0:49	I was looking for it.	<i>Lo buscaba.</i>
1:10	I lost it and I was looking for it but I couldn't find it.	<i>Lo perdí y lo buscaba pero no pude encontrarlo.</i>

CD 4 Track 14

1:18	I had bought it.	<i>Lo había comprado.</i>
1:50	if you had called me last night	<i>si me hubiera llamado anoche</i>
2:05	and if you had told me	<i>y si me hubiera dicho</i>
2:34	that you were going to arrive today	<i>que iba a llegar hoy</i>

CD 4 Track 15

0:00	Exceptions in the w-ing tense: <i>iba (ir), era (ser), veía (ver)</i>	
0:48	I would have waited for you.	<i>Le habría esperado.</i>
1:04	I would have made a reservation.	<i>Habría hecho una reservación.</i>
1:20	We would have dined.	<i>Habríamos cenado.</i>
1:34	We would have gone to see it.	<i>Habríamos ido a verlo.</i>
1:59	It would have been very interesting.	<i>Habría sido muy interesante.</i>

CD 4 Track 16

0:00	If I had known it, I would have done it.	<i>Si lo hubiera sabido, lo habría hecho.</i>
1:09	I might have done it.	<i>Lo hubiera hecho.</i>
2:37	I wouldn't have been able to do it.	<i>No habría podido hacerlo.</i>

CD 4 Track 17

0:00	would have to (should)	<i>debería</i>
1:09	could have	<i>habría podido</i>
1:18	should have	<i>habría debido</i>
2:33	You should have told me.	<i>Habría debido decirme.</i>
2:42	You could have told me.	<i>Habría podido decirme.</i>
2:48	He would have told me.	<i>Me habría dicho.</i>
4:02	You should have done it.	<i>Habría debido hacerlo.</i>
4:39	He would tell me.	<i>Me diría.</i>

CD 4 Track 18

Advice on reading in Spanish

NB CD references below refer to CDs 1, 2 and 3 of *Perfect Spanish Vocabulary*.

Introduction

CD 1 Track 1

Verbs

1 CD 1 Track 2

-ar 'good guy' regular verbs.

- *evitar* (to avoid); *tentar* (to tempt); *usar* (to use); *inventar* (to invent); *mencionar* (to mention); *formar* (to form); *gastar* (to spend)

CD 1 Track 3

Using *gustarse* – It is pleasing ...; It pleases me, you, us, them ...

Using *debería* to express should.

More -ar 'good guys'.

- *gritar* (to shout); *ganar* (to earn; to win)

'Wing' tense endings: -ar track and the other track.

- *aba, abas, aba, ábamos, aban*
- *ía, ías, ía, íamos, ían*

2 CD 1 Track 4

Inventing -ar verbs using -tion words in English.

Remove the -tion and add an *r*.

- **invitation** to *invitar* (to invite); **justification** to *justificar* (to justify); etc.

More -ar 'good guys'.

- *olvidarse* (to forget); *cenar* (to dine); *imaginar* (to imagine); *admirar* (to admire); *instalar* (to install); *adorar* (to adore); *considerar* (to consider); *acusar* (to accuse); *inspirar* (to inspire); *clasificar* (to classify); *estudiar* (to study); *consolar* (to console); *administrar* (to administer); etc.

3 CD 1 Track 5

More -ar 'good guys'.

- *negociar* (to negotiate)

Using *si fuera* for **If I were** ... plus the conditional tense (-ría, rías, ríamos, rían).

- *Si fuera más joven, compraría un apartamento en Mallorca.* (If I were younger, I would buy an apartment in Mallorca.)
- *Cuando era un hombre rico, compraba un coche nuevo todos los años.* (When I was a rich man, I would buy a new car every year.)
When **would** refers to the past.

4 **CD I Track 6**

More -ar 'good guys'.

- *limpiar* (to clean); *llamar* (to phone; to call); *gastar* (to spend); *mirarse* (to look at); *prestar* (to lend); *besar* (to kiss)

In Spanish, you spell it like it sounds.

- *tocar* (to touch) in command tense, *toque*, etc.
- *atacar* (to attack) in command tense, *ataque*, etc.

5 **CD I Track 7**

'Good guys' from the other track: -er and -ir.

- *beber* (to drink); *aprender* (to learn); *comprender* (to understand); *entender* (to understand); *responder* (to respond; to answer); *escribir* (to write)

6 **CD I Track 8**

Reflexive verbs – when the subject and object are the same: think of 'self'.

- *escondarse* (to hide oneself); *despertarse* (to wake up; to wake oneself up); *sentarse* (to sit down; to sit oneself down); *levantarse* (to get up or stand up; to get oneself up); *lavarse* (to wash oneself); *casarse* (to get married); *vestirse* (to get dressed; to dress oneself); *irse* (to go away); *dormirse* (to fall asleep); *hacerse* (to become; make of oneself); *quejarse* (to complain); *darse cuenta de* (to realize); *olvidarse* (to forget); *expresarse* (to express oneself); *alegrarse* (to be glad)

The impersonal 'one'.

- *Se come bien aquí.* (One eats well here.)

CD I Track 9

The passive voice: when the subject is acted upon.

- *El museo se abre todos los días.* (The museum is opened every day.)

7 **CD I Track 10**

More practice with -er verbs and reflexives.

- *prometer* (to promise); *poder* (to be able to); *responder* (to respond; to answer); *caber* (to fit into); *llover* (to rain); *ofrecer* (to offer)
- *protegerse* (to protect oneself); *defenderse* (to defend oneself)

8 **CD I Track 11**

More -er verbs.

- *deber* (should, ought to); *vender* (to sell)

'Go-go' to 'ga-ga' verbs.

- *valer* (to be worth); *valer la pena* (to be worth it)
e.g. *valgo* to *valga* in command tense.

Using *sino* to express **but rather**.

- *No soy rico sino pobre.* (I am not rich, but rather poor.)

9 **CD 1 Track 12**

More -er verbs.

- *temer* (**to fear**); *toser* (**to cough**); *creer* (**to believe**); *crecer* (**to grow**); *reconocer* (**to recognize**); *meter* (**to place or put**)

10 **CD 1 Track 13**

Some -ir verbs.

- *admitir* (**to admit**); *insistir en* (**insist on**); *invadir* (**to invade**); *omitir* (**to omit**); *decidir* (**to decide**); *sufrir* (**to suffer**); *recibir* (**to receive**); *cubrir* (**to cover**); *describir* (**to describe**); *abrir* (**to open**)

11 **CD 1 Track 14**

Some more -ir verbs.

In Spanish you spell it like it sounds.

- *destruir* (**to destroy**) **I destroy** = *destruyo*; command tense = *destruya*; *construir* (**to construct**) **I construct** = *construyo*; command tense = *construya*; *incluir* (**to include**)
I conclude = *concluyo*; command tense = *concluya*.

12 **CD 1 Track 15**

Some more -ir verbs.

'Cuzco' verb: *traducir* (**to translate**) **I translate** = *traduzco*; command tense = *traduzca*

Some -ir verbs with spelling changes in the *dot* tense.

- *traducir* (**to translate**) to *traduje*, *tradujiste*, *tradujo*, *tradujimos*, *tradujeron*; *producir* (**to produce**) to *produje*, *produjiste*, *produjo*, *produjimos*, *produjeron*

13 **CD 1 Track 16**

Some more -ir verbs.

- *subir a* (**to climb up; to board a train, etc.**) (Also used for **to raise your voice** or *subir la voz*.)

More practice with -ir verbs.

- *salir* (**to go out; to leave**); *salir con* (**to go out with**); *sufrir* (**to suffer**)

14 **CD 2 Track 1**

Verbs that 'cave in' from e to ie.

- *perder* (**to lose**) *pierdo*, *pierdes*, *pierde*, *perdemos* (does not 'cave in'), *pierden*
- command tense: *pierda*, *pierdas*, *pierda*, *perdamos* (does not 'cave in'), *pierdan*
- following this pattern: *negar* (**to negate**); *pensar* (**to think**); *cerrar* (**to close**)

The 'right now in the process of doing' e to i.

- *mentir* (**to tell a lie**) to *mintiendo*; *pedir* (**to ask**) to *pidiendo*

15 **CD 2 Track 2**

Verbs that 'cave in' from o or u to ue.

- *poder* (**to be able to**) *puedo*, *puedes*, *puede*, *podemos* (does not 'cave in'), *pueden*

- command tense: *pueda, puedas, pueda, podamos* (does not 'cave in'), *pueden*
- following this pattern: *costar* (**to cost**); *volver* (**to come; to return**); *acostarse* (**to lie down**); *acordarse de* (**to remember**)

16 **CD 2 Track 3**

More verbs that 'cave in' from *o* or *u* to *ue*.

- *mostrar* (**to show**); *jugar* (**to play**)

17 **CD 2 Track 4**

Verbs that go from *e* to *i*.

- *vestirse* (**to get dressed; to dress oneself**) *to me visto, te vistes, se viste, nos vestimos* (does not 'cave in'); *se visten*
- following this pattern: *servir* (**to serve**); *repetir* (**to repeat**)

CD 2 Track 5

- command tense: *me vista, te vistas, se vista, nos vistamos, se vistan*

The 'right now in the moment of doing' *e* to *i* = *vistiéndose; mintiendo; pidiendo; sirviendo; repitiendo*.

18 Expressions that trigger the command tense.

- **Let's** = *hablar* to *hablemos*; *comer* to *comamos*; *sufrir* to *suframos*
- Positive command: pronouns after the verb.
- *Dígamelo*. (**Tell it to me.**) *Póngalos aquí*. (**Put them here.**)

19 **CD 2 Track 6**

Expressions that trigger the command tense.

Whenever you want someone else to do something.

- *querer que* (**to want that**); *preferir que* (**to prefer that**); *proponer que* (**to propose that**); *permitir que* (**to permit that**); *es necesario que* (**it is necessary that**)

Expressing emotion.

- *temer que* (**to fear that**); *alegrarse de que* (**to be glad that**); *ser ridículo que* (**to be ridiculous that**); *sentir que* (**to be sorry that**); *Es lástima que* (**It's a shame that**); *ser bueno/malo que* (**to be good or bad that**)

Expressing doubt, denial or unreality.

- *dudar que* (**to doubt that**); *ser imposible que* (**to be impossible that**); *ser improbable que* (**to be improbable that**)

20 **CD 2 Track 7**

More practice with expressions that trigger the command tense.

- *querer que* (**to want that**); *dudar que* (**to doubt that**); *alegrarse de que* (**to be glad that**)

Everyday expressions

1 CD 2 Track 8

'Verb-plus' expressions.

- *acabar de* (**to have finished, to have just finished**)

Followed by the **to** form of the verb.

2 CD 2 Track 9

More 'verb-plus' expressions.

- *dejar de* (**to finish, to stop doing something**); *volver a* (**to return to; to return to doing something**); *aprovecharse de* (**to take advantage of**)

These 'verb-plus' expressions are followed by the **to** form of the verb in the following examples:

- *Volvió a comerlo.* (**He returned to eating it.**) *Deben hacerlo.* (**They ought to do it.**)

3 CD 2 Track 10

More 'verb-plus' expressions.

- *cambiar de* (**to change, to change your mind**)
- *contar con* (**to count on**)
- *darse cuenta de* (**to realize, to notice**)
- *estar de acuerdo con* (**to agree with**)

4 CD 2 Track 11

More 'verb-plus' expressions.

- *querer decir* (**to mean**)
- *valer la pena* (**to be worth it**)

5 CD 2 Track 12

Hacer in time expressions.

- *Lo comí hace una hora.* (**I ate it an hour ago.**) *Hace mucho tiempo lo hizo.* (**He did it a long time ago.**) *Hacía dos años que Juan vivía en España.* (**Juan had been living in Spain for two years.**) etc.

6 CD 2 Track 13

Hacer in weather expressions.

- *Hace frío.* (**It's cold.**) *Hace calor.* (**It's hot.**) *Hace viento.* (**It's windy.**) etc.

Some other uses of *hacer*.

- *hacer un viaje* (**to take a trip**)
- *hacer una pregunta* (**to ask a question**)
- *hacer daño* (**to harm**)

7 CD 2 Track 14

Expressions using *tener*.

- *tener que* (**to have to; to have to do something**) – followed by the **to** form of the verb.
- *tener frío* (**to be cold**)
- *tener calor* (**to be warm**)
- *tener sed* (**to be thirsty**)
- *tener hambre* (**to be hungry**)

- *tener suerte* (to be lucky)
- *tener cuidado* (to be careful)
- *tener sueño* (to be sleepy)
- *tener prisa* (to be in a hurry)
- *tener razón* (to be correct)
- *tener la culpa* (to be to blame)
- *tener ganas de* (to desire to do something; to be in the mood for)

8 CD 2 Track 15

More expressions using *tener*.

- *tener X años* (to be X years old)
- *tener lugar* (to take place)
- *tener paciencia* (to be patient)
- *tener lógica* (to make sense)
- *tener remedio* (to have a solution)

9 CD 3 Track 1

Uses of *para*.

- to a destination
- for a person
- in order to
- to or towards a location or goal
- expressing deadlines

Words used to ask questions.

- *¿Cuándo?* (When?); *¿Cuánto/a?* *¿Cuántos/las?* (How much?; How many?)
- *¿Cómo?* (How?)
- *¿Dónde?* (Where?)
- *¿Quién(es)?* (Who?)
- *¿Cuál(es)?* (Which one?; Which ones?)

Days of the week. (See glossary.)

10 CD 3 Track 2

Using time expressions.

- *antes de* (before)
 - *después de* (after)
- More days of the week. (See glossary.)
Seasons of the year. (See glossary.)
Months of the year. (See glossary.)

11 CD 3 Track 3

Telling the time.

- *Es la una.* (It's one o'clock.)
- *Son las dos.* (It's two o'clock.)
- *Son las cuatro y cuarto.* (It's 4.15.)
- *Son las cinco y media.* (It's 5.30.)

Time of day. (See glossary.)

Numbers. (See glossary.)

12 **CD 3 Track 4**

More uses of *para*.

- comparison with others in a category. *Para un joven ...* (For a young person ...)
- purpose, what an object or objects are used for
- to study to be – *estudiar para*
- in order to

13 **CD 3 Track 5**

Uses of *por*.

- in exchange for
- per (e.g., per hour)

14 **CD 3 Track 6**

More uses of *por*.

- through a place or space
- duration of time

Some expressions using *por*.

- *por ahora* (for now)
- *por eso* (because of that; therefore)

15 **CD 3 Track 7**

Some more expressions using *por*.

- *¡Por Dios!* (For heaven's sake!)
- *por ahora* (for now)
- *por eso* (because of that; therefore)
- *por ejemplo* (for example)
- *por fin* (at last; finally)
- *por lo visto* (apparently)

More uses of *por*.

- by (agent of doing)
- on behalf of – in place of another person

16 **CD 3 Track 8**

More uses of *por*.

- to go for
- to fetch something or someone

Choosing between *para* and *por* to convey different meanings.

17 **CD 3 Track 9**

Expressions using *lo*.

- *lo bueno* (the good thing)
- *lo malo* (the bad thing)
- *lo útil* (the useful thing)
- *lo hecho* (the done thing; that which is done)
- *lo necesario* (the necessary thing)
- *lo importante* (the important thing)
- *lo mío* (mine; that which is mine)
- *lo suyo* (*lo tuyo*) (yours; that which is yours)

18 **CD 3 Track 10**

Uses of *ser*.

- to describe a rather permanent condition of being
- to define something
- to show possession (*es de ...*)

19 **CD 3 Track 11**

More practice with *ser*.

- to describe the colour of something

Colours. (See glossary.)

- to express where someone is from; origin or nationality
- to describe someone's profession

20 **CD 3 Track 12**

Uses of *estar*.

- to describe a temporary condition or state of being
- to use with *-ando* and *-iendo* to describe actions that – right now, at this moment – one is in the process of doing (e.g. *estoy hablando* – **I am right now speaking**)
- to describe location

Choosing between *ser* and *estar* to convey different meanings.

Using *ser* to express the passive voice (i.e. when the subject is being acted upon).

21 **CD 3 Track 13**

More practice choosing between *ser* and *estar* to convey different meanings.

- being ill vs. being an invalid
- being handsome vs. looking good right now

22 **CD 3 Track 14**

Using double negatives in Spanish.

- something vs. nothing
- someone vs. no one or nobody
- sometimes vs. never
- any vs. none

Expressions using negatives.

- *ni yo tampoco* (**me neither**)
- *¡De ningún modo! ¡De ninguna manera!* (**by no means; no way!**)
- *ni ... ni* (**neither ... nor**)
- *o ... o* (**either ... or**)

23 **CD 3 Track 15**

Making comparisons.

- *más ... menos* (**more ... less**)
- *mejor ... peor* (**better ... worse**)
- *lo mejor ... lo peor* (**the best ... the worst**)
- *mayor/menor* (**older/younger**)

24 **CD 3 Track 16**

Using opposites to build vocabulary.

- *bueno/malo* (**good/bad**)
- *fácil/difícil* (**easy/difficult**)
- *pequeño/grande* (**small/large**)
- *entrada/salida* (**entry/exit**)

See glossary for more complete listings of opposites.

25 **CD 3 Track 17**

Adding *-in* and *-des* to transform words into their opposites.

- *feliz/infeliz* (**happy/unhappy**)
- *agradable/desagradable* (**pleasant/unpleasant**)

See glossary for more complete listings of opposites.

26 **CD 3 Track 18**

Some more useful, everyday expressions.

- *sin embargo* (**however**)
- *cada una de* (**each one of**)
- *a ver* (**let's see**)

Expressions describing location or where things are.

- *dentro de* (**inside**)
- *cerca/del/lejos de* (**near/far**)
- *detrás de* (**behind**)

See glossary for more complete listings of locator words.

27 **CD 3 Track 19**

More ways to express location.

- *encima de* (**on top of**)
- *debajo de* (**under; underneath**)

Some more useful, everyday expressions.

- *al menos; por lo menos* (**at least**)

NB This glossary contains vocabulary from *Perfect Spanish Vocabulary*, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in *Total Spanish with the Michel Thomas Method*. Go to www.michelthomas.co.uk for more information.

o/a = 'agreeable' in masculine/feminine; for plural, add -s or -es

*bonus words = further illustrate or fill in structural and word categories

- a, an *un/a*
 a little *poco/a*
 a lot *mucho/a*
 able, to be *pod*
 *abolish, to *abolir*
 *abolition, an/the *un/la abolición*
 absolute *absoluto/a*
 abundant *abundante*
 abusive *abusivo/a*
 *accelerate, to *acelerar*
 *acceleration, an/the *un/la aceleración*
 accept, to *aceptar*
 acceptable *aceptable*
 accuse, to *acusar*
 acquainted with, to be *conocer a*
 across from *delante de; enfrente de*
 action, an/the *un/la acción*
 actually *realmente; en realidad*
 address, an/the *un/la dirección*
 administer, to *administrar*
 administration, an/the *un/la administración*
 admiration, the *la admiración*
 admire, to *admirar*
 admissible *admisible*
 admit, to *admitir*
 *adopt, to *adoptar*
 *adoption, an/the *un/la adopción*
 adorable *adorable*
 adoration, the *la adoración*
 adore, to *adorar*
 advantage of, to take *aprovecharse de*
 adventure, an/the *un/la aventura*
 afraid, to be *tener miedo*
 afternoon, an/the *un/la tarde*
 afternoon, this *esta tarde*
 afternoon, tomorrow *mañana por la tarde*
 afternoon, yesterday *ayer por la tarde*
 afterwards, then *después*
 age, an/the *un/la edad*
 ago, a long time *hace (mucho) tiempo*
 agree with, to *estar de acuerdo con;*
 concordar con
 agriculture, the *la agricultura*
 alarm, to *alarmar*
 alarming *alarmante*
 all *todo/a*
 almost *casi*
 also *también*
 although *aunque*
 altitude, an/the *un/la altitud*
 always *siempre*
 American *americano/a*
 and *y*
 another *otro/a*
 answer, an/the *un/la respuesta*
 answer, to *contestar; responder*
 anything *algo*
 apartment, an/the *un/el apartamento*
 apparently *por lo visto*
 appear, to *aparecer; parecerse*
 *April *abril*
 aptitude, an/the *un/la aptitud*
 arbitrary *arbitrario/a*
 arrive, to *llegar*
 article, an/the *un/el artículo*
 artist, an/the *un/el artista*
 artistic *artístico/a*
 as (like) *como*
 as much as *tanto como*
 ask, to (question) *preguntar*
 ask for, to (request) *pedir*
 aspirin, an/the *un/la aspirina*
 association, an/the *un/la asociación*
 astronomy, the *la astronomía*
 astute *astuto/a*
 as well *también*
 at *a*
 at last *por fin*

at least *por lo menos; al menos*
 at times *a veces*
 attack, to *atacar*
 attacked *atacado/a*
 attend, to *asistir (a)*
 attention, the *la atención*
 attention to, to pay *prestar atención a*
 attitude, an/the *una/la actitud*
 attraction, an/the *una/la atracción*
 attribute, an/the *un/el atributo*
 *August *agosto*
 aunt, an/the *una/la tía*
 automatic *automática/a*
 automatically *automáticamente*
 autumn, the *el otoño*
 avoid, to *evitar*
 avoidable *evitable*
 awaited *esperado/a*

back, to be *estar de vuelta*
 bad *mal/a*
 basic *básico/a*
 be, to (changeable conditions) *estar*
 be, to (permanent characteristics) *ser*
 beach, a/the *una/la playa*
 bear, to *soportar*
 because *porque*
 because of this/that *por esto/eso*
 become, to *hacerse*
 beer, a/the *una/la cerveza*
 before *antes (de)*
 behind *detrás (de)*
 believable *creíble*
 believe, to *creer (en)*
 beside *al lado de*
 best *el/la mejor; los/las mejores*
 better *mejor*
 between *entre*
 big *grande*
 bill, a/the *una/la cuenta*
 bit, a *un poco*
 bitter *amargo/a*
 *black *negro/a*
 blame, the *la culpa*
 *blue *azul*
 book, a/the *un/el libro*
 bother, to *molestar*
 boy, a/the *un/el muchacho; un/el chico*
 boyfriend, a/the *un/el novio*
 boys and girls, the *los muchachos; los chicos*

brave *valiente*
 break, to *romper*
 breakable *rompible*
 brother, a/the *un/el hermano*
 *brother-in-law, a/the *un/el cuñado*
 brothers and sisters *los hermanos*
 *brown *marrón*
 build, to *construir*
 building, a/the *un/el edificio*
 but *pero*
 but rather *sino*
 buy, to *comprar*
 by (a certain time) *antes de*
 by no means *de ningún modo; de ninguna manera*
 by the way *a propósito*

call, to (telephone) *llamar*
 cancel, to *cancelar; (anular)*
 cancellation, a/the *una/la cancelación*
 capable *capaz*
 capital, a/the *un/el capital*
 capitalism, the *el capitalismo*
 car, a/the (Spain) *un/el coche*
 car, a/the (Latin America) *un/el carro; un/el auto(móvil)*
 *care for, to *cuidar (de)*
 care of, to take *cuidar (de)*
 care of oneself, to take *cuidarse*
 careful (very) *cuidado; (con mucho cuidado)*
 careful!, Be *¡Cuidado!*
 careful, to be *tener cuidado*
 case of, in *en caso de*
 *celebrate, to *celebrar*
 celebration, a/the *una/la celebración*
 central *central*
 *century, a/the *un/el siglo*
 chair, a/the *una/la silla*
 change, to *cambiar; mudar*
 changeable *mudable*
 changes, the *los cambios*
 cheap *barato/a*
 child, a/the *un/el niño/chico; una/la niña/chica*
 children, the *los niños/chicos; las niñas/chicas*
 chilly, it's *hace fresco*
 church, a/the *una/la iglesia*
 city, a/the *una/la ciudad*
 clarity, the *la claridad*
 classification, a/the *una/la clasificación*
 classify, to *clasificar*

- clean *limpio/a*
 clean, to *limpiar*
 clear *claro/a*
 clever *listo/a*
 climate, a/the *un/el clima*
 climb, to (a mountain) *subir (a)*
 climb up or onto, to *subirse (a)*
 close, to *cerrar*
 closed *cerrado/a*
 closet, a/the *un/el armario*
 clothing, the *la ropa*
 *coincide with, to *coincidir (con)*
 coincidence, a/the *una/la coincidencia*
 cold *frío/a*
 cold, it's *hace frío*
 cold, to be *tener frío*
 *collect, to *coleccionar*
 *collection, a/the *un/la colección*
 colour, a/the *un/el color*
 come, to *venir*
 comfortable *cómodo/a*
 community, a/the *un/la comunidad*
 compatible *compatible*
 competent *competente*
 complain, to *quejarse de*
 complete, to *completar, terminar, acabar (de)*
 *complicate, to *complicar*
 *complication, a/the *un/la complicación*
 compose, to *componer*
 comprehend, to *comprender*
 comprehensible *comprensible*
 *comprehension, the *la comprensión*
 computer, a/the (Spain) *un/el ordenador*
 computer, a/the (Latin America) *un/la computadora; un/el computador*
 *conclude, to *concluir*
 conclusion, a/the *un/la conclusión*
 *condemn, to *condenar*
 *condemnable *condenable*
 *condemnation, a/the *un/la condenación*
 condition, a/the *un/la condición*
 *confirm, to *confirmar*
 confirmation, a/the *un/la confirmación*
 confusion, a/the *un/la confusión*
 consider, to *considerar*
 consideration, a/the *un/la consideración*
 consolation, a/the *un/la consolación*
 console, to *consolar*
 construct, to *construir*
 construction, a/the *un/la construcción*
 constructive *constructivo/a*
 consult, to *consultar*
 *continuation, a/the *un/la continuación*
 *continue, to *continuar*
 contrary, on the *al contrario*
 contribute, to *contribuir*
 contribution, a/the *un/la contribución*
 convention, a/the *un/la convención*
 *conversation, a/the *un/la conversación*
 *converse, to *conversar*
 conviction, a/the *un/la convicción*
 cook, to *cocinar*
 cool *fresco/a*
 correct, to be *tener razón*
 cost, to *costar*
 cottage, a/the *un/la casita*
 cough, to *toser*
 count, to *contar*
 count on, to *contar con*
 country, a/the *un/el país*
 course!, Of *¡Claro!; ¡Claro que sí!; ¡Por supuesto!*
 cousin, a/the *un/el primo; un/la prima*
 cover, to *cubrir*
 credible *creíble*
 credit, a/the *un/el crédito*
 culture, a/the *un/la cultura*
 cupboard, a/the *un/el armario*
 daily, a/the *un/el diario*
 damage, the *el daño*
 dance, to *bailar*
 dangerous *peligroso/a*
 dark *oscuro/a*
 date, to (go out with) *salir con*
 daughter, a/the *un/la hija*
 *daughter-in-law, a/the *un/la nuera*
 *dawn, a/the *un/la madrugada*
 day, a/the *un/el día*
 *day after tomorrow *pasado mañana*
 *day before yesterday *anteayer*
 *decade, a/the *un/la década*
 December *diciembre*
 decide, to *decidir*
 decision, a/the *un/la decisión*
 decision, to make a *tomar una decisión*
 *declaration, a/the *un/la declaración*
 *declare, to *declarar*

defend, to *defender*
 defend oneself, to *defenderse*
 defensive *defensivo*
 definable *definible*
 define, to *definir*
 *delegate, to *delegar*
 *delegation, a/the *un/la delegación*
 deniable *negable*
 dentist, a/the *un/el dentista*
 deny, to *negar*
 depression, a/the *un/la depresión*
 describe, to *describir*
 desire, to *desear*
 desire to, to have a *tener ganas de*
 destroy, to *destruir*
 *determination, a/the *un/la determinación*
 *determine, to *determinar*
 *devaluation, a/the *un/la devaluación*
 *devalue, to *devaluar*
 dictionary, a/the *un/el diccionario*
 difference, a/the *un/la diferencia*
 different *diferente*
 difficult *difícil*
 dine, to *cenar*
 dinner, a/the *un/la cena*
 direction, a/the *un/la dirección*
 dirty *sucio/a*
 disaster, a/the *un/el desastre*
 discipline, a/the *un/la disciplina*
 discover, to *descubrir*
 dish, a/the *un/el plato*
 distance, a/the *un/la distancia*
 do, to *hacer*
 doctor, a/the *un/el médico*
 dog, a/the *un/el perro; un/la perra*
 dollar, a/the *un/el dólar*
 door, a/the *un/la puerta*
 *dot, on the *en punto*
 doubt, to *dudar*
 doubtful *dudable*
 dramatic *dramático/a*
 dream, a/the *un/el sueño*
 dress, to *vestir*
 dressed, to get *vestirse*
 drink, to *beber; tomar*
 drinkable *bebible*
 drive, to (Spain) *conducir*
 drive, to (Latin America) *manejar*
 during (a period of time) *mientras;*
durante

dust, the *el polvo*
 *duty, a/the *un/el deber*

 each one *cada uno/a*
 early *temprano/a*
 earn, to *ganar*
 easy *fácil*
 eat, to *comer*
 economic *económico/a*
 economy, an/the *un/la economía*
 *eight *ocho*
 *eighteen *dieciocho*
 *eighty *ochenta*
 either ... or o ... o
 elegance, the *la elegancia*
 elegant *elegante*
 *eleven *once*
 e-mail, an/the *un/el correo electrónico*
 emergency, an/the *un/la emergencia*
 engineer, an/the *un/el ingeniero; un/la*
ingeniera
 English (language) *(el) inglés*
 enough *basta, bastante*
 enter, to *entrar*
 entrance, an/the *un/la entrada*
 equivalent, an/the *un/el equivalente*
 escape, to *escapar*
 especially *especialmente*
 Euro, a/the *un/el euro*
 evening, an/the *un/la noche*
 evening, this *esta noche*
 evening, tomorrow *mañana por la noche*
 evening, yesterday *ayer por la noche*
 every *todos los/todas las*
 every day *todos los días*
 every month *todos los meses*
 every year *todos los años*
 *everyone *todo el mundo; todos*
 *everything *todo*
 evident *evidente*
 exactly *exactamente*
 example, an/the *un/el ejemplo*
 example, for *por ejemplo*
 excellent *excelente*
 exclusive *exclusivo/a*
 executive, an/the *un/el ejecutivo; un/la*
ejecutiva
 exit, an/the *un/la salida*
 expansion, an/the *un/la expansión*
 expected *esperado/a*

expensive *caro/a*
 explanation, an/the *una/la explicación; una/la aclaración*

express, to *expresar*
 express oneself, to *expresarse*
 expression, an/the *una/la expresión*
 extension, an/the *una/la extensión*

fair *justo/a*
 faithful *fiel*
 fall, to *caer*
 fall asleep, to *dormirse*
 fall down, to *caerse*
 fall, the (season) *el otoño*

famous *famoso/a*
 fantastic *fantástico/a*
 far *lejos*
 far away from *lejos de*
 *fascinate, to *fascinar*
 fascinating *fascinante*

fast *rápido/a*
 *fat *gordo/a*
 fatal *fatal*
 fatalist, a/the *un/el fatalista*
 fatality, a/the *una/la fatalidad*
 father, a/the *un/el padre*
 *father-in-law, a/the *un/el suegro*
 fault, to be at *tener la culpa*
 fear, a/the *un/el miedo*
 fear, to *temer*

*February *febrero*
 feudalism, the *el feudalismo*
 few *pocos/as*
 few, a *unos/as*
 fiancé, a/the *un/el novio; una/la novia*
 fifteen *quince*

*fifty *cinuenta*
 *fight, a/the *una/la lucha*
 fight, to *combatir; luchar*
 film, a/the *una/la película*
 finally *finalmente*
 find, to *localizar*
 fine (well) *bien*
 finish, to *acabar (de); terminar*
 first *primero/a*
 fission, the *la fisión*
 fit, to *caber*
 fit in, to *caberse (en) (dentro)*
 five *cinco*
 flee, to *huir*

flexible *flexible*
 fly, a/the *una/la mosca*
 food, a/the *una/la comida*
 for (on behalf of, in exchange for; per; through) *por*
 for; for me, for you, for you (friend), for us
para; para mí, para usted(es), para ti, para nosotros

forget, to *olvidar*
 forget about, to *olvidarse (de)*
 forgettable *olvidable*
 form, to *formar*
 formation, a/the *una/la formación*
 forty *cuarenta*
 *four *cuatro*
 *fourteen *catorce*
 Friday *el viernes*
 friend, the *el/la amigo/a*
 from *de*
 front of, in *delante (de); enfrente de*
 function, a/the *una/la función*
 function, to *funcionar*
 future, a/the *un/el futuro*

gasoline, the *la gasolina*
 general *general*
 *generate, to *generar*
 *generation, a/the *una/la generación*
 *generous *generoso/a*
 geography, the *la geografía*
 get in, to *meterse (dentro de)*
 get up, to *levantarse*
 gift, a/the *un/el regalo*
 girl, a/the (Spain) *una/la chica*
 girl, a/the (Latin America) *una/la muchacha*
 girlfriend, a/the *una/la novia*
 give, to *dar*
 glad, to be *alegrarse (de)*
 go, to *ir (a); andar (a)*
 go away, to *irse*
 go out, to *salir*
 go out with someone, to *salir con*
 go up, to *subir*
 going?, How's it *¿Qué tal?*
 good *bueno/a*
 *good afternoon *buenas tardes*
 *good evening *buenas noches*
 good luck *buen suerte*
 *good morning *buenos días*
 *good night *buenas noches*

goodbye *hasta luego*
 goodness, My *¡Dios mío!*
 grandfather, a/the *un/el abuelo*
 grandmother, a/the *una/la abuela*
 *grandson, a/the *un/el nieto*
 gratitude, the *la gratitud*
 green *verde*
 *grey *gris*
 grow, to *crecer*
 guilt, the *la culpa*
 guilty, to be *tener la culpa*

half *medio/a*
 half, the *el medio*
 half past (hour) *y media*
 hand, a/the *una/la mano*
 hand, to lend a *dar una mano*
 handsome *guapo/a*
 happen, to *pasar*
 happy *alegre, feliz*
 happy about, to be *alegrarse (de)*
 harm, the *el daño*
 harm, to *hacer daño a*
 haste, the *la prisa*
 have, to *tener*
 have a solution, to *tener remedio*
 have to, to *tener que*
 he *él*
 heat, a/the *un/el calor*
 heaven's sake!, For *¡Por Dios!*
 heavy *pesado/a*
 *hello *hola*
 help, a/the *una/la ayuda*
 help, to *ayudar*
 Help me! *¡Ayuda!; ¡Ayúdame!*
 *her (as in 'her sister') *su*
 *her (as in 'to see her') *la; ella*
 here *aquí*
 hereditary *hereditario/a*
 heroism, the *el heroísmo*
 hide, to *esconder*
 hide oneself, to *esconderse*
 *him *lo; él*
 *his *su*
 history, a/the *una/la historia*
 honest *honesto/a*
 hope, a/the *una/la esperanza*
 hope for; to *esperar*
 hope so!, I *¡Espero que sí!*
 hopefully; one hopes *ojalá*

horoscope, a/the *un/el horóscopo*
 horrible *horrible*
 hour, per *por hora*
 hour, a/the *una/la hora*
 hot, it's *hace calor*
 house, a/the *una/la casa*
 How? *¿Cómo?*
 How are you? *¿Cómo está (usted)?; ¿Cómo
 estás?; ¿Cómo están (ustedes)?*
 How do you say? *¿Cómo se dice?*
 How many? *¿Cuántos?; ¿Cuántas?*
 How much? *¿Cuánto?*
 How old is ...? *¿Cuántos años tiene(n) ...?*
 however *sin embargo*
 How's it going? *¿Qué tal?*
 humanity, the *la humanidad*
 hundred *ciento/a* (*cien* before *mil* or *millón*
 or when number is exactly 100)
 hunger, a/the *un/el hambre*
 hungry, to be *tener hambre*
 hurry, a/the *una/la prisa*
 hurry, to be in a *tener prisa*
 husband, a/the *un/el marido*

I *yo*
 ice cream, a/the *un/el helado*
 idea, a/the *una/la idea*
 if *si*
 If only (that were so)! *¡Ojalá!*
 ill *enfermo/a; malo/a*
 *illustrate, to *ilustrar*
 *illustration, a/the *una/la ilustración*
 imagination, a/the *una/la imaginación*
 imagine, to *imaginar*
 imaginative *imaginativo/a*
 imperative *imperativo/a*
 importance, the *la importancia*
 important *importante*
 impossible *imposible*
 *impress, to *impresionar*
 impression, a/the *una/la impresión*
 improbable *improbable*
 in *en; dentro de*
 in case of *en caso de*
 in front of *delante (de); enfrente de*
 in order to *para* (+ 'to' form of the verb)
 in the meantime *por lo tanto*
 incapable *incapaz*
 include, to *incluir*
 incompatible *incompatible*

incompetent *incompetente*
 incredible *increíble*
 indubitable *indudable*
 inevitable *inevitable*
 infection, a/the *una/la infección*
 infinity, a/the *una/la infinidad*
 inflexible *inflexible*
 influence, a/the *una/la influencia*
 *inform, to *informar*
 *information, the *la información*
 ingredient, a/the *un/el ingrediente*
 in-laws, the *los suegros*
 inside; within *dentro (de)*
 insignificant *insignificante*
 insist, to *insistir*
 insist on, to *insistir en*
 *insistent *insistente*
 inspiration, a/the *una/la inspiración*
 inspire, to *inspirar*
 install, to *instalar*
 installation, a/the *una/la instalación*
 instead of *en vez de*
 institute, a/the *un/el instituto*
 intelligent *inteligente*
 intention, a/the *una/la intención*
 interesting *interesante*
 interpretation, a/the *una/la interpretación*
 intolerant *intolerante*
 intolerable *intolerable*
 *intuit, to *intuir*
 *intuition, a/the *una/la intuición*
 invade, to *invadir*
 invasion, a/the *una/la invasión*
 invent, to *inventar*
 invention, a/the *una/la invención*
 invite, to *invitar*
 invitation, a/the *una/la invitación*
 ironic *irónico/a*
 irony, the *la ironía*
 it *ella; lo/la*
 it is *es*
 it is cold *hace frío*
 *its *su*

January *enero*
 July *julio*
 June *junio*
 just *justo/a*
 just, to have *acabar de*
 justification, a/the *una/la justificación*

justify, to *justificar*

key, a/the *una/la llave*
 kidding!, No *¡No me digas!*
 kilometre, a/the *un/el kilómetro*
 kiss, to *besar*
 kissable *besable*
 know, to (be acquainted with) *conocer*
 know, to (facts) *saber*

language, a/the *un/el idioma; una/la lengua*
 large *grande*
 last *último/a*
 last time, the *la última vez*
 late *tarde*
 later *luego*
 later; see you *hasta luego*
 laugh, to *reír*
 laugh at, to *reírse (de)*
 learn, to *aprender*
 leave, to *irse*
 leave, to (depart) *salir de*
 leave for good, to *dejar*
 leave off, to (doing something) *dejar (de)*
 lend, to *prestar*
 lend a hand, to *echar una mano*
 least, the *el/la menos*
 less *menos*
 less than *menos que*
 lesson, a/the *una/la lección*
 letter; a/the (correspondence) *una/la carta*
 *liberate, to *liberar*
 *liberation, a/the *una/la liberación*
 liberty, the *la libertad*
 lie, to *mentir*
 lie down, to *acostarse*
 lift, to *levantar*
 light (weight) *ligero/a*
 light (colour) *claro/a*
 like, I'd *quisiera; me gustaría*
 like this *así*
 literature, a/the *una/la literatura*
 little *pequeño/a*
 little by little *poco a poco*
 live, to *vivir*
 locate, to *localizar*
 long *largo/a*
 long time ago, a *hace (mucho) tiempo*
 look at, to *mirar*
 look for, to *buscar*

lose, to *perder*
 love, to *amar*
 lucid *lúcido/a*
 luck, the *la suerte*
 luck!, What *¡Qué suerte!*
 lucky, to be *tener suerte*
 lunch, a/the *un/el almuerzo*

magic *mágico/a*
 make, to *hacer*
 make a decision, to *tomar una decisión*
 make sense, to *tener lógica*
 man, a/the *un/el hombre*
 many?, How *¿Cuántos?; ¿Cuántas?*
 map, a/the *un/el mapa*
 *March *marzo*
 marketable *vendible*
 married, to get *casarse*
 marry, to *casar*
 mature, ripe *maduro/a*
 *May *mayo*
 me *mí; me*
 Me neither! *¡Yo tampoco!; ¡(Ni) yo tampoco!*
 *Me too! *¡Yo también!*
 meal, a/the *un/alla comida*
 mean, to *querer decir*
 means, by no *de ningún modo; de ninguna manera*
 meantime, in the *mientras tanto*
 meanwhile *mientras*
 medicine, a/the *un/alla medicina*
 *meet, to *reunir(se); encontrarse*
 meeting, a/the *un/alla reunión*
 *mention, a/the *un/alla mención*
 mention, to *mencionar*
 *midnight, the *la medianoche*
 *migrate, to *migrar*
 *migration, a/the *un/alla migración*
 mile, a/the *un/alla milla*
 *military *militario/a*
 *military, the *el sistema militar*
 million, a/the *un/el millón*
 mine *el mío/llos míos, la mía/las mías*
 minute, a/the *un/el minuto*
 miserable *miserable*
 Miss *Señorita*
 *mission, a/the *un/alla misión*
 missionary, a/the *un/el misionario; un/alla misionaria*
 moment, a/the *un/el momento*

money, the *el dinero*
 moon, a/the *un/alla luna*
 *Monday *el lunes*
 month, a/the *un/el mes*
 Moors (from North Africa), the *los moros*
 moral *moral*
 more *más*
 more or less *más o menos*
 more than *más que*
 morning, a/the *un/alla mañana*
 morning, this *esta mañana*
 morning, tomorrow *mañana por la mañana*
 morning, yesterday *ayer por la mañana*
 mosquito, a/the *un/el mosquito*
 most ..., the *ella más ...*
 mother, a/the *un/alla madre*
 *mother-in-law, a/the *un/alla suegra*
 mountain, a/the *un/alla montaña*
 *movable *mudable*
 move, to *mudar; moverse*
 movie, a/the *un/alla película*
 Mr *Señor*
 Mrs *Señora*
 much, very much *mucho/a*
 much?, How *¿Cuánto?*
 mud, the (Spain) *el barro*
 mud, the (Latin America) *el lodo*
 multitude, a/the *un/alla multitud*
 museum, a/the *un/el museo*
 music, the *la música*
 my *mí/mis*

name, a/the *un/el nombre*
 nation, a/the *un/alla nación; un/el país*
 naturally *naturalmente*
 navigable *navegable*
 navigate, to *navegar*
 near *cerca*
 necessary *necesario*
 need, to *necesitar*
 negate, to *negar*
 negative *negativo/a*
 negotiate, to *negociar*
 negotiation, a/the *un/alla negociación*
 neither *tampoco*
 neither; me *yo tampoco; (ni) yo tampoco*
 neither ... nor *ni ... ni*
 *nephew, a/the *un/el sobrino*
 never *nunca; jamás*

nevertheless *sin embargo*
 new *nuevo/a*
 newspaper; a/the *un/el diario; un/el periódico*
 next *próximo/a*
 next time, the *la próxima vez*
 next week *la próxima semana; la semana que viene*
 *niece, a/the *un/lla sobrina*
 night, a/the *un/lla noche*
 *night, last *anoche*
 *nine *nueve*
 *nineteen *diecinueve*
 *ninety *noventa*
 no *no*
 No kidding! *¡No me digas!*
 No way! *¡Para nada; ¡De ninguna manera!*
 ¡De ningún modo!
 ¡Qué va!
 no one *nadie*
 nobody *nadie*
 none *ningún, ninguno(s)/a(s)*
 noon, the *el mediodía*
 not at all *de nada*
 notable *notable*
 nothing *nada*
 nothing more *nada más*
 *notification, a/the *un/lla notificación*
 *notify, to *notificar*
 *November *noviembre*
 now *ahora*
 now, for *por ahora*
 nowadays *actualmente*
 nuclear *nuclear*
 number, a/the *un/el número*

*objective *objetivo/a*
 *objective, an/the *un/el objetivo*
 obligation, an/the *un/lla obligación*
 *observation, an/the *un/lla observación*
 *observe, to *observar*
 obsession, an/the *un/lla obsesión*
 occasion, an/the *un/lla ocasión*
 *occupation, an/the *un/lla ocupación*
 *occupy, to *ocupar*
 occur, to *ocurrir*
 o'clock *es/son la(s) ...*
 *October *octubre*
 of *de*
 Of course! *¡Claro!; ¡Claro que sí!; ¡Por supuesto!*

offer, to *ofrecer*
 offer a hand, to *dar la mano*
 office, an/the *un/lla oficina*
 OK *bien; de acuerdo*
 old *viejo/a*
 old is ...?. How *¿Cuántos años tiene(n) ...?*
 old, to be ... years *tener ... años*
 older (e.g. brother, etc.) *mayor*
 *omission, an/the *un/lla omisión*
 omit, to *omitir*
 on *en*
 on the contrary *al contrario*
 on time *a tiempo*
 *on the dot *en punto*
 on top of *encima (de)*
 *once in a while *de vez en cuando*
 one *un/unol/una*
 one, this *esto/esta*
 only *solamente*
 open *abierto/a*
 open, to *abrir*
 opinion, an/the *un/lla opinión*
 opportunity, an/the *un/lla oportunidad*
 opposite *enfrente (de), delante (de)*
 optimism, the *el optimismo*
 optimist, an/the *un/una/el/lla optimista*
 option, an/the *un/lla opción*
 or *o*
 *orange (colour) *naranja; naranjado/a*
 orange, an/the *un/lla naranja*
 order to, in *para (+ 'to' form of the verb)*
 ordinary *ordinario/a*
 organism, an/the *un/el organismo*
 *organize, to *organizar*
 *organization, an/the *un/lla organización*
 other; another *otro/a*
 ought to do something, to *deber*
 our, ours *nuestro/a*
 outside *fuera (de)*
 owe, to *deber*

package *el paquete*
 pain, a/the *un/el dolor*
 parents, the *los padres*
 park, a/the *un/el parque*
 participant, a/the *un/unaf/el/lla participante*
 *participate, to *participar*
 *participation, a/the *un/lla participación*
 party, a/the *un/lla fiesta*

pass, to *pasar*
 passable *pasable*
 patience, the *la paciencia*
 patient, to be *tener paciencia*
 patriotic *patriótico*
 pay, to *pagar*
 pay attention to, to *prestar atención a*
 peace, a/the *un/la paz*
 prefer, to *preferir*
 penetrate, to *penetrar*
 penetrating *penetrante*
 per *por*
 per hour *por hora*
 perhaps *tal vez*
 period of time, a/the *un/el período de tiempo; un/la época*
 permanent *permanente*
 permissible *permisible*
 permit, to *permitir; admitir*
 person, a/the *un/la persona*
 personal *personal*
 personally *personalmente*
 pessimist, a/the *un/una/el/lla pesimista*
 philosophy, a/the *un/la filosofía*
 phobia, a/the *un/la fobia*
 phonetic *fonético/a*
 *pink *rosa*
 pizza, a/the *un/la pizza*
 place, a/the *un/el lugar*
 place, to *poner*
 place, to take *tener lugar*
 plate, a/the *un/el plato*
 play, to (sport) *jugar (a)*
 play, to (music) *tocar*
 please (making request) *por favor*
 *Pleased to meet you. *Mucho gusto.*
 pleasing, to be *gustar*
 poet, a/the *un/una/el/lla poeta*
 political *político/a*
 poor *pobre*
 popular *popular*
 positive *positivo*
 possible *posible*
 possibility, a/the *un/la posibilidad*
 practical *práctico/a*
 practice, a/the *un/la práctica*
 practise, to *practicar*
 precision, the *la precisión*
 preference, a/the *un/la preferencia*
 *prefer, to *preferir*

*preparation, a/the *un/la preparación*
 *prepare, to *preparar*
 prepared *preparado/a*
 present (adjective) *presente*
 present (gift), a/the *un/el regalo*
 present, at *actualmente*
 present, to *presentar*
 president, a/the *un/el presidente*
 pretty *bonito/a*
 price, a/the *un/el precio*
 primary *primario/a*
 prince, a/the *un/el príncipe*
 prize, a/the *un/el premio*
 probable *probable*
 probably *probablemente*
 problem, a/the *un/el problema*
 process, a/the *un/el proceso*
 *produce, to *producir*
 *production, a/the *un/la producción*
 professor, a/the *un/el profesor, un/la profesora*
 progress, the *el progreso*
 prohibit, to *prohibir*
 promise, to *prometer*
 pronounce, to *pronunciar*
 pronunciation, a/the *un/la pronunciación*
 proof, a/the *un/la prueba*
 propose, to *proponer*
 protect, to *proteger*
 protect oneself, to *protegerse (de)*
 public, the *el público*
 publication, a/the *un/la publicación*
 *purple *morado/a*
 put, to *poner*
 put in, to *meter*
 put up with, to *soportar*

 quarter, a/the *un/el cuarto*
 quarter past (hour) *y cuarto*
 quarter to (hour) (Spain) *menos cuarto*
 quarter to (hour) (Latin America) *cuarto para l/llas (hora)*
 question, a/the *un/la pregunta; un/la cuestión*

 rain, to *llover*
 raise, to *levantar*
 rapid *rápido/a*
 rapidly *rápidamente*
 *rare *rarola*

rarely *pocas veces*
 rather (degree) *bastante*
 rather than *en vez de*
 read, to *leer*
 ready *listo/a*
 realize, to *darse cuenta de*
 Really? *¿De veras? ¿Verdad?*
 reason, a/the *un/la razón*
 receive, to *recibir*
 reception, a/the *un/la recepción*
 recognize, to *reconocer*
 recommend, to *recomendar*
 recommendation, a/the *un/la recomendación*
 *red *rojo/a; colorado/a*
 refuse, to *negar*
 relatives, the *los parientes*
 rely on, to *contar con*
 remain, to *quedarse*
 *remedy, a/the *un/el remedio*
 remember, to *recordar, acordarse (de)*
 *renovate, to *renovar*
 *renovation, a/the *un/la renovación*
 repeat, to *repetir*
 reservation, a/the *un/la reservación*
 reserve, to *reservar*
 resist, to *resistir*
 respond, to *responder*
 restaurant, a/the *un/el restaurante*
 result, a/the *un/el resultado*
 retired *jubilado/a*
 return, to *volver (a); regresar (a)*
 return, to (be returned) *estar de vuelta*
 return ticket, a/the *un/el billete de ida y vuelta*
 return to doing, to *volver a*
 rich *rico/a*
 ridiculous *ridículo/a*
 Right? *¿Verdad?*
 right, to be *tener razón*
 right here *aquí mismo*
 right now *ahora mismo*
 rise (get up), to *levantarse*
 rite, a/the *un/el rito*
 river, a/the *un/el río*
 run, to *correr*

sad *triste*
 safe *seguro/a*
 satisfaction, a/the *un/la satisfacción*

Saturday *el sábado*
 say, to *decir*
 say, You don't! *¡No me digas!*
 school, a/the *un/la escuela*
 *season, a/the *un/la estación*
 second *segundo/a*
 second, a/the (time) *un/el segundo*
 secret, a/the *un/el secreto*
 segment, a/the *un/el segmento*
 see., Let's *Vamos a ver.; A ver.*
 see, to *ver*
 *See you later. *Hasta luego.*
 *See you soon. *Hasta pronto.*
 *See you tomorrow. *Hasta mañana.*
 seem, to *parecerse (a)*
 sell, to *vender*
 sellable *vendible*
 send, to *mandar; enviar*
 sense, to make *tener lógica*
 *separate, to *separar*
 *separation, a/the *un/la separación*
 *September *septiembre*
 serious *serio/a*
 Seriously? *¿En serio?*
 serve, to *servir*
 session, a/the *un/la sesión*
 *seven *siete*
 *seventeen *diecisiete*
 severity, the *la severidad*
 *seventy *setenta*
 shame!, It's a *¡Es una lástima!*
 shame!, What a *¡Qué lástima!*
 she *ella*
 short (length) *corto/a*
 short (stature) *bajo/a*
 short time ago, a *hace poco tiempo*
 shortly (time) *dentro de poco*
 should (ought to) *deber (+ 'to' form of verb)*
 shout, to *gritar*
 show, to *mostrar*
 siblings, the *los hermanos*
 sick *enfermo/a; malo/a*
 significant *significante*
 since *desde; desde hace*
 sing, to *cantar*
 sister, a/the *un/la hermana*
 *sister-in-law, a/the *un/la cuñada*
 sit (seat), to *sentar*
 sit down, to *sentarse*

situation, a/the *un/la situación*

six *seis*

*sixteen *dieciséis*

*sixty *sesenta*

sleep, to *dormir*

sleepy, to be *tener sueño*

slow *lento/a*

small *pequeño/a*

so (e.g. 'so small') *tan*

solid *sólido/a*

solution, a/the *un/la solución*

some *unos/as; algún/alguna(s)/a(s)*

somebody *alguien*

something *algo*

sometimes *a veces*

soon *pronto*

son, a/the *un/el hijo*

*son-in-law, a/the *un/el yerno*

soon!, See you ¡Hasta pronto!

sorry!, I'm ¡Lo siento!

Spain *España*

Spanish (language) (el) *español*

speak, to *hablar*

special *especial*

spend, to (money) *gastar*

spring, the *la primavera*

still *todavía*

stop doing, to *dejar de* (+ 'to' form of the verb)

storm, a/the *un/la tormenta*

story, a/the *un/el cuento*

student, a/the *un/una/el/lla estudiante*

study, to *estudiar*

stupid *estúpido/a*

substitute, a/the *un/el sustituto*

suffer, to *sufrir*

summer, the *el verano*

sun, a/the *un/el sol*

Sunday *el domingo*

sunny, it's *hace sol*

support, to *soportar*

*supportable *soportable*

sure *seguro/a*

sure, to be *estar seguro/a*

sweet *dulce*

system, a/the *un/el sistema*

take, to *tomar*

take advantage of, to *aprovecharse de*

take care of, to *cuidar (de)*

take care of oneself, to *cuidarse*

take place, to *tener lugar*

talent, a/the *un/el talento*

tall *alto/a*

teach, to *enseñar*

teacher, a/the *un/el maestro, un/la maestra;*

un/el profesor, un/la profesora (secondary or university level)

telegram, a/the *un/el telegrama*

telephone, to *telefonear; llamar*

television, a/the *un/la televisión*

tell, to *decir*

tell a story, to *contar*

tell the truth, to *decir la verdad*

temperature, a/the *un/la temperatura*

tempt, to *tentar*

temptation, a/the *un/la tentación*

ten *diez*

tennis, the *el tenis*

*terminate, to *terminar*

*termination, a/the *un/la terminación*

terrible *terrible*

thank you *gracias*

thanks to *gracias a*

that (as in 'I know that ...') *que*

that (one) *eso/a*

that one (more removed) *aquel/aquella*

that way *así*

the *el/la, los/las*

theatre, a/the *un/el teatro*

*their *su*

there *allí*

there is, there are *hay*

there was, there were *había*

therefore *por lo tanto*

these *estos/as*

they *ellos/ellas*

them *ellos/ellas; los/las*

*thin *delgado/a; fino/a*

thing, a/the *un/la cosa*

think, to *pensar*

think, to (opinion) *creer*

thirsty, to be *tener sed*

*thirteen *trece*

*thirty *treinta*

thirst, a/the *un/la sed*

thirsty, to be *tener sed*

this *este/a*

this afternoon *esta tarde*

this evening *esta noche*

- this morning *esta mañana*
 this one *esto/esta*
 this way *así*
 those *esos/esas*
 those (more removed) *aquellos/*
 aquellas
 thousand, a/the *un/el mil*
 three *tres*
 Thursday *el jueves*
 ticket, a/the *un/el billete*
 ticket, return *un/el billete de ida y vuelta*
 time, a/the *un/el tiempo*
 time, a/the (occasion) *una/la vez*
 time, a/the period of *un/el período de*
 tiempo; una/la época
 time ago, a short *hace poco tiempo*
 *time, at the same *al mismo tiempo*
 time is it?, What *¿Qué hora es?; ¿Qué horas*
 son?
 time, it's been a long *hace mucho tiempo*
 time, it's been a short *hace poco tiempo*
 time, next a/the *una/la próxima vez*
 time, on *a tiempo*
 times, the (epoch) *una/la época*
 times, at *a veces*
 timid *tímido/a*
 tire, to *cansar*
 tired, to get *cansarse*
 to (towards) *a, para*
 today *hoy*
 today's *de hoy*
 tolerable *tolerable*
 tolerant *tolerante*
 tolerate, to *tolerar*
 tomorrow *mañana*
 tomorrow afternoon *mañana por la tarde*
 tomorrow evening *mañana por*
 la noche
 tomorrow morning *mañana por la mañana*
 tomorrow!, See you *¡Hasta mañana!*
 too *también*
 too!, Me *¡Yo también!*
 too much *demasiado*
 top, on *encima (de)*
 totally *totalmente*
 touch, to *tocar*
 tourist, a/the *un/unal/ella turista*
 towards *para, a*
 traffic, the *el tráfico*
 train, a/the *un/el tren*
 *train, to *formar, capacitar*
 transform, to *transformar*
 transformation, a/the *una/la transformación*
 translate, to *traducir*
 translation, a/the *una/la traducción*
 travel, to *viajar*
 trip, a/the *un/el viaje*
 trouble, a/the *una/la pena; una/la molestia;*
 un/el problema
 truth, a/the *una/la verdad*
 truth, to tell the *decir la verdad*
 *Tuesday *el martes*
 turn oneself around, to *volverse*
 *twelve *doce*
 twenty *veinte*
 two *dos*
 ugly *feo/a*
 unacceptable *inaceptable*
 unavoidable *inevitable*
 uncle, a/the *un/el tío*
 uncomfortable *incómodo/a*
 under; underneath *debajo de*
 understand, to *comprender, entender*
 unexpected *inesperado/a*
 unfaithful *infiel*
 unforgettable *inolvidable*
 unhappy *infeliz*
 universe, a/the *un/el universo*
 unjust *injusto/a*
 unnecessary *innecesario/a*
 until *hasta*
 urgent *urgente*
 us *nosotros/as*
 use, to *usar*
 use, a/the *un/el uso*
 useful *útil*
 utility, a/the *una/la utilidad*
 valid *válido/a*
 valient *valiente*
 value, a/the *un/el valor*
 verb, a/the *un/el verbo*
 very *muy*
 very well *muy bien*
 *Very well, thank you. *Muy bien, gracias.*
 violence, a/the *una/la violencia*
 violet, a/the *una/la violeta*
 virtue, a/the *una/la virtud*
 visibility, the *la visibilidad*

visible *visible*
 vision, a/the *un/la visión*
 visit, to *visitar*
 vitamin, a/the *un/la vitamina*
 vocabulary, a/the *un/el vocabulario*
 voice, a/the *un/la voz*
 voluntary *voluntario/a*
 vote, to *votar*

 wait for, to *esperar*
 wake, to *despertar*
 wake up, to *despertarse*
 walk, to *andar (a pie); caminar (a pie)*
 want, to *querer; desear*
 want to do something, to *tener ganas de*
 wash, to *lavar*
 wash oneself, to *lavarse*
 Watch out! *¡Ojo!; ¡Cuidado!*
 water, the *el agua*
 way, by the *a propósito*
 way, No! *¡Para nada!; ¡De ninguna manera!;*
 ¡De ningún modo!
 way, that *así*
 way, this *así*
 *we *nosotros/as*
 weather, the *el tiempo*
 *Wednesday *el miércoles*
 week, a/the *un/la semana*
 week, last *la semana pasada*
 week, next *la semana próxima*
 week, this *esta semana*
 *well *bien*
 *well, to be (healthy) *estar bien*
 what? *¿qué?*
 when *cuando*
 when? *¿cuándo?*
 where *dónde*
 where? *¿dónde?*
 Where are you from? *¿De dónde vienes/*
 vienen/vienes?; ¿De dónde es/son/eres?
 which *que*
 which one? *¿cuál(es)?*
 while *mientras (que)*
 while, in a little *dentro de poco*
 *while, once in a *de vez en cuando*
 *white *blanco/a*
 why? *¿por qué?*
 wife, a/the *un/la esposa; un/la mujer*
 wind, the/a *un/el viento*
 window, a/the *un/la ventana*

win, to *ganar*
 windy, it's *hace viento*
 wine, a/the *un/el vino*
 winter, the *el invierno*
 with *con*
 with me *conmigo*
 with you (informal) *contigo*
 within (a timeframe) *dentro de; antes de*
 without *sin*
 Without a doubt! *¡Sin duda!*
 woman, a/the *un/la mujer*
 word, a/the *un/la palabra*
 work, a/the *un/el trabajo*
 work, to *trabajar*
 world, a/the *un/el mundo*
 worse *peor*
 worst, the *el/la peor, los/las peores*
 worth, to be *valer*
 worth it, it's *vale la pena*
 worthwhile, to be *valer la pena*
 write, to *escribir*
 writer, a/the *un/el escritor, un/la escritora*
 wrong, to be *no tener razón*

 year, a/the *un/el año*
 yell, to *gritar*
 *yellow *amarillo/a*
 yes *sí*
 yesterday *ayer*
 yesterday afternoon *ayer por la tarde*
 yesterday evening *ayer por la noche*
 yesterday morning *ayer por la mañana*
 you (formal) *usted/ustedes*
 you (informal) *tú; ti*
 younger (e.g. sister) *menor*
 your (informal) *tu*
 your (formal) *su*
 yours (formal) *el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las*
 suyas
 yours (informal) *el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos,*
 las tuyas
 youth, a/the *un/el joven; un/el muchacho/a*

zero *cero*

Getting started with the Perfect Spanish Review CD-ROM

This review disc allows you to refresh and practise your learning from the Michel Thomas course.

1. Insert the disc in your PC or Mac. On a PC the installer should automatically launch. If it doesn't, double click **setup.exe** on the disc.
2. From the welcome menu click on **Start** to go to the individual lessons.
3. Each lesson contains an audio-visual revision clip followed by an interactive exercise where you can practise what you've just reviewed.
4. In each clip you can pause the audio and adjust the volume using the controls at the bottom of the player.
5. At the end of each interactive exercise you will see the correct answers so you can review your progress.
6. For information on the Michel Thomas range, click on **About the Michel Thomas Method** on the home screen.

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