



# total spanish

- speak Spanish – instantly
- no books
- no writing
- absolute confidence

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## **To find out more, please get in touch with us.**

### **For general enquiries and for information on Michel Thomas:**

Call: 020 7873 6400 Fax: 020 7873 6325

Email: [mtenquiries@hodder.co.uk](mailto:mtenquiries@hodder.co.uk)

### **To place an order:**

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First published in UK 2000 by Hodder Education, an Hachette UK Company, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH.

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Typeset by Transet Limited, Coventry, England.

Printed in Great Britain.

Impression 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Year 2014 2013 2012 2011

ISBN 978 1444 13305 9

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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.

The Michel Thomas Method works by breaking a language down into its component parts and enabling you to reconstruct the language yourself – to form your own sentences and to say what you want, when you want. By learning the language in small steps, you can build it up yourself to produce ever more complicated sentences.

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

Now it's your turn.

**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.

# Total Spanish index

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## CD I Track 1

- 0:00 Introduction. How to use this course.
- 4:36 This course teaches standard Spanish. There's a slight difference in pronunciation between Castilian Spanish, spoken in parts of Spain, and the Spanish spoken everywhere else in that 'c' before 'e' or 'i' and 'z' are pronounced like 'th' in English. Everywhere else they will be pronounced 's'.
- 

## CD I Track 2

- 0:00 Similarity between Spanish and English. Active vocabulary is small: 500–1500 words.  
Key endings: words ending in *-ible* and *-able* are pronounced differently but often have the same meaning.
- |       |                                      |                                      |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3:47  | possible                             | <i>posible</i>                       |
| 3:52  | probable                             | <i>probable</i>                      |
| 3:57  | it is                                | <i>es</i>                            |
| 4:03  | It is possible.                      | <i>Es posible.</i>                   |
| 4:25  | It is probable.                      | <i>Es probable.</i>                  |
| 4:40  | It is terrible.                      | <i>Es terrible.</i>                  |
| 4:53  | It is acceptable.                    | <i>Es aceptable.</i>                 |
| 5:22  | for me                               | <i>para mí</i>                       |
| 5:47  | for you                              | <i>para usted</i>                    |
| 5:56  | It is for me.                        | <i>Es para mí.</i>                   |
| 06:04 | Use 'no' to make negative sentences. |                                      |
| 6:04  | It is not.                           | <i>No es.</i>                        |
| 6:09  | It is not for you.                   | <i>No es para usted.</i>             |
| 6:47  | It is not for you; it is for me.     | <i>No es para usted; es para mí.</i> |
| 7:01  | It is not possible for me.           | <i>No es posible para mí.</i>        |
| 7:17  | It is possible for you.              | <i>Es posible para usted.</i>        |
| 7:31  | It is acceptable for me.             | <i>Es aceptable para mí.</i>         |
- 

## CD I Track 3

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 0:00 | You can ask a question using inflection. |   |
| 0:08 | It is acceptable for you.                | <i>Es aceptable para usted.</i>             |
| 0:24 | Is it acceptable for you?                | <i>¿Es aceptable para usted?</i>            |
| 1:05 | Isn't it (It is not) acceptable for you? | <i>¿No es aceptable para usted?</i>         |
| 1:08 | because                                  | <i>porque</i>                               |
| 1:18 | why                                      | <i>¿por qué?</i>                            |
| 1:32 | Why isn't it acceptable for you?         | <i>¿Por qué no es aceptable para usted?</i> |

1:51	Inflection is not necessary if you use a question word like 'why' ( <i>¿por qué?</i> ).	
2:16	like that / that way	<i>así</i>
2:38	It is like that.	<i>Es así.</i>
2:47	It is not like that.	<i>No es así.</i>
2:54	It is not possible that way.	<i>No es posible así.</i>
3:05	It is not acceptable for me that way.	<i>No es aceptable para mí así.</i>
3:30	Why isn't it acceptable for you that way?	<i>¿Por qué no es aceptable para usted así?</i>
3:50	I feel	<i>siento</i>
4:23	The -o verb ending expresses 'I', so there's no need to use the Spanish for 'I' ( <i>yo</i> ). If you say ' <i>yo siento</i> ', then it makes it more emphatic: '¡ feel'.	
4:28	I	<i>yo</i>
5:01	I'm sorry (I feel it)	<i>lo siento</i>
5:20	but	<i>pero</i>
5:25	I'm sorry but...	<i>Lo siento, pero...</i>
5:36	I'm sorry but it is not acceptable for me that way.	<i>Lo siento, pero no es aceptable para mí así.</i>
5:56	I'm sorry but it is not possible that way.	<i>Lo siento, pero no es posible así.</i>

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#### CD I Track 4

0:00	Key endings: English -ent and -ant endings become -ente and -ante in Spanish.	
0:19	different	<i>diferente</i>
0:33	important	<i>importante</i>
0:43	good	<i>bueno</i>
0:47	very	<i>muy</i>
0:50	It is important for me.	<i>Es importante para mí.</i>
1:00	It is not different that way.	<i>No es diferente así.</i>
1:30	It is very good.	<i>Es muy bueno.</i>
1:48	It is not very good.	<i>No es muy bueno.</i>
1:54	It is not very different that way.	<i>No es muy diferente así.</i>
2:22	But it is very important for me.	<i>Pero es muy importante para mí.</i>
02.37	There is only one stressed syllable per word in Spanish. When a word ends in a vowel, the stress will usually be on the penultimate syllable, so ' <i>import<u>ante</u></i> '.	
3:30	restaurant	<i>restaurante</i>

---

#### CD I Track 5

0:00	I have	<i>tengo</i>
0:20	Again, the -o verb ending expresses 'I'.	
0:37	I don't have	<i>no tengo</i>
1:06	I have it.	<i>Lo tengo.</i>
1:20	I don't have it.	<i>No lo tengo.</i>

1:42	I want	<i>quiero</i>
1:52	The Spanish 'qu' sounds like the English 'k'.	
2:22	I want it.	<i>Lo quiero.</i>
2:34	I don't want it that way.	<i>No lo quiero así.</i>
2:46	I need	<i>necesito</i>
2:56	How to stress a four-syllable word ending in a vowel (' <u>necesito</u> ').	
3:27	I need it.	<i>Lo necesito.</i>
3:34	I don't need it.	<i>No lo necesito.</i>
3:48	now	<i>ahora</i>
3:51	'h' is not pronounced in Spanish.	
3:51	hour	<i>hora</i>
3:57	at, to	<i>a</i>
4:45	I want it ...	<i>Lo quiero ...</i>
4:45	... but I don't need it now.	<i>... pero no lo necesito ahora.</i>

### CD I Track 6

0:00	constant	<i>constante</i>
0:33	evident	<i>evidente</i>
0:43	urgent	<i>urgente</i>
0:54	Spanish 'g' before 'e' and 'i' is pronounced like 'ch', as in Scottish 'loch'.	
1:20	It is very urgent.	<i>Es muy urgente.</i>
1:31	I need it now; it is very urgent.	<i>Lo necesito ahora; es muy urgente.</i>
2:19	you have	<i>tiene, Usted tiene</i>
2:49	What?	<i>¿Qué?</i>
2:59	What do you have?	<i>¿Qué tiene?</i>
3:29	What do you have for me now?	<i>¿Qué tiene para mí ahora?</i>
4:47	You have it.	<i>Lo tiene.</i>
4:55	Do you have it?	<i>¿Lo tiene?</i>
5:03	You don't have it.	<i>No lo tiene.</i>
5:11	Don't you have it?	<i>¿No lo tiene?</i>
5:24	Don't you have it for me now?	<i>¿No lo tiene para mí ahora?</i>
5:36	Why don't you have it for me now, because I need it now?	<i>¿Por qué no lo tiene para mí ahora, porque lo necesito ahora?</i>
5:50	because	<i>porque</i>

### CD I Track 7

0:02	I want	<i>quiero</i>
0:28	I don't want it.	<i>No lo quiero.</i>
0:38	The -o verb ending is for 'I'. Change the -o to an -e, and you have the verb ending for 'you'.	
0:51	you want	<i>quiere</i>
1:15	What do you want?	<i>¿Qué quiere?</i>
1:55	You want it.	<i>Lo quiere.</i>



2:24	Do you want it?	<i>¿Lo quiere?</i>
2:37	Why don't you want it that way?	<i>¿Por qué no lo quiere así?</i>
3:00	to know	<i>saber</i>
3:14	I want to know.	<i>Quiero saber.</i>
3:26	I don't want to know.	<i>No quiero saber.</i>
3:36	I want to know why you don't have it for me now.	<i>Quiero saber por qué no lo tiene para mí ahora.</i>

### CD I Track 8

0:00	I can	<i>puedo</i>
0:31	you can	<i>puede</i>
0:42	to do / to make	<i>hacer</i>
0:55	to do like that	<i>hacer así</i>
1:16	'c' before 'e' and 'i' (for example, <i>hacer</i> ) is pronounced 'th' in Castilian Spanish, but in Latin America and some parts of Spain it is pronounced 's'.	
2:02	What do you want to do now?	<i>¿Qué quiere hacer ahora?</i>
2:33	When a word ends in a consonant, the stress will be placed on the last syllable.	
2:54	to eat	<i>comer</i>
3:10	something	<i>algo</i>
3:15	I want something.	<i>Quiero algo.</i>
3:26	I have something for you.	<i>Tengo algo para usted.</i>
4:06	I want to eat.	<i>Quiero comer.</i>
4:19	I want to eat something now.	<i>Quiero comer algo ahora.</i>
4:46	I am hungry. (I have hunger.)	<i>Tengo hambre.</i>
4:50	hunger	<i>hambre</i>
4:58	man	<i>hombre</i>
5:32	I want to eat something now because I'm hungry.	<i>Quiero comer algo ahora porque tengo hambre.</i>
6:23	What do you want to eat?	<i>¿Qué quiere comer?</i>
6:54	You are hungry.	<i>Tiene hambre.</i>
7:02	Are you hungry?	<i>¿Tiene hambre?</i>
7:09	Are you hungry? Do you want to eat something now?	<i>¿Tiene hambre? ¿Quiere comer algo ahora?</i>
7:34	Why don't you want to eat?	<i>¿Por qué no quiere comer?</i>

### CD I Track 9

0:00	Key ending: English words ending in -ary end in -ario in Spanish.	
0:19	necessary	<i>necesario</i>
0:25	It is not necessary for me now because I don't need it.	<i>No es necesario para mí ahora porque no lo necesito.</i>
1:58	I'm sorry but I don't have it and I don't want it because I don't need it now.	<i>Lo siento, pero no lo tengo y no lo quiero porque no lo necesito ahora.</i>

2:17	and	y
2:44	contrary	contrario
2:52	on the contrary	al contrario
2:57	vocabulary	vocabulario

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### CD I Track 10

0:00	to see	ver
0:12	Pronunciation of Spanish 'v' is the same as 'b'.	
0:55	When you add 'it' to the whole verb, the position is as in English, i.e. 'it' follows the verb. The verb and 'it' are written as one word: 'verlo' – 'to see it'.	
1:21	to see it	verlo
1:43	I want to see it.	Quiero verlo.
1:48	I don't want to see it.	No quiero verlo.
2:10	Do you want to see it?	¿Quiere verlo?
2:22	Why don't you want to see it?	¿Por qué no quiere verlo?
2:56	I can	puedo
3:14	you can	puede
3:21	I cannot see it.	No puedo verlo.
3:30	If there are two or more consecutive verbs in a sentence, the second and subsequent verbs will be in the full form (the 'to' form in English, i.e. the infinitive).	
4:01	Can you see it?	¿Puede verlo?
4:38	You can see it.	Puede verlo.
5:01	What can you see?	¿Qué puede ver?
5:14	Why can't you see it?	¿Por qué no puede verlo?
5:50	to do / to make	hacer
6:00	to see	ver
6:03	to see it	verlo
6:19	to do it	hacerlo
6:46	I don't want to do it that way ...	No quiero hacerlo así ...
6:59	... because I cannot do it.	... porque no puedo hacerlo.
7:14	Why can't you do it?	¿Por qué no puede hacerlo?
7:43	I want to know why you can't do it that way.	Quiero saber por qué no puede hacerlo así.

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### CD I Track 11

0:00	Key endings: words in English ending in -ence and -ance end in -encia and -ancia in Spanish.	
0:29	difference	diferencia
0:36	importance	importancia
0:43	influence	influencia
0:48	preference	preferencia

0:59	the difference	<i>la diferencia</i>
1:11	a difference	<i>una diferencia</i>
1:19	What difference?	<i>¿Qué diferencia?</i>
1:29	the preference	<i>la preferencia</i>
1:37	Stress on 'preferencia' is on the syllable before last.	
2:01	a preference	<i>una preferencia</i>
2:09	What preference?	<i>¿Qué preferencia?</i>
2:20	Do you have a preference?	<i>¿Tiene una preferencia?</i>
2:36	What preference do you have?	<i>¿Qué preferencia tiene?</i>
2:51	For what restaurant do you have a preference?	<i>¿Para qué restaurante tiene una preferencia?</i>
3:20	tonight	<i>esta noche</i>
3:39	It is for tonight.	<i>Es para esta noche.</i>
3:53	For what restaurant do you have a preference tonight?	<i>¿Para que restaurante tiene una preferencia esta noche?</i>

### CD 1 Track 12

0:00	Where?	<i>¿Dónde?</i>
0:09	Where do you want to eat?	<i>¿Dónde quiere comer?</i>
0:28	the dinner	<i>la cena</i>
0:53	to dine	<i>cenar</i>
1:30	Where do you want to have dinner (to dine) tonight?	<i>¿Dónde quiere cenar esta noche?</i>
1:54	Key ending: words ending in -ion are similar in English and Spanish.	
2:01	opinion	<i>opinión</i>
2:05	Key ending: words ending in -tion in English end in -ción in Spanish.	
2:42	condition	<i>condición</i>
2:55	position	<i>posición</i>
3:05	reservation	<i>reservación</i>
3:21	the reservation	<i>la reservación</i>
3:27	a reservation	<i>una reservación</i>
3:39	Do you have a reservation for me for tonight?	<i>¿Tiene una reservación para mí para esta noche?</i>

### CD 2 Track 1

0:32	the condition	<i>la condición</i>
0:37	a condition	<i>una condición</i>
0:43	What condition?	<i>¿Qué condición?</i>
0:58	Key ending: words ending in -ation in English end in -ación in Spanish.	
1:26	the reservation	<i>la reservación</i>
1:32	a reservation	<i>una reservación</i>
1:38	What reservation?	<i>¿Qué reservación?</i>

1:54	of	de
1:59	the confirmation of the reservation	la confirmación de la reservación
2:16	Do you have the confirmation of the reservation for me for tonight?	¿Tiene la confirmación de la reservación para mí para esta noche?
3:03	kind / type	tipo
3:12	What type (kind) of reservation do you have for me for tonight?	¿Qué tipo de reservación tiene para mí para esta noche?
3:56	What kind of reservation do you want?	¿Qué tipo de reservación quiere?

### CD 2 Track 2

0:00	Key ending: nouns ending in -ion in English are the same in Spanish (-ión). There are nearly 1200 of them. One exception is the word for 'translation'.	
0:32	translation	traducción
0:44	I need a translation.	Necesito una traducción.
1:16	Can you make a translation for me?	¿Puede hacer una traducción para mí?
1:36	'puede' is used both for 'can you?' (question) and 'will you please' (polite request). The difference is in the inflection.	
1:42	Will you make a translation for me.	Puede hacer una traducción para mí.
1:40	'puede' is used both for 'can you?' (question) and 'will you please' (polite request). The difference is in the inflection.	
2:21	please	por favor
3:00	Will you do it for me, please?	Puede hacerlo para mí por favor?
3:24	Can you do it for me today?	¿Puede hacerlo para mí hoy?
3:45	today	hoy
5:17	explanation	explicación
5:30	to give	dar
5:45	Will you give an explanation.	Puede dar una explicación.
6:01	Can you give an explanation?	¿Puede dar una explicación?

### CD 2 Track 3

0:00	Verbs that are derived from nouns that are similar in English and Spanish will also be similar. To make the verb in Spanish, you just add -ar to the English.	
0:21	formation	formación
0:37	to form	formar
0:47	to conform	conformar
1:12	to confirm	confirmar



- 1:25 The whole form of a verb, the infinitive, is expressed with 'to' in English (for example, to eat). In Spanish, it is expressed in an ending. There are three types of verbs: *-ar* (*hablar*), *-er* (*comer*), *-ir* (*venir*).
- 2:10 to speak *hablar*
- 2:17 to eat *comer*
- 2:23 to come *venir*
- 2:28 to leave *salir*
- 2:40 All Spanish verbs have an *-r* at the end, so the stress is on the last syllable.
- 2:51 Spanish words which end in a consonant are stressed on the last syllable. [See also the 'NOSE' rule, 4:13 and 4:53 below.]
- 3:04 Spanish words which end in a vowel are stressed on the penultimate syllable: *tengo, quiero, necesito, importante, restaurante*.
- 3:49 Two consonants are exceptions to the rule that words ending in a consonant are stressed on the last syllable: *-n* and *-s*.  
Words ending in *-n* and *-s* are stressed on the penultimate syllable, the same as for vowels.
- 4:13 Michel's 'NOSE' rule: words ending in *-n*, *-s* or any vowel are stressed on the penultimate syllable; words ending in any other consonant are stressed on the last syllable.
- 4:53 Words that are stressed in defiance of the 'NOSE' rule have a written accent to show the stress: *Mérida, México, reservación, condición, posición, situación, impresión*.
- 5:38 Merida *Mérida*
- 6:11 Mexico *México*
- 7:15 situation *situación*
- 7:22 impression *impresión*
- 7:46 What impression do you have of the situation? *¿Qué impresión tiene de la situación?*

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## CD 2 Track 4

- 0:00 like that / that way *así*
- 0:10 Words stressed in defiance of the 'NOSE' rule [continued]: *así* 'like that', *aquí* 'here'.
- 0:20 here *aquí*
- 0:51 Will you make a reservation for me. *Puede hacer una reservación para mí.*
- 1:25 Can you make a reservation for me? *¿Puede hacer una reservación para mí?*
- 1:36 Why can you not (can't you) make a reservation for me? *¿Por qué no puede hacer una reservación para mí?*
- 2:20 to see *ver*
- 2:25 to know *saber*
- 2:45 I want to know it. *Quiero saberlo.*
- 2:57 I want to see it. *Quiero verlo.*
- 3:10 to see it *verlo*

3:12	to see you	<i>verle</i>
3:20	to see them	<i>verlos</i>
3:28	to see them (feminine)	<i>verlas</i>
3:50	I want to see them.	<i>Quiero verlos.</i>
3:50	I want to see them. (all women)	<i>Quiero verlas.</i>
4:20	I want to see you.	<i>Quiero verle.</i>
4:39	to see me	<i>verme</i>
4:50	There are two types of 'me': 'mi' as in 'para mí' (for me) and 'me' as in 'verme' (to see me).	

### CD 2 Track 5

0:00	to understand	<i>comprender</i>
0:11	to understand it	<i>comprenderlo</i>
0:19	to understand you	<i>comprenderle</i>
0:27	to understand them	<i>comprenderlos</i>
0:33	to understand them (all ladies)	<i>comprenderlas</i>
0:46	to understand me	<i>comprenderme</i>
0:54	Can you understand me?	<i>¿Puede comprenderme?</i>
1:18	Why can't you understand me?	<i>¿Por qué no puede comprenderme?</i>
2:08	to say / to tell	<i>decir</i>
2:42	to tell it	<i>decirlo</i>
2:53	to tell you	<i>decirle</i>
2:59	to tell me	<i>decirme</i>
3:04	Can / Will you tell me?	<i>Puede decirme?</i>
3:26	Why can't you tell me now?	<i>¿Por qué no puede decirme ahora?</i>
3:29	I want to know it.	<i>Quiero saberlo.</i>
3:53	to buy	<i>comprar</i>
4:05	I want to buy something here.	<i>Quiero comprar algo aquí.</i>
4:22	What do you want to buy here?	<i>¿Qué quiere comprar aquí?</i>
5:49	Why don't you want to buy it?	<i>¿Por qué no quiere comprarlo?</i>

### CD 2 Track 6

0:00	expensive	<i>caro</i>
0:11	It is very expensive.	<i>Es muy caro.</i>
0:37	Do you have it?	<i>¿Lo tiene?</i>
0:46	Why don't you have it for me?	<i>¿Por qué no lo tiene para mí?</i>
1:03	to have	<i>tener</i>
1:23	I want to have it because I need it.	<i>Quiero tenerlo porque lo necesito.</i>
2:19	I have to / I must	<i>tengo que</i>

2:47	Add 'que' to the verb 'tener' ('to have') to make 'must' or 'have to'.	
3:13	I have to do it.	<i>Tengo que hacerlo.</i>
3:30	to leave	<i>salir</i>
3:37	I have to leave.	<i>Tengo que salir.</i>
3:58	soon	<i>pronto</i>
4:04	I have to leave soon.	<i>Tengo que salir pronto.</i>
4:25	you have to / you must	<i>tiene que</i>
4:33	You have to do it.	<i>Tiene que hacerlo.</i>
4:43	When?	<i>¿Cuándo?</i>
4:49	When do you have to do it?	<i>¿Cuándo tiene que hacerlo?</i>
5:36	to tell it	<i>decirlo</i>
5:42	to tell you	<i>decirle</i>
5:47	to tell me	<i>decirme</i>
5:57	Will you tell me.	<i>Puede decirme.</i>
6:17	Can you tell me?	<i>¿Puede decirme?</i>
6:46	Will you tell me why you cannot do it that way.	<i>Puede decirme por qué no puede hacerlo así.</i>

## CD 2 Track 7

0:00	Key ending: words ending in -ical in English end in -ico in Spanish.	
0:13	political	<i>político</i>
0:18	economical	<i>económico</i>
0:22	philosophical	<i>filosófico</i>
0:30	logical	<i>lógico</i>
0:50	It is not logical but it is very practical that way.	<i>No es lógico pero es muy práctico así.</i>
1:20	To say 'the political situation' in Spanish, you say 'the situation political' ( <i>la situación política</i> ). 'político' changes to 'política' because <i>situación</i> is a 'la' word (feminine). In Spanish, you make a distinction between masculine (Roberto) and feminine (Roberta).	
1:35	the political situation	<i>la situación política</i>
2:19	the economical situation	<i>la situación económica</i>
2:51	in Spain	<i>en España</i>
2:57	in Mexico	<i>en México</i>
3:05	in Argentina	<i>en Argentina</i>
3:20	What impression do you have of the political and economical situation in Spain right now?	<i>¿Qué impresión tiene de la situación política y económica en España ahora?</i>

**CD 2 Track 8**

0:00	How much?	<i>¿Cuánto?</i>
0:08	Don't confuse 'cuánto' (how much) with 'cuándo' (when).	
0:22	Will you tell me how much it is.	<i>Puede decirme cuánto es.</i>
0:49	because I need it	<i>porque lo necesito</i>
1:01	And I want to have it.	<i>Y quiero tenerlo.</i>
0:32	And I want to buy it.	<i>Y quiero comprarlo.</i>
2:08	if	<i>si</i>
2:04	if it is not very expensive	<i>si no es muy caro</i>
2:38	I am	<i>estoy</i>
2:50	occupied / busy	<i>ocupado</i>
3:03	I am busy. (masculine)	<i>Estoy ocupado.</i>
3:22	I am busy. (feminine)	<i>Estoy ocupada.</i>
3:34	tired	<i>cansado / cansada</i>
3:45	I am tired. (masculine)	<i>Estoy cansado.</i>
4:00	I am tired. (feminine)	<i>Estoy cansada.</i>
4:10	to be married	<i>casado</i>
4:40	I am not very busy today. (feminine)	<i>No estoy muy ocupada hoy.</i>
5:00	I am not very busy today. (masculine)	<i>No estoy muy ocupado hoy.</i>

**CD 2 Track 9**

0:00	you are	<i>está</i>
0:05	You are busy.	<i>Está ocupado.</i>
0:24	Are you busy now? (feminine)	<i>¿Está ocupada ahora?</i>
0:38	Are you busy now? (masculine)	<i>¿Está ocupado ahora?</i>
1:21	to be	<i>estar</i>
1:47	'está' (with an accent) means 'you are' but 'esta' means 'this'.	
2:02	this house	<i>esta casa</i>
2:10	table	<i>mesa</i>
2:12	this table	<i>esta mesa</i>
2:33	Where are you now?	<i>¿Dónde está ahora?</i>
2:53	How?	<i>¿Cómo?</i>
3:00	How are you?	<i>¿Cómo está?</i>
3:17	Add 's' to make plurals in Spanish: <i>buenos días</i> .	
3:22	hello / good day (good days)	<i>buenos días</i>
4:50	Are you tired? (masculine)	<i>¿Está cansado?</i>
4:50	Are you tired? (feminine)	<i>¿Está cansada?</i>



**CD 2 Track 10**

0:00	I am going	voy
0:51	to	a
1:02	I am going to	voy a
1:32	I am going to eat now.	Voy a comer ahora.
1:42	I am going to buy it.	Voy a comprarlo.
1:49	I am not going to buy it because it's very expensive.	No voy a comprarlo porque es muy caro.
2:15	I am going to tell you.	Voy a decirle.
2:38	late	tarde
2:47	very late	muy tarde
2:55	It is very late.	Es muy tarde.
3:24	more or less	más o menos
4:11	later (more late)	más tarde
4:32	to be	estar
4:41	I am going to be here later.	Voy a estar aquí más tarde.

**CD 3 Track 1**

0:20	I am going to do it.	Voy a hacerlo.
0:29	I am not going to do it now because I am going to be very busy today. (feminine)	No voy a hacerlo ahora porque voy a estar muy ocupada hoy.
1:06	I am going to be very busy today. (masculine)	Voy a estar muy ocupado hoy.
1:38	to call	llamar
2:08	I am going to call you later.	Voy a llamarle más tarde.
2:43	Can you/will you call me later.	Puede llamarme más tarde.
3:25	at what time (hour)	¿A qué hora?
3:32	At what time can you call me?	¿A qué hora puede llamarme?
3:58	I am going to call you.	Voy a llamarle.
4:12	you are going	va
4:23	you are going to	va a
4:51	At what time are you going to call me?	¿A qué hora va a llamarme?
5:40	At what time are you going to be here tonight?	¿A qué hora va a estar aquí esta noche?
6:10	Where are you going to be later?	¿Dónde va a estar más tarde?

**CD 3 Track 2**

0:00 For all verbs, the form for 'you' is the same for 'he/she/it'. For example: 'you are going to' (*va a*) also means 'he/she/it is going to'.

0:41	You are going to do it.	<i>Va a hacerlo.</i>
0:50	He is going to do it.	<i>Va a hacerlo.</i>
0:55	She is going to do it.	<i>Va a hacerlo.</i>
1:03	Use a clarifier if it is not clear whom you are talking about. For example, '¿Dónde está?' could mean 'Where are you?' or 'Where is he/she/it?'. You can add 'él' (he), 'ella' (she) or 'usted' (you) to make it clear (¿Dónde está ell/ella/usted?).	
1:13	When are you going to do it?	<i>¿Cuándo va a hacerlo?</i>
1:50	Where are you?	<i>¿Dónde está usted?</i>
1:28	Where is he?	<i>¿Dónde está él?</i>
2:17	Where is she?	<i>¿Dónde está ella?</i>
2:20	He is going to be here soon.	<i>(Él) va a estar aquí pronto.</i>
2:39	She is going to be here soon.	<i>(Ella) va a estar aquí pronto.</i>
2:51	What do you want?	<i>¿Qué quiere?</i>
3:12	What does he want?	<i>¿Qué quiere él?</i>
3:40	What does she want?	<i>¿Qué quiere ella?</i>
3:48	What do you have?	<i>¿Qué tiene?</i>
3:55	What does he have?	<i>¿Qué tiene él?</i>
4:01	What does she have?	<i>¿Qué tiene ella?</i>
4:12	What do you have?	<i>¿Qué tiene usted?</i>
4:37	Use 'usted/él/ella' either as a clarifier or for emphasis (What do you have?) <i>¿Qué tiene usted?.</i>	

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### CD 3 Track 3

0:00	ready	<i>listo</i>
0:10	I am ready.	<i>Estoy listo.</i>
0:22	I am ready. (feminine)	<i>Estoy lista.</i>
0:40	Are you ready? (feminine)	<i>¿Está lista?</i>
0:48	Are you ready? (masculine)	<i>¿Está listo?</i>
0:56	At what time (hour) are you going to be ready? (masculine)	<i>¿A qué hora va a estar listo?</i>
1:40	At what time are you going to be ready? (feminine)	<i>¿A qué hora va a estar lista?</i>
2:01	At what time is it going to be ready?	<i>¿A qué hora va a estar listo?</i>
2:32	I want to know at what time it is going to be ready because I need it and I want to have it today if it is possible.	<i>Quiero saber a qué hora va a estar listo porque lo necesito y tengo que tenerlo hoy si es posible.</i>
4:44	Will you tell me when it is going to be ready.	<i>Puede decirme cuándo va a estar listo.</i>

**CD 3 Track 4**

0:00	all / everything	<i>todo</i>
0:11	Everything is going to be ready for you today.	<i>Todo va a estar listo para usted hoy.</i>
1:10	nothing	<i>nada</i>
1:39	tomorrow	<i>mañana</i>
1:40	Nothing is going to be ready for you today, but everything is going to be ready tomorrow.	<i>Nada va a estar listo para usted hoy, pero todo va a estar listo mañana.</i>
2:42	He is ready.	<i>Él está listo.</i>
3:06	She is ready.	<i>Ella está lista.</i>
3:19	Everything is ready.	<i>Todo está listo.</i>

**CD 3 Track 5**

0:17	It is possible.	<i>Es posible.</i>
0:47	It is ready.	<i>Está listo.</i>
1:07	There are two verbs in Spanish for 'to be' – 'estar' and 'ser'.	
1:55	'estar' expresses 'to be' as a state of being: how one is, where one is. The word 'estado' from 'estar' means 'state' ( <i>los Estados Unidos</i> , United States).	
2:37	'ser' can also be a noun: 'el ser' means 'the being' ( <i>el ser humano</i> , the human being). 'ser' expresses the characteristics of who one is and what one is.	
3:26	I am	<i>estoy</i>
3:31	I am	<i>soy</i>
3:38	'estar' expresses how one is or where one is, not permanent characteristics.	
3:55	'ser' expresses permanent characteristics: who one is or what one is.	
4:36	How is he?	<i>¿Cómo está él?</i>
4:41	How is she?	<i>¿Cómo está ella?</i>
4:47	Where are you?	<i>¿Dónde está (usted)?</i>
5:06	Where is he?	<i>¿Dónde está él?</i>
5:10	Where is she?	<i>¿Dónde está ella?</i>
5:15	Where is it?	<i>¿Dónde está?</i>
5:29	I don't know.	<i>No sé.</i>
5:35	I know	<i>sé</i>
5:42	I know it.	<i>Lo sé.</i>
5:48	I don't know it.	<i>No lo sé.</i>
6:00	I don't know.	<i>No sé.</i>
6:04	I don't know where it is.	<i>No sé dónde está.</i>

**CD 3 Track 6**

0:00	'ser' and 'estar': continued	
0:07	How is Pablo today?	<i>¿Cómo está Pablo hoy?</i>
0:36	sick	<i>enfermo</i>
0:42	He (Pablo) is sick today.	<i>Pablo está enfermo hoy.</i>
0:14	He (Pablo) is a sick person.	<i>Pablo es enfermo.</i>
1:43	Sunday	<i>domingo</i>
1:52	to arrive	<i>llegar</i>
2:15	drunk	<i>borracho</i>
2:22	to look	<i>mirar</i>
2:25	Pablo is drunk.	<i>Pablo está borracho.</i>
3:12	Pablo is a drunk.	<i>Pablo es borracho.</i>
3:26	dressed	<i>vestido</i>
3:38	well dressed	<i>bien vestido</i>
3:43	He (Pablo) is well dressed today.	<i>Pablo está bien vestido hoy.</i>
3:43	Notice the difference between <i>es bien vestido</i> 'he is always well dressed' and <i>está bien vestido</i> 'he is well dressed today'.	
5:11	I am a professor.	<i>Soy profesor.</i>
5:29	I am ready.	<i>Estoy listo.</i>
5:45	'listo' has two meanings: 'ready' and 'clever'. 'ready' is not a permanent characteristic, so you use 'estar'. 'clever' is a permanent characteristic, so you use 'ser'.	
6:20	clever	<i>listo</i>
6:29	I am clever.	<i>Soy listo.</i>
6:36	He is clever.	<i>Él es listo.</i>
6:45	She is clever.	<i>Ella es lista.</i>
6:54	She is ready.	<i>Ella está lista.</i>

**CD 3 Track 7**

0:00	to speak	<i>hablar</i>
0:25	to buy	<i>comprar</i>
0:28	to take	<i>tomar</i>
0:35	For verbs that are derived from nouns that are similar in Spanish and English, such as words ending in <i>-ion</i> , you just need to add <i>-ar</i> at the end.	
1:00	confirm	<i>confirmar</i>
1:17	Will you/can you confirm the reservation for me.	<i>Puede confirmar la reservación para mí.</i>
1:40	to prepare	<i>preparar</i>
1:50	Will you/can you prepare the dinner for me.	<i>Puede preparar la cena para mí.</i>
2:30	Will you/can you accept the condition.	<i>Puede aceptar la condición.</i>

2:59	much / very much	<i>mucho</i>
3:03	many thanks	<i>muchas gracias</i>
3:16	I want very much to accept the condition, but I am sorry I cannot accept it because it is not acceptable for me that way.	<i>Quiero mucho aceptar la condición, pero lo siento no puedo aceptarlo (aceptarla) porque no es aceptable para mí así.</i>

### CD 3 Track 8

0:00	Definition of verb, adjective and noun.	
2:20	Any word in front of which you can place the article 'the' is a noun: the happiness, the pride, the situation, the condition.	
2:40	Any word in front of which you can place 'am' or 'is' is an adjective: happy, proud.	
2:58	Any word in front of which you can place 'to' is a verb: to be, to have, to go, to see. Verbs are the backbone of a language. If you know how to handle the verbs, you know how to handle the whole language.	
3:49	The 'to' form of a verb (infinitive) is expressed in an ending in Spanish that always ends in 'r'.	
4:47	There are three types of verbs in Spanish: <i>-ar</i> , <i>-er</i> and <i>-ir</i> . Most verbs end in <i>-ar</i> .	
5:43	All verbs end in 'r' in the 'to' form, which means that the one single stress will be at the end.	
5:57	to speak	<i>hablar</i>
6:06	to buy	<i>comprar</i>
6:13	to understand	<i>comprender</i>
6:24	to eat	<i>comer</i>
6:29	to do / to make	<i>hacer</i>
6:41	to say / to tell	<i>decir</i>
6:51	to prepare	<i>preparar</i>
6:59	to accept	<i>aceptar</i>

### CD 3 Track 9

0:00	to come	<i>venir</i>
0:17	with me	<i>conmigo</i>
0:36	with you	<i>con usted</i>
0:38	with him	<i>con él</i>
0:40	with her	<i>con ella</i>
0:47	Will you/can you speak Spanish with me.	<i>Puede hablar español conmigo.</i>
1:06	Whenever there are two or three consecutive verbs, the second or third verb will be in the full form of the verb with the 'r' at the end (the infinitive). So 'can you speak' in Spanish is 'can you to speak' ( <i>puede hablar</i> ).	

1:42	Can you come with me.	<i>Puede venir conmigo.</i>
2:07	If another verb follows a verb of coming and going, use 'a' (as in 'voy a').	
3:23	Can you come see it with me tonight.	<i>Puede venir a verlo conmigo esta noche.</i>

### CD 3 Track 10

0:00	to go	<i>ir</i>
0:56	I want to go see it with you.	<i>Quiero ir a verlo con usted.</i>
1:50	I must go see it.	<i>Tengo que ir a verlo.</i>
2:24	I must speak with you.	<i>Tengo que hablar con usted.</i>
3:10	I am sorry but I cannot see you today because I am going to be very busy.	<i>Lo siento, pero no puedo verle hoy porque voy a estar muy ocupado.</i>
4:09	I must buy it.	<i>Tengo que comprarlo.</i>
4:57	I cannot buy it because it's very expensive.	<i>No puedo comprarlo porque es muy caro.</i>

### CD 3 Track 11

0:00	Where it is?	<i>¿Dónde está?</i>
0:11	How much is it?	<i>¿Cuánto es?</i>
0:41	to find	<i>encontrar</i>
0:53	I cannot find it.	<i>No puedo encontrarlo.</i>
1:22	I don't know where it is.	<i>No sé dónde está.</i>
1:35	Will you/can you tell me where it is because I cannot find it.	<i>Puede decirme dónde está porque no puedo encontrarlo.</i>

### CD 3 Track 12

0:25	Stress in the present tense is on the syllable before last (the penultimate syllable). If there are only two syllables, you stress the first syllable.	
1:52	Exceptions to the present tense rule: <i>estoy, esta; voy, va</i>	
3:22	I buy / I am buying	<i>compro</i>
3:53	I buy it. / I am buying it.	<i>Lo compro.</i>
4:07	I am not buying it. / I don't buy it.	<i>No lo compro.</i>
4:17	to sell	<i>vender</i>
4:26	I am selling it.	<i>Lo vendo.</i>
5:24	I am not selling it.	<i>No lo vendo.</i>
5:39	to understand	<i>comprender</i>
5:46	I understand	<i>comprendo</i>
6:12	I understand it very well.	<i>Lo comprendo muy bien.</i>
6:31	I don't understand it very well.	<i>No lo comprendo muy bien.</i>

7:14	I understand it.	<i>Lo comprendo.</i>
7:23	I don't understand it.	<i>No lo comprendo.</i>
7:29	I don't understand you.	<i>No le comprendo.</i>
8:05	you understand	<i>comprendo</i>
8:28	You understand it.	<i>Lo comprende.</i>
8:39	Do you understand it?	<i>¿Lo comprende?</i>
8:50	Why don't you understand it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo comprende?</i>
9:07	Do you understand me?	<i>¿Me comprende?</i>
9:20	You understand me.	<i>Me comprende.</i>
9:29	Why don't you understand me?	<i>¿Por qué no me comprende?</i>

### CD 4 Track 1

0:00	to sell	<i>vender</i>
0:08	I am selling it.	<i>Lo vendo.</i>
0:31	I am not selling it. / I don't sell it.	<i>No lo vendo.</i>
3:25	You are selling it.	<i>Lo vende.</i>
3:36	Why don't you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo vende?</i>
3:55	to write	<i>escribir</i>
4:10	I am writing	<i>escribo</i>
4:23	everyday (all the days)	<i>todos los días</i>
4:32	I am writing everyday.	<i>Escribo todos los días.</i>

### CD 4 Track 2

0:00	I like (it pleases me)	<i>me gusta</i>
0:36	I like to see it.	<i>Me gusta verlo.</i>
0:56	But I don't like to do it.	<i>Pero no me gusta hacerlo.</i>
1:19	I like to go see it.	<i>Me gusta ir a verlo.</i>
2:02	I like very much	<i>me gusta mucho</i>
2:58	I like very much to write.	<i>Me gusta mucho escribir.</i>
6:09	you like (it pleases you)	<i>le gusta</i>
6:28	Do you like?	<i>¿Le gusta?</i>
6:41	I like to write.	<i>Me gusta escribir.</i>
6:57	I am writing / I write	<i>escribo</i>
7:04	you write / he writes / she writes	<i>escribe</i>
7:12	Why don't you write to me?	<i>¿Por qué no me escribe?</i>

### CD 4 Track 3

0:00	to know	<i>saber</i>
0:07	you know	<i>sabe</i>

0:16	Do you know where it is?	¿Sabe dónde está?
0:25	Why don't you know it?	¿Por qué no lo sabe?
0:45	to do / to make	hacer
0:50	Why don't you do it?	¿Por qué no lo hace?
1:14	to leave	salir
1:26	At what time (hour) are you leaving?	¿A qué hora sale?
1:50	English 'am/is + -ing' is usually expressed with just the present tense in Spanish.	
2:46	At what time do you leave?	¿A qué hora sale?
3:30	The Spanish -ing tense expresses what you are doing right now. -ing becomes -iendo ( <i>saliendo</i> ). 'Estoy saliendo' means 'I am in the process of leaving right now'.	
3:53	I am leaving.	Estoy saliendo.
5:03	What are you doing today?	¿Qué hace hoy?
5:15	What are you doing tonight?	¿Qué hace esta noche?
5:28	What are you doing? (right now)	¿Qué está haciendo?
5:56	What are you writing?	¿Qué escribe?
6:20	What are you writing? (right there)	¿Qué está escribiendo?

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#### CD 4 Track 4

0:00	to say / to tell	decir
0:07	What are you saying?	¿Qué dice?
0:12	For 'you are saying', 'e' in <i>decir</i> becomes 'i' in 'dice'.	
1:00	'what' at the beginning of a sentence is 'qué'. In the middle of a sentence, 'what' is 'lo que'.	
1:38	I am sorry but I don't understand what you are saying.	Lo siento, pero no comprendo lo que dice.
2:38	I don't know what you want.	No sé lo que quiere.
3:00	That's not what I want.	No es lo que quiero.
3:31	What do you want?	¿Qué quiere?
3:41	What do you want to say?	¿Qué quiere decir?
3:58	The combination of 'want' and 'say' in Spanish means 'to mean'.	
4:27	I don't understand very well what you mean.	No comprendo muy bien lo que quiere decir.
5:25	You don't understand what I mean.	No comprende lo que quiero decir.
6:05	... because that's not what I mean.	... porque no es lo que quiero decir.



**CD 4 Track 5**

0:17	I speak	<i>hablo</i>
0:32	to prepare	<i>preparar</i>
0:40	I am preparing it.	<i>Lo preparo.</i>
1:28	But I don't accept it.	<i>Pero no lo acepto.</i>
1:43	There are three types of verbs: <i>-ar</i> , <i>-er</i> and <i>-ir</i> . They are divided into two categories or 'tracks': the <i>-ar</i> track ( <i>hablar, comprar, preparar</i> ) and the <i>-er/-ir</i> track ( <i>comprender, escribir, hacer, salir</i> ).	
3:37	On both tracks for 'l', after you push down you will surface on <i>-o</i> .	
4:00	I am preparing	<i>preparo</i>
4:14	I am accepting it.	<i>Lo acepto.</i>
4:34	On the <i>-er/-ir</i> track for 'you/he/she/it', after you push down you will surface on <i>-e</i> .	
4:56	you are leaving	<i>sale</i>
5:03	you are doing	<i>hace</i>
5:10	you are writing	<i>escribe</i>
5:21	you are saying	<i>dice</i>
5:34	On the <i>-ar</i> track for 'you/he/she/it', after you push down you will surface on <i>-a</i> .	
6:37	you speak / he speaks / she speaks / it speaks	<i>habla</i>
6:46	Do you speak English?	<i>¿Habla inglés?</i>

**CD 4 Track 6**

0:00	who / whom	<i>quien</i>
0:09	Who speaks English here?	<i>¿Quién habla inglés aquí?</i>
0:21	nobody	<i>nadie</i>
0:39	Nobody speaks English here.	<i>Nadie habla inglés aquí.</i>
1:03	everybody (all the world)	<i>todo el mundo</i>
1:26	Everybody speaks Spanish.	<i>Todo el mundo habla español.</i>
1:50	Why don't you speak Spanish with me?	<i>¿Por qué no habla español conmigo?</i>
2:23	I am buying it.	<i>Lo compro.</i>
2:45	I don't buy it.	<i>No lo compro.</i>
2:58	I am not buying it.	<i>No lo compro.</i>
3:05	Why don't you buy it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo compra?</i>
4:00	Endings in Spanish, even unstressed, need to be very clear:	
4:58	I don't know why I am not buying it.	<i>No sé por qué no lo compro.</i>
5:36	Why don't you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo vende?</i>
6:00	I am not selling it because I don't want to sell it.	<i>No lo vendo porque no quiero venderlo.</i>

**CD 4 Track 7**

0:03	I speak	<i>hablo</i>
0:15	you speak / he speaks / she speaks / it speaks	<i>habla</i>
0:45	For 'they', you just add an 'n' after 'a' or 'e' depending on which track you are on.	
0:49	they speak	<i>hablan</i>
1:14	they understand	<i>comprenden</i>
1:43	They are doing it.	<i>Lo hacen.</i>
1:59	They are buying it.	<i>Lo compran.</i>
2:19	They are selling it.	<i>Lo venden.</i>

**CD 4 Track 8**

0:00	The same 'n' you use for 'they' also goes for 'you all' (you plural).	
0:25	Why don't you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo vende?</i>
1:57	Why don't you sell it? (talking to several people)	<i>¿Por qué no lo venden?</i>
2:56	Why don't you do it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo hace?</i>
3:15	Why don't you all do it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo hacen?</i>
3:42	Why don't they do it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo hacen?</i>

**CD 4 Track 9**

0:00	Review of the present tense of all verbs.	
0:33	to speak	<i>hablar</i>
0:45	to eat	<i>comer</i>
0:54	to understand	<i>comprender</i>
1:03	to come	<i>venir</i>
1:11	to leave	<i>salir</i>
1:29	to do / to make	<i>hacer</i>
1:33	to say / to tell	<i>decir</i>
1:41	In the present tense, you push down on (stress) the penultimate syllable.	
2:29	I want	<i>quiero</i>
2:36	you want	<i>quiere</i>
3:19	I can	<i>puedo</i>
3:40	I speak	<i>hablo</i>
3:55	I don't speak	<i>no hablo</i>
4:13	I understand	<i>comprendo</i>
4:22	I don't understand	<i>no comprendo</i>
4:27	you understand	<i>comprende</i>
4:35	Do you understand it?	<i>¿Lo comprende?</i>
4:41	Do you understand me?	<i>¿Me comprende?</i>
4:54	Don't you understand me?	<i>¿No me comprende?</i>

5:03	Why don't you understand me?	<i>¿Por qué no me comprende?</i>
5:32	they understand	<i>comprenden</i>
5:42	In the present tense, for 'they' you add <i>-an</i> for the <i>-ar</i> track and <i>-en</i> for the <i>-er/-ir</i> track.	
8:12	you speak	<i>habla</i>

### CD 4 Track 10

0:00	All vowel sounds, even unstressed, have to come out very clearly.	
0:17	<i>a</i>	
0:53	<i>e</i>	
1:06	<i>i</i>	
1:13	<i>o</i> (as in 'obey')	
1:31	<i>u</i> (as in 'food')	
1:57	For 'l' on both tracks you surface on 'o'.	
2:18	There are only a few exceptions in the entire Spanish language where you don't have a clear 'o' for the 'l' form. There are four exceptions where you have 'oy' instead of 'o'.	
2:37	I am going	<i>voy</i>
2:43	I am	<i>estoy</i>
2:43	I am (from 'ser')	<i>soy</i>
3:08	I give	<i> doy</i>
3:29	One exception where there is no 'o' at all for the 'l' form is the verb 'to know'.	
3:37	I know	<i>sé</i>

### CD 4 Track 11

0:12	Why don't you buy it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo compra?</i>
0:52	I am selling it.	<i>Lo vendo.</i>
1:01	Why don't you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo vende?</i>
2:07	Why don't you sell it? (plural)	<i>¿Por qué no lo venden?</i>
2:17	They are not selling it.	<i>No lo venden.</i>
2:50	Why don't you buy it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo compra?</i>
3:03	They are not buying it.	<i>No lo compran.</i>
3:15	Why don't you (all) buy it? (plural)	<i>¿Por qué no lo compran?</i>

### CD 4 Track 12

0:00	In Spanish, you have two words for 'you'. With family members and friends, you may switch from the use of 'usted' to 'tú'.	
1:05	For 'tú' you hook on 's' to 'a' or 'e' at the end of the verb.	
1:37	Do you speak English? (to Roberto or Roberta)	<i>¿Hablas inglés?</i>

2:06	Why don't you speak Spanish with me? (to Roberto or Roberta)	<i>¿Por qué no hablas español conmigo?</i>
3:30	If you switch tracks in the present tense (from 'a' to 'e' or 'e' to 'a'), that gives you the imperative (the command).	
3:55	Speak Spanish with me!	<i>¡Hable español conmigo!</i>

### CD 5 Track 1

0:00	Buy the book!	<i>¡Compre el libro!</i>
0:15	'this' is 'este' for 'el' nouns ( <i>este libro</i> ) and 'esta' for 'la' nouns ( <i>esta noche</i> ).	
0:15	this book	<i>este libro</i>
0:47	this night (tonight)	<i>esta noche</i>
0:52	this house	<i>esta casa</i>
0:56	this table	<i>esta mesa</i>
2:00	If you take out the 't' in 'este' and 'esta', then you have 'that'.	
2:15	that book	<i>ese libro</i>
2:20	that table	<i>esa mesa</i>
2:29	If you want to say 'this' without a noun, use 'esto'.	
2:39	I want to see this.	<i>Quiero ver esto.</i>
2:45	I am going to buy this.	<i>Voy a comprar esto.</i>
2:53	I want to see that.	<i>Quiero ver eso.</i>
3:27	Why don't you buy this book?	<i>¿Por qué no compra este libro?</i>
4:02	Buy that book!	<i>¡Compre ese libro!</i>
4:46	He is not buying it.	<i>Él no lo compra.</i>
5:16	Don't buy it!	<i>¡No lo compre!</i>

### CD 5 Track 2

0:03	Why don't you sell it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo vende?</i>
0:16	Don't sell it.	<i>¡No lo venda!</i>
1:08	Don't sell it! (plural)	<i>¡No lo vendan!</i>
1:27	Don't sell it. (Roberto)	<i>¡No lo vendas!</i>
3:13	Buy that book.	<i>¡Compre ese libro!</i>
3:27	Don't buy it; it's not good.	<i>No lo compre; no es bueno.</i>
4:01	Don't buy it. (plural)	<i>No lo compren.</i>
4:13	Don't buy it. (Roberto)	<i>No lo compres.</i>

### CD 5 Track 3

0:00	If you use the positive command with a pronoun (me, him, it), hook the pronoun onto the end of the verb.	
0:44	Buy it!	<i>¡Cómpralo!</i>
0:44	Buy it! (plural)	<i>¡Cómprenlo!</i>
3:47	Buy them!	<i>¡Cómprénlos!</i>

4:40	Don't hook the pronoun onto the verb in the negative command.	
4:43	Don't buy them!	<i>No los compren.</i>
5:01	to take	<i>tomar</i>
5:07	Why don't you take it?	<i>¿Por qué no lo toma?</i>
5:28	Don't take it!	<i>¡No lo tome!</i>
5:49	Take it!	<i>¡Tómelo!</i>
6:08	Eat it! It is very good.	<i>¡Cómalo! Es muy bueno.</i>
6:23	delicious	<i>delicioso</i>

### CD 5 Track 4

0:00	For 'we' the verb ending is <i>-mos</i> . Whenever you want to use 'we', go to the whole verb, drop the 'r' and add <i>-mos</i> .	
1:04	to speak	<i>hablar</i>
1:57	I want to speak with you.	<i>Quiero hablar contigo.</i>
0:52	we speak	<i>hablamos</i>
3:08	we eat	<i>comemos</i>
3:25	we are leaving	<i>salimos</i>
3:31	we are coming	<i>venimos</i>
3:37	we are selling	<i>vendemos</i>
4:04	we are writing	<i>escribimos</i>
4:14	we have	<i>tenemos</i>
2:23	We are doing it.	<i>Lo hacemos.</i>
4:35	We are not doing it.	<i>No lo hacemos.</i>
4:43	We do not do it that way.	<i>No lo hacemos así.</i>
5:06	We are telling you.	<i>Le decimos.</i>

### CD 5 Track 5

0:00	The verb 'ir' (to go) is an exception: 'we go' is 'vamos'.	
0:08	we go	<i>vamos</i>
0:38	they are going to / you all are going to	<i>van a</i>
0:51	you are going to (Roberto)	<i>vas a</i>
1:00	we are going to	<i>vamos a</i>
1:05	We are going to leave soon.	<i>Vamos a salir pronto.</i>
1:20	to arrive	<i>llegar</i>
1:31	At what time are we going to arrive in Madrid?	<i>¿A qué hora vamos a llegar a Madrid?</i>
2:26	Why don't you do it, Roberta?	<i>¿Por qué no lo haces, Roberta?</i>
2:45	I have	<i>tengo</i>
2:50	'go-go' verbs: some verbs add a 'g' before the 'o' in the 'I' form.	
3:22	I come	<i>vengo</i>
3:46	I'm leaving	<i>salgo</i>

4:12	to put	<i>poner</i>
4:29	Verbs in English with -pose will be formed with -poner in Spanish: 'to oppose' <i>oponer</i> , 'to suppose' <i>suponer</i> , 'to compose' <i>componer</i> .	
4:52	I put	<i>pongo</i>
5:00	I am putting it here.	<i>Lo pongo aquí.</i>
5:20	I suppose	<i>supongo</i>

### CD 5 Track 6

0:00	'to do' and 'to say' are short 'go-go' verbs.	
0:19	to do	<i>hacer</i>
0:22	to say / to tell	<i>decir</i>
0:34	I do	<i>hago</i>
0:39	I tell	<i>digo</i>
1:13	I am doing it.	<i>Lo hago.</i>
1:18	I am telling you.	<i>Le digo.</i>
1:40	to bring	<i>traer</i>
1:49	I am bringing	<i>traigo</i>
1:53	I am bringing it.	<i>Lo traigo.</i>
2:04	I am putting it.	<i>Lo pongo.</i>
3:03	Where are you putting it?	<i>¿Dónde lo pone?</i>
3:25	Where are you all putting it?	<i>¿Dónde lo ponen?</i>
3:51	Where are you putting it? (Roberta)	<i>¿Dónde lo pones?</i>
4:16	We are putting it here.	<i>Lo ponemos aquí.</i>

### CD 5 Track 7

0:00	The 'go-go' verbs turn 'ga-ga' in the imperative.	
0:25	Come with me!	<i>¡Venga conmigo!</i>
0:39	Don't leave!	<i>¡No salga!</i>
0:39	Don't leave! (plural)	<i>¡No salgan!</i>
0:39	Don't leave! (Roberto)	<i>¡No salgas!</i>
1:32	Don't put it here.	<i>¡No lo ponga aquí!</i>
1:53	Put it here!	<i>Póngalo aquí.</i>
2:32	Can you put it here.	<i>Puede ponerlo aquí.</i>

### CD 5 Track 8

0:00	Review of 'go-go' verbs: <i>salgo, tengo, pongo, vengo, hago, digo, supongo, tengo, traigo.</i>	
0:55	Bring it!	<i>¡Tráigalo!</i>
1:13	Bring me something!	<i>¡Tráigame algo!</i>
1:27	Don't put it here.	<i>¡No lo ponga aquí!</i>
2:12	there	<i>allí</i>

2:16	here	<i>aquí</i>
2:19	Put it there!	<i>¡Póngalo allí!</i>
2:37	Don't put it here; put it there.	<i>¡No lo ponga aquí; póngalo allí!</i>
3:06	I am doing it.	<i>Lo hago.</i>
3:13	Do it!	<i>¡Hágalo!</i>
3:23	Don't do it!	<i>¡No lo haga!</i>
3:39	Say it in Spanish!	<i>¡Dígalo en español!</i>
3:53	Tell me!	<i>¡Dígame!</i>
4:09	Don't tell me now.	<i>¡No me diga ahora!</i>
4:21	Don't tell me. (Roberta)	<i>¡No me digas!</i>
4:32	to call	<i>llamar</i>
4:51	Call me later:	<i>¡Lámeme más tarde!</i>
6:19	Call me! (Roberto/Roberta)	<i>¡Lámame!</i>
6:27	There is only one occasion when you don't switch tracks in the imperative: in the positive imperative to Roberto or Roberta you don't switch tracks and you don't use the 's'.	

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### CD 5 Track 9

0:00	to have	<i>tener</i>
0:08	we have	<i>tenemos</i>
0:38	you have	<i>tiene</i>
0:46	they have	<i>tienen</i>
0:54	you have (Roberto)	<i>tiene</i>
1:10	I have	<i>tengo</i>
1:30	'e' in the second syllable before last ( <i>t<u>e</u>ner</i> ) becomes 'ie' ( <i>t<u>i</u>e</i> ne) when you push down in the present tense, except in the 'I' form ( <i>t<u>e</u>ngo</i> ).	
2:54	to come	<i>venir</i>
3:01	we are coming	<i>venimos</i>
3:07	he is coming	<i>viene</i>
3:24	they are coming	<i>vienen</i>
3:29	you are coming (Roberto)	<i>vienes</i>
3:34	I am coming	<i>vengo</i>
3:48	to begin	<i>comenzar</i>
3:55	I am starting	<i>comienzo</i>
4:22	You are starting / he is starting / she is starting / it is starting	
5:04	Start!	<i>¡Comience!</i>
5:07	At what time are you starting?	<i>¿A qué hora comienza?</i>
5:20	At what time are you all starting?	<i>¿A qué hora comienzan?</i>
5:35	At what time are you starting? (Roberta)	<i>¿A qué hora comienzas?</i>
5:48	At what time do we start?	<i>¿A qué hora comenzamos?</i>

**CD 5 Track 10**

0:00	to begin / to start	<i>empezar</i>
0:13	I am starting	<i>empiezo</i>
0:32	At what time are you starting? / At what time is it starting?	<i>¿A qué hora empieza?</i>
0:54	the film	<i>la película</i>
0:58	to think	<i>pensar</i>
1:06	I think	<i>pienso</i>
1:18	What do you think?	<i>¿Qué piensa?</i>
1:31	What do you think of the situation?	<i>¿Qué piensa de la situación?</i>
1:49	we think	<i>pensamos</i>
2:27	I plan on leaving soon. (in Spanish: I think to leave soon)	<i>Pienso salir pronto.</i>
2:43	When do you plan on leaving?	<i>¿Cuándo piensa salir?</i>
2:57	to understand	<i>comprender</i>
3:15	In ' <i>comprender</i> ', the e is locked between 'r' and 'n'. This holds up the 'e' and it doesn't cave in ( <i>comprende</i> , not <i>compriende</i> ).	
3:35	to understand	<i>entender</i>
3:44	I understand	<i>entiendo</i>
4:09	I don't understand it.	<i>No lo entiendo.</i>
4:15	I don't understand you.	<i>No le entiendo.</i>
4:20	I don't understand you. (Roberta)	<i>No te entiendo.</i>
4:33	Do you understand me? (Roberta)	<i>¿Me entiendes?</i>
4:50	We don't understand.	<i>No entendemos.</i>
5:00	If you see 'ie' in the present tense, you can deduce that the 'to' form is formed with 'e'.	
5:27	I want	<i>quiero</i>
5:33	you want / he wants	<i>quiere</i>
5:37	they want	<i>quieren</i>
5:45	you want (Roberto/Roberta)	<i>quieres</i>
5:52	you all want	<i>quieren</i>
6:21	to want	<i>querer</i>
6:26	we want	<i>queremos</i>

**CD 5 Track 11**

0:00	'o' in the syllable before last becomes 'ue' when you push down in the present tense.	
0:42	I can	<i>puedo</i>
0:50	you can / he can	<i>puede</i>



0:55	they can / you all can	<i>pueden</i>
1:00	you can (Roberto/Roberta)	<i>puedes</i>
1:22	to be able (can)	<i>poder</i>
2:13	we can	<i>podemos</i>
2:27	the power	<i>el poder</i>
2:48	to find	<i>encontrar</i>
3:07	I find	<i>encuentro</i>
3:27	I don't find it.	<i>No lo encuentro.</i>
3:40	to remember	<i>recordar</i>
3:46	I remember	<i>recuerdo</i>
4:11	to come back	<i>volver</i>
4:39	I am coming back soon.	<i>Vuelvo pronto.</i>
4:53	At what time are you coming back?	<i>¿A qué hora vuelve?</i>
5:12	Are you all coming back?	<i>¿Vuelven?</i>
5:15	At what time are you coming back, Roberta?	<i>¿A qué hora vuelves, Roberta?</i>
5:27	We are coming back soon.	<i>Volvemos pronto.</i>
5:46	to regress	<i>regresar</i>

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### CD 5 Track 12

0:00	to lift up	<i>levantar</i>
0:45	I am lifting it up.	<i>Lo levanto.</i>
0:57	Why don't you lift it up?	<i>¿Por qué no lo levanta?</i>
1:18	I am lifting myself up. (I am getting up.)	<i>Me levanto.</i>
1:56	us	<i>nos</i>
1:52	We are getting up. (We lift ourselves up.)	<i>Nos levantamos.</i>
2:51	You are getting up. (Roberto)	<i>Te levantas.</i>
3:04	At what time are you getting up? (Roberta)	<i>¿A qué hora te levantas?</i>
3:17	Use 'se' for 'himself/herself/yourself/themselves'.	
3:35	He is getting up.	<i>Se levanta.</i>
3:46	At what time are you getting up?	<i>¿A qué hora se levanta?</i>
4:02	At what time are you all getting up?	<i>¿A qué hora se levantan?</i>
4:16	They are getting up soon.	<i>Se levantan pronto.</i>
4:33	I am going to get up soon.	<i>Voy a levantarme pronto.</i>
5:02	I have to get up.	<i>Tengo que levantarme.</i>
5:20	We are going to get up soon.	<i>Vamos a levantarnos pronto.</i>
5:51	We have to get up.	<i>Tenemos que levantarnos.</i>

7:14 At what time do we have to get up?

¿A qué hora tenemos que levantarnos?

### CD 5 Track 13

0:00	to remain	<i>quedar</i>
0:13	to give	<i>dar</i>
0:25	to stay (to remain oneself)	<i>quedarse</i>
0:43	I am staying	<i>me quedo</i>
0:58	I am not staying	<i>no me quedo</i>
1:13	How much time? / How long?	¿Cuánto tiempo?
1:17	time	<i>tiempo</i>
1:23	I don't know how long I am staying.	<i>No sé cuánto tiempo me quedo.</i>
2:21	I don't know how long I am going to stay.	<i>No sé cuánto tiempo voy a quedarme.</i>
2:51	I don't know how long I can stay.	<i>No sé cuánto tiempo puedo quedarme.</i>
3:34	We are staying.	<i>Nos quedamos.</i>
3:51	We are going to stay a few days.	<i>Vamos a quedarnos unos días.</i>
3:56	a few days	<i>unos días</i>
4:46	Usually words ending in 'a' are 'la' words. 'día' is an exception ( <i>el día</i> ). Words ending in 'o' are 'el' words. 'mano' is an exception ( <i>la mano</i> ). Words ending in 'ma' are 'el' words ( <i>el problema</i> ).	
5:13	the hand	<i>la mano</i>
5:29	the problem	<i>el problema</i>

### CD 6 Track 1

0:00	there is / there are	<i>hay</i>
0:23	people	<i>gente</i>
0:30	the people	<i>la gente</i>
0:39	many people	<i>mucha gente</i>
0:45	There are many people here.	<i>Hay mucha gente aquí.</i>
0:54	There is no problem.	<i>No hay problema.</i>
1:17	I don't know how long we are going to stay here.	<i>No sé cuánto tiempo vamos a quedarnos aquí.</i>
2:10	still (still more)	<i>todavía</i>
2:15	still a little more	<i>todavía un poco</i>
2:28	late	<i>tarde</i>
2:37	later	<i>más tarde</i>
2:41	a little later	<i>un poco más tarde</i>
2:56	'todavía' is also used in the negative sense for 'yet'.	

3:07	I don't know yet. (Still I don't know.)	<i>Todavía no sé.</i>
3:24	Still I don't know how long I am going to stay.	<i>Todavía no sé cuánto tiempo voy a quedarme.</i>

### CD 6 Track 2

0:07	we see	<i> vemos</i>
0:14	We see it.	<i>Lo vemos.</i>
0:24	He doesn't see it. / You don't see it.	<i>No lo ve.</i>
0:34	I see	<i>veo</i>
0:46	They see it.	<i>Lo ven.</i>
0:58	We see ourselves.	<i>Nos vemos.</i>
1:07	We don't see ourselves.	<i>No nos vemos.</i>
1:16	'ourselves' in Spanish has two meanings: it can mean 'we see ourselves' but it also means 'we see each other'.	
1:38	We see each other.	<i>Nos vemos.</i>
1:47	At what time do we meet? (At what time do we see each other?)	<i>¿A qué hora nos vemos?</i>
2:03	At what time do we meet tomorrow?	<i>¿A qué hora nos vemos mañana?</i>
2:18	The present tense is widely used in Spanish to talk about the future.	
2:36	I call you later.	<i>Le llamo más tarde.</i>
3:57	If you use the present tense to talk about the future, you need to use words such as <i>mañana</i> , <i>la semana que viene</i> (next week), etc.	
4:20	I will call you tomorrow. (I call you tomorrow.)	<i>Le llamo mañana.</i>
4:53	I am buying them.	<i>Los compro.</i>
5:12	I am saying it.	<i>Lo digo.</i>
5:17	I am telling you.	<i>Le digo.</i>
5:24	I am telling you. (Roberto/Roberta)	<i>Te digo.</i>
0:34	I am calling you.	<i>Le llamo.</i>
5:40	I am calling you. (Roberto)	<i>Te llamo.</i>
5:47	I call you tomorrow.	<i>Te llamo mañana. / Le llamo mañana.</i>
6:01	'going' is also frequently used to talk about the future.	
6:13	I am going to call you tomorrow.	<i>Voy a llamarle mañana.</i>

### CD 6 Track 3

0:00	We are staying a few days.	<i>Nos quedamos unos días.</i>
0:21	We are going to stay a few days.	<i>Vamos a quedarnos unos días.</i>

0:35	At what time do we meet tomorrow? (At what time do we see each other tomorrow?)	<i>¿A qué hora nos vemos mañana?</i>
1:03	At what time are we going to see each other tomorrow? / At what time are we going to meet tomorrow?	<i>¿A qué hora vamos a vernos mañana?</i>
2:00	How to construct the future tense: for 'I will' you use the whole verb and hit the ending of the verb with -ré.	
2:36	I will speak	<i>hablaré</i>
3:18	I will eat later.	<i>Comeré más tarde.</i>
3:29	I will buy it.	<i>Lo compraré.</i>
3:39	I will sell it.	<i>Lo venderé.</i>
4:15	to take	<i>tomar</i>
4:19	I will take it.	<i>Lo tomaré.</i>
4:31	For 'I will' you add -ré, and for 'we will' you add -remos.	
4:55	We will take it.	<i>Lo tomaremos.</i>
5:13	I will start (commence)	<i>comenzaré</i>
5:23	we will start	<i>comenzaremos</i>
5:30	I will eat	<i>comeré</i>
5:35	we will eat	<i>comeremos</i>
5:39	I will speak with you.	<i>Hablaré con usted.</i>
5:48	we will speak	<i>hablaremos</i>

#### CD 6 Track 4

0:02	to wait / to hope	<i>esperar</i>
0:06	I will wait	<i>esperaré</i>
0:23	we will wait	<i>esperaremos</i>
0:44	I am staying	<i>me quedo</i>
2:11	I am staying here tomorrow.	<i>Me quedo aquí mañana.</i>
2:34	I will stay	<i>me quedaré</i>
2:43	I am going to stay.	<i>Voy a quedarme.</i>

#### CD 6 Track 5

0:10	I am going to start.	<i>Voy a comenzar. / Voy a empezar.</i>
0:25	I am going to buy it.	<i>Voy a comprarlo.</i>
0:40	We are going to buy it.	<i>Vamos a comprarlo.</i>
0:59	I am going to call you later.	<i>Voy a llamarle más tarde.</i>
1:17	We will call you later.	<i>Vamos a llamarle más tarde.</i>
1:45	At what time will you call me?	<i>¿A qué hora va a llamarme?</i>
2:12	At what time are you going to call me? (to a couple)	<i>¿A qué hora van a llamarme?</i>
2:43	They are going to call me later.	<i>Van a llamarme más tarde.</i>

3:08	At what time will you call me? (Roberta)	<i>¿A qué hora vas a llamarme?</i>
3:33	You are going to call me.	<i>Va a llamarme.</i>
3:50	You are going to call me. (to several people)	<i>Van a llamarme.</i>
4:00	You are going to call me. (Roberto)	<i>Vas a llamarme.</i>
4:07	They are going to call me.	<i>Van a llamarme.</i>
4:22	We are going to call you.	<i>Vamos a llamarle.</i>

### CD 6 Track 6

0:12	I am staying	<i>me quedo</i>
0:18	we are staying	<i>nos quedamos</i>
0:34	they are staying	<i>se quedan</i>
0:43	she is staying	<i>ella se queda</i>
0:52	I am not staying	<i>no me quedo</i>
1:01	I am going to stay.	<i>Voy a quedarme.</i>
1:12	How long are you going to stay? (señor)	<i>¿Cuánto tiempo va a quedarse?</i>
1:52	How long are you going to stay? (to a couple)	<i>¿Cuánto tiempo van a quedarse?</i>
2:33	I don't know yet how long we are going to stay.	<i>Todavía no sé cuánto tiempo vamos a quedarnos.</i>
3:52	I will stay	<i>me quedaré</i>
4:06	we will stay	<i>nos quedaremos</i>
4:30	We are going to stay.	<i>Vamos a quedarnos.</i>

### CD 6 Track 7

0:00	Review of the future tense.	
0:22	For 'he/she/it will' and 'you will' add <i>-rá</i> . For 'they will' add <i>-rán</i> and for 'you will' (Roberto) add <i>-rás</i> .	
0:46	I will buy it.	<i>Lo compraré.</i>
0:54	We will buy it.	<i>Lo compraremos.</i>
1:08	He will buy it.	<i>Lo comprará.</i>
1:14	You will buy it. (señor)	<i>Lo comprará.</i>
1:20	Where will you buy it? (to several people)	<i>¿Dónde lo comprarán?</i>
1:41	Where will you buy it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Dónde lo comprarás?</i>
1:54	They won't buy it because it is too expensive.	<i>No lo comprarán porque es demasiado caro.</i>
2:10	too / too much	<i>demasiado</i>
3:03	I will be here.	<i>Estaré aquí.</i>

3:35	We will be here tomorrow.	<i>Estaremos aquí mañana.</i>
3:55	He will be here.	<i>Estará aquí.</i>
4:06	It will be ready for you tomorrow.	<i>Estará listo para usted mañana.</i>
4:35	They will be here soon.	<i>Estarán aquí pronto.</i>
4:48	They are going to be here soon.	<i>Van a estar aquí pronto.</i>
5:22	it will be	<i>será</i>
5:50	It won't be possible.	<i>No será posible.</i>
6:12	I will go see it.	<i>Iré a verlo.</i>
7:01	We will go see it.	<i>Vamos a ir a verlo.</i>
7:21	we will go	<i>iremos</i>
7:24	We will go see it.	<i>Iremos a verlo.</i>

### CD 6 Track 8

0:00	'Go-go' verbs in the future tense need a 'd' before -re (-dre).	
0:25	I will have	<i>tendré</i>
0:38	we will have	<i>tendremos</i>
0:43	he will have / you will have (señor)	<i>tendrá</i>
0:52	they will have / you all will have	<i>tendrán</i>
0:56	you will have (Roberto)	<i>tendrás</i>
1:19	I will leave	<i>saldré</i>
1:20	we will leave	<i>saldremos</i>
1:28	he will leave	<i>saldrá</i>
1:31	they will leave / you all will leave	<i>saldrán</i>
1:39	you will leave (Roberto)	<i>saldrás</i>
2:11	I will put	<i>pondré</i>
2:17	we will put	<i>pondremos</i>
2:20	they will put / you all will put	<i>pondrán</i>
2:25	you will put (Roberto)	<i>pondrás</i>
2:32	For 'digo' and 'hago' drop the '-go' and add -ré.	
2:53	I will do	<i>haré</i>
2:57	we will do	<i>haremos</i>
3:01	he will do	<i>hará</i>
3:05	they will do	<i>harán</i>
3:09	you will do (Roberto)	<i>harás</i>
2:24	I will tell	<i>diré</i>
3:54	I will tell it.	<i>Lo diré.</i>
4:05	I will tell you.	<i>Le diré.</i>
3:12	I will tell you later. (Roberto)	<i>Te diré más tarde.</i>

4:33	We will tell you.	<i>Le diremos.</i>
4:42	He will tell you.	<i>Le dirá.</i>
4:49	He will tell me.	<i>Me dirá.</i>
5:00	When will you tell me? (señor)	<i>¿Cuándo me dirá?</i>
5:11	When will you tell me? (Roberto)	<i>¿Cuándo me dirás?</i>
5:24	When will you all tell me?	<i>¿Cuándo me dirán?</i>

### CD 6 Track 9

0:31	The conditional (would) follows the same pattern as 'will', but the ending is <i>-ría</i> .	
1:41	It will be necessary.	<i>Será necesario.</i>
1:56	It would be necessary.	<i>Sería necesario.</i>
2:21	It wouldn't be necessary.	<i>No sería necesario.</i>
2:30	It wouldn't be possible that way.	<i>No sería posible así.</i>
2:49	I will do it.	<i>Lo haré.</i>
3:02	I would do it.	<i>Lo haría.</i>
3:17	I wouldn't do it that way.	<i>No lo haría así.</i>
3:32	They wouldn't do it.	<i>No lo harían.</i>
3:46	Why wouldn't you do it, Roberto?	<i>¿Por qué no lo harías, Roberto?</i>
4:15	I will tell you.	<i>Te diré. / Le diré.</i>
4:27	I wouldn't tell you.	<i>No le diría.</i>
4:52	He wouldn't tell me.	<i>No me diría.</i>
5:27	He won't leave today.	<i>Él no saldrá hoy.</i>
6:26	He wouldn't leave.	<i>Él no saldría.</i>
6:39	He will have it for you.	<i>Él lo tendrá para usted.</i>
7:06	But he wouldn't have it today.	<i>Pero él no lo tendría hoy.</i>

### CD 6 Track 10

0:00	I like (it pleases me)	<i>me gusta</i>
0:43	I don't like to stay here.	<i>No me gusta quedarme aquí.</i>
1:09	you like (it pleases you)	<i>te gusta / le gusta</i>
1:20	You like? (Do you like?)	<i>¿Le gusta?</i>
1:37	we like (it pleases us)	<i>nos gusta</i>
2:00	I would like (it would please me)	<i>me gustaría</i>
2:43	I would like to see you.	<i>Me gustaría verle.</i>
2:55	I would like to go see it with you.	<i>Me gustaría ir a verlo contigo. / Me gustaría ir a verlo con usted.</i>
3:45	to send	<i>mandar</i>
3:57	He is sending it.	<i>Lo manda.</i>

4:14	Whenever you have two pronouns, the personal pronoun comes first.	
4:16	He is sending it to me.	<i>Me lo manda.</i>
4:53	He is not sending it to me today ...	<i>No me lo manda hoy ...</i>
5:24	... but he will send it to me tomorrow.	<i>... pero me lo mandará mañana.</i>
6:14	He is going to send it to me tomorrow.	<i>Va a mandármelo mañana.</i>
07:51	You can also use the present tense to talk about the future.	
8:00	He is sending it to me tomorrow.	<i>Me lo manda mañana.</i>
9:12	He wouldn't send it to me today.	<i>No me lo mandaría hoy.</i>

### CD 7 Track 1

0:03	I am sending it.	<i>Lo mando.</i>
0:14	I am sending you something.	<i>Le mando algo.</i>
0:27	I am sending you something. (Roberta)	<i>Te mando algo.</i>
0:39	I am sending it to you. (Roberta)	<i>Te lo mando.</i>
0:55	I am sending them to you. (Roberto)	<i>Te los mando.</i>
1:35	Whenever you have the combination of 'le' and 'lo', you change the 'l' of 'le' to an 's' and you make it 'se lo'. The 'se' doesn't mean 'oneself' in this case. So 'se lo' means 'it to you'.	
2:54	I am sending it to you. (señor)	<i>Se lo mando.</i>
3:04	I am going to send it to you. (señor)	<i>Voy a mandárselo.</i>
3:27	'Voy a mandárselo' means 'I am going to send it to you señor/him/her/them'.	
4:14	Sometimes you need a clarifier: <i>Voy a mandárselo a usted, a él, a ella mañana.</i>	
5:53	Will you/can you send it to me.	<i>Puede mandármelo.</i>
7:03	Can you send it to him.	<i>Puede mandárselo.</i>

### CD 7 Track 2

1:05	I would like to see it.	<i>Me gustaría verlo.</i>
1:23	Another expression for 'I would like' is 'quisiera' (I may/I might want).	
1:52	I might want to see it.	<i>Quisiera verlo.</i>
2:00	Different ways to express the same thought: <i>quiero verlo, me gusta verlo, me gustaría verlo, quisiera verlo</i>	
3:07	It won't be necessary.	<i>No será necesario.</i>
4:28	It wouldn't be necessary.	<i>No sería necesario.</i>



**CD 7 Track 3**

- 0:00 How to form the past tense (I have bought something). The past participle depends on which track you are on. On the -ar track, you dive into *-ado* (*hablar – hablado*). On the -er track, you dive into *-ido* (*salir – salido*). For example: *comer – comido*, *vender – vendido*, *comprar – comprado*, *tomar – tomado*.
- 2:20 to live *vivir*
- 2:28 lived *vivido*
- 2:44 In Spanish, there are two verbs for 'to have'. The verb 'to have' is the diving board you need to dive into the past, which in this case is '*haber*' and not '*tener*'.
- 3:35 To obtain the different forms of '*haber*', take the future tense ending, drop the *r* and add a silent '*h*'. In the future you have: *-ré, -remos, -rá, -rán, -rás*. For '*haber*' you will have: *he, hemos, ha, han, has*.

**CD 7 Track 4**

- 0:07 I have bought something. *He comprado algo.*
- 0:20 We have bought. *Hemos comprado.*
- 0:25 If you want to say 'we have bought it', the 'it' comes first.
- 0:28 We have bought it. *Lo hemos comprado.*
- 0:46 He has bought it. *Lo ha comprado.*
- 0:57 He has not bought it. *No lo ha comprado.*
- 1:06 Where have you bought it? *¿Dónde lo ha comprado?*
- 1:39 He has sold it. *Lo ha vendido.*
- 2:00 There are a few exceptions when you're 'diving'. For example, the diving part of '*hacer*' is '*hecho*'.
- 2:36 I have done it. *Lo he hecho.*
- 2:44 We have done it. *Lo hemos hecho.*
- 3:07 He has told me. *Me ha dicho.*
- 3:13 You have not told me. *No me ha dicho.*
- 3:24 I have told you. *Le he dicho.*

**CD 7 Track 5**

- 0:00 to wait *esperar*
- 0:11 I am waiting *espero*
- 1:10 I want to find out where it is. *Quiero informarme dónde está.*
- 2:02 you are waiting / he is waiting / she is waiting *espera*
- 3:32 Why are you waiting? *¿Por qué espera?*
- 4:35 Why don't you wait? *¿Por qué no espera?*

**CD 7 Track 6**

0:34	I am awaiting you.	<i>Le espero.</i>
0:49	I am awaiting you. (Roberto/Roberta)	<i>Te espero.</i>
1:24	He is waiting for you. / She is waiting for you.	<i>Él le espera. / Ella le espera.</i>
1:28	They are waiting for me. (They are awaiting me.)	<i>Me esperan.</i>
2:11	Why are you all waiting?	<i>¿Por qué esperan?</i>
2:32	Why are you waiting for me? (Roberto/Roberta)	<i>¿Por qué me esperas?</i>
3:09	we are waiting	<i>esperamos</i>
3:28	Why don't you wait for me? (señor)	<i>¿Por qué no me espera?</i>
3:53	Why don't you wait for me? (Roberto)	<i>¿Por qué no me esperas?</i>
4:08	Why don't you wait for me? (to several people)	<i>¿Por qué no me esperan?</i>
4:22	Wait!	<i>¡Espere!</i>
4:37	a little moment	<i>momentito</i>
4:44	Wait for me here! (Await me here!)	<i>¡Espéreme aquí!</i>

**CD 7 Track 7**

0:00	We are waiting for you.	<i>Le esperamos.</i>
0:11	To say 'shall we wait for you?' just use the inflection to a question.	
0:15	Shall we wait for you?	<i>¿Le esperamos?</i>
0:40	'let's' (let us) expresses a command. If you want to say 'let's wait' in Spanish, you have to change track from <i>-amos</i> to <i>-emos</i> .	
1:19	we are waiting	<i>esperamos</i>
1:24	Let's wait!	<i>¡Esperemos!</i>
1:32	Let's wait here.	<i>Esperemos aquí.</i>
1:41	We are buying it.	<i>Lo compramos.</i>
1:50	We are not buying it.	<i>No lo compramos.</i>
1:59	Let's not buy it.	<i>No lo compremos.</i>
2:15	We are selling it.	<i>Lo vendemos.</i>
2:40	Let's sell the house.	<i>Vendamos la casa.</i>
2:52	Don't wait for me.	<i>No me espere.</i>
3:17	Wait for me!	<i>¡Espéreme!</i>
4:23	I have waited	<i>he esperado</i>
4:41	I have left	<i>he salido</i>
5:14	Review of the -ing tense.	
5:29	I am waiting. (right now)	<i>Estoy esperando.</i>

5:48	I am waiting for you. (I am right now in the process of waiting for you.)	<i>Le estoy esperando.</i>
5:57	I am doing it.	<i>Lo hago.</i>
6:07	I am doing it. (I am right now in the process of doing it.)	<i>Lo estoy haciendo.</i>

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### CD 7 Track 8

0:18	Past tense with -ing: I was doing it, I was waiting. Whenever you have -ing preceded by 'was' or 'were', it's the past tense with -ing.	
1:50	The w-ing tense: to express was/were + -ing you use <i>-aba</i> on the <i>-ar</i> track.	
2:17	I was waiting	<i>esperaba</i>
2:21	I was speaking	<i>hablaba</i>
2:30	I was buying it.	<i>Lo compraba.</i>
2:37	I was preparing it.	<i>Lo preparaba.</i>
2:43	On the other track ( <i>-er/-ir</i> ), you use <i>-ía</i> .	
2:56	I was leaving	<i>salía</i>
3:03	I was eating	<i>comía</i>
3:08	I was doing it.	<i>Lo hacía.</i>
3:16	I was buying it.	<i>Lo compraba.</i>
3:41	I was selling it.	<i>Lo vendía.</i>
4:12	He was preparing it.	<i>Lo preparaba.</i>
4:21	You were preparing it. ( <i>señor</i> )	<i>Lo preparaba.</i>
4:36	You were preparing it. (Roberto)	<i>Lo preparabas.</i>
4:43	They were preparing it.	<i>Lo preparaban.</i>
4:59	I was doing it.	<i>Lo hacía.</i>
5:22	He was doing it.	<i>Lo hacía.</i>
5:29	You were doing it. ( <i>señor</i> )	<i>Lo hacía.</i>
5:37	You were doing it. (Roberto)	<i>Lo hacías.</i>
5:49	They were doing it.	<i>Lo hacían.</i>
5:57	He was telling me.	<i>Me decía.</i>
6:10	I have not understood what you were saying.	<i>No he entendido lo que decía.</i>

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### CD 7 Track 9

0:00	The w-ing tense ( <i>-aba, -ía</i> ) in Spanish expresses a straight line in the past. It is used for short and long periods in the past.	
0:48	The w-ing tense also expresses a broken line in the past, such as 'I used to do it' or 'I did it very often / all the time'.	
1:57	He did it everyday.	<i>Lo hacía todos los días.</i>
2:34	done / made	<i>hecho</i>
2:58	You can also dive after 'to be'.	

3:03	It is done.	<i>Está hecho.</i>
3:10	I have done it.	<i>Lo he hecho.</i>
3:20	I have prepared it.	<i>Lo he preparado.</i>
3:41	Dinner is prepared.	<i>La cena está preparada.</i>
4:01	I have accepted the condition.	<i>He aceptado la condición.</i>

### CD 7 Track 10

0:14	I have told you.	<i>Le he dicho.</i>
0:22	You haven't told me.	<i>No me ha dicho.</i>
0:41	Why haven't you told me?	<i>¿Por qué no me ha dicho?</i>
0:59	Another exception in diving is the verb 'to see': 'ver' becomes 'visto'.	
1:25	I have seen it.	<i>Lo he visto.</i>
1:40	I haven't seen it yet.	<i>Todavía no lo he visto.</i>
2:00	Another exception is the 'go-go' verb 'to put': 'poner' becomes 'puesto'.	
2:11	Where have you put it? (Roberto)	<i>¿Dónde lo has puesto?</i>
2:25	We have put it here.	<i>Lo hemos puesto aquí.</i>
2:37	to forget	<i>olvidar</i>
3:09	I won't forget it.	<i>No lo olvidaré.</i>
3:39	sure	<i>seguro</i>
3:44	I am sure.	<i>Estoy seguro/segura.</i>
3:44	I am sure that we won't forget it.	<i>Estoy seguro que no lo olvidaremos.</i>
4:21	I didn't forget it.	<i>No lo he olvidado.</i>

### CD 7 Track 11

0:00	to leave	<i>salir</i>
0:05	to leave something behind	<i>dejar</i>
0:26	message	<i>recado</i>
0:39	I have left a message for you.	<i>He dejado un recado para usted.</i>
1:09	to spend time	<i>pasar el tiempo</i>
1:22	We have spent much time.	<i>Hemos pasado mucho tiempo.</i>
1:43	We have not spent much time.	<i>No hemos pasado mucho tiempo.</i>
2:09	That is a very good idea.	<i>Eso es una buena idea.</i>
2:48	It is not a bad idea.	<i>No es una mala idea.</i>
3:06	How much time did you spend? (Roberto)	<i>¿Cuánto tiempo has pasado?</i>
3:32	to prefer	<i>preferir</i>
3:36	I prefer	<i>prefiero</i>
3:50	I prefer staying here.	<i>Prefiero quedarme aquí.</i>

**CD 7 Track 12**

0:00	to feel like	<i>tener ganas</i>
0:37	I feel like staying here.	<i>Tengo ganas de quedarme aquí.</i>
0:52	I feel like being here with all of you.	<i>Tengo ganas de estar aquí con ustedes.</i>

**CD 7 Track 13**

0:00	I would like to see it.	<i>Me gustaría verlo.</i>
0:14	I would like to make a reservation.	<i>Me gustaría hacer una reservación.</i>
0:49	How long do you plan on staying?	<i>¿Cuánto tiempo piensa quedarse?</i>
1:14	to ask	<i>preguntar</i>
1:23	I would like to ask you.	<i>Me gustaría preguntarle.</i>
2:05	I would ask you later.	<i>Le preguntaría más tarde.</i>
2:20	I will ask you later.	<i>Le preguntaré más tarde.</i>
2:31	I am going to ask you later.	<i>Voy a preguntarle más tarde.</i>
3:45	I will call you later.	<i>Le llamaré más tarde.</i>
4:20	'para' means 'for', but in front of a verb it means 'in order to'. For example: 'in order to know' is 'para saber'.	
3:10	I am going to call you later to ask you if you can come see it with us tonight.	<i>Voy a llamarle más tarde para preguntarle si puede venir a verlo con nosotros esta noche.</i>

**CD 7 Track 14**

0:00	At what time do we arrive tomorrow?	<i>¿A qué hora llegamos mañana?</i>
0:40	'acabo de' + infinitive means 'I have just ...'. For example, 'I have just seen it' is 'acabo de verlo'.	
1:17	I've just left.	<i>Acabo de salir.</i>
1:30	'acaba de' means 'he has just ...'.	
1:34	He has just left.	<i>Acaba de salir.</i>
1:44	'hace' (it makes) is also used for 'ago'. For example, 'acaba de salir hace diez minutos' is 'he has just left ten minutes ago'.	
2:11	I have just seen it.	<i>Acabo de verlo.</i>
2:53	I have just arrived here two days ago.	<i>Acabo de llegar aquí hace dos días.</i>
3:43	I have just arrived here two weeks ago.	<i>Acabo de llegar aquí hace dos semanas.</i>

# Total Spanish Vocabulary index

**NB** CD references below refer to CDs 1 and 2 of *Total Spanish Vocabulary*.

## Cognates

### 1 CD 1 Track 1

Introduction

### 2 CD 1 Track 2

-ible to -ible

- **possible** – *posible* (one stingy 's'); **horrible** – *horrible*; etc.

### 3 CD 1 Track 3

-able to -able

- **probable** – *probable*; **acceptable** – *aceptable* (one stingy 'c'); etc.

### 4 CD 1 Track 4

-ar verbs to -able

- **dudar (to doubt)** to *dudable (doubtful)*; **soportar (to bear)** to *soportable (bearable)*; **tolerar (to tolerate)** to *tolerable*; etc.

### 5 CD 1 Track 5

Add *in-* to make a negative word

- **evitable (avoidable)** to *inevitable (inevitable; unavoidable)*; **tolerable** to *intolerable*; etc.

### 6 CD 1 Track 6

Diminutive -ito

- **hijo (son)** to *hijito (little boy, affectionate)*
- **Juan** to *Juanito (nickname)*

### 7 CD 1 Track 7

-er verbs to -ible

- **creer (to believe)** to *creíble (believable)*; **vender (to sell)** to *vendible (sellable)*; etc.

-ir verbs to -ible

- **definir (to define)** to *definible (definable)*

-ible to -ible

- **flexible** to *flexible*; **compatible** to *compatible*; etc.

### 8 CD 1 Track 8

-ant to -ante

- **important** to *importante*; **restaurant** to *restaurante*; etc.

-ar verbs to -ante

- **participar (to participate)** to *participante (participant)*; **alarmar (to alarm)** to *alarmante (alarming)*; etc.

9 **CD 1 Track 9**

-ent to -ente

- **different** to *diferente* (one stingy 'f'); **evident** to *evidente*; **incompetent** to *incompetente*; etc.

10 **CD 1 Track 10**

-tion to -ción

- **condition** to *condición*; **attention** to *atención*; **formation** to *formación*; etc.

11 **CD 1 Track 11**

-sion to -sión

- **impression** to *impresión* (one stingy 's'); **decision** to *decisión*; **mission** to *misión* (one stingy 's'); etc.

12 **CD 1 Track 12**

-ence to -encia

- **influence** to *influencia*; **difference** to *diferencia* (one stingy 'f'); **preference** to *preferencia*; etc.

13 **CD 1 Track 13**

Words that look feminine but are masculine

- *el problema*; *el mapa*; *el clima*; etc.

**CD 2 Track 1**

-ance to -ancia

- **importance** to *importancia*; **elegance** to *elegancia*; **intolerance** to *intolerancia*; etc.

14 **CD 2 Track 2**

-ly to -mente

- **automatically** to *automáticamente*; **naturally** to *naturalmente*; **personally** to *personalmente*; etc.

Use *realmente* for **actually**15 **CD 2 Track 3**

-ary to -ario

- **vocabulary** to *vocabulario*; **necessary** to *necesario* (one stingy 's'); **contrary** to *contrario*; etc.

16 **CD 2 Track 4**

-ive to -ivo

- **exclusive** to *exclusivo*; **positive** to *positivo*; **constructive** to *constructivo*; etc.

17 **CD 2 Track 5**

-ute to -uto

- **absolute** to *absoluto*; **substitute** to *substituto*; **institute** to *instituto*; etc.

-ous to -oso

- **famous** to *famoso*; etc.

18 **CD 2 Track 6**-ical to *-ico*

- **practical** to *práctico*; **basic** to *básico*; **magic** to *mágico*; etc.

Require an accent over stressed syllable

19 **-ent** to *-ento*

- **talent** to *talento*; **moment** to *momento*; etc.

-t or **-it** to *-to*

- **honest** to *honesto*; **Robert** to *Roberto*; **credit** to *crédito*; etc.

**CD 2 Track 7**-ic to *-ico*

- **dramatic** to *dramático*; **automatic** to *automático*; **ironic** to *irónico*; etc.

Require an accent over the stressed syllable

20 **CD 2 Track 8**-ure to *-ura*

- **temperature** to *temperatura*; **literature** to *literatura*; **culture** to *cultura*; etc.

21 **CD 2 Track 9**-tude to *-tud*

- **aptitude** to *aptitud*; **altitude** to *altitud*; **gratitude** to *gratitud*; etc.

22 **CD2 Track 10**-ity to *-dad*

- **possibility** to *posibilidad* (one stingy 's'); **humanity** to *humanidad*; **infinity** to *infinidad*; etc.

23 **CD 2 Track 11**-ist to *-ista*

- **artist** to *artista*; **dentist** to *dentista*; **optimist** to *optimista*; etc.

24 **CD 2 Track 12**-y to *ía*

- **irony** to *ironía*; **astronomy** to *astronomía*; **philosophy** to *filosofía* ('ph' to 'f'); etc.

Require an accent over the stressed syllable

25 **CD 2 Track 13**-in or **-ine** to *-ina*

- **aspirin** to *aspirina*; **discipline** to *disciplina*; **gasoline** to *gasolina*; etc.

-ice to *-ina*

- **office** to **oficina** (one stingy 'f')

26 **CD 2 Track 14**-id to *-ido*

- **solid** to *sólido*; **valid** to *válido*; **timid** to *tímido*; etc.

Require an accent over the stressed syllable

27 **CD 2 Track 15**-ism to *-ismo*

- **organism** to *organismo*; **capitalism** to *capitalismo*; **heroism** to *heroísmo*; etc.

-ure to *-uro*

- **future** to *futuro*



**NB This glossary contains vocabulary from *Total Spanish Vocabulary*, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in *Perfect Spanish with the Michel Thomas Method*. Go to [www.michelthomas.co.uk](http://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 *poder*  
 \*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/o*  
 automatically *automáticamente*  
 autumn, the *el otoño*  
 avoid, to *evitar*  
 avoidable *evitable*  
 awaited *esperado/a*

back, to be *estar de vuelta*  
 bad *mal/o/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 *un/a 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/alla delegación*  
 deniable *negable*  
 dentist, a/the *un/el dentista*  
 deny, to *negar*  
 depression, a/the *un/alla depresión*  
 describe, to *describir*  
 desire, to *desear*  
 desire to, to have a *tener ganas de*  
 destroy, to *destruir*  
 \*determination, a/the *un/alla determinación*  
 \*determine, to *determinar*  
 \*devaluation, a/the *un/alla devaluación*  
 \*devalue, to *devaluar*  
 dictionary, a/the *un/el diccionario*  
 difference, a/the *un/alla diferencia*  
 different *diferente*  
 difficult *difícil*  
 dine, to *cenar*  
 dinner, a/the *un/alla cena*  
 direction, a/the *un/alla dirección*  
 dirty *sucio/a*  
 disaster, a/the *un/el desastre*  
 discipline, a/the *un/alla disciplina*  
 discover, to *descubrir*  
 dish, a/the *un/el plato*  
 distance, a/the *un/alla distancia*  
 do, to *hacer*  
 doctor, a/the *un/el médico*  
 dog, a/the *un/el perro; un/alla perra*  
 dollar, a/the *un/el dólar*  
 door, a/the *un/alla 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/alla 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/alla emergencia*  
 engineer, an/the *un/el ingeniero; un/alla ingeniera*  
 English (language) *(el) inglés*  
 enough *basta, bastante*  
 enter, to *entrar*  
 entrance, an/the *un/alla entrada*  
 equivalent, an/the *un/el equivalente*  
 escape, to *escapar*  
 especially *especialmente*  
 Euro, a/the *un/el euro*  
 evening, an/the *un/alla 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/alla ejecutiva*  
 exit, an/the *un/alla salida*  
 expansion, an/the *un/alla expansión*  
 expected *esperado/a*  
 expensive *caro/a*  
 explanation, an/the *un/alla explicación; un/alla 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 *fantástica/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 *cincuenta*  
 \*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 *buena 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 *un/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 *un/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 *un/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 *un/la historia*  
 honest *honesto/a*  
 hope, a/the *un/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 *un/la hora*  
 hot, it's *hace calor*  
 house, a/the *un/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 *un/la prisa*  
 hurry, to be in a *tener prisa*  
 husband, a/the *un/el marido*

I *yo*  
 ice cream, an/the *un/el helado*  
 idea, an/the *un/la idea*  
 if *si*  
 If only (that were so)! *¡Ojalá!*  
 ill *enfermo/a; malo/a*  
 \*illustrate, to *ilustrar*  
 \*illustration, an/the *un/la ilustración*  
 imagination, an/the *un/la imaginación*  
 imagine, to *imaginar*  
 imaginative *imaginativo/a*  
 imperative *imperativo/a*  
 importance, the *la importancia*  
 important *importante*  
 impossible *imposible*  
 \*impress, to *impresionar*  
 impression, an/the *un/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, an/the *una/la infección*  
infinity, a/the *una/la infinidad*  
inflexible *inflexible*  
influence, an/the *una/la influencia*  
\*inform, to *informar*  
\*information, the *la información*  
ingredient, an/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, an/the *una/la inspiración*  
inspire, to *inspirar*  
install, to *instalar*  
installation, an/the *una/la instalación*  
instead of *en vez de*  
institute, an/the *un/el instituto*  
intelligent *inteligente*  
intention, an/the *una/la intención*  
interesting *interesante*  
interpretation, an/the *una/la interpretación*  
intolerant *intolerante*  
intolerable *intolerable*  
\*intuit, to *intuir*  
\*intuition, an/the *una/la intuición*  
invade, to *invadir*  
invasion, an/the *una/la invasión*  
invent, to *inventar*  
invention, an/the *una/la invención*  
invite, to *invitar*  
invitation, an/the *una/la invitación*  
ironic *irónico/a*  
irony, the *la ironía*  
it *el/la; 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) *liger/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/la 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/la medicina*  
 \*meet, to *reunir(se); encontrarse*  
 meeting, a/the *un/la reunión*  
 \*mention, a/the *un/la mención*  
 mention, to *mencionar*  
 \*midnight, the *la medianoche*  
 \*migrate, to *migrar*  
 \*migration, a/the *un/la migración*  
 mile, a/the *un/la milla*  
 \*military *militario/a*  
 \*military, the *el sistema militar*  
 million, a/the *un/el millón*  
 mine *el míollos míos, la mía/las mías*  
 minute, a/the *un/el minuto*  
 miserable *miserable*  
 Miss *Señorita*  
 \*mission, a/the *un/la misión*  
 missionary, a/the *un/el misionario; un/la misionaria*  
 moment, a/the *un/el momento*  
 money, the *el dinero*  
 moon, a/the *un/la 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/la 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/la madre*  
 \*mother-in-law, a/the *un/la suegra*  
 mountain, a/the *un/la montaña*  
 \*movable *mudable*  
 move, to *mudar; moverse*  
 movie, a/the *un/la 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/la multitud*  
 museum, a/the *un/el museo*  
 music, the *la música*  
 my *mí/mis*  
 name, a/the *un/el nombre*  
 nation, a/the *un/la 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/la 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/unaluna*  
 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/unal/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/unal/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 *una/la razón*  
 receive, to *recibir*  
 reception, a/the *una/la recepción*  
 recognize, to *reconocer*  
 recommend, to *recomendar*  
 recommendation, a/the *una/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 *una/la renovación*  
 repeat, to *repetir*  
 reservation, a/the *una/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 *una/la satisfacción*  
 Saturday *el sábado*  
 say, to *decir*

say, You don't! *¡No me digas!*  
 school, a/the *una/la escuela*  
 \*season, a/the *una/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 *una/la separación*  
 \*September *septiembre*  
 serious *serio/a*  
 Seriously? *¿En serio?*  
 serve, to *servir*  
 session, a/the *una/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 *una/la hermana*  
 \*sister-in-law, a/the *una/la cuñada*  
 sit (seat), to *sentar*  
 sit down, to *sentarse*  
 situation, a/the *una/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 *una/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 *una/la tormenta*

story, a/the *un/el cuento*

student, a/the *un/unal/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, una/la maestra; un/el profesor, una/la profesora* (secondary or university level)

telegram, a/the *un/el telegrama*

telephone, to *telefonar; llamar*

television, a/the *una/la televisión*

tell, to *decir*

tell a story, to *contar*

tell the truth, to *decir la verdad*

temperature, a/the *una/la temperatura*

tempt, to *tentar*

temptation, a/the *una/la tentación*

ten *diez*

tennis, the *el tenis*

\*terminate, to *terminar*

\*termination, a/the *una/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) *aquell/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 *una/la cosa*

think, to *pensar*

think, to (opinion) *creer*

thirsty, to be *tener sed*

\*thirteen *trece*

\*thirty *treinta*

thirst, a/the *una/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/una/el/lla 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 *una/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 *donde*  
 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 Total 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.

Millions of people worldwide speak Spanish thanks to the Michel Thomas Method.



### **Here's what people say about Michel Thomas:**

*"This guy is one of my heroes."*

*"What a legend. I love his method."*

*"Definitely the best way to learn."*

*"Just after a couple of days I'm confident that I will be able to speak directly."*

*"It's the best way to learn a foreign language."*

*"Totally life changing."*

*"The Michel Thomas course is much the easiest to make progress with."*

*"He's the best."*

*"A truly inspirational way to learn a language."*

*"With Michel you learn a language effortlessly."*

*"The nearest thing to  
painless learning."*

The Times

