

**A
1**

Cierto. The definite article *el* is used for masculine singular nouns.

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Just one, because in Spanish the infinitive form is the verb ending in -ar, -er, or -ir.

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Ser, "to be", is the correct answer. (*Soy* means "I am" and *eres* means "you are".)

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Falso. In contrast to English capitalization style, Spanish uses lower case letters to refer to days of the week and nationalities.

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Ellos, "they". Use the masculine form to represent mixed gender groups.

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Es la una. "One" is singular. (*Son* is used for numbers greater than one.)

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Ellos or *Ellas* is the understood subject, since *viven* is the 3rd person plural of *vivir*, "to live".

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Una cerveza, because beer is a feminine noun.

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No. *Quieren* is plural and implies that there were other people at the table. The waiter was asking you and the others at your table: "What do you want to eat?"

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Una tortilla. Para mí means that you want the *tortilla* for yourself! You ordered a hamburger for your friend.

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"How may I help you?"

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Cien pesos; the total cost for the ice cream, lemon, and coffee with milk is 100 pesos.

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A woman. (To introduce a man you would say *éste*.)

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Yourself, because the *-o* of *trabajo* indicates that the subject is "I".

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2. If you speak other languages.

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Our jobs are better than your jobs.

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Estoy aquí, "I am here". Use *estar* to indicate position and place. (*Soy de aquí*, "I am from here", is used to indicate one's place of origin.)

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An adult. That's why the man is answering you with a formal command: "Turn right".

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A man. Although *artista*, "artist", does not change its ending, the indefinite article *un* tells us we're speaking about a man. (*Una artista* would refer to a woman.)

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Los sábados, to indicate it runs every Saturday, not just this one.

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Vaya a la segunda puerta a la izquierda.

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3. *Quinientos*. (Although 200, 300, 400, 600, and 800 are formed by combining the first number + *cientos*, 500, 700, and 900 don't follow this rule.)

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Well, since it's *los*, you must be talking about *pantalones*, "pants", and not the *camisa*, "shirt".

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1. *Quiero este suéter*. "I want this sweater." *Este* requires a masculine singular noun.
(For *camisa*, "shirt", and *blusa*, "blouse", you'd use *esta*.)

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Un bolso, "a purse". (If it were a baseball hat, as in *una gorra*, you'd say: *La tengo en blanco y en rojo*, "I have it in red and white".)

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1. *Estudiar*. *Tengo que*, "have to", is always followed by an infinitive. If you "have to study for the exam", you better get to work!

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1. *Ir*. When combining two verbs, the 2nd one must be an infinitive. (That's why you wouldn't use *voy*, "I go". *Ser* means "to be", so it's incorrect.)

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3. 8:45 pm. The 24-hour clock is used in Spain.

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1. *Estoy estudiando español*. Since *estudiar* ends in *-ar* you must change the ending to *-ando*.

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Estoy viviendo en España. You must add *-iendo* to the stem of *vivir*, since this is the ending used for verbs that end in *-er* or *-ir*.

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Son-la-sie-te, "It's 7 o'clock". In spoken Spanish, when the last letter of a word is the same as the first letter of the next word, they're pronounced as a single sound.

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3. *Se*, the reflexive pronoun used for the 3rd person singular and plural. (*Me* is used for the 1st person singular, *yo*, and *nos*, for the 1st person plural, *nosotros*.)

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Quiero comer comida mexicana.

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The check will be given to you. *Tráigame* means "bring me". (If you wanted the bill to be handed to your friend, you'd say: *Tráigale* ..., "bring him ...".)

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3. Like the *s* in *soup*, if you want to use Latin American pronunciation, or like the *th* in *thin*, if you'd rather go for the Castilian sound (used mostly in Spain).

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¡Coman! To give a formal *ustedes* command, start with the *yo* form of the present tense (*como*), drop the *o* (*com-*), and add *-an* for *-er* verbs, as in *comer*, "to eat".

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You. They're both indirect object pronouns, *me* for "me" and *te* for "you".

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Me gusta ahorrar, "I like to save". (Since the sentence literally means: "It pleases me to save", *gustar* must be in the 3rd person singular.)

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Yo también hago fotos, "I also take pictures", just like my brother and my parents.

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Hacer. Both of them are clearly irregular. *Tuve*, "I had", is the irregular past of *tener*, "to have", and *hice*, "I did" is the irregular past of *hacer*, "to do".

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Fueron, "they went". Use the 3rd person plural: "I went to Ecuador, my sister went to Venezuela, and my parents went to Mexico".

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Mañana habrá niebla también.

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Like the "h" in the English word "hour". The Spanish h is always silent, so you'd pronounce *zanahorias*, *sah-nah-o-ree-yahs*.

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2. *Agua*. (The other two spellings are not Spanish.)

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1. *Estoy de vacaciones*, "I am on vacation". Remember that in Spanish the word "vacation" is always *vacaciones*. *Vacación* has no meaning in Spanish.

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1. *Ver*, "to watch". (*Mirar* means "to look [at something]" and *observar*, "to observe".)

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2. The imperfect, as in *Eran las cuatro*, "It was four o'clock", or *Era mediodía*, "It was noon".

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Since you worked at that restaurant every evening, you should say *yo trabajaba*. The imperfect is used to speak about things we used to do repeatedly in the past.

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At the same time, because *mientras* indicates that "I played while she painted".

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Dios mío, "my God", is correct for this expression of surprise. *Mi*, "my", becomes *mío*, "mine", when it is placed after the noun it refers to, as in this case.

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3. To rack one's brain.

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Although most Spanish words that end with *o* are masculine, *mano*, "hand", is an exception to this rule and takes the feminine article, *la*.

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While I was playing the piano. *Tocando* can be used to mean "while" or "by doing something".

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It changes to *-ue*, as in *duele*, "it hurts".

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The "h" in the English word "house", although in Spanish the sound is a bit harsher and stronger than in the English counterpart.

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Ideally you would say *Eres enamorado/a*, since using *ser* indicates an unchanging state. In reality, love is often temporary, so use *estar*, as in *estás enamorado/a*.

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2. To indicate it's a question word. (Most question words have an alternate meaning when they are used without an accent.)

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Falso. Use *cien* to say "100" and *ciento* to say numbers over 100, e.g., *cien refrescos*, "100 sodas", but *ciento una cervezas*, "101 beers".

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¿*Cuánto es?* "How much is it?" You want the total, so it doesn't matter how many items you ordered.

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Helado de vainilla. In Spanish the adjective goes after the noun, as in *tarta de fresa*, "strawberry cake", or *tortilla de patatas*, "potato omelet".

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¿Quiere tomar algo? "Would you like something to drink?" If by mistake you say *quieres* you can explain that you addressed her informally because she looked so young!

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Tengo veinte años.

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El padre de mi madre; use *de* to express possession or relationship. This is a common way to refer to your grandfather when you're no longer a child.

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Tú trabajas. The ending for the second person singular of *-ar* verbs is *-as*.

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You would be speaking to friends, since your question "When do you guys work?" is informal and uses the *vosotros* form, which is used only in Spain.

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Cierto.

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2. Make a left on the 1st street.

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A las cinco. A + the hour is used to indicate at what time something takes place.

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Continue. She's telling you to follow this way!

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A las nueve de la mañana, "at nine in the morning". The preposition *de* is used when a specific time is given. (*Por* would be used when a specific time is not noted.)

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Trescientos treinta y cinco. The *y* goes between the tens and the units.

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1. That'll be *huevos*, since *cuántos* implies plural and masculine. (*Merluza*, "halibut" is feminine, and *pan*, "bread", is singular, so you would use *cuánto*.)

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1 person. *Le* refers to the 3rd person singular.

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3. *Quiero una camisa roja*. "I want a red shirt." *Roja* agrees in gender and number with *camisa*. (*Blancas*, "white", is plural; *blanco*, "white", is masculine.)

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You should roll the *r* because when it appears at the beginning of a word, this sound is always rolled and strong.

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1. *Voy a viajar en autobús.* "I'm going to travel by bus." (Literally, "by" suggests *por* but *en* indicates the mode of transportation: *en coche*, "by car"; *en tren*, "by train".)

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77

Cierto. El Talgo, a well-known Spanish train, is much faster than the *tranvía*, "local trolley".

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78

Está lleno. Use *estar* because this is not a permanent condition and sooner or later the tank will be *vacío*, "empty", and you'll have to fill up again!

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Estoy durmiendo. You must change the *o* of *dormir*, "to sleep", to *u*.

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1. *Duermo como un tronco*, "I sleep like a log", is a common Spanish idiom equivalent to the English "I sleep like a baby".

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Me levanto, since *me* is used to refer to yourself.

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82

María will live in the apartment. José said: "I rent the apartment to you."

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83

No me gusta ninguno. You must place *no* before the verb, since Spanish, unlike English, requires the double negative.

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Both are correct. They ask the same question: "Can you bring us the menu?" You may place the object pronoun before the first verb or attached to the second one.

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2. *Invitarte*. When two verbs are together, conjugate the 1st and leave the 2nd as an infinitive. Don't forget to add *-te* to the infinitive to indicate whom you're inviting.

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Vosotros habláis bien español. Spain is the only country that uses *vosotros* to indicate “you” (plural) in an informal way.

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3. To indicate that Enrique continues traveling during his vacation, you say *continúa viajando*, since *continuar* must be followed by the gerund, not the infinitive.

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2. *Fui a Costa Rica en avión.* When speaking of modes of transportation, “by” is translated as *en*.

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“He spoke”. In the 1st person present tense *hablo* would not carry an accent over the *o*.

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3. *¿Adónde viaja?*, “Where are you heading?” (*¿Desde dónde viaja?*, means “Where did you begin your trip?”, and *¿Por dónde viaja?*, “What route did you choose for your trip?”)

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91**

Diste, "you gave". *Dar* is irregular, so it has an -er preterite; don't forget it!

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92**

Nevando. The gerund *nevando* is formed from the stem of the infinitive *nevar*. (The e of *nevar* becomes ie only when conjugated for the 3rd person singular.)

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93**

Cierto. A *futbolista* can be a male or a female soccer player.

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2. *Vamos a ir mañana*, "We'll go tomorrow". Use *ir + a* for the future. (*Nos vamos mañana* is "We leave tomorrow", and *Se van mañana*, "They leave tomorrow".)

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The ending we use for the *nosotros* form, -emos, doesn't carry an accent.

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Ser, "to be"; *ir*, "to go"; and *ver*, "to see".

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As the "b" in "boy", since in Spanish "v" is pronounced "b".

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98

Era un lugar maravilloso. "It was a wonderful place." Use the imperfect to describe the background or setting. (The 2nd option implies the place no longer exists!)

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99

The infinitive, which you must place after *deberías*, "you should", when giving advice.

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100

Me lavé las manos, since in Spanish we use the definite article, and not the possessive, to speak about parts of the body.