**INTRODUCTIONS:**

**To ask a classmate or other young person’s name (familiar) say:**

¿Cómo te llamas? – What is your name?

**To ask an adult’s name (formal) say:**

¿Cómo se llama usted? – What is your name?

**To give your name say:**

Me llamo… - My name is…

Soy… - I am…

**To ask who someone is say:**

¿Quién es… – Who is...?

¿Cómo se llama (él/ella)? – What is his/her name?

**To say who someone is say:**

Él/ella es… - He/she is…

Él/ella se llama… - His/her name is…

**GREETINGS AND GOOD BYES:**

Buenos dias, señor – good morning, sir

Buenas tardes, señorita – good afternoon, miss

Buenas noches, señora – good night/evening, ma’am

Adiós – goodbye

Hasta luego – see you later

Hasta mañana – see you tomorrow

Hasta pronto – see you soon

Nos vemos – see you

Tengo que irme – I have to go

**To ask how a friend is say:**

Hola, ¿cómo estás? – How are you? (informal)

¿Qué tal? – How’s it going?

**To ask how an adult is say:**

¿Cómo está usted? – How are you? (formal)

**To respond to how you are doing say:**

Estoy bien / regular / mal. – I’m fine / alright / not so good

Mas o menos – so-so

**INTRODUCTIONS:**

**To introduce someone say:**

Este es Juan. Él es un compañero de clase – This is Juan. He is a classmate.

Este es el señor Vega. Él es mi profesor de español – This is Mr. Vega. He is my Spanish teacher.

Esta es Rosa. Ella es una compañera de clase – This is Rosa. She is a classmate.

Este es la señora Talavera. Ella es mi profesora de español – This is Mrs. Talavera. She is my Spanish teacher.

**To respond say:**

Encantado/a – Pleased/nice to meet you

Mucho gusto - Pleased/nice to meet you

**To say you are also pleased to meet someone say:**

Igualmente - likewise

**Más vocabulario**

¿Quién es el muchacho? – who is the boy?

(Él) es mi mejor amigo – He is my best friend

(Él) es estudiante – He is a student

¿Quién es la muchacha? – who is the girl?

(Ella) es mi mejor amiga – She is my best friend

(Ella) es estudiante – She is a student

**To ask where someone is from say:**

¿De donde eres? – Where are you from?

¿De donde es usted? – Where are you from? (formal)

¿De donde es …? – Where is… from?

**To say where you and others are from say:**

Soy de Estados Unidos – I’m from the United States

Es de Cuba – He/she is from Cuba

**SUBJECTS AND VERBS IN A SENTENCE**

In English sentences have a subject and a verb. The subject is the noun (person or thing) that is doing something or being described. The verb is the action word like run or sing, or a word like am, is, or are that links the subject to the description.

 Mrs. Parker**(s)** is**(v)** my teacher.

In Spanish, sentences also have a subject and verb.

 La señora Parker**(s)** es**(v)** mi profesora.

Both English and Spanish use nouns as subjects. Nouns can be replaced with pronouns. Some examples of Spanish pronouns you have seen are él, ella, tú, and usted.

 Juan es un compañero de clase. Juan is a classmate.

 Él es un compañero de clase. He is a classmate.

 Él stands in for Juan.

English sentences always have a subject. But in Spanish the subject or subject pronoun can be left out if everyone knows who you’re talking about.

 Maria is my friend. Maria es mi amiga.

 She is from Spain. Es de España.

**These are the subject pronouns in Spanish:**

 Yo – I

 Tú – you (informal)

 Usted – you (formal)

 Él – he

 Ella – she

 Nosotros – we

 Nosotras – we (feminine)

 Ustedes – you all

 Ellos – they

 Ellas – they (feminine)

**Subject pronouns and verb ser:**

 Yo soy – I am

 Tú eres – you are

 Usted es – you are

 Él es – he is

 Ella es – she is

 Nosotros somos – we are

 Nosotras somos – we are

 Ustedes son – you all are

 Ellos son – they are

 Ellas son – they are

The subject pronouns tú and usted both mean you but they are used in different situations:

 tú – friend or someone your age

 usted – adult

The subject pronoun ustedes is used when addressing a group of people.

The subject pronouns nosotras (we) and ellas (they) refer to a group of all females.

**TO ASK FOR PHONES NUMBERS:**

What is your telephone number - ¿Cuál es tu teléfono?

What is his/her telephone number - ¿Cuál es el teléfono de él/ella?

**TO GIVE PHONE NUMBERS:**

It’s 234-5678 – Es 234-5678

**TO TALK ABOUT THE TIME:**

What time is it? - ¿Qué hora es?

It’s 1 o’clock – es la una en punto

It’s two thirty – son las dos y treinta

It’s three forty five – son las tres y cuarenta y cinco

It’s nine thirteen – son las nueve y trece

**THE DAYS OF THE WEEK – LOS DIAS DE LA SEMANA**

Monday – lunes

Tuesday – martes

Wednesday – miércoles

Thursday – jueves

Friday – viernes

Saturday – sábado

Sunday – domingo

**THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR – LOS MESES DEL AÑO**

January – enero

February – febrero

March – marzo

April – abril

May – mayo

June – junio

July – julio

August – agosto

September – septiembre

October – octubre

November – noviembre

December – diciembre

**THE SEASONS – LAS ESTACIONES**

Spring – la primavera

Summer – el verano

Fall – el otoño

Winter – el invierno

**TO ASK THE DATE AND DAY OF THE WEEK**

What is today’s date - ¿Qué fecha es hoy?

What day is today - ¿Qué día es hoy?

It’s the first (second, third…) of January – Es el primero (dos, tres…) de enero

Today is Monday – hoy es lunes

**TO ASK HOW WORDS ARE SPELLED AND GIVE EMAIL ADDRESSES:**

How do you spell…? - ¿Cómo se escribe…?

It’s spelled… - Se escribe…

What is your email address? - ¿Cuál es tu correo electrónico?

It’s abc@yahoo.com - Es abc@yahoo.com

What is his/her email address? - ¿Cuál es tu correo electrónico de él/ella?

It’s abc@yahoo.com - Es abc@yahoo.com

**THE VERB SER (TO BE)**

In Spanish a verb has different forms to tell you who the subject is. Changing the verb form so that it matches the subject is called conjugating. This is the conjugation of the verb ser (to be):

 I am – yo soy We are (masculine) – nosotros somos

 You are (informal) – tú eres We are (feminine) – nosotras somos

 You are (formal) – usted es You all are – ustedes son

 He is – él es They are (masculine) – ellos son

 She is – ella es They are (feminine) ellas son

With nouns and names of people, use the same form of the verb as for él/ella or ellos/ellas:

 Mi profesora **es** de Cuba. Juan y Carlos **son** de España.

 My teacher is from Cuba. Juan and Carlos are from Spain.

To make a sentence negative place no in front of the verb.

 Hoy **es** martes. Hoy **no es** martes.

 Today is Tueasday. Today is not Tuesday.

**PUNCTUATION MARKS AND WRITTEN ACCENTS**

In Spanish, upside down punctuation marks such as **(¿)** or **(¡)**  are placed at the beginning of the sentence to signal an exclamation or a question. These are used along with those that come at the end of sentences.

 ¡Hasta luego!

 ¿Cómo te llamas?

In Spanish, some words have written accent marks. An accent mark is a tilted line placed over the vowel. Putting accent marks over the vowel is part of spelling the word correctly. When learning new words memorize where the accent marks are.

 Adiós.

 ¿Cuál?

The wavy line in the letter ñ is called a tilde. The ñ is pronounced like ny in the word canyon:

 Señor

 Compañero