



SAMPLE

Learn Spanish with Mr. Cloud

Beginner's Spanish

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Unique Edu Ltd

ISBN-13: 978-1478377689
ISBN-10: 1478377682
Digital ISBN: 978-1-300-05519-8

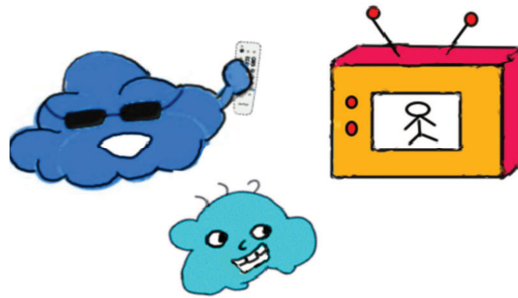
Published in United States of America

What are you going to learn?

Nouns
Definite and indefinite articles
Pronouns
Direct and indirect object pronouns
Preposition pronouns
Possessive pronouns
Present tenses
Present progressive tenses
Imperatives
Comparatives and superlatives
Adjectives
Possessive adjectives
Verbs
Irregular verbs
Prepositions
Questions
Punctuations
Time
Days, months, dates
Weather, seasons
Greetings
People, animals
Food
Shapes, numbers
Places, countries, nationalities
Body parts, clothing

This book is equivalent to a beginner level Spanish book.

While Sra. Nube and Lola are out shopping, Sr. Nube and Petro are at home watching television.



Petro: Papa, let's go out too.

Sr. Nube: I am meeting some friends later. I can spare some time now. Let's go.

Sr. Nube and Petro were floating around in the sky when they spotted something.

Sr. Nube: Can you see that? Los niños dibujan una cucaracha en el tren.

(The boys are drawing a cockroach on the train.)

Petro: Daddy, those are naughty boys.

Sr. Nube: Yes they are. Look over there! Mr Sun's boys are drawing on the bus.

Mr Sun's son Gordon: Duck? Why are you drawing a duck?

Mr Sun's son Patrick: Why not? I love ducks.

Nouns

In Spanish, nouns are classified into masculine (M) and feminine (F)

tren train --- M

niños boys --- M

cucaracha cockroach --- F

niñas girls --- F

How do you know if it is masculine or feminine? Here are some ways to help you.

Ends in o, s, ma, pa, ta – masculine

zapato (shoe), país (country), problema (problem), mapa (map), planeta (planet),

programa (program), poema (poem), drama (drama)

Ends in a, ion, dad - feminine

naranja (orange), admisión (admission), universidad (university)

Ends in ista, e can be masculine or feminine

turista (tourist), estudiante (student)

Petro: Wait...tren is not mentioned in these rules

Sr. Nube: That's right. Some nouns do not follow these rules, for example día (day) is masculine. Also, moto (motorcycle), foto (photo), mano (hand) and radio (radio) are all feminine. So, you should always use a dictionary to help you.

Petro: Why should I care if it is M or F?

Sr. Nube: Because an adjective or an article associated with a noun changes with the quantity and the gender of the noun. Let's look at "A" and "The".

Indefinite & Definite Articles

un niño (m)	a child/a male child	el niño	the boy/the male child
una niña (f)	a child/a female child	la niña	the girl/ the female child

un libro (m), el libro (m)	a book, the book
una bicicleta (f), la bicicleta (f)	a bicycle, the bicycle
un coche (f), el coche (f)	a car, the car



Can you see that “A” and “The” changes according to the gender of a noun?

“A” and “The” can help you to determine the gender of a noun.

Joven = young person, can be M or F

un joven, el joven	a young man, the young man
una joven, la joven	a young lady, the young lady

Estudiante = student, can be M or F

un estudiante, el estudiante	a male student, the male student
una estudiante, la estudiante	a female student, the female student

Certain words change their meanings when they are changed in gender.

el policía	the pólice	la policía	the police department
el cura	the priest	la cura	the cure
el corte	the cut	la corte	the court

Singular & Plural

Ends in o, a add s

el gusano (m)	the worm	los gusanos (m)	the worms
la araña (f)	the spider	las arañas (f)	the spiders

Ends in s or n, add es and add or delete the accent mark

el joven	the young person	los jóvenes	the young people
la televisión	the television	las televisiones	the televisions

Ends in z, remove z add c and add es

el lápiz	the pencil	los lápices	the pencils
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las niñas means the girls or the female children

los niños means the boys or the male children

los niños can also mean a mixed group of boys and girls

1 boy and 2 girls = los niños

2398 boys and 2 million girls = los niños

Some nouns are always in plural

las gafas = eyeglasses las matemáticas = mathematics las vacaciones = vacation

Summary

	Indefinite Article	Definite Article	
	A	The (singular)	The (plural)
Male	Un	El	Los
Female	Una	La	Las
Male and Female (e.g. 1 boy and 1 girl)	-	-	Los

Petro: I get it. So am I right to say “pequeño pingüino” as in the small penguin?

Sr. Nube: Sí, correcto, el abogado tiene miedo del pequeño pingüino.

(Yes, correct, the lawyer is scared of the small penguin)



Petro: Jaja, el abogado está llorando. So Papa, does “tiene” means afraid of?

(Haha, the lawyer is crying.)

Sr. Nube: No, incorrecto, “tiene” means “have”, “miedo” means “fear”. Petro, we cannot use “ser” or “estar” with certain words. Instead, we have to use “tener”. Let me go through this.

Petro: Huh...not again...

Sr. Nube: But first let me talk about the verb cry



Petro: Huh...I am so going to cry...

Llorar = to cry

Present tense

I	you	he/she/you (formal)	we	you all	they/they/you all (formal)
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
lloro	lloras	llora	lloramos	lloráis	lloran

Present progressive tense

I am	you are	he is/she is /you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están
llorando	llorando	llorando	llorando	llorando	llorando

¿Por qué lloras? Why are you crying?

Bob está llorando porque nadie lo quiere ayudar.

Bob is crying because nobody wants to help him.

Using Tener

✓ Tener means "to have"

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
tengo	tienes	tiene	tenemos	tenéis	tienen

- Nosotros tenemos dinero. We have money.
- Yo lo tengo. I have it.
- We have exams every Friday. Tenemos exámenes todos los viernes.

Petro: I always hear my mum complaining.

Tengo que barrer el piso	I have to sweep the floor.
Tengo que lavar los platos.	I have to wash the dishes.
Tengo que limpiar la casa.	I have to clean the house.

✓ "Tener" is also used to describe the following: hungry, thirsty, fear, cold, hot

Ellos tienen frío.	They are cold. (Literally means "They have coldness")
Tengo calor.	I am hot. (Literally means "I have heat")
¿Tienes hambre?	Are you hungry? (Literally means "Do you have hunger?")
Ella tiene sed.	She is thirsty. (Literally means "She has thirst")
Él tiene miedo comer banana.	He is scared to eat banana. (means "he has fear")

Using Estar

I am	you are	he is/she is/it is you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/- as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	están

- ✓ Estar is used to refer to an action that you are doing in that moment.
(Remember you should use present progressive tenses.)

Yo estoy trabajando. I am working now. Estoy durmiendo. I am sleeping now.

- ✓ Estar is also used to describe health, location and emotions

Health

Estoy enfermo. I am sick. Están enfermos. They are sick.



Location

Estoy en Londres. I am in London.

Emotions (What are you feeling right now?):

Estoy un poco aburrido. I am a little bored. Está cansado. He is tired.
Estoy triste. I am sad. Están felices. They are happy.

If you are not referring to a person's/people's emotions, you should not use estar, use ser.

La película es aburrida. The movie is boring.
Las clases son aburridas. The classes are boring.

Using Ser

I am	you are	he is/she is /it is/you are (formal)	we are	you all are	they/they/you all (formal) are
yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros /-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
soy	eres	es	somos	sois	son

- ✓ Ser is use for possession

Es car de John . It is John's car.
Carro de John es rajo. John's car is red.

- ✓ Ser means "to be"

Quiero ser médico. I want to be a doctor.

But use "Estar" for sentences such as

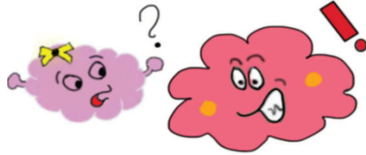
I want to be happy Quiero estar contento.
I always want to be happy Siempre quiero estar contento.

- ✓ Ser is use to describe who am I? Where am I from? How do I look?

Yo soy Irena. (I am Irena). Soy de España. (I am from Spain). Soy español. (I am Spanish). Tengo quince años (I am 15 years old). Soy una estudiante (I am a student). Soy linda. (I am pretty).

Note: When describing age, it is "Tengo quince años" not "Yo soy quince año". Consider it is as "I have fifteen years"

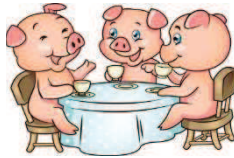
Sra. Nube and Lola were shopping when Sra. Nube saw something strange.



Lola: Mama, why do you look so shocked?

Sra. Nube: The 3 little pigs are real! I saw them! Come with me!

Sra. Nube and Lola floated across the sky and to their amazement they saw 3 little pigs, just like the pigs from the story book.



Lola: Oh my god! Los cerdos toman café en la cafetería cercana. (The pigs are drinking coffee at the nearby café.)

Sra. Nube: I told you so!

Lola: Look over there. Muchos animales haciendo compras en el ocupado supermercado. (Many animals are shopping at the busy supermarket.)



Sra. Nube: What in the world, this is total madness. The animals are alive!

Lola then saw someone familiar.

Lola: Hey isn't that dad?

Sra. Nube: What is that old man doing here? Let's go check it out.

Many & Much

Much: mucho (m/mixed gender), mucha (f)

Many: muchos (m/mixed gender), muchas (f)

Hay muchas mesas en el parque.

No tengo mucho por hacer.

Yo estudio mucho.

Hay mucha pizza.

There are many tables in the park.

I don't have much to do

I study a lot.

There is a lot of pizza.



Open & Close

¿A qué hora abre/cierra la tienda?

At what time does the store open/close?

¿A qué hora abre/cierra _____?

At what time does _____ open/close?

El banco cierra a las cuatro de la tarde.

The bank closes at 4pm.



Las tiendas abren todos los días a la una de la mañana.

The stores open every day at 1am.

¿A qué hora . . . ?" is used to ask for the timing of a specific event or activity. The response should be a + time (a = at).

Linda: ¿A qué hora abre/cierra el supermercado?

At what time does the supermarket open/close?

Tom: A las nueve de la noche

At 9pm

Places

el aeropuerto	airport	la biblioteca	library
la cafetería	café	la escuela	school
el estadio	stadium	la farmacia	pharmacy
el hospital	hospital	la librería	bookshop
el mercado	market	el museo	museum
el restaurante	restaurant	la policía	police station

Preposition - Cercano

Cercano (m)/ Cercana (f) means “nearby”. It is an adjective.

La comisaria está cercana.	The police station is nearby.
Hay una tienda cercana.	There is a store nearby.

Cercano (m)/ Cercana (f) can also mean “close to something”

Cercano a un millón de dólares	Close to a million dollars
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Cercano vs Cerca

“Cerca de” means “near something, close to somebody”. The same form is used for M and F. Do not change it to Cerco.

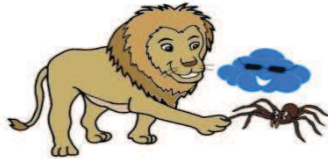
El centro comercial está cerca del hospital.	The mall is near the hospital.
¿Hay bancos cerca de tu casa?	Are there banks near your house?
Estoy cerca de ti.	I am close to you. (as in I feel close to you.)

Why is it that it is “ti” and not “te”?

It is “ti” because it is next to a preposition. This is call preposition pronoun. A pronoun changes when there is a preposition before the pronoun.

Sra. Nube: Dear, what are you doing here?

Sr. Nube: Hey honey, hey Lola, I am meeting up with my friends. Meet Bob the spider and Paul the lion.



Sra. Nube: Are you out of your mind?

Sr. Nube: What's wrong? La araña, el león y yo son mejores amigos. (The spider, the lion and I are best friends.)

Lola: Papa, that is so cool!

Sr. Nube: Paul has been invited to this office. Let's go with him.



Woman in the office: ¡Ayuda! (Help!)

Man in the office: ¿Qué pasa? (What is happening?)

Woman in the office: ¡Hay un león en la oficina! (There is a lion in the office!)

Man in the office: Ahh, está dentro de una caja. Quiero tocarlo. (Ahh, it is inside a box. I want to touch it.)

Lola: ¡Yo también! ¿Puedo tocar el león, mamá? Estoy tan emocionada. (Me too! Can I touch the lion, mama? I am so excited.)

Sra. Nube: NO! Tell the lion to stay away from me! I am leaving now.

Sr. Nube: ¿A dónde vas? (Where are you going to?) No te entiendo. (I don't understand you.) Actúas como un bebé. (You are acting like a baby.) It is more fun being here.

Comparatives & Superlatives

Good, Better, Best

Good (m, singular)	Good (f, singular)	Good (m, plural)	Good (f, plural)
Bueno	Buena	Buenos	Buenas

When “bueno” is placed before a masculine singular noun, it is changed to “buen”.

Some adjectives such as bueno when placed before a noun would mean “really”.

un jardinero bueno a good gardener

un buen jardinero a really good gardener

You can also use the word “muy” which means “very” (Muy has only one form regardless of quantity or gender.)

Esta camisa es muy bonita. This shirt is very pretty.

un músico muy bueno a very good musician

músicos muy buenos very good musicians (adjectives change with nouns)

Adjectives that are modified by adverbs or phrases must be placed after the nouns.

una persona muy buena a very good person

un lugar muy bonito a very pretty place

una taza llena de agua a full cup of water

If it gets too complicated, rephrase the sentences and use “Ser” to help you

un músico muy bueno a very good musician

el músico es muy bueno the musician is very good

un lugar muy bonito a very pretty place

el lugar es muy bonito the place is very pretty

Better (m/f, singular)	Better (m/f, plural)
Mejor	Mejores

mejor que better than
mejor que tú better than you

Best (m/f, singular)	Best (m/f, plural)
Mejor	Mejores

mejores amigos best friends (all males or mixed gender)
mejores amigas best friends (all females)
el mejor nadador de la historia the best swimmer of the history

Bad, Worse, Worst

Bad (m, singular)	Bad (f, singular)	Bad (m, plural)	Bad (f, plural)
Malo	Mala	Malos	Malas

Change “malo” to “mal” when placed before a masculine singular noun, for example
“un mal amigo” (a bad friend).

Worse (m/f, singular)	Worse (m/f, plural)
Peor	Peores

peor que worse than
ese pan es peor que este pan that bread is worse than this bread

Worst (m/f, singular)	Worst (m/f, plural)
Peor	Peores

el peor nombre del mundo the worst name in the world (Note: de + el = del)

Note: “de” is often used with superlatives. It can mean “in” or “of.”

la peor trabajadora del grupo	the worst worker of the group
él es el mejor de todos	he is the best of all
ella es la mejor de todos	she is the best of all

Young, Younger, Youngest

young (m/f, singular)	young (m/f, plural)
joven	jóvenes

la persona joven	the young person		
el joven	the young boy	la joven	the young girl
la gente joven	the young people	los jóvenes	the young people

“la persona” means “the person” not “the female person”.

David es una persona. (David is a person)

Sarah es una persona. (Sarah is a person)

younger (m/f, singular),	younger (m/f, plural)
menor	menores

hermana menor	younger sister
hermano menor	younger brother

youngest (m/f, singular)	youngest (m/f, plural)
menor	menores

Tom es el hijo menor.

Tom is the youngest son.

Mi hija menor tiene tres años.

My youngest daughter is three years old.

Old, Older, Oldest

Old (m, singular)	Old (f, singular)	Old (m, plural)	Old (f, plural)
Viejo	Vieja	Viejos	Viejas

Mi viejo abuelo cree que puede caminar por las paredes.
My old grandfather thinks that he can walk through the walls.



Older (m/f, singular)	Older (m/f, plural)
Mayor	Mayors

hermano mayor	older brother
hermana mayor	older sister
mi hermana es mayor que Lola	my sister is older than Lola

Oldest (m/f, singular)	Oldest (m/f, plural)
Mayor	Mayors

Mi hermana es la mayor my sister is the oldest

Small, smaller, smallest

small (m, singular)	small (f, singular)	small (m, plural)	small (f, plural)
pequeño	pequeña	Pequeños	pequeñas

La gata es pequeña	The cat (female) is small
Los perros son pequeños	The dogs are small

smaller (m, singular)	smaller (f, singular)	smaller (m, plural)	smaller (f, plural)
más pequeño	más pequeña	más pequeños	más pequeñas

smallest (m, singular)	smallest (f, singular)	smallest (m, plural)	smallest (f, plural)
más pequeño	más pequeña	más pequeños	más pequeñas

El zoológico más grande está en la ciudad más pequeña.
The largest zoo is in the smallest city.



Big, Bigger, Biggest

big (m/f, singular),	big (m/f, plural)
grande	grandes

bigger (m/f, singular)	bigger (m/f, plural)
más grande	más grandes

biggest (m/f, singular)	bigger (m/f, plural)
más grande	más grandes

Subject, Direct and Indirect Pronouns

Subject pronouns

I	you	you (formal)	he	she	we (mixed gender/all males)	we (all female)
yo	tú	usted, Ud. or Vd.	él	ella	nosotros	nosotras

you all (mixed gender/all males)	you all (all females)	you all (mixed gender/all males, formal)	they (mixed gender/all males)	they (all females)
vosotros	vosotras	ustedes, Uds. or Vds.	ellos	ellas

Object pronouns (direct)

me	you	you (formal, male)	you (formal, female)	him/it (male)	her/it (female)
me	te	lo	la	lo	la

us (males /females/ mixed gender)	you all (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, males/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, females)	them (males/ mixed gender)	them (females)
nos	os	los	las	los	las

Object pronouns (indirect)

me	you	you (formal), him, her, it	us (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (males/females/ mixed gender)	you all (formal, males/females /mixed gender)	them (males/females /mixed gender)
me	te	le	nos	os	les	les

Indirect object noun and indirect object pronoun refer “to whom” or “for whom”

I slap John/him = John/him is direct object noun/pronoun

I write/am writing to John/him = John/him is indirect object noun/pronoun

I write/am writing a letter to John/him = John/him is indirect object noun/pronoun

I write/am writing John/him a letter = John/him is indirect object noun/pronoun

Let's consider these few sentences:

- Sarah gives the book to Bob / She gives the book to Bob

Sarah = subject noun She = subject pronoun gives= verb
book = direct object noun to = preposition Bob = indirect object noun

Subject noun/ Subject pronoun + verb + direct object noun + preposition + indirect object noun

Sarah da el libro a Bob / Ella da el libro a Bob

- Sarah gives the book to him / She gives the book to him

Sarah = subject noun She = subject pronoun gives= verb
book = direct object noun to = preposition him = indirect object pronoun

Subject noun/Subject pronoun + indirect object pronoun + verb + direct object noun

Sarah le da el libro/ Ella le da el libro

- Sarah gives it to him / She gives it to him

Sarah = subject noun She = subject pronoun gives= verb
book = direct object noun him = indirect object pronoun

Subject noun/Subject pronoun + indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + verb

Sarah le lo da = Sarah se lo da Ella le lo da = Ella se lo da

Whenever both pronouns begin with the letter "l" change the first pronoun to "se."

le lo = se lo	le la = se la	le los = se los	le las = se las
les lo = se lo	les la = se la	les los = se los	les las = se las

You can also attach the direct and indirect object pronouns to the verb

Sarah dáselo / Ella dáselo Sarah gives it to Bob / She gives it to Bob

When attaching the pronouns, count back three vowels and add an accent.

To emphasize that the book is given to Bob, add “a” and “Bob”

Subject noun/Subject pronoun + indirect object pronoun + direct object pronoun + verb
+ “a” + indirect object noun

Sarah se lo da a Bob / Ella se lo da a Bob Sarah dáselo a Bob/ Ella dáselo a Bob

Instead of stating the name, you can emphasize the book is given to “he” by adding “a”

Sarah se lo da a él / Ella se lo da a él Sarah dáelo a él / Ella dáselo a él

You can only add the following to the end of your sentence:

- a Ud. (formal, you) / a Uds. (formal, you all)
- a él (he) / a ella (she)
- a ellos (them, male, mixed gender) / a ellas (them, females)

You cannot add “yo, tú, nosotros/-as, vosotros/-as” because the pronouns (me, you, us, you all) do not begin with “I” and need not change to “se”. In negative sentences, the negative word is placed directly after the subject noun or subject pronoun.

I don't have it for you.

I = subject pronoun it = direct object pronoun you = indirect object pronoun

Yo no se lo tengo.

Note that we can leave out the subject nouns or subject pronouns

So it will be “no se lo tengo”

Imperatives

“Ayude” as mentioned in the story is a form of command or instruction.

When giving commands, we need to use a special kind of verb: Imperatives.

Since you are voicing a command, you will be either talking to you <tú, usted(formal)> or you all <vosotros/-as, ustedes (formal)>.

All verbs have imperatives. Imperatives can also be in negative form.

Help!

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
ayuda	ayude	ayudad	ayuden

Don't Help!

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
no ayudes	no ayude	no ayudéis	no ayuden

Do

you	you (formal)	you all	you all (formal)
tú	usted	vosotros/-as	ustedes
haz	haga	haced	hagan

	Singular (male & female)	Plural
Yellow	amarillo, amarilla	amarillos, amarillas
Blue	azul	azules
Orange	anaranjado, anaranjada	anaranjados, anaranjadas
Black	negro, negra	negros, negras
White	blanco, blanca	blancos, blancas
Red	rojo, roja	rojos, rojas
Green	verde	verdes

Azul, verde have only singular and plural forms; they are the same for masculine and feminine.

¿De qué color es tu cabello?

What color is your hair?

¿De qué color son tus ojos?

What color are your eyes?

El semáforo es amarillo.

The traffic light is yellow.

Ella apaga la luz anaranjada.

She turns off the orange light



Joe: Morado es feo. (Purple is ugly.)

Kelvin: Morado es mi color favorito.
(Purple is my favorite color)

Joe: Sólo niñas les gusta morado.
(Only girls like purple.)

Kelvin: Tu eres antipatico. (You are mean.)

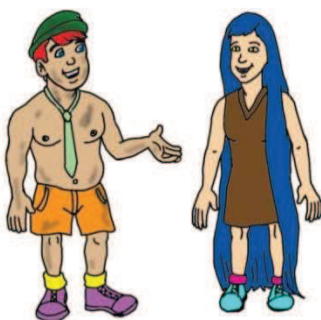
Clothes

el vestido	dress	los pantalones	trousers
el bolsillo	pocket	la falda	skirt
el suéter	sweater	la ropa interior	underwear
la camisa	shirt	los pantalones cortos	shorts

Body Parts

arm = el brazo	back = la espalda	chest = el pecho
heart = el corazón	knee = la rodilla	ear = la oreja
leg = la pierna	mouth = la boca	foot = el pie
eye = el ojo	finger/teó = el dedo	hair = el cabello
nose = la nariz	skin = la piel	head = la cabeza
neck = el cuello	tooth = el diente	tongue = la lengua
shoulder = el hombro	stomach = el estómago	hand = la mano

Note: Definite articles should be placed before clothings and body parts when the possessor is clearly stated. Replace the possessive adjectives (his, her, its, ours, etc) with definite articles.



Mary cepilla los dientes negros y lleva el vestido marrón. (Mary brushes her black teeth and wears her brown dress). Ella tiene el cabello largo azul y los ojos amarillos. (She has blue long hair and yellow eyes.)

Tom lleva los calcetines amarillos y los pantalones cortos anaranjados. (Tom is wearing yellow socks and orange shorts). Lleva el sombrero verde favorito con la corbata verde (He wears his favorite green hat with a green tie.) Tom tiene el cabello rojo. (Tom has red hair.)

Encender = to turn on, to burn

yo	tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/- as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
enciendo	enciendes	enciende	encendemos	encendéis	encienden

¿Cómo enciendo la televisión?

How do I turn on the television?

Enciende una vela

She is lighting up a candle

Mirar = to look

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
miro	miras	mira	miramos	miráis	miran

✓ indicate deliberate looking

Mira, el dinero está justo aquí.

Look, the money is right here.

(Mire = imperative)

Miro el libro de su hija.

I am looking at your daughter's book.



✓ show the orientation of something.

La sala mira al mar.

The living room faces the sea.

Ver = to see

yo	tú	él/ella/ usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
veo	ves	ve	vemos	veis	ven

✓ simple act of seeing

Ellos ven la caca.

They see the poo.



✓ see/visit with someone

Nos vemos mañana

We see you tomorrow

✓ see an outcome

Voy a ver qué pasa.

I am going to see what happens.

✓ show understanding

Veo la razón.

I see the reason.

✓ watch a show or movie

Mi hermana bajita ve la televisión en el baño.

My short sister watches the television in the bathroom.



Note: Bajito/a is use to describe people

Mi padre no es bajito.

My father is not short.

Mi madre no es ni alta ni bajita.

My mother is neither tall nor short.

Use corto/a to describe things

Ella lleva una falda corta.

She wears a short skirt.

Maria tiene el cabello corto.

Maria has short hair.

Terminar = to end, to finish

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
termino	terminas	termina	terminamos	termináis	terminan

Voy a terminar escribiendo unos libros I am going to finish writing some books.
 ¿Cuándo termina? When does it end?

Comenzar = to start, to begin

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
comienzo	comienzas	comienza	comenzamos	comenzáis	comienzan

¿Cuándo comienza? When does it start?
 La fiesta comienza a las siete de la noche. The party starts at 7pm.

Preguntar = to ask question

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
pregunto	preguntas	pregunta	preguntamos	preguntáis	preguntan

Nosotros vamos a preguntar el maestro. We are going to ask the teacher.
 Sofia pregunta sobre ti. Sofia is asking about you.

Pedir = to request for

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ustedes
pido	pides	pide	pedimos	pedís	piden

James pides un coche. James requests for a car.
 Pido ayuda. I request for help

Intentar = to try

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
intento	intentas	intenta	intentamos	intentáis	intentan

Debemos intentar comprender el universe.
We must try to understand the universe.

Intentamos resolver nuestros conflictos.
We try to solve our conflicts.

Golpear = To hit, to beat

yo	tú	él/ella/usted	nosotros/-as	vosotros/-as	ellos/ellas/ ustedes
golpeo	golpeas	golpea	golpeamos	golpeáis	golpean

¡Quiero golpearlo!
I want to hit him!

Yo le golpeo en la barriga.
I am hitting him in the tummy.



Image: FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Mis profesores golpean sus bicicletas con almohadas.
My professors hit their bikes with pillows.





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