

Palabras

¿Qué casa prefieres?

Esta casa es...

Este piso es...

amplio, amplia

antiguo, antigua

bonito, bonita

cómodo, cómoda

enorme

feo, fea

grande

maravilloso, maravillosa

moderno, moderna

pequeño, pequeña

La casa/El piso está

cerca de la playa

en el centro

en la montaña

más... que...

menos... que...

Prefiero...

porque

Which house do you prefer?

This house is...

This flat is...

spacious

old

nice

comfortable

enormous

ugly

big

marvellous

modern

small

The house/The flat is...

near the beach

in the centre

in the mountains

more... than...

less... than...

I prefer...

because

La casa

Tiene...

una cocina

un comedor

un cuarto de baño

un dormitorio

un salón

una chimenea

un jacuzzi

un jardín

una piscina

una terraza

vistas al mar

The house

It has...

a kitchen

a dining room

a bathroom

a bedroom

a living room

a fireplace

a hot tub

a garden

a swimming pool

a balcony, a terrace

views of the sea

¿Qué se puede hacer en...?

Se puede(n)...

hacer senderismo

What can you do in...?

You can...

go hiking

hacer actividades náuticas
hacer artes marciales
ir a la bolera
ir al cine
ir de compras
ir de paseo en bicicleta
ir a la playa
ir al restaurante
jugar al golf
jugar al voleibol
jugar al tenis
ver la catedral
visitar un castillo

do water sports
do martial arts
go bowling
go to the cinema
go shopping
go on a bike ride
go to the beach
go to the restaurant
play golf
play volleyball
play tennis
see the cathedral
visit a castle

¿Dónde está...?

la catedral
la estación de tren
el minigolf
el parque acuático
el parque de atracciones
la pista de karting
el zoo
Sigue todo recto.
Dobla a la derecha.
Dobla a la izquierda.
Toma la primera a la derecha.
Toma la segunda a la izquierda.
Cruza la plaza
Está a la derecha.
Está a la izquierda.

Where is...?

the cathedral
the railway station
the minigolf
the water park
the theme park
the go-kart track
the zoo
Keep straight on.
Turn right.
Turn left.
Take the first on the right.
Take the second on the left.
Cross the square.
It's on the right.
It's on the left.

Opiniones

Me gusta...
Me encanta...
Me gustaría mucho...
Me encantaría...

Opinions

I like...
I love...
I would really like...
I would love...

Expresiones de tiempo

ayer
el fin de semana pasado

Time expressions

yesterday
last weekend

también	<i>also, too</i>
el verano pasado	<i>last summer</i>
el año pasado	<i>last year</i>
hace dos años	<i>two years ago</i>
hoy	<i>today</i>
mañana	<i>tomorrow</i>
este fin de semana	<i>this weekend</i>
el verano que viene	<i>next summer</i>
el año que viene	<i>next year</i>

Palabras muy frecuentes

bastante
donde
esta, este
está
muy

High-frequency words

quite
where
this
it is
very

¡TABLA DE VERBOS!

The present tense

1 Regular verbs

The present tense is used to say what you normally do.

-ar verbs: chatear to chat (online)

(yo) chateo	I chat	(nosotros/as) chateamos	we chat
(tú) chateas	you chat	(vosotros/as) chateáis	you (plural) chat
(él/ella) chatea	he/she chats	(ellos/as) chatean	they chat

-er verbs: leer to eat

leo	I read	leemos	we read
lees	you read	leéis	you (plural) read
lee	he/she reads	leen	they read

-ir verbs: escribir to write

escribo	I write	escribimos	we write
escribes	you write	escribís	you (plural) write
escribe	he/she writes	escriben	they write

2 Stem-changing verbs

These are also sometimes called 'boot' verbs.

jugar to play

juego	I play	jugamos	we play
juegas	you play	jugáis	you (plural) play
juega	he/she plays	juegan	they play

querer to want

quiero	I want	queremos	we want
quieres	you want	queréis	you (plural) want
quiere	he/she wants	quieren	they want

poder to be able/can

puedo	I can	podemos	we can
puedes	you can	podéis	you (plural) can
puede	he/she can	pueden	they can

3 Irregular verbs

Some verbs don't follow the usual patterns. Learn each verb by heart.

ser to be

soy	I am	somos	we are
eres	you are	sois	you (plural) are
es	he/she/it is	son	they are

The present tense (cont.)

tener	to have		
tengo	I have	tenemos	we have
tienes	you have	tenéis	you (plural) have
tiene	he/she/it has	tienen	they have
ir	to go		
voy	I go	vamos	we go
vas	you go	vais	you (plural) go
va	he/she goes	van	they go

Some verbs are only irregular in the I form of the present tense.

hacer	to do/ to make	→	hago	I do
salir	to go out	→	salgo	I go out
ver	to see	→	veo	I see

4 Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs include a reflexive pronoun because they are often actions that you do to yourself.

lavarse	to wash oneself		
me lavo	I wash myself/get washed	nos lavamos	we wash ourselves
te lavas	you wash yourself	os laváis	you (plural) wash yourselves
se lava	he/she washes him/herself	se lavan	they wash themselves

The preterite

1 Regular verbs

The preterite (simple past tense) is used to talk about completed actions in the past.

-ar verbs: **mandar** to send

mandé	I sent	mandamos	we sent
mandaste	you sent	mandasteis	you (plural) sent
mandó	he/she sent	mandaron	they sent

-er verbs: **comer** to eat

comí	I ate	comimos	we ate
comiste	you ate	comisteis	you (plural) ate
comió	he/she ate	comieron	they ate

-ir verbs: **salir** to go out

salí	I went out	salimos	we went out
saliste	you went out	salisteis	you (plural) went out
salió	he/she went out	salieron	they went out

The preterite (cont.)

2 Irregular verbs

Some verbs don't follow the usual patterns in the preterite. Often verbs that are irregular in the present tense are also irregular in the preterite, but not always, e.g. **salir**. Learn each verb by heart.

hacer to do/to make

hice	I did	hicimos	we did
hiciste	you did	hicisteis	you (plural) did
hizo	he/she did	hicieron	they did

tener to have

tuve	I had	tuvimos	we had
tuviste	you had	tuvisteis	you (plural) had
tuvo	he/she had	tuvieron	they had

Ser and **ir** are irregular verbs. They are identical in the preterite.

	ser to be	ir to go
fui	I was	I went
fuiste	you were	you went
fue	he/she was	he/she went
fuimos	we were	we went
fuisteis	you (plural) were	you (plural) went
fueron	they were	they went

Some irregular verbs in the preterite only change their spelling in the I form.

sacar	to take	→	saqué	I took
jugar	to play	→	jugué	I played

The I and he/she forms of **ver** don't take an accent in the preterite.

ver	to see	→	vi	I saw
			vio	he/she saw

The near future tense

The near future is used to talk about what you are going to do. Use the present tense of the verb **ir** followed by **a** plus the infinitive.

voy a salir con mis amigos	I am going to go out with my friends
vas a comer paella	you are going to eat paella
va a ir a una fiesta	he/she is going to go to a party
vamos a jugar al fútbol	we are going to play football
vais a chatear	you are going to chat online
van a hacer los deberes	they are going to do their homework