

Spanish Starter Micro Learning



You Do, Can Do, Cudoo – Be more



Lesson 1: Spanish in our daily lives

- Spanish, the official language in twenty-one countries, is the third most widely-spoken language in the world, after English and Mandarin.
- More than 400 million people speak Spanish worldwide.
- Hence, Spanish is everywhere in our daily lives. Next, you will find some popular phrases to find out: you may not realize that you already know a little Spanish.

Lesson 2: Varieties of the Spanish Language

- Even within a single language or language group there may be major differences in speech.
- The term **dialect** refers to those differences in intonation and pronunciation and even words and expressions that exist in some branches of a language while absent in others.
- **Latin American Spanish:** It is spoken mainly in Latin America but taught in several countries. This dialect is noted for its pronunciation of each letter and its strong "r" sounds.
- **Castilian Spanish:** The Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain includes the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras-see-as" in Latin America.) Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain.

Lesson 3: Spanish Language Characteristics

- **Question and exclamation marks:** In Spanish there are opening question and exclamation marks, *¿* and *¡*, which can appear right at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.
- **Gender:** Spanish has masculine and feminine genders. The gender affects nouns, adjectives, demonstratives, possessives and articles but not verbs, e.g. *Está cansada* (She's tired), *Está cansado* (He's tired).
- **Plurals:** Generally speaking, the plural is formed by adding 's' to words ending in a vowel and by adding '-os' or '-es' to words ending in a consonant.
- **Tú and Usted:** The informal form of you is *tú* and verbs used with *tú* are conjugated in the 2nd person. The formal form of you is *usted* and verbs used with *usted* are conjugated in the 3rd person. The familiar form is used with friends or with people who are younger than you. The formal form is used when you speak Spanish with elders or people you don't know.
- **Ser o Estar:** Two verbs in Spanish express "to be": *ser*, and *estar*. In general, "ser" expresses permanent states, such as *Soy alto* (I am tall) or *Somos de Argentina* (We are from Argentina). *Estar* expresses temporary conditions, such as *Estoy cansado* (I am tired) or *La calle está mojada* (The street is wet).

Lesson 4: Greetings Of The Day

- Greeting people is very important in Spanish as in any other language. In this lesson, we will learn how to greet someone and how to reply

Good morning	Buenos días/Hola
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good evening	Buenas noches
good night	Buenas noches

Lesson 5: How Are You?

	<i>Fenomenal</i>
	<i>Estupendo (male)</i>
<i>¿Cómo estás?</i>	<i>Estupenda (female)</i>
	<i>Bien</i>

Lesson 6: More Greetings

GREETINGS	ANSWERS
¡Mucho gusto!	Encantado/Encantada de conocerle
	¡Mucho gusto!
¡Qué tengas un buen día!	¡Tú también!
Adiós/ Chau	Adiós/ Chau

Lesson 7: Alphabet Overview

A (a)	ah	J (j)	jota	R (r)	ere
B (b)	beh	K (k)	kah	S (s)	ese
C (c)	ceh	L (l)	ele	T (t)	te
CH (ch)	cheh	LI (ll)	elle	U (u)	u
D (d)	deh	M (m)	eme	V (v)	veh
E (e)	eh	N (n)	ene	W (w)	doble veh
F (f)	effe	Ñ (ñ)	eñe	X (x)	equis
G (g)	ge	O (o)	oh	Y (y)	y griega
H (h)	hache	P (p)	peh	Z (z)	zeta
I (i)	i	Q (q)	koo		

Lesson 8: Alphabet 1

A (a)	Anillo	CH (ch) Chocolate	F (f)	Fruta
B (b)	Barcelona, Burro	D (d)	Dedo	G (g) G+a, o, u Galicia G+E, I Genio G+ui, ue Guevara G+üi Cigüeña
C (c)	C+A, O, U Carro C+E, I Cebolla	E (e)	Elefante	

Lesson 9: Alphabet 2

H (h)	Hola	K (k)	Kepis	M (m)	Madera
I (i)	Isla	L (l)	Limón	N (n)	Nadar
J (j)	Jabón	LI (ll)	Llave	Ñ (ñ)	Niño
O (o)	Ojo				

Lesson 10: Alphabet 3

P (p)	Paella	T (t)	Tenedor	X (x)	Xilófono
Q (q) Queso	Q+ue, +ui	U (u)	Uva	Y (y)	Yacuzzi
R (r)	Rana	V (v)	Vaquero	Z (z)	Zapato
S (s)	Silla	W (w) Washington			

Lesson 11: My Name Is

- My name in Spanish is **Mi nombre es** followed by your proper name.
- For example: My name is Juan= Mi nombre es Juan
- My name is Maria= Mi nombre es Maria
- Some people use “I am...” or “My name is...”, therefore **Yo soy** instead of **mi nombre es**.
- Both ways work well: **Yo soy** is the same as **mi nombre es**.

Lesson 12: What Is Your Name

¿Cuál es tu nombre?	Mi nombre es Juan.
¿Cómo te llamas?	Me llamo Juan

Lesson 13: This Is

What's this?	¿Qué es esto? Es una casa.	¿Qué es esto? Es una niña.	¿Qué es esto? Es un sándwich.
	¿Qué es esto? Es un libro	¿Qué es esto? Es una puerta.	¿Qué es esto? Es un niño.

Lesson 14: Possessive Pronouns

I = My “Mi”	He = His “Su”	She = Her “Su”
Mi casa. Esta es mi casa.	Su perro. Este es su perro.	Su cartera. Este es su cartera.

Lesson 15: Personal Pronouns I/You

I	Yo
I am Juan	Yo soy Juan.
You	Usted (formal) Tú (informal)
You are my teacher	Usted es mi profesora.
You are my friend	Tú eres mi amigo.

Lesson 16: Gender

- Most masculine nouns end in –o.
el cartero (mailman/postman)
- Most feminine nouns end in –a.
La enfermera (nurse)

Lesson 17: Where Are You From

- To ask formally “where are you from”? in Spanish, we say *¿De dónde eres?*
- To ask informally “where are you from”? in Spanish we say *¿De dónde es (usted)?*
- The answer to “*Where are you from*” is: *Soy de España.*

Lesson 18 : Countries

Countries	Countries in TARGET LANGUAGE
Morocco	Marruecos
Egypt	Egipto
Iraq	Irak
Syria	Siria
Lebanon	Líbano
Emirates	Emiratos Árabes Unidos
Tunisia	Túnez
Sudan	Sudán
Bahrain	Baréin
Kuwait	Kuwait

More countries

Countries	Countries in TARGET LANGUAGE
America	Estados Unidos
Canada	Canadá
Britain	Gran Bretaña
Ireland	Irlanda
France	Francia
Australia	Australia
India	India
Russia	Rusia
China	China
Belgium	Bélgica

Lesson 19: I Am From...

I am from Spain. = **Soy de** España.

Say "I am from (the name of your country) in Spanish:

For example: **Soy de** Argentina.

Soy de Canada

Lesson 20: Nationalities

Follow below rules to form nationalities:

1-The feminine form of nationalities ending in -o is made by changing the -o to an -a. For example: **Argentino** (male), **Argentina** (female).

2- Nationalities ending in -és can be made feminine by changing the ending to -esa. Thus the feminine form of **inglés** is **inglesa**.

3- Nationalities in other endings don't have separate masculine and feminine forms.

Name of the country in English	Name of the country in Spanish	Nationality (for masculine)	Nationality (for feminine)
Morocco	Marruecos	marroquí	marroquí
America	Estados Unidos	estadounidense	estadounidense
India	India	Indio	india
China	China	Chino	china

Lesson 21: Personal Pronouns He/ She

"He" in **Spanish** is **Él** and "she" is **Ella**

For example: He is Juan= **Él** es Juan

She is Maria= **Ella** es maría

Lesson 22: Nationalities He/ She

- For women: She is Moroccan.
Ella es Marroquí.
- For men: He is Chinese.
Él es Chino.

Lesson 23: Numbers 0-20

0: Cero ...

1: Uno	6: Seis	11: Once	16: Dieciséis
2: Dos	7: Siete	12: Doce	17: Diecisiete
3: Tres	8: Ocho	13: Trece	18: Dieciocho
4: Cuatro	9: Nueve	14: Catorce	19: Diecinueve
5: Cinco	10: Diez	15: Quince	20: Veinte

Lesson 24: Numbers 21-99

- **veintiun(o), -a** -twenty-one
- **veintidós** -twenty-two
- **veintitrés** -twenty-three
- **veinticuatro** -twenty-four
- **veinticinco** -twenty-five
- **veintiseis** -twenty-six
- **veintisiete** -twenty-seven
- **veintiocho** -twenty-eight
- **veintinueve** -twenty-nine
- **treinta** –thirty
- **treinta y un(o), -a** -thirty-one
- **treinta y dos** -thirty-two
- **treinta y tres** -thirty-three
- **cuarenta** –forty
- **cuarenta y un(o), -a** -forty-one
- **cincuenta** –fifty
- **sesenta** –sixty
- **setenta** –seventy
- **ochenta** –eighty
- **noventa** -ninety

Lesson 25: Contact Details

- **Mi número de teléfono es 345-888-410.**
- **Mi dirección es:** Westminster Street, PA, USA.
- **Mi dirección de correo electrónico es:** juan@yahoo.com

Lesson 26: Verb To Live

(yo)	Vivo
(tú)	vives
(él)	vive
(nosotros)	Vivimos
(vosotros)	Vivís
(ellos)	viven

Example:

- **¿En qué ciudad vives?**

Vivo en la ciudad de Bogotá, Colombia.

Lesson 27: Verb To Work

(yo)	Trabajo
(tú)	Trabajas
(él)	Trabaja
(nosotros)	Trabajamos
(vosotros)	trabajáis
(ellos)	trabajan

Example:

- Trabajo en una compañía.
- Trabajo como profesora.

Lesson 28: Verb To Study

(yo)	estudio
(tú)	estudias
(él)	estudia
(nosotros)	estudiamos
(vosotros)	estudiáis
(ellos)	estudian

Example:

- Estudio ingeniería.
- Estudio economía.

Lesson 29: Prepositions 1

Prepositions	Examples
en <i>in, on, at</i>	En la mesa
Encima	Encima de la mesa
Debajo <i>Below</i>	Debajo de la mesa

Lesson 30: Prepositions 2

Prepositions	Examples
En frente de <i>In front of</i>	En frente de la mesa
Detras <i>Behind</i>	Detrás de la mesa
Junto a <i>Next to/ Beside</i>	Junto a la mesa
En medio <i>between</i>	En medio de la mesa y la silla

Lesson 31: Verb To Have

Tener- to have			
Yo	tengo	Nosotros/as	tenemos
tú	tienes	Vosotros/as	tenéis
Él/ella/Ud	tiene	Ellos/ellas/Uds	tienen

Example:

- Yo tengo frío
- Él tiene auto

Lesson 32: Greetings Recap

Buenos días	Good morning
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon
Buenas noches	Good night
Hola	Hello
Adíos	Good-bye
Hasta luego	See you later
Hasta mañana	See you tomorrow
¿Cómo estás?	How are you? (familiar)

Lesson 33: Time

- When someone asks you, **¿Qué hora es?** respond with the following:
- **Es la una** (if the time is within the 1 o'clock hour) or **Son las** + the hour (if the time is after 1 o'clock)

Example:

Son las dos y cinco. (*It is 2:05.*)

Lesson 34: Family members

Esposo = husband

esposa = wife

Hermano = brother

hermana = sister

Padre = father

madre = mother

Hijo = son

hija = daughter

Example:

Mi hermano y hermana viven aquí.

Lesson 35: Possessive Pronouns (my/your)

Spanish Possessive Pronouns	English equivalents
Mi	My
Tu	Your

Example:

A name : Juan

A son: **David**

My name is: **Mi nombre es**

My son: **Mi hijo**

Your name is: **Tu nombre es**

Your son: **Tu hijo**

Lesson 36: Possessive Pronouns (his/Her)

Spanish Possessive Pronouns	English equivalents
Su	His/her/their
Sus (if the thing we possess is plural)	His/her/their

Example:

- *Este es su gorro = This is his hat.*
- *Estos son sus libros = These are their books. (The object is plural).*

Lesson 37: Yes/No Questions

Yes/no questions in **Spanish** are those questions which can be answered with either a yes or a no.

Example:

Do you like pizza? Yes / No

¿Te gusta la pizza? **Sí/No**

Lesson 38: Fruits

- Orange = naranja
- Strawberry = fresa
- Lemon = limón
- Banana = plátano
- Apple = manzana
- Grapes = uvas
- Watermelon sandía
- Cherry = cereza
- Blackberry = zarzamora or mora
- Apricot = albaricoque
- Peach = melocotón
- Melon = melón
- Pineapple = piña
- Figs = higos

Lesson 39: Foods

- Rice = arroz
- Salad = ensalada
- Bread = pan
- Soup = sopa
- Chicken = pollo
- Salt = sal
- Pepper = pimienta
- Butter = mantequilla
- Pizza = pizza
- Juice = zumo

Lesson 40: Vegetables

- Mushrooms = setas
- Carrot = zanahoria
- Chickpeas = garbanzos
- Garlic = ajo
- green beans = judías verdes
- Potato = patata
- Celery = apio
- Eggplant = berenjena
- Cucumber = pepino
- Lettuce = lechuga
- Broccoli = brécol
- Corn = maíz
- Tomato = tomate
- green peas = guisante verde
- Capsicum = pimiento

Lesson 41: Conjunctions

Conjunction	Meaning	Example
y (and)	Y adds one thing to another	<i>Me gusta la leche y el jugo</i>
pero (but)	Pero shows contrast	<i>Me gusta la leche pero no el jugo</i>
porque (because)	explains reasons or purpose	<i>Ali está en clase porque el professor está ahí</i>

Lesson 42: Colors

Red	Rojo
Blue	Azul
Green	Verde
Yellow	Amarillo
Orange	Anaranjado
Black	Negro
White	Blanco

Example:

¿De qué color es este limón?

Este limón es amarillo.

Lesson 43: Days Of The Week

Days of the week ending in -s do not change form in the plural. Only the article changes: el lunes (singular form), los lunes (plural form).

lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

Lesson 44: Spanish Relatives

Abuelos = grandparents
Abuelo = grandfather
Padre = father
Los tíos = aunt and uncle
Tío = uncle
Hermano = brother
Los primos = cousins
Prima = cousin (female)

abuela= grandmother
los padres = parents
madre = mother
tía = aunt
los hermanos = brothers and sisters
hermana = sister
primo = cousin (male)

Example:

Mi prima es enfermera y mi primo es escritor.

Lesson 45: I Like

The verb “To like” in Spanish is “gustar” and it needs to be conjugated with each person.

In Spanish, we add the pronoun “te” if it is second person singular and “me” if it is first person singular. Then, we add the verb “gusta” and the object .

Example:

- ¿Te gusta la nieve? Sí /No
- Me gusta el fútbol.

Lesson 46: I Don't Like

The verb “Not to like” in Spanish is “no gustar” and it needs to be conjugated with each person.

We say “No me gusta (singular object)”

“No me gustan (plural object)”

Example:

- No me gusta la nieve.
- No me gustan las manzanas.

Lesson 47: I Like Food/ Colors

We say “Me gusta (singular object)”

“Me gustan (plural object)”

And the question is ¿Te gusta (object)?

Example:

- Me gusta el color azul.
- ¿Te gusta la ensalada?

Lesson 48: I Don't Like Food/Colors

We say “No me gusta (singular object)”

“No me gustan (plural object)”

Example:

- No me gusta el color blanco.
- No me gusta el pollo.