

# **SPANISH LANGUAGE**

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**2025 EDITION**



## GENDER OF NOUNS

A noun denotes a person, a thing, a place or an idea. In Spanish, all nouns have gender, they are either masculine or feminine.

| MASCULINE     | FEMININE        |
|---------------|-----------------|
| el niño       | la niña         |
| the boy       | the girl        |
| el libro      | la revista      |
| the book      | the magazine    |
| el carro      | la escuela      |
| the car       | the school      |
| el dormitorio | la sala         |
| the bedroom   | the living-room |

Nouns that end in **-o** are usually masculine and nouns that end in **-a** are usually feminine. However, there are exceptions. The words “**el**” and “**la**” are called “**definite articles**” and they will tell you if a word is masculine or feminine. That is why it is important that when you learn a new noun, you learn its definite article.



Some masculine nouns end with a consonant but their feminine form ends with **-a**.

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>el señor</b>  | <b>el profesor</b>  |
| <b>la señora</b> | <b>la profesora</b> |

Some nouns have the same word for both, masculine and feminine.

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| <b>el estudiante</b> | <b>el atleta</b> |
| <b>la estudiante</b> | <b>la atleta</b> |

Nouns that end in **-ción, -sión, -dad, -tad, -tud, -umbre** are feminine.

|                        |                    |                         |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>la conversación</b> | <b>la ciudad</b>   | <b>la gratitud</b>      |
| <b>la televisión</b>   | <b>la libertad</b> | <b>la incertidumbre</b> |

Some nouns that end in **-a** are masculine.

**FOR EXAMPLE :**

|                    |
|--------------------|
| <b>el problema</b> |
| <b>el mapa</b>     |

A few nouns that end in **-o** are feminine.

**FOR EXAMPLE :**

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>la radio</b> | <b>la mano</b> |
|-----------------|----------------|

**SINGULAR OR PLURAL**

Spanish nouns can be singular or plural.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <b>el libro</b>   | <b>la manzana</b>   |
| <b>los libros</b> | <b>las manzanas</b> |

The definite article “**el**” and “**la**” becomes “**los**” and “**las**”

**RULES FOR THE PLURAL FORMATION OF NOUNS**

If a noun ends in a vowel, add “**-s**”

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| <b>la casa</b>   | <b>el niño</b>   |
| <b>las casas</b> | <b>los niños</b> |

If a noun ends in a consonant, add “**-es**”

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>el mes</b>    | <b>la ciudad</b>    |
| <b>los meses</b> | <b>las ciudades</b> |

If a noun ends in **z**, add “**-es**” and change the **z** to “**c**”

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>el lápiz</b>    | <b>la nariz</b>    |
| <b>los lápices</b> | <b>las narices</b> |

If a noun ends in **-ión**, add “**-es**” and drop the accent mark

|                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>el camión</b>    | <b>la conversación</b>    |
| <b>los camiones</b> | <b>las conversaciones</b> |

## PRONOUNS

## SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns tell who is doing the action of the verb.

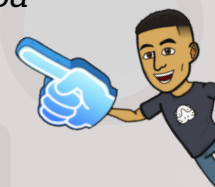
**Yo** hablo español : *I speak Spanish.*

In Spanish, subject pronouns are usually omitted since the verb indicates the doer of the action.

**Hablo** español. *I speak Spanish.*

| SUBJECT PRONOUNS                |                           |                          |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular | <b>yo</b>                 | I                        |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular | <b>tú</b>                 | you (informal)           |
|                                 | <b>usted</b>              | you (formal)             |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular | <b>él</b>                 | he                       |
|                                 | <b>ella</b>               | she                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person plural   | <b>nosotros/nosotras</b>  | we                       |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural   | <b>ustedes</b>            | you                      |
|                                 | <b>vosotros/vosotras*</b> | you (only used in Spain) |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural   | <b>ellos/ellas</b>        | they                     |

\*The **vosotros/vosotras** form is used primarily in Spain. In Latin America the **ustedes** form is used. Spanish has a formal and an informal form for "you." The form "**usted**" is formal and is used to express respect. The form "**tú**" is informal and is used when speaking to someone younger than you, or someone you are very familiar with, such as friends and relatives.



## DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

The direct object answers the question “what?” or “whom?” The direct object is often replaced with a pronoun. The pronoun comes before the conjugated verb and it must agree in gender and number with the noun.

Yo compro **flores**.

*I buy flowers.*

Yo **las** compro.

*I buy them.*

Él compra **un libro**

*He buys a book.*

Él **lo** compra.

*He buys it.*

Ella no lee **una revista**.

*She doesn't read a magazine.*

Ella no **la** lee.

*She doesn't read it.*

**Te** conozco.

*I know you.*

Ella **me** ama.

*She loves me.*

Ellos **nos** aman.

*They love us.*

The direct object pronoun can also be attached to an infinitive, or before the first verb.

Yo quiero comprar **flores**.

*I want to buy flowers.*

Yo quiero comprar**las**.

*I want to buy them.*

Ella quiere leer **un libro**.

*She wants to read a book.*

Ella quiere leer**lo**.

*She wants to read it.*

Yo quiero comprar **flores**.

*I want to buy flowers.*

Yo **las** quiero comprar.

*I want to buy them.*

## INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

The indirect object answers the question “to whom?” or “for whom?” the action of the verb is performed. The indirect object can be replaced with a pronoun.

Juan **me** compra un regalo. *Juan buys me a gift = Juan buys a gift for me*

Papá **nos** compra un carro. *Dad buys us a car = Dad buys a car for us*

Ella no **te** trae el desayuno. *She doesn't bring breakfast to you.*

| OBJECT PRONOUNS                                                           |                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DIRECT                                                                    | INDIRECT                                                                      |
| <b>me</b> (me)                                                            | <b>me</b> (to me, for me)                                                     |
| <b>te</b> (you, informal)                                                 | <b>te</b> (to you, for you)                                                   |
| <b>lo</b> (you formal, him, it)<br><b>la</b> (you formal, her, it)        | <b>le</b> (to you, for you, formal)<br>(to him, for him)<br>(to her, for her) |
| <b>nos</b> (us)                                                           | <b>nos</b> (to us, for us)                                                    |
| <b>os</b> (you, informal) *                                               | <b>os</b> (to you, for you) *                                                 |
| <b>los</b> (you formal, them masc.)<br><b>las</b> (you formal, them fem.) | <b>les</b> (to you, for you, formal)<br>(to them, for them, masc. and fem.)   |

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are similar to possessive adjectives, but they are usually used with the definite article (el, la, los, las).

Este es tu libro y este es **el mío**.  
Él tiene mi mochila y yo **la suya**.

*This is your book and this is mine.*  
*He has my backpack and I have his.*

| POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS      |                             |                           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| SINGULAR                 | PLURAL                      | MEANING                   |
| el mío, la mía           | los míos, las mías          | mine                      |
| el tuyo, la tuya         | los tuyos, las tuyas        | yours (informal)          |
| el suyo, la suya         | los suyos, las suyas        | his, hers, yours (formal) |
| el nuestro, la nuestra   | los nuestros, las nuestras  | ours                      |
| el vuestro, la vuestra * | los vuestros, las vuestras* | yours                     |
| el suyo, la suya         | los suyos, las suyas        | yours (formal), theirs    |

CARDINAL  
NUMBERS

|          |               |                 |                  |                     |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 uno    | 11 once       | 21 veintiuno    | 31 treinta y uno | 300 trescientos     |
| 2 dos    | 12 doce       | 22 veintidós    | 40 cuarenta      | 400 cuatrocientos   |
| 3 tres   | 13 trece      | 23 veintitrés   | 50 cincuenta     | 500 quinientos      |
| 4 cuatro | 14 catorce    | 24 veinticuatro | 60 sesenta       | 600 seiscientos     |
| 5 cinco  | 15 quince     | 25 veinticinco  | 70 setenta       | 700 setecientos     |
| 6 seis   | 16 dieciséis  | 26 veintiséis   | 80 ochenta       | 800 ochocientos     |
| 7 siete  | 17 diecisiete | 27 veintisiete  | 90 noventa       | 900 novecientos     |
| 8 ocho   | 18 dieciocho  | 28 veintiocho   | 100 cien         | 1000 mil            |
| 9 nueve  | 19 diecinueve | 29 veintinueve  | 101 ciento uno   | 1.000.000 un millón |
| 10 diez  | 20 veinte     | 30 treinta      | 200 doscientos   |                     |

ORDINAL  
NUMBERS

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| primero | first   |
| segundo | second  |
| tercero | third   |
| cuarto  | fourth  |
| quinto  | fifth   |
| sexto   | sixth   |
| séptimo | seventh |
| octavo  | eighth  |
| noveno  | ninth   |
| décimo  | tenth   |

## VERBS

The infinitive is the basic form of the verb (to learn, to walk). Verbs in the infinitive in Spanish end in **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir**. These are the most common verbs in the three categories.

| -AR VERBS                                                                         |                                 | -ER VERBS                                                                         |                    | -IR VERBS                                                                           |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|  |                                 |  |                    |  |             |
| estar                                                                             | to be                           | ser                                                                               | to be              | ir                                                                                  | to go       |
| hablar                                                                            | to speak                        | conocer                                                                           | to know            | venir                                                                               | to come     |
| invitar                                                                           | to invite                       | saber                                                                             | to know            | decir                                                                               | to say      |
| gustar                                                                            | to like                         | aprender                                                                          | to learn           | abrir                                                                               | to open     |
| escuchar                                                                          | to listen                       | leer                                                                              | to read            | oír                                                                                 | to hear     |
| mirar                                                                             | to watch                        | beber                                                                             | to drink           | pedir                                                                               | to ask for  |
| buscar                                                                            | to search                       | ver                                                                               | to see             | recibir                                                                             | to receive  |
| llamar                                                                            | to call                         | tener                                                                             | to have            | escribir                                                                            | to write    |
| pagar                                                                             | to pay                          | hacer                                                                             | to do, to make     | salir                                                                               | to go out   |
| amar                                                                              | to love                         | poder                                                                             | to be able to, can | sentir                                                                              | to feel     |
| trabajar                                                                          | to work                         | poner                                                                             | to put             | vivir                                                                               | to live     |
| dar                                                                               | to give                         | comprender                                                                        | to understand      | servir                                                                              | to serve    |
| necesitar                                                                         | to need                         | correr                                                                            | to run             | seguir                                                                              | to continue |
| estudiar                                                                          | to study                        | querer                                                                            | to want            | permitir                                                                            | to allow    |
| jugar                                                                             | to play                         | traer                                                                             | to bring           | ocurrir                                                                             | to occur    |
| llegar                                                                            | to arrive                       | volver                                                                            | to return          | morir                                                                               | to die      |
| encontrar                                                                         | to find                         | mantener                                                                          | to maintain        | existir                                                                             | to exist    |
| pensar                                                                            | to think                        | creer                                                                             | to believe         | partir                                                                              | to leave    |
| tomar                                                                             | to take                         | ofrecer                                                                           | to offer           | preferir                                                                            | to prefer   |
| empezar                                                                           | to start                        | vender                                                                            | to sell            | repetir                                                                             | to repeat   |
| entrar                                                                            | to enter                        | parecer                                                                           | to seem            | decidir                                                                             | to decide   |
| recordar                                                                          | to remember                     |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| cambiar                                                                           | to change                       |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| comprar                                                                           | to buy                          |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| preguntar                                                                         | to ask                          |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| ayudar                                                                            | to help                         |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| organizar                                                                         | to organize                     |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| preparar                                                                          | to prepare                      |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| reservar                                                                          | to reserve                      |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| enviar                                                                            | to send                         |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| llevar                                                                            | to take                         |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| bailar                                                                            | to dance                        |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| caminar                                                                           | to walk                         |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| usar                                                                              | to use                          |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |
| tocar                                                                             | to touch, to play an instrument |                                                                                   |                    |                                                                                     |             |

## THE VERB "HABER"

The verb “**haber**” is one of the most common verbs in Spanish. In the present tense its form is “**hay**” and it has two meanings:

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| <b>Hay</b> | there is  |
|            | there are |

**Hay** un libro sobre la mesa.

**There is** a book on the table.

**Hay** dos libros sobre la mesa.

**There are** two books on the table.

¿**Hay** un hotel en la ciudad?

**Is there** a hotel in the city?

¿**Hay** tres niños en la sala?

**Are there** three children in the room?

## SER AND ESTAR

Spanish has two verbs that mean “to be”: **ser** and **estar**. They are used in different ways.

| SER    | ESTAR   | ENGLISH          |
|--------|---------|------------------|
| soy    | estoy   | I am             |
| eres   | estás   | you are          |
| es     | está    | he/she/it is     |
| somos  | estamos | we are           |
| sois * | estáis* | you all are      |
| son    | están   | you all/they are |

## THE VERB GUSTAR

The verb **gustar** means “to like” and the most common forms used are **gusta** and **gustan**. The literal meaning of **gustar** is “to be pleasing.”

Me gusta este libro      I like this book or This book is pleasing to me.

Use **gusta** for one thing that pleases you or someone else and **gustan** for more than one thing that pleases you or someone else.

¿Te gusta esta casa?      *Do you like this house?*  
 ¿Te gustan estas casas?      *Do you like these houses?*

| GUSTAR           |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| me gusta/gustan  | I like       |
| te gusta/gustan  | you like     |
| le gusta/gustan  | he/she likes |
| nos gusta/gustan | we like      |
| os gusta/gustan* | you all like |
| les gusta/gustan | they like    |

## THE VERBS CONOCER &amp; SABER

| SABER   | CONOCER   | ENGLISH           |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| sé      | conozco   | I know            |
| sabes   | conoces   | you know          |
| sabe    | conoce    | he/she/ knows     |
| sabemos | conocemos | we know           |
| sabéis* | conocéis* | you all know      |
| saben   | conocen   | you all/they know |

**Saber** and **conocer** express the idea of “to know.” These verbs are not interchangeable. The verb you use depends on the context.

**SABER** is used

1- to express knowledge of a fact, information, or the lack of it

Yo **sé** dónde está Pedro.      *I know where Pedro is.*

2- to show how to do something

Él **sabe** cocinar paella.      *He knows how to cook paella.*

3- to say you know something by heart

Yo **sé** su número de teléfono.      *I know his phone number.*

**CONOCER** is used

1- to show that one is or is not acquainted with a person, place, or object

Ella no **conoce** España.      *She is not acquainted with Spain.*

## ADVERBS

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They come before the adjectives they modify and they follow the verbs they modify:

Yo corro **muy** rápido.

*I run very fast.*

Ella habla español **perfectamente**.

*She speaks Spanish perfectly.*

Most adjectives are formed by adding **-mente** to the feminine singular form of an adjective. The ending **-mente** equals to **-ly** in English.

perfecta (perfect) = perfect**amente** (perfectly)

clara (clear) = clara**mente** (clearly)

generosa (generous) = generos**amente** (generously)

general (general) = general**mente** (generally)

Some adverbs do not follow any pattern. Here is a list of the most common ones:

| Spanish   | English   |
|-----------|-----------|
| mal       | badly     |
| bien      | well      |
| bastante  | quite     |
| demasiado | too       |
| mucho     | a lot     |
| poco      | little    |
| siempre   | always    |
| nunca     | never     |
| muy       | very      |
| a menudo  | often     |
| a veces   | sometimes |
| ya        | already   |
| todavía   | still     |
| casi      | almost    |

## IRREGULAR VERBS

|                 | <b>hacer</b><br>(to do, to make) | <b>tener</b><br>(to have) | <b>querer</b><br>(to want) | <b>poder</b><br>(to be able to) | <b>ir</b><br>(to go) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| yo              | hago                             | tengo                     | quiero                     | puedo                           | voy                  |
| tú              | haces                            | tienes                    | quieres                    | puedes                          | vas                  |
| él, ella, usted | hace                             | tiene                     | quiere                     | puede                           | va                   |
| nosotros        | hacemos                          | tenemos                   | queremos                   | podemos                         | vamos                |
| vosotros*       | hacéis                           | tenéis                    | queréis                    | podéis                          | vais                 |
| ustedes, ellos  | hacen                            | tienen                    | quieren                    | pueden                          | van                  |

|                 | <b>poner</b><br>(to put) | <b>decir</b><br>(to say) | <b>ver</b><br>(to see) | <b>pensar</b><br>(to think) | <b>sentir</b><br>(to feel) |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| yo              | pongo                    | digo                     | veo                    | pienso                      | siento                     |
| tú              | pones                    | dices                    | ves                    | piensas                     | sientes                    |
| él, ella, usted | pone                     | dice                     | ve                     | piensa                      | siente                     |
| nosotros        | ponemos                  | decimos                  | vemos                  | pensamos                    | sentimos                   |
| vosotros*       | ponéis                   | decís                    | veis                   | pensáis                     | sentís                     |
| ustedes, ellos  | ponen                    | dicen                    | ven                    | piensan                     | sienten                    |

|                 | <b>dar</b><br>(to give) | <b>pedir</b><br>(ask for) | <b>oír</b><br>(to hear) | <b>traer</b><br>(to bring) | <b>jugar</b><br>(to play) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| yo              | doy                     | pido                      | oigo                    | traigo                     | juego                     |
| tú              | das                     | pides                     | oyes                    | traes                      | juegas                    |
| él, ella, usted | da                      | pide                      | oye                     | trae                       | juega                     |
| nosotros        | damos                   | pedimos                   | oímos                   | traemos                    | jugamos                   |
| vosotros*       | dais                    | pedís                     | oís                     | traéis                     | jugáis                    |
| ustedes, ellos  | dan                     | piden                     | oyen                    | traen                      | juegan                    |

Adjectives describe or modify nouns. They agree with nouns in gender and number.

### DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

Descriptive adjectives describe a person, place, or thing. They usually come after the noun and agree with the noun in gender and number. Adjectives make the plural the same way as nouns.

el niño alto    los niños altos    la niña alta    las niñas altas

Most adjectives end in **-o** and their feminine form ends with **-a**:

un niño alto, una niña alta,

Some adjectives end in **-l**, **-n**, and **-e** and they are both masculine and feminine:

un niño inteligente, una niña inteligente    el abrigo marrón, la camisa marrón

Adjectives that end in **-r** add **-a** for the feminine:

un hombre trabajador, una mujer trabajadora

### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives show ownership. They agree with the noun they modify (the thing possessed, not the possessor).

|                                                                                                                         |                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>mi, mis</b><br>mi amigo, mis amigas                                                                                  | <b>my</b><br>my friend, my friends                                       |
| <b>tu, tus</b><br>tu perro, tus gatos                                                                                   | <b>your</b><br>your dog, your cats                                       |
| <b>su, sus</b><br>su carro, sus libros                                                                                  | <b>his, her, your (formal) their</b><br>your car, their books, her books |
| <b>nuestro, nuestra</b><br><b>nuestros, nuestras</b><br>nuestro carro, nuestra casa<br>nuestros libros, nuestras amigas | <b>our</b><br>our car, our house<br>our books, our friends               |

## DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Demonstrative adjectives make reference to the location of an object in relation to the speaker. a subheading

|           | Singular                                                                        | Plural                                                                            |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Masculine | <b>este</b> (this)<br><b>ese</b> (that)<br><b>aquel</b> (that one over there)   | <b>estos</b> (these)<br><b>esos</b> (those)<br><b>aquellos</b> (those over there) |
| Feminine  | <b>esta</b> (this)<br><b>esa</b> (that)<br><b>aquella</b> (that one over there) | <b>estas</b> (these)<br><b>esas</b> (those)<br><b>aquellas</b> (those over there) |

**Este** carro es rojo.

**Ese** libro es tuyo.

**Aquel** libro es mío.

**Estas** casas son bonitas.

**Esas** camisas son caras.

**Aquellas** chicas son altas.

*This car is red.*

*That book is yours.*

*That book over there is mine.*

*These houses are pretty.*

*Those shirts are expensive.*

*Those girls over there are tall.*

## QUESTION WORDS

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| ¿Qué?     | What?  |
| ¿Cuándo?  | When?  |
| ¿Dónde?   | Where? |
| ¿Cómo?    | How?   |
| ¿Por qué? | Why?   |
| ¿Quién?   | Who?   |
| ¿Cuál?    | Which? |

¿Qué es esto?

*What is this?*

¿Cuándo es la fiesta?

*When is the party?*

¿Dónde está el banco?

*Where is the bank?*

¿Cómo estás?

*How are you?*

¿Por qué estás triste?

*Why are you sad?*

¿Quién es él?

*Who is he?*

¿Cuál quieres?

*Which one do you want?*

### DEFINITE ARTICLE

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| Masculine  | Feminine   |
| <b>el</b>  | <b>la</b>  |
| Plural     | Plural     |
| <b>los</b> | <b>las</b> |

## DEFINITE ARTICLE

The definite article makes reference to a specific person, thing or place. In Spanish, the definite article (the in English) has four forms, depending on the noun being masculine, feminine, singular or plural. The definite article always agrees in gender and number with the noun.

### INDEFINITE ARTICLE

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Masculine   | Feminine    |
| <b>un</b>   | <b>una</b>  |
| Plural      | Plural      |
| <b>unos</b> | <b>unas</b> |

## INDEFINITE ARTICLE

The indefinite article makes reference to a nonspecific person, thing or place. In Spanish, the indefinite article (a, an, some, one in English) has four forms, depending on the noun being masculine, feminine, singular or plural. The indefinite article always agrees in gender and number with the noun.

## USEFUL VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS

**¿Cómo estás?** - How are you? (informal)

**¿Cómo está usted?** - How are you (formal)

**Estoy bien, ¡gracias!** - I'm fine, thanks!

**Mucho gusto** - Nice to meet you

**Buenos días** - Good morning

**Buenas tardes** - Good afternoon

**Buenas noches** - Good night, good evening

**¿Cómo te llamas?** - What is your name?  
(informal)

**No entiendo** - I don't understand

**No lo sé** - I don't know

**¿Puede ayudarme?** - Can you help me?

**Necesito ayuda** - I need help

**Hablo un poco de español** - I speak a little bit of Spanish

**Estoy perdido** - I am lost

**¿Puede(s) hablar más despacio?** - Can you speak slower?

**¿Cómo se llama?** - What is your name? (formal)

**¿Cuántos años tiene(s)?** - How old are you?

**Necesito...** - I need...

**Me gustaría...** - I would like...

**¡Bienvenido!** - Welcome!

**¿Dónde está...?** - Where is...?

**¿Qué hora es?** - What time is it?

**Perdone...** - Excuse me

**Lo siento** - I am sorry

**Disculpe...** - Sorry

**Yo soy de...** - I'm from...

**¿Habla(s) inglés?** - Do you speak English?

**¡Felicitaciones!** - Congratulations!

**¡Adiós!** - Bye!

**¡Hasta luego!** - See you later!

**¡Nos vemos!** - See you!

**Por supuesto** - Of course

**Gracias** - Thanks

**De nada** - You're welcome

**Por favor** - Please

**¿Cuánto cuesta...?** - How much is it?

**¡Feliz cumpleaños!** - Happy birthday!

**Una mesa para dos** - A table for two

**¿Me podría traer...?** - Could you bring me...?

**Un café, por favor** - A coffee, please

**Tengo hambre** - I am hungry

**Tengo sed** - I am thirsty

**Tengo frío** - I am cold

**Tengo calor** - I am hot