



The verb *Está* can be used as either a second or third person singular form of the verb *Estar* ("to be"). In the second person, it literally means "You are." However, when coupled with the pronoun *Usted*, the verb *Está* becomes a third person singular verb that creates a sense of formality and respect between the speaker and his audience.

*Usted* is the pronoun for "you" in a formal context. It is used to address both men and women you would otherwise acknowledge as "sir" or "ma'am."

*Estoy* is the 1st person singular form of the verb "to be" in the present tense. It literally means "I am." Hence the pronoun "I" (in Spanish, *yo*) is often omitted.

The question word *¿Cuál?* literally means "Which?" or "Which one?" However, in the sentence *¿Cuál es su nombre?* the question word *¿Cuál?* translates as "what?" as in "What is your name?"

*Adiós* means Good-bye. *Adiós* can be used in formal and informal situations. There are other forms of leave-taking in Spanish, such as: *Nos vemos* (See you later), *Chao* (borrowed from Italian), *Hasta luego* (See you later), and *Hasta pronto* (See you soon).

## Lesson 2

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf\\_token=f68925dd3bd668a90b2a04fc8e39f5c033c84e5b#/12/2/review\\_phrasebook/...](http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf_token=f68925dd3bd668a90b2a04fc8e39f5c033c84e5b#/12/2/review_phrasebook/...). The page has a green navigation bar with tabs for "Main Lessons", "Condensed Lessons", "Vocabulary Review", and "Phrasebook Review". The main content area is titled "Slide 8 of 8" and features a "Replay" button and a "Bookmark Slide" checkbox. Below this, there is a list of phrases with audio icons and voice labels:

- Male Voice: Buenos días. ¿Cómo está usted?
- Female Voice: Estoy bien gracias. ¿Es usted de Puerto Rico?
- Male Voice: No, soy de los Estados Unidos.
- Female Voice: De veras? Usted habla español muy bien.
- Male Voice: Gracias. ¿Usted habla inglés?
- Female Voice: Sí. Hablo inglés y portugués.

At the bottom left, there is a "Keyboard Control" section with a keyboard icon. On the right side, there are settings panels: "Course Selection" (Spanish), "Lesson Selection" (Lesson 2), "Lesson Mode" (Phrasebook Review), "Access Level", and "Audio / Video Settings" (Narrator On, Volume, Transparency). The version number "Build 2.21.02" is visible in the bottom right corner.

You may have noticed that Spanish has two ways of saying you: Tú and Usted. They are used differently. Tú is an informal way of address that you use with friends, coworkers, relatives, and people you address casually. Usted is the formal way to say “you;” it is used to show respect and is often abbreviated as "Ud." It is used in formal situations--basically anyone that you address as ma'am or sir.

In Spanish we do not have “it;” everything has a gender. So when using pronouns it is necessary to be more specific when referring to groups of people. You would use the pronouns nosotras and ellas when talking about groups of females only. For mixed groups or all-male groups you use nosotros or ellos. There is no gender difference for the plural form of you: ustedes (often abbreviated as "Uds").

Es is the 2nd person singular form of the irregular verb Ser, “to be.” It literally means “You are,” or in a question: Are you? Es is also the 3rd person singular form of the irregular verb Ser, used with he, she, or it. So when addressing someone formally, it is necessary to include the pronoun Usted to clarify the meaning.

The 3rd person conjugation is also used for 2nd person formal to give a sense of distance and respect between speakers. You use this when talking to people you address formally.

The Spanish consonant Ñ does not exist in English. It is similar to the “ny” sound in the word canyon. It is written as a letter "N" with a line above it. It is very important to include the line on the ñ, otherwise the sound of the word will change to that of the English “N.”

### Lesson 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a lesson page from mangolanguages.com. The URL is [http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf\\_token=f68925dd3bd668a90b2a04fc8e39f5c033c84e5b#/12/3/main/15/](http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf_token=f68925dd3bd668a90b2a04fc8e39f5c033c84e5b#/12/3/main/15/). The page has a green navigation bar with links for "Main Lessons", "Condensed Lessons", "Vocabulary Review", and "Phrasebook Review". The main content area is titled "Slide 15 of 87" and contains a list of audio clips with their respective voices and text:

- Female Voice: Qué gusto verte. ¿Cómo estás?
- Male Voice: Estoy bien. Gracias. ¿Y tú?
- Female Voice: Muy bien.
- Male Voice: Tú hablas y entiendes portugués también?
- Female Voice: Yo hablo y entiendo un poco de portugués. ¿Y tú?
- Male Voice: No, yo sólo hablo inglés y un poco de español.

Below the audio clips is a "Keyboard Control" section with a keyboard icon. On the right side, there is a "Course Selection" panel with a dropdown menu set to "Spanish", a "Lesson Selection" dropdown set to "Lesson 3", and a "Lesson Mode" dropdown set to "Main". Below this is an "Audio / Video Settings" panel with a "Narrator On" checkbox checked, and sliders for "Volume" and "Transparency". The bottom right corner of the interface shows the text "Build 3.21.02".

Estás is the second person singular conjugation of the verb "to be." It literally means, "You are," or in a question, "Are you?" Hence the Spanish pronoun tu (you) is often omitted.

Tú is the word for “you” in an informal context. It is used with both men and women you address casually, such as family and friends.

Poco and pequeño both translate in English to "little." The difference is that poco is used for quantity: Tengo poco dinero (I have little money), and pequeño is used for size: Quiero un sombrero pequeño (I want a small hat).

## Lesson 5

The screenshot displays the Mangolanguages.com interface for Lesson 5. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "Main Lessons", "Condensed Lessons", "Vocabulary Review", and "Phrasebook Review". The main content area shows "Slide 28 of 94" with a "Replay" button and a "Bookmark Slide" checkbox. The slide content consists of six audio clips with their respective Spanish phrases:

- Male Voice: Buenas tardes. ¿Qué le gustaría beber, señorita?
- Female Voice: Me gustaría beber un vaso de agua.
- Male Voice: Le gustaría beber una copa de vino también?
- Female Voice: Si por favor.
- Male Voice: Vino rojo o vino blanco?
- Female Voice: Una copa de vino rojo por favor.

On the right side, there are control panels for "Course Selection" (set to Spanish), "Lesson Selection" (set to Lesson 5), "Lesson Mode" (set to Man), and "Access Level". Below these are "Audio / Video Settings" including a checked "Narrator On" option, a "Volume" slider, and a "Transparen" slider.

There are three basic greetings in Spanish. They are a bit more formal, but you can also use them in casual situations. Buenos días is used for "Good Morning," Buenas tardes is "Good Afternoon," and Buenas noches is "Good Night" or "Good Evening." These three basic greetings serve a double-duty and can also be used as leave-taking expressions.

## Lesson 6

Estar is one of the verbs that means "to be" in Spanish. Estar is used when identifying location, place, action, conditions, and emotions, which are for the most part things that are not of a permanent nature. For example:

Estoy lista –I am ready. (condition)

Estamos en Argentina – We are in Argentina. (location)

El libro está en la mesa – The book is on the table. (place)

Están jugando al fútbol – They are playing soccer. (action)

Estás furiosa – You are furious. (emotion)

Ser is the other verb that means "to be" in Spanish. Ser is used to talk about more permanent things, such as origin/nationality, time/date, personality/physical characteristics, and to express possession.

Soy de Puerto Rico; soy puertorriqueña. – I am from Puerto Rico, I am Puerto Rican.  
(origin/nationality)

Este café es de Colombia. –This coffee is from Colombia. (origin)

Tú eres inteligente. – You are intelligent. (characteristic)

Ella es rubia. – She is blonde. (physical characteristic)

Ese lápiz es de Juan. - That is Juan's pencil. (possession)

El día de año nuevo es el primero de enero. - New year's day is January first. (date)

Mofongo is a traditional Puerto Rican dish made with fried green plantains. First the plantains are fried, and then they are mashed with garlic and olive oil. It often includes pork rinds (chicharrón) mixed in with the plantains and shaped into a ball or cone.



## Exercise 7

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Main Lessons Condensed Lessons Vocabulary Review Phrasebook Review

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Replay

Bookmark Slide

Male Voice ◀ Cómo está todo?

Female Voice ▶ Todo está fantástico!

Male Voice ▶ Qué le gustaría comer de postre?

Female Voice ▶ No sé. ¿Qué recomienda usted?

Male Voice ▶ Recomendando el flan.

Female Voice ▶ Bien. Quiero el flan de postre.

Keyboard Control

Flan is a traditional caramel custard dessert served in many Spanish-Speaking countries. Flan is a rich custard with a layer of soft caramel on top.

## Exercise 8

http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf\_token=0824a5207ab7ae9169508...

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Main Lessons | Condensed Lessons | Vocabulary Review | Phrasebook Review

Slide 26 of 99

Replay

Bookmark Slide

Female Voice Permiso camarero. ¿Podría traerme la cuenta por favor?

Male Voice Aquí está la cuenta.

Female Voice ¿Dónde pago?

Male Voice Usted paga allí.

Female Voice Aceptan tarjetas {de} crédito o efectivo?

Male Voice Aceptamos tarjetas {de} crédito y efectivo.

Female Voice Quiero pagar con efectivo.

Making the plural form of a noun is similar to the way it is done in English. If a noun ends in a vowel--a, e, i, o, or u--simply add “s.” If a noun ends in a consonant, add “es.” Also, remember to change the article to match in number with the noun. For example, el zapato becomes los zapatos.

Here are a few more rules of thumb:

If a Spanish noun ends in “z,” it will change to a “c” before adding the “s.” La cruz becomes las cruces.

If you have a group that includes both feminine and masculine you will always use the masculine form. For example, when referring to “a boy and a girl,” which in Spanish is el niño y la niña, together they are los niños. If a noun ends in “-ión,” you will need to drop the written accent before adding “es”: la conversación becomes las conversaciones.



## Exercise 9

http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf\_token=0824a5207ab7ae9169508...

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Main Lessons Condensed Lessons Vocabulary Review Phrasebook Review

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Male Voice Permiso. ¿Sabe dónde está el Hotel Caribe?

Female Voice Sí, yo sé dónde está el Hotel Caribe.

Female Voice Pero necesita tomar un taxi o autobús para llegar allá.

Male Voice Necesito tomar un taxi o un autobús al hotel?

Female Voice Sí, porque el hotel está muy lejos (para) caminar (hasta) allá.

## Exercise 10

http://api.mangolanguages.com/lessons/show/12?amf\_token=0824a5207ab7ae9169508...

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Main Lessons Condensed Lessons Vocabulary Review Phrasebook Review

Slide 26 of 88   Bookmark Slide

Female Voice Taxi !; Taxi!

Male Voice Dónde quiere ir?

Female Voice Necesito ir al Hotel Caribe.

Female Voice ¿Cuánto cuesta?

Male Voice No mucho. Son sólo cuatro kilómetros.