

3 MINUTE SPANISH COURSE 3
RECAP NOTES



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TOMAR VS. TENER

The verb **tener** in Spanish means **to have**, but if you're talking about **having food and drink**, you should use a different verb: **tomar**.

The verb **tomar** literally means **to take**, but you can use it to say that you're **having** something to eat or drink

¿Puedo tomar un café?

Can I have a coffee?

quiero tomar el pollo

I would like to have the chicken

You can imagine that when you use **tomar** with food or drink, you're literally saying things like, "**Can I intake the food?**" meaning **to eat it**.

HOW DO I GET TO...?

There's a nice phrase, "**¿Por dónde se va a...?**", which literally means, "**For where does one go to...?**". However, you can use it as a way of asking, "**How do I get to...?**"

¿Por dónde se va al restaurante El Sur?

How do I get to the El Sur restaurant?

It's simply a nice alternative to "**¿Dónde está...?**", which means, "**Where is...?**"

¿Dónde está el restaurante El Sur?

Where is the El Sur restaurant?

SOME & ANY

If you want to say "**some**" in Spanish, as in "**I would like some wine**", it's really quite simple. Just say nothing!

You don't have to say "**some**" or "**any**" in Spanish; you just say the noun by itself.

quiero queso

I would like some cheese

¿puedo tomar vino?

can I have some wine?

¿puedo probar paella?

can I try some paella?

quiero café

I would like some coffee

A + EL = AL

Since the phrase "**por dónde se va a...?**" ends in the word "**a**", you have to make sure to remember this contraction:

a + el = al

¿Por dónde se va al supermercado?

How do I get to the supermarket?

¿Por dónde se va al hotel?

How do I get to the hotel?

Another way to think of the phrase "**por dónde se va a...?**" is "**which way to the...?**"

COMPARATIVES

You can make comparisons in English by either adding the letters “er” to the end of an adjective, or by putting the word “more” in front of an adjective.

smaller
bigger
more beautiful
more delicious

In Spanish, you make comparisons by putting the word “más” in front of an adjective.

más grande - *bigger*
más pequeño - *smaller*
más precioso - *more beautiful*
más delicioso - *more delicious*

You can also use the word “menos” in front of adjectives, to mean “less”.

menos precioso - *less beautiful*
menos delicioso - *less delicious*

BIG and SMALL

We learnt the adjectives “grande” and “pequeño” (“big” and “small”) in course 3. Let’s just have a look at the different forms of each adjective: the masculine singular, masculine plural, feminine singular and feminine plural

BIG	grande	grandes	grande	grandes
SMALL	pequeño	pequeños	pequeña	pequeñas

NUMBERS

We learnt numbers back in course 1:

1 **uno**
 2 **dos**
 3 **tres**
 4 **cuatro**
 5 **cinco**

These numbers are called **cardinal numbers**. In course 3, we learnt three **ordinal numbers**. In English, the **ordinal numbers** are **first, second, third** etc. We learnt the first three in Spanish, but let’s learn a few more. You can change the “o” on the end to an “a” to make it feminine:

first **primero / primera**
second **segundo / segunda**
third **tercero / tercera**
fourth **cuarto / cuarta**
fifth **quinto / quinta**
sixth **sexto / sexta**
seventh **séptimo / séptima**
eighth **octavo / octava**
ninth **noveno / novena**
tenth **décimo / décima**

In English, we can abbreviate the ordinal numbers (**1st, 2nd, 3rd** etc). Well, we can do the same in Spanish; you simply put the letter “o” or “a” after the number.

1st **1^o / 1^a** 6th **6^o / 6^a**
 2nd **2^o / 2^a** 7th **7^o / 7^a**
 3rd **3^o / 3^a** 8th **8^o / 8^a**
 4th **4^o / 4^a** 9th **9^o / 9^a**
 5th **5^o / 5^a** 10th **10^o / 10^a**

(ON THE) LEFT

The two phrases **a la izquierda** and **a la derecha** mean **on the left** and **on the right**, respectively. However, they can also just mean **left** and **right**

a la izquierda - *(on the) left*

a la derecha - *(on the) right*

gire a la izquierda

turn left

gire a la derecha

turn right

el restaurante está a la izquierda

the restaurant is on the left

GO TO (THE) TOWN

If you want to say something like, “**I would like to go to town**”, in Spanish, you have to say, “**I would like to go to THE town**”

quiero ir a la ciudad

I would like to go to (the) town

Whilst we're on the topic of towns, let me just give you a few useful words.

una ciudad - *a town / a city*

un pueblo - *a village*

una aldea - *a hamlet*

un barrio - *a neighbourhood*

una finca - *a homestead / an estate*

una hacienda - *a farm / a ranch*

DEMASIADO

You can place the word “**demasiado**” in front of any noun, to say “**too much**” or “**too many**” of that noun. However, you have to change it depending on whether the noun is masculine, feminine, singular or plural

masculine singular - **demasiado**

masculine plural - **demasiados**

feminine singular - **demasiada**

feminine plural - **demasiadas**

demasiado vino - *too much wine*

demasiados mangos - *too many mangos*

demasiada paella - *too much paella*

demasiadas pizzas - *too many pizzas*

You can also use “**demasiado**” by itself to mean simply “**too much**”

eso es demasiado para mí

that is too much for me

And finally, you can put “**demasiado**” in front of an adjective to say “**too**”

demasiado grande - *too big*

demasiado pequeño - *too small*

However, the word “**too**” by itself, in English, has the same meaning as “**also**”, which is “**también**”

para mí también - *for me, too*



ES VS. ESTÁ

In course 1, we learnt about the word “**es**”, which means, “**is**” or “**it is**”. But then, in course 3, we’ve learnt that there is also the word “**está**”, which can also mean, “**is**” or “**it is**”.

The word “**está**” is used to talk about the location of something. For example, whenever you want to say that something is here, you would use “**está**” for “**is**”

el restaurante está aquí
the restaurant is here

Pedro está en Madrid
Pedro is in Madrid

That’s why you should always use “**está**” after the word “**dónde**”.

¿dónde está María?
where is María?

If you’re not talking about where something is, you can use “**es**”. Have a look at these comparisons. The first sentence in each group uses “**es**”, and the second uses “**está**”:

el coche es rojo - *the car is red*
el coche está aquí - *the car is here*

Pedro es simpático - *Pedro is nice*
Pedro está en Madrid - *Pedro is in Madrid*

la comida es buena - *the food is good*
la comida está allí - *the food is there*

María es española - *María is Spanish*
María está en España - *María is in Spain*

UN MAPA



I just thought I would point out the fact that “**un mapa**”, meaning “**a map**”, in Spanish, is a masculine noun yet it ends in the letter “**a**”.

The general rule is that if a noun ends in an “**o**”, it’s masculine, and if a noun ends in an “**a**”, it’s feminine, but, as you can see, there are exceptions to this rule:

Masculine nouns ending in a
un mapa - *a map*
un idioma - *a language*
un día - *a day*

Feminine nouns ending in **o**
una mano - *a hand*
una radio - *a radio*
una foto - *a photo*

SON VS. ESTÁN

Similarly, “**son**” and “**están**” can both mean “**are**” or “**they are**”, but you use “**están**” when you’re talking about where things are.

Pedro y María están aquí
Pedro and María are here

¿dónde están los hoteles?
where are the hotels?

Again, let’s compare a sentence that uses “**son**” and a sentence that uses “**están**”

los coches son rojos - *the cars are red*
los coches están aquí - *the cars are here*

BEFORE & AFTER

The words for “before” and “after” are “antes” and “después”, respectively. You can use these words by themselves in a sentence.

**Quiero ir al supermercado,
y después, quiero ir al hotel**

*I would like to go to the supermarket,
and then, I would like to go to the hotel*

**Quiero ir al restaurante, pero
antes, quiero ir a la playa**

*I would like to go to the restaurant,
but before, I would like to go to the beach*

You can use “antes” and “después” in front of nouns, but you have to use the word “de” before the noun.

antes de - before + noun

después de - after + noun

**después de los semáforos,
gire a la izquierda**

after the traffic lights, turn left

**antes del hotel, tome
la salida hacia Madrid**

before the hotel, take the exit towards Madrid

**antes del postre, quiero
probar un poco de queso**

*before dessert, I would
like to try a bit of cheese*

**después de la playa,
quiero ir al supermercado**

*after the beach, I would like
to go to the supermarket*

¿CUÁNTO ES POR...?

The word “por” can mean either “for” or “per”, and you can use it after “¿cuánto es...?” to get this question phrase:

¿cuánto es por...? - how much is it for?

You can imagine that “cuánto es por” literally means “how much is it per”.

¿Cuánto es por tres días?

How much is it for three days?

¿Cuánto es por dos botellas de vino?

How much is it for two bottles of wine?

¿Cuánto es por dos coches?

How much is it for two cars?

COMMANDS

When we learnt about directions, we got a few command words that you can use to tell people what to do:

vaya - go

tome - take

gire - turn

You can compare “vaya” with “ir”. The word “vaya” is a command, used to tell people what to do, whereas, “ir” means “(to) go”, and you can use it after phrases like “quiero” or “¿puedo?”

vaya allí

go there

quiero ir a Madrid

I would like to go to Madrid

¿puedo ir con Pedro?

can I go with Pedro?

UN POCO (DE)

The word “**un poco**” means “**a bit**”, and you can use it by itself.

quiero un poco - *I would like a bit*

un poco más para mí - *a bit more for me*

un poco demasiado - *a bit too much*

You can also place “**un poco**” in front of a noun. However, you have to use the word “**de**” with it, and you get, “**un poco de**”, meaning “**a bit of**”

quiero un poco de vino

I would like a bit of wine

¿tiene un poco de queso?

do you have a bit of time?

THIS & THAT

Just like there are multiple ways to say “**the**”, “**a**” and “**my**” in Spanish, there are multiple ways to say “**this**” and “**that**”. In the plural, “**this**” becomes “**these**” and “**that**” becomes “**those**”

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
this	este	esta
that	ese	esa
these	estos	estas
those	esos	esas

este coche - *this car*

esta casa - *this house*

ese coche - *that car*

esa casa - *that house*

estos coches - *these cars*

estas casas - *these houses*

esos coches - *those cars*

esas casas - *those houses*

TICKETS, PLEASE

I think we ought to just recap the different words for “tickets” in French, as well as recapping the plurals of these phrases:

un billete - *a ticket*

dos billetes - *two tickets*

un billete de ida - *a one-way ticket*

dos billetes de ida - *two one-way tickets*

un billete de ida y vuelta - *a return ticket*

dos billetes de ida y vuelta - *two return tickets*



Whilst we're on the topic of tickets, just remember that in Spanish, you ask for a ticket **for** somewhere rather than **to** somewhere

un billete para Madrid - *a ticket to Madrid*



THIS & THAT

If you want to use the words “**this**” and “**that**” by themselves, and not in front of a noun, you have to use the neutral versions.

eso - *that / that one*

esto - *this / this one*

esto es delicioso

this is delicious / this one is delicious

eso es fantástico

that is fantastic / that one is fantastic

You only use the versions we learnt on the previous page if you’re using them in front of a noun.

esa casa es preciosa

that house is beautiful

este plátano es delicioso

this banana is delicious

IT

You can place the word “**it**” after a verb in English, and say things like, “**I would like it**”. However, in Spanish, you have to put the word “**it**” in front of the verb instead. The word for “**it**” in this situation is “**lo**”.

prefiero - *I prefer*

lo prefiero - *I prefer it*

quiero - *I would like*

lo quiero - *I would like it*

¿tiene? - *do you have?*

¿lo tiene? - *do you have it?*

The only exception is with “**I like**”; in Spanish, “**me gusta**” can mean both “**I like**” and “**I like it**”, so you don’t need an extra “**lo**”.

COLOURS LOS COLORES

When you want to use a colour with a noun, you put the colour after the noun rather than before it. This is the opposite to what we do in English

un coche rojo - *a red car*

la casa blanca - *the white house*

un abrigo azul - *a blue coat*

zapatos amarillos - *yellow shoes*

el gato negro - *the black cat*

Let’s do a quick recap of all the colours in Spanish

red	rojo
orange	naranja
yellow	amarillo
green	verde
blue	azul
purple	púrpura
pink	rosa
brown	marrón
black	negro
white	blanco
grey	gris

If a colour ends in an “o”, you can make it feminine by changing the “o” to an “a”. If there is no “o”, there is no separate feminine version