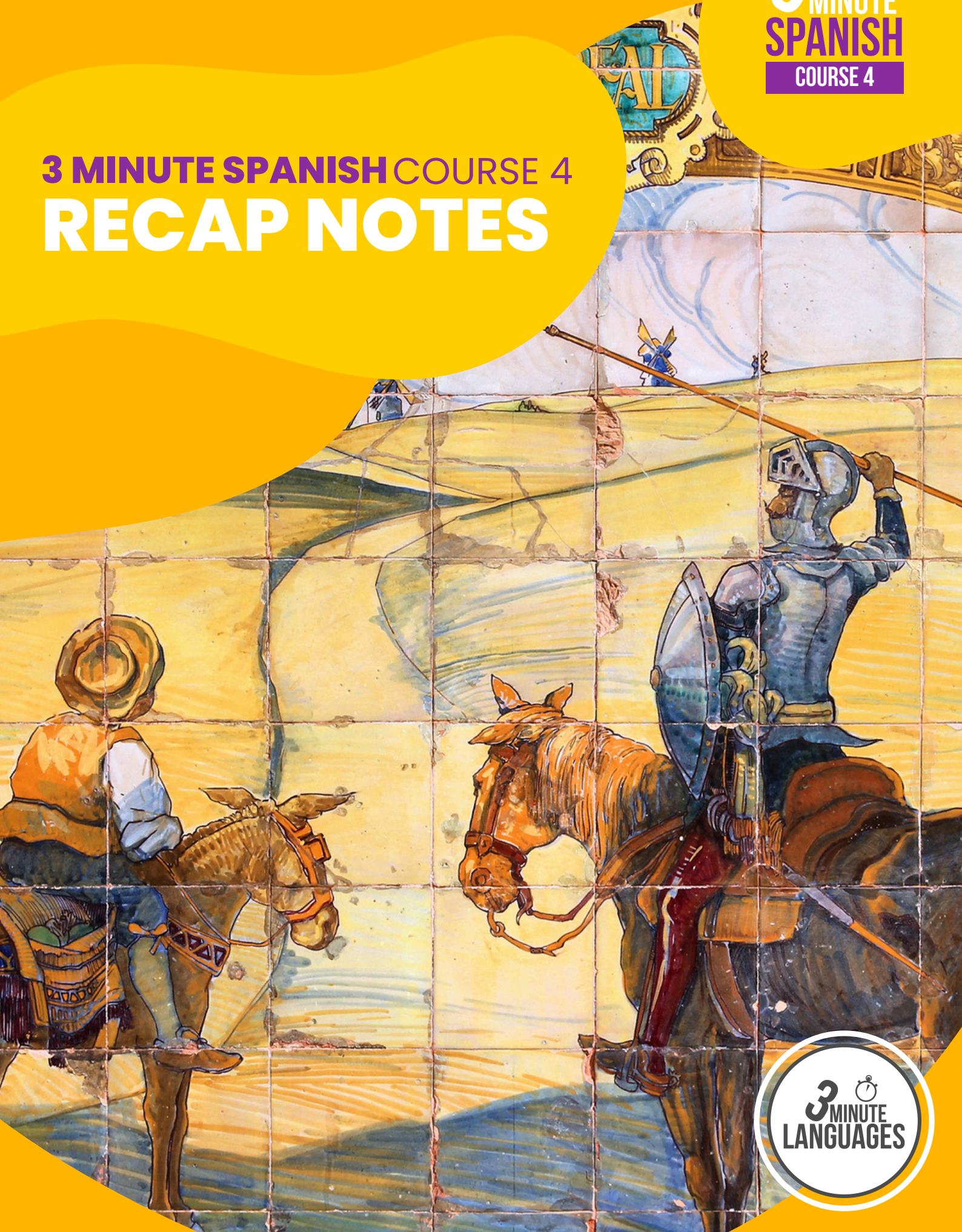


**3 MINUTE SPANISH** COURSE 4  
**RECAP NOTES**



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## SER VS. ESTAR

We learnt two verbs for “to be” in this course: **ser** and **estar**. You use them in slightly different circumstances. The verb “**ser**” is used when you’re talking about *permanent descriptions* or *characteristics*. The verb “**estar**” is used when you’re either talking about a *temporary description* or a *location of something*.

We’ve learnt the present tense and the past tense for each verb:

	SER	ESTAR
PRESENT TENSE	<b>soy</b> - I am <b>(usted) es</b> - you are <b>(él) es</b> - he is <b>(ella) es</b> - she is	<b>estoy</b> - I am <b>(usted) está</b> - you are <b>(él) está</b> - he is <b>(ella) está</b> - she is
PAST TENSE	<b>fui</b> - I was <b>(usted) fue</b> - you were <b>(él) fue</b> - he was <b>(ella) fue</b> - she was	<b>estuve</b> - I was <b>(usted) estuvo</b> - you were <b>(él) estuvo</b> - he was <b>(ella) estuvo</b> - she was

**soy Kieran**

*I am Kieran (permanent)*

**estoy ocupado**

*I am busy (temporary)*

**Pedro es español**

*Pedro is Spanish (permanent)*

**Pedro está cansado**

*Pedro is tired (temporary)*

**María está aquí**

*María is here (location)*

## ADÓNDE VS. DÓNDE

The question words “**dónde**” and “**adónde**” both mean “**where**”, but “**adónde**” literally means “**to where**”. If you want to ask where somebody is going, for example, you have to ask “**To where are you going?**”

**¿Adónde (usted) va?**

*Where are you going? (Literally: to where)*

**¿Adónde (usted) quiere ir?**

*Where do you want to go?*

## A GLASS

There are two words for “**a glass**” in Spanish, depending on what sort of glass you’re talking about.

**un vaso** - a glass / a tumbler

**una copa** - a glass / a wineglass



## ESTÁ

The word “**está**” has a few different meanings. We’ve already seen that it can mean “**it is**”, but it can also mean “**you are**”, “**he is**” or “**she is**”. You can clarify by adding the optional subject pronouns “**usted**”, “**él**” or “**ella**”.

**está aquí** - *it is here*

**(usted) está aquí** - *you are here*

**(él) está aquí** - *he is here*

**(ella) está aquí** - *she is here*

## USTED

The word “**usted**” means “**you**”, and you can place it in front of verbs in Spanish. It’s optional, though, so you only need it if you need to clarify.

**¿(usted) tiene?** - *do you have?*

**¿(usted) quiere?** - *do you want?*

**¿(usted) está?** - *are you?*

## I (HAVE) ORDERED

In English, there are two ways to talk about the past tense. So, whenever you have a past-tense phrase in Spanish, you can translate it in two ways. One way will have the word “**have**”, and the other way won’t.

**he pedido** - *I ordered / I have ordered*

**he comido** - *I ate / I have eaten*

This is something we’ll be looking at in more detail in a later course, and you’ll see that it happens quite often, not just with the past tense.

## HASTA + TIME

You can put any time phrase after the word “**hasta**”, in Spanish, and it means: “**see you ...**”. “**Hasta**” literally means “**until**”

**hasta mañana** - *see you tomorrow*

**hasta pronto** - *see you later*

**hasta luego** - *see you soon*

**hasta el lunes** - *see you Monday*

**hasta esta noche** - *see you tonight*

## THE FUTURE

You can use the phrase “**voy a**” (*I’m going to*) followed by any verb to say what you’re going to be doing in the future:

**voy a probar el vino**

*I’m going to try the wine*

**voy a hacer una reserva**

*I’m going to make a reservation*

**voy a alquilar un coche mañana**

*I’m going to hire a car tomorrow*

You can also use “**voy a**” in the negative to say what you’re not going to do. In the negative, we get “**no voy a**”, meaning “**I’m not going**”:

**no voy a probar el vino**

*I’m not going to try the wine*

**no voy a hacer una reserva**

*I’m not going to make a reservation*

**no voy a alquilar un coche mañana**

*I’m not going to hire a car tomorrow*

## HOW ARE YOU?

Here's how to ask how somebody is in Spanish:

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

If you want to answer this question, you can use the word, "**estoy**"

**Estoy bien**  
I'm well / I'm fine

There is an alternative to asking "**How are you?**" You can say, "**¿Qué tal?**"

**¿Qué tal?**  
How are you?

You can add anything to the end of "**¿Qué tal...?**" to ask how that thing or person is.

**¿Qué tal Pedro?**  
How's Pedro?

**¿Qué tal el pollo?**  
How's the chicken?

**¿Qué tal las zanahorias?**  
How are the carrots?

## ARE YOU WELL?

There are various ways to ask how somebody is in Spanish:

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

**¿Está (usted) bien?**  
*Are you well?*

**¿Qué tal?**  
*How's it going?*

**¿Todo está bien?**  
*Is everything OK?*

**¿Qué tal todo?**  
*How is everything?*

And there are also lots of ways to answer the questions above:

**Bien**  
*Fine*

**Estoy bien**  
*I'm fine*

**Estoy muy bien**  
*I'm very well*

**Todo está bien**  
*Everything is fine*

**No está mal**  
*Not bad*

**No estoy bien**  
*I'm not well*

**Estoy malo**  
*I'm feeling bad*

## MORE ADJECTIVES

We've had a few more adjectives in course 4, so let's just break them down into their masculine, feminine, plural and singular forms.

<b>BUSY</b>	ocupado	ocupados	ocupada	ocupadas
<b>TIRED</b>	cansado	cansados	cansada	cansadas
<b>IN A RUSH</b>	de prisa	de prisa	de prisa	de prisa

## HONORIFICS

Let's have a look at three honorifics in Spanish, along with their abbreviations.

Mr **señor** (Sr.)

Mrs **señora** (Sra.)

Miss **señorita** (Srta.)

## HACER

The verb "**hacer**" has two translations; it can mean "**to make**" or "**to do**".

**quiero hacer una reserva**

*I would like to make a reservation*

**quiero hacer eso mañana**

*I would like to do that tomorrow*

**¿Puedo hacer eso ahora?**

*Can I make that now?*

## SOY / ESTOY | AM

The word "**soy**" comes from the verb "**ser**", and the word "**estoy**" comes from "**estar**". They both mean "**to be**". We learnt a few more phrases with both these verbs, too:

### POSITIVE

(yo) **soy** *I am* (yo) **estoy**  
 (usted) **es** *you are* (usted) **está**  
 (él) **es** *he is* (él) **está**  
 (ella) **es** *she is* (ella) **está**

### NEGATIVE

(yo) **no soy** *I am not* (yo) **no estoy**  
 (usted) **no es** *you are not* (usted) **no está**  
 (él) **no es** *he is not* (él) **no está**  
 (ella) **no es** *she is not* (ella) **no está**

### QUESTIONS

¿(usted) **es**? *are you?* ¿(usted) **está**?  
 ¿(él) **es**? *is he?* ¿(él) **está**?  
 ¿(ella) **es**? *is she?* ¿(ella) **está**?

## SOY KIERAN

You can use "**soy**" as a way of giving your name:

(yo) **soy Pedro** - *I am Pedro*

But, there is an alternative phrase that you can use, "**(yo) me llamo**". It means "**I'm called**", or literally, "**I call myself**".

(yo) **me llamo Pedro** - *I'm called Pedro*

(yo) **me llamo María** - *I'm called María*

## SPANISH "IT"

We learnt in course 3 that the word for "it" in Spanish is "lo", and you can place it in front of a conjugated verb, or after an infinitive. However, "lo" can only be used if the noun it's replacing is masculine; if it's replacing a feminine noun, you should use "la" for "it", instead

**lo quiero** - *I would like it* (masculine)

**la quiero** - *I would like it* (feminine)

If you have more than one verb, you put the word for "it" on the end of the second verb (*the infinitive*).

**¿Puedo cambiarlo? / ¿Puedo cambiarla?**

*Can I change it?*

**quiero pagarlo / quiero pagarla**

*I would like to pay for it*

**¿(Usted) quiere probarlo?**

*Do you want to try it?*

**voy a hacerlo mañana**

*I'm going to do it tomorrow*

## ES VS. FUE

The word "es" means "is", and in this course, we learnt the past tense version of this, which is, "fue". All the phrases we've learnt that contain the word "es" can be used with the word "fue".

**es** - *it is*

**fue** - *it was*

**no es** - *it isn't*

**no fue** - *it wasn't*

**eso es** - *that is*

**eso fue** - *that was*

**todo es bueno** - *everything is good*

**todo fue bueno** - *everything was good*

## ESTÁ VS. ESTUVO

The word "está" means "is", and in this course, we learnt the past tense version of this, which is, "estuvo". All the phrases we've learnt that contain the word "está" can be used with the word "estuvo".

**está** - *it is*

**estuvo** - *it was*

**no está** - *it isn't*

**no estuvo** - *it wasn't*

**¿dónde está?** - *where is it?*

**¿dónde estuvo?** - *where was it?*

**todo está aquí** - *everything is here*

**todo estuvo aquí** - *everything was here*



## THE SAME THING

The phrase, “**la misma cosa**” means “**the same thing**”, and if you place the word “**que**” after it, it means, “**the same thing as**”

**la misma cosa que yo**  
*the same thing as me*

**la misma cosa que Pedro y María**  
*the same thing as Pedro and María*

**quiero la misma cosa que usted**  
*I would like the same thing as you*

**la misma cosa que ayer**  
*the same thing as yesterday*

## ANOTHER

There are two ways to say, “**another**” in Spanish, and it depends on what sort of “**another**” you want.

**otro** - *another* (a different sort)

**uno más** - *another* (the same sort)

So, if you’ve had some wine, and you want to order another glass of the same sort of wine, you can say, “**un vino más**”. However, if you want a different sort of wine, you can say, “**otro vino**”

**quiero un vino más**  
*I would like another wine* (the same sort)

**quiero otro vino**  
*I would like another wine* (a different one)

The phrase “**uno más**” means “**one more**” by itself, but if you use it in front of a noun, you change it to “**un ... más**” or “**una ... más**”.

## MY + BODY PARTS

In English, when we’re talking about our body parts, we tend to use the word “**my**”:

**I’ve broken my leg**  
**I’ve hurt my foot**  
**my head is hurting**



However, this isn’t true in Spanish. In Spanish, instead, you use the word “**the**” in front of body parts. After the phrases “**me duele**” and “**me he roto**”, you can use a body part with the word “**the**” in front of it.

**me duele la pierna**  
I’ve hurt my leg

**me he roto el brazo**  
I’ve broken my arm



## ME DUELE(N)

The phrase “**me duele**” means “**I’ve hurt my**” or “**my ... hurts**” if you’re talking about a single body part. If you’re talking about a plural body part, you use “**me duelen**” instead.

**me duele el pie** - *my foot hurts*  
**me duelen los pies** - *my feet hurt*

**me duele el ojo** - *my eye hurts*  
**me duelen los ojos** - *my eyes hurt*

**me duele la mano** - *my hand hurts*  
**me duelen las manos** - *my hands hurt*