

BASIC SPANISH



by Linda Plummer

<http://www.top-tour-of-spain.com>

Copyright © 2005, Linda Plummer. All Rights Reserved.

Table of Contents

• Introduction	3
• Singular Nouns – Part I	4
• Singular Nouns – Part II	6
• Singular Nouns – Part III	7
• Plural Nouns	9
• Definite Article – Part I	11
• Definite Article – Part II	13
• Indefinite Article	14
• Cardinal Numbers 1-10	16
• Cardinal Numbers 11-20	18
• Cardinal Numbers 21-99	19
• Adjectives – Part I	21
• Adjectives – Part II	23
• There Is/There Are	24
• 25 Common Words – Part I	26
• 25 Common Words – Part II	27
• Accent	28
• Personal Pronouns	30
• Regular –ar Verbs	33
• Regular –er Verbs	35
• Regular –ir Verbs	37
• Using Verbs	38
• Common –ar Verbs	40
• Common –er Verbs	41
• Common –ir Verbs	42

Introduction

Are you planning to visit Spain?

Why not learn a little of the language before you come?

A basic grounding in Castilian Spanish (in other words, the Spanish spoken in Spain) will help you:

- enter the **real** Spain
- get to know the locals
- better enjoy its rich culture

Learning Spanish need not be difficult, boring, or time-consuming.

Just a quick 10 minutes a day with this mini-ebook will help you get to grips with the language.

Don't spend hours each day watching television programmes that bore you!

Enjoy yourself - with family and friends - learning a little Spanish!

You'll surely be well-rewarded for your efforts when that holiday comes!

Chapter 1

Singular Nouns – Part I

What is a noun?

A noun is a word used to denote a:

- person
- place
- thing

All Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine.

Usually - although not always - masculine nouns end with **–o** and feminine nouns end with **–a**

Examples of masculine nouns which end in **–o** would be:

- vasoglass
- plato plate
- cuchillo knife
- libro book

Examples of feminine nouns ending in **–a** would be:

- taza cup
- mesa table
- cuchara spoon
- cabeza head

Sometimes, with nouns relating to persons or animals, the **-o** or **-a** at the end will change, depending on whether it relates to male or female.

Some examples of this are:

- gato male cat
- gata female cat

- abuelo grandfather
- abuela grandmother

- tío uncle
- tía aunt

- chico boy
- chica girl

Chapter 2

Singular Nouns – Part II

In Chapter 1, we said that Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine, that nouns ending in **–o** tend to be masculine, whilst those ending in **–a** tend to be feminine.

There are, however, some exceptions to this rule.

Common examples of nouns ending in **–a** which are masculine are:

- clima climate
- día day
- idioma language
- mapa map
- planeta planeta
- poema poem
- problema problem
- programa programme
- sistema system
- sofá sofa
- telegrama telegramme
- tema theme, subject

In the same way, some nouns which end in **–o** are classed as being feminine, although there are not so many of them. Examples are:

- mano hand
- radio radio

Chapter 3

Singular Nouns – Part III

Unfortunately, not all Spanish nouns end in **–o** or **–a**.

1. Nouns ending in **–d** and **–z** tend to be feminine, as in:

- edad age
- paz peace

2. Nouns ending in **–ión** tend to be feminine, as in:

- canción song
- religión religion

3. Nouns ending in **–e** tend to be masculine, as in:

- aceite oil
- diente tooth

4. Nouns ending in **–n** tend to be masculine, as in:

- andén pavement/sidewalk
- corazón heart

5. Nouns ending in **–r** tend to be masculine, as in:

- azúcar sugar
- lugar place

6. Nouns ending in **-l** tend to be masculine, as in:

- ángel angel
- hotel hotel

7. Singular nouns ending in **-s** tend to be masculine, as in:

- autobús bus
- interés interest

Added to that, masculine nouns that end in a consonant often have a corresponding feminine form that ends in **-a**:

- profesor/a teacher
- doctor/a doctor

Chapter 4

Plural Nouns

There are various rules to follow when making nouns into the plural.

1. Nouns which end in a **vowel** just add **-s**:

- libro + s = libros (books)
- casa + s = casas (houses)
- debate + s = debates (debates)

2. Nouns which end in a **consonant** add **-es**:

- pared + es = paredes (walls)
- profesor + es = profesores (teachers)

3. Nouns which end in **-ión** drop the written accent and add **-es**:

- conversación + es - ´ = conversaciones (conversations)
- televisión + es - ´ = televisiones (televisions)

4. Nouns which end in **-z** change the **z to c** and add **-es**:

- luz luces (lights)
- voz voces (voices)

5. Nouns ending in **-s** and **-x** which do **NOT** have the spoken emphasis placed on the last syllable keep the same singular and plural:

- lunes Monday(s)
- tórax thorax(es)

6. However, nouns ending in **-s** which have the spoken emphasis placed on the last syllable follow the general rule and add **-es**:

- mes + es = meses (months)
- interés + es = intereses (interests)

Thank You for previewing this eBook

You can read the full version of this eBook in different formats:

- HTML (Free /Available to everyone)
- PDF / TXT (Available to V.I.P. members. Free Standard members can access up to 5 PDF/TXT eBooks per month each month)
- Epub & Mobipocket (Exclusive to V.I.P. members)

To download this full book, simply select the format you desire below

