

Símbolos de identidad



Una calle de Cartagena de Indias, una ciudad colonial en la costa del Mar Caribe.



En este capítulo...

Objetivos culturales

- ▶ Cultural identity: What symbols define our national and local identity?
- ▶ Formal and informal language



Estatuas precolombinas en el Parque Arqueológico de San Agustín, departamento del Huila, Colombia.



Con más de 7 millones de habitantes, Bogotá es una de las ciudades más grandes de Sudamérica.

Vocabulario

- ▶ Los saludos^a
- ▶ El alfabeto español^b
- ▶ El origen y la nacionalidad
- ▶ Los días y los números (1–31)
- ▶ Las descripciones

Gramática

- 1.1 Subject Pronouns
- 1.2 The Verb **ser**
- 1.3 Gender and Number Agreement

Portafolio cultural: Colombia

- ▶ Nación: Un lugar único en Sudamérica
- ▶ Actualidad: La lucha armada
- ▶ Cartelera: La música colombiana
- ▶ Icono: Gabriel García Márquez, escritor
- ▶ Gente: Hablan los colombianos
- ▶ Opinión: Los saludos en Colombia
- ▶ Mi portafolio



^aLos... *Greetings* ^bSpanish

Vocabulario

LOS SALUDOS



1. *IRENE: ¡Hola, Marisa! ¿Qué tal?
MARISA: Bien, ¿y tú? ¿Cómo estás?
IRENE: Más o menos. Nos vemos, ¿eh?
MARISA: Sí, hasta luego.



3. HUMBERTO: ¿Cómo te llamas?
IRENE: Me llamo Irene.
HUMBERTO: Encantado. Yo me llamo Humberto.
IRENE: Encantada, Humberto.

así se dice

The greetings presented on this page are used and understood in all Spanish-speaking countries, but some areas have variations: **¡Buenas!** (many countries), **¡Saludos!** (Dominican Republic), **¿Qué hay?** (Spain). Also, Spanish speakers often greet each other with **¡Adiós!** instead of **¡Hola!** if they pass on the street without time to chat.

buenas noches
buenas tardes
hasta pronto
regular

good night
good afternoon/evening
until (see you) soon
OK

-
- *1. IRENE: Hi, Marisa! How's it going? MARISA: Fine, and you? How are you? IRENE: So-so. See you around, OK? MARISA: Yes, see you later.
2. SRA. MÁRQUEZ: Good morning, Mr. Castillo. How are you? SR. CASTILLO: I'm fine, thank you. And you, Mrs. Márquez? SRA. MÁRQUEZ: Very well. See you tomorrow. SR. CASTILLO: Good-bye.
3. HUMBERTO: What's your name? IRENE: My name is Irene. HUMBERTO: Nice to meet you. My name is Humberto. IRENE: Nice to meet you, Humberto.
4. SR. CASTILLO: What is your name, miss? MARISA: My name is Marisa Cuéllar. SR. CASTILLO: Um, what is your last name? MARISA: Cuéllar, Cuéllar Sánchez. SR. CASTILLO: Pleased to meet you, Miss Cuéllar.

Did you notice in the dialogues that “How are you?” and “What is your name?” were said in two different ways? This is because Spanish distinguishes between two levels of formality when addressing people directly. Dialogues 1 and 3 represent *familiar* speech: **¿Qué tal?, ¿y tú?, ¿Cómo estás?**, and **¿Cómo te llamas?** are used with people you know well, on a first-name basis. In dialogues 2 and 4, the expressions **¿Cómo está usted?, ¿y usted?, and ¿Cómo se llama usted?** are formal expressions, used to address someone you do not know well, or someone with whom you have a formal relationship. You will learn more about this in the **Gramática** section of this chapter.

práctica

A. ¿Formal o informal?

Paso 1. Say whether you would use the following expressions with a close friend or with someone you have just met.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Buenos días, señor. | 5. ¿Cómo estás? |
| 2. Bien, gracias, ¿y tú? | 6. ¡Hola, Ángela! |
| 3. ¿Cómo te llamas? | 7. ¿Cómo está usted? |
| 4. Adiós, señorita. | 8. ¿Qué tal? |

Paso 2. How would you say good-bye to the following people?

1. someone you will be seeing shortly
2. someone you will be seeing tomorrow
3. your instructor
4. your best friend

B. Diálogos incompletos. Complete the following dialogues.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. — Hola, Antonio. ¿Qué tal? — _____, ¿y tú? — Más o menos. | 3. — ¿_____? — Bien, gracias, ¿y usted? — _____. |
| 2. — ¿_____? — Me llamo Alicia. — _____. | 4. — ¡Buenas tardes, profesora! — _____, Irene. ¿Cómo estás? — Muy bien, ¿_____? — Estoy muy bien, gracias. |

C. La hora (time) exacta. Which expression would you use at the following times of day? Choose from **buenos días**, **buenas tardes**, and **buenas noches**.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. 9:30 A.M. | 4. right before bed |
| 2. 2:00 P.M. | 5. 7:45 P.M. |
| 3. 12:00 (noon) | 6. 9:30 P.M. |

D. Entrevista: ¿Cómo te llamas?

Paso 1. Introduce yourself to several classmates. Ask their names and how they are doing. Then say good-bye.

informate

The expressions **Buenos días**, **Buenas tardes**, and **Buenas noches** have slightly different connotations than their English counterparts. **Buenos días** is used up until the midday meal, which in Hispanic countries generally starts between 1:00 and 3:00 in the afternoon. **Buenas tardes** is used from the midday meal until the evening meal, usually around 8:00 P.M. (although sometimes as late as 10:00). **Buenas noches** is used only after the evening meal, or before going to bed.



Paso 2. Introduce yourself to your instructor. Ask how he/she is and answer his/her questions.

EL ALFABETO ESPAÑOL

—¿Cómo se escribe **Bejarano**? *How is Bejarano spelled?*

—Se escribe:

be grande-e-jota-a-ere-a-ene-o.

How is Bejarano spelled?

It's spelled, b-e-j-a-r-a-n-o.

| LETTER* | NAME OF LETTER | EXAMPLES | LETTER | NAME OF LETTER | EXAMPLES |
|---------|-----------------|--|--------|----------------------|---|
| a | a | Argentina , Andalucía | o | o | Orinoco , Bogotá |
| b | be [†] | Bolivia , Bariloche | p | pe | Perú , Paraguay |
| c | ce | Colombia , Ceuta | q | cu | Quito , Barranquilla |
| d | de | Durango , Dinamarca | r | ere | Mérida , Caracas |
| e | e | Ecuador , Europa | rr | erre, ere doble | Monterrey , Navarra |
| f | efe | Florida , Francia | s | ese | El Salvador , Brasil |
| g | ge | Guatemala , Gibraltar | t | te | Tampico , Toledo |
| h | hache | Honduras , Huelva | u | u | Uruguay , Acapulco |
| i | i | Ibiza , Iguazú | v | ve, uve [†] | Venezuela , Valparaíso |
| j | jota | Jerez , Guadalajara | w | doble ve, ve doble, | Washington , |
| k | ka | Kansas , Katmandú | | uve doble | Hawai |
| l | ele | Lima , León | x | equis | Extremadura , |
| m | eme | México , Montevideo | y | i griega | Oaxaca |
| n | ene | Nicaragua , Panamá | | | Guayaquil , Yucatán |
| ñ | eñe | España , Logroño | z | ceta (zeta) | Zaragoza , Cozumel |

informate

Note that the letter **ñ** is a distinct letter from **n**. Until 1996, Spanish had two compound letters: **ch** (**che**, pronounced like the *ch* in the English word *cheerful*) and **ll** (**elle**, in most countries pronounced like the *y* in the English word *yes*). Spanish-language dictionaries alphabetized words with these letters in separate sections (**ch** after **c**, **ll** after **l**). But in 1996, the **Real Academia Española** (*Royal Spanish Academy*, a group of scholars in Spain that decides matters concerning the Spanish language) decreed that **ch** and **ll** should be sequences of two letters each. Accordingly, in dictionaries published after 1996, words beginning with **ch** now appear among the **c** words between those beginning with **ce** and those beginning with **ci**. Similarly, words beginning with **ll** are now found between words beginning with **li** and those beginning with **lo**. However, remember that **ch** and **ll** still retain their distinctive pronunciations.

*An in-depth guide to the pronunciation of Spanish letters appears in Appendix A. Individual sounds will be practiced throughout *Portafolio*.

[†]In some countries, the name **uve** is not used for the letter **v**. Since the names for the letters **b** and **v** (**be** and **ve**, respectively) are pronounced the same way, Spanish speakers use a variety of expressions to distinguish between the two. The letter **b** is often referred to as “**be de burro**,” “**be grande**,” or “**be larga**,” whereas the letter **v** is referred to as “**ve de vaca**,” “**ve chica**,” or “**ve corta**.”

práctica

- A. El alfabeto.** Listen to your instructor pronounce the names of the letters of the alphabet, then repeat them after him/her. What differences do you notice between the Spanish and English alphabets (number of letters, types of letters)?
- B. Letras perdidas (*Missing letters*).** Based on their English equivalents, can you guess which letters are missing from the following words? Spell out the entire word.
1. airport: ae__opuer__o
 2. marvelous: __aravillo__o
 3. university: u__i__ersidad
 4. student: est__dian__e
 5. professor: pro__es__r
- C. Entrevista: ¿Cómo se escribe?** Work with a partner to create short dialogues, using the following cues as a guide.
1. Introduce yourself to your partner, ask his/her name, and ask him/her to spell it for you.
 2. Ask your partner how to say a word in Spanish, then ask him/her to spell it.



La calle (The Street), del artista colombiano Fernando Botero
(1932–)

EL ORIGEN Y LA NACIONALIDAD



Jorge es **colombiano**.^{*}
Luisa es **colombiana*** también.

- Luisa, ¿de dónde eres?
- Soy de Cali. Soy **colombiana**.[†]
- ¿De dónde es usted, señor Castillo?
- Soy de Bogotá. Soy **colombiano** también.
- ¿De dónde es él/ella?
- Es de Medellín.
- ¿De qué origen es el café?
- Es de Colombia.
(Es colombiano.)

*Luisa, where are you from? (familiar)
I'm from Cali. I'm Colombian.*

*Where are you from,
Mr. Castillo? (formal)
I'm from Bogotá. I'm Colombian, too.*

*Where is he/she from?
He/she is from Medellín.
Where is the coffee from?
It's from Colombia. (It's Colombian.)*

Soy/Es _____.
I am / He (She, It) is _____.

alemán / alemana
canadiense
chino/a
español(a)
estadounidense

German
Canadian
Chinese
Spanish
American (from the
United States)

francés / francesa
inglés / inglesa
italiano/a
japonés / japonesa
mexicano/a
puertorriqueño/a

French
English
Italian
Japanese
Mexican
Puerto Rican

práctica

A. Productos internacionales

Paso 1. What nationality do you associate with the following products?
Use the expression **Es un producto** + the masculine form of the adjective.

MODELO: el tango → Es un producto argentino.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. el café (<i>coffee</i>) | 5. el arroz (<i>rice</i>) |
| 2. el té (<i>tea</i>) | 6. la tarta de manzana (<i>apple pie</i>) |
| 3. el vino (<i>wine</i>) Chianti | 7. el taco |
| 4. el automóvil Volkswagen | 8. la paella |

^{*}Many of the vocabulary words in this section are adjectives of nationality (for example, **colombiano**, *Colombian*). In Spanish, the endings of adjectives often change when describing males and females. For now, use the forms ending in **-o** or a consonant (**-s** or **-n**) for a male and **-a** for a female. You will study this phenomenon in more detail later in this chapter. Note how the variants are listed on this page; this system will be used throughout the book to indicate masculine and feminine forms.

[†] Note that in Spanish, adjectives of nationality are *not* capitalized.

Paso 2. Ask a partner where the following international products are likely to originate. He/She will answer, choosing one of the countries given.



MODELO: el café (Colombia, Australia) →

E1: * ¿De qué origen es el café?

E2: El café es de Colombia.

1. el perfume (Francia, Canadá)
2. el chocolate (Rusia, Suiza)
3. la pizza (Italia, Bolivia)
4. el sushi (Méjico, Japón)
5. el cigarro (Cuba, Italia)



Hay (*There is*) mucha diversidad en Colombia.

B. Encuesta (Survey): **¿De qué origen es tu (your) familia?** Find out the national origin of three or four of your classmates.



MODELOS: E1: ¿De qué origen es tu familia?

E2: Mi (*My*) familia es colombiana. (Mi familia es de origen colombiano.)

E1: ¿De dónde eres?

E2: Soy de Colombia. (Soy colombiano/a.)

C. Símbolos nacionales.

Paso 1. Choose the nationality most often associated with the following products, people, or ideas.

MODELO: La tarta de manzana es un símbolo estadounidense.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. el gaucho | a. alemán |
| 2. el café | b. argentino |
| 3. el Tío (<i>Uncle</i>) Sam | c. colombiano |
| 4. la tortilla | d. español |
| 5. Shakespeare | e. estadounidense |
| 6. Don Quijote | f. inglés |
| 7. la Estatua de Libertad | g. mexicano |
| 8. la cerveza (<i>beer</i>) | h. puertorriqueño |
| 9. el béisbol | |
| 10. el cóndor | |

* E stands for **Estudiante** (*Student*). This abbreviation will be used throughout this book.

Paso 2. Read the following ad for the **Ballet Folclórico de Antioquia**. What national symbols are mentioned? What does it say about the national identity of Colombians? Make up a similar ad for your city, state/province, or region, using language similar to the expressions in the ad, but with your own local details. If you need extra vocabulary, be sure to ask your teacher in Spanish with the phrase **¿Cómo se dice _____ en español?**

MODELO: New York City es más que *la Estatua de Libertad y el tráfico*; por ejemplo, es también *los teatros*.

VOCABULARIO ÚTIL

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| el arte (<i>pl. las artes</i>) | art(s) |
| la comida | food, cuisine |
| la danza / el baile | dance |
| la diversidad | diversity |
| el equipo de (béisbol, básquetbol, fútbol americano) | (baseball, basketball, football) team |
| el monumento | monument |
| la música | music |
| el parque | park |
| el restaurante | restaurant |

Bailaremos lejos^a...

Colombia es más que^b café, deportes^c o bellos^d paisajes; es por ejemplo, tradición popular. El Ballet Folclórico de Antioquia participará^e en los más importantes festivales folclóricos de Norteamérica y Europa, llevando^f la buena imagen de nuestro país.^g

Ballet Folclórico de Antioquia
COLOMBIA, CULTURA MILENARIA

^aBailaremos... We will dance far from home ^bmás... more than ^csports ^dbeautiful ^ewill participate ^fpresenting
^gnuestro... our country

Gramática

1.1 SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns (**Los pronombres de sujeto**) are the words that indicate the subject of the sentence—the person or thing performing the main action. Here are the subject pronouns in Spanish, with their English equivalents.

| SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| yo | I |
| tú | you (<i>familiar</i>) |
| usted* | you (<i>formal</i>) |
| él | he |
| ella | she |
| | nosotros/nosotras |
| | vosotros/vosotras |
| | ustedes* |
| | ellos |
| | ellas |
| | we |
| | you all, you guys (<i>familiar</i>) |
| | you all (<i>formal</i>) |
| | they (<i>masculine</i>) |
| | they (<i>feminine</i>) |

Although English differentiates sex only in the third-person singular (he/she), Spanish has a number of plural feminine forms as well: **nosotras**, **vosotras**, and **ellas** are used to refer to groups of women or girls.[†]

Spanish also distinguishes between two levels of formality when addressing a person directly (*you*). The familiar (informal) forms are used generally with a friend, a pet, an unknown person your own age in an informal social setting, and a family member. The formal forms are used to show respect to an elder or to an unknown person in a formal setting (job interviews, business establishments, with college professors, etc.). The exact distinctions in usage vary slightly from country to country, but the following table provides a general guide.

| | | FAMILIAR | FORMAL |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Spain</i> | <i>Singular</i> | tú | usted |
| | <i>Plural</i> | vosotros/as | ustedes |
| <i>Spanish America</i> | <i>Singular</i> | tú | usted |
| | <i>Plural</i> | ustedes | ustedes |

así se dice

The singular pronoun **vos** is used instead of **tú** in many countries. In *Portafolio* you will only practice **tú** and its corresponding verb forms for familiar usage, but you will see the **vos** form in future chapters that focus on the countries in which it is frequently used.

***Usted** and **ustedes** are often abbreviated **Ud.** and **Uds.**, respectively. Note that the abbreviations are capitalized, but the long forms are not.

[†]The female forms of subject pronouns are used only when the *entire* group consists of women. If there is even one male in the group, the masculine form must be used.

autoprueba

Classify the following subject pronouns according to the categories given. In some cases, more than one category is possible.

SINGULAR PLURAL MASCULINE FEMININE FAMILIAR FORMAL

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. nosotros | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. usted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. tú | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. ellos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. ustedes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. él | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. yo | <input type="checkbox"/> |

práctica

A. *¿Tú, usted, nosotros, vosotros o (or) ustedes?* Which subject pronoun would you use to address the following people?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. your instructor | 4. a friend |
| 2. you and a mixed group of friends | 5. a mixed group of friends |
| 3. your parents | 6. the parents of your friends |

B. *Muchas personas.* Which plural pronouns would you use to refer to the following groups of people?

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. tú y yo | 3. él y ella | 5. usted y ella |
| 2. él y yo | 4. usted y yo | 6. él y tú |

1.2 THE VERB SER

In Spanish, there is a distinct verb form for most of the subject pronouns. The following table shows the present tense forms of the irregular verb **ser** (*to be*).

| SER | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| (yo) | soy | I am | (nosotros/as) | somos | we are |
| (tú) | eres | you (<i>fam. s.</i>) are | (vosotros/as) | sois | you (<i>fam. pl.</i>) are |
| (usted) | es | you (<i>form. s.</i>) are | (ustedes) | son | you (<i>form. pl.</i>) are |
| (él/ella) | | he/she is | (ellos/as) | | they (<i>m., f.</i>) are |

One of the most common uses of the verb **ser** is to give the nationality or origin of people and things, in two different patterns. One way is to use the appropriate form of **ser** with an adjective of nationality.

Yo **soy** *española*.

El señor Castillo **es** *colombiano*.

I am Spanish.

Mr. Castillo is Colombian.

The other way is to use a form of **ser** with the preposition **de** (*from*).

¿**De** dónde **eres***?
Soy* **de** Misisipi.

Where are you from?
I'm from Mississippi.

*Since the verb form indicates the subject of the sentence, it is not always necessary to use subject pronouns in Spanish. They are generally used only for emphasis or for clarification.

¿De qué origen **es** el café?
Es **de** Colombia.

*Where is the coffee from?
It's from Colombia.*

autoprueba

Which subject pronoun corresponds to the following verb forms? ¡OJO!
Sometimes more than one pronoun is possible.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. eres | 4. soy |
| 2. somos | 5. es |
| 3. son | 6. sois |

práctica

A. Orígenes. Use the following phrases to make complete sentences.

¡OJO! Be sure to use the correct form of the verb **ser**.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. yo / ser / de España | 4. y la profesora, ¿de dónde / ser? |
| 2. mi amiga (<i>friend</i>) / ser / de | 5. nosotros / ser / de Bogotá |
| Colombia | 6. mi madre y mi padre / ser / de |
| 3. ¿de dónde / ser / tú? | Bogotá |

B. Personas famosas

Paso 1. Say in Spanish where the following famous people are from.
Choose from these countries:

Inglaterra (*England*), España, los Estados Unidos (*United States*), México

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. la reina (<i>queen</i>) Isabel II | 4. el ex presidente Bill Clinton |
| 2. Shakira | 5. Antonio Banderas |
| 3. los príncipes (<i>princes</i>) | 6. la artista Frida Kahlo |
| Guillermo y Harry | |

Paso 2. Work with a partner to name at least one well-known person from each of the following countries. Say where that person is from, then give his/her nationality.



MODELO: Alemania (*Germany*) →
Heidi Klum es de Alemania. (Ella) Es alemana.

| | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
| el Canadá | Francia | Puerto Rico |
| Chile | Italia | la República |
| China | México | Dominicana |

C. Encuesta: ¿De dónde son tus compañeros/as de clase (classmates)?

Circulate among the members of your class to find out how many are from Canada, the United States, Spanish America (**Hispanoamérica**), Europe (**Europa**), Asia, Africa (**África**), and Australia. Then give a profile of the class by completing the following sentences. ¡OJO!

Remember to use the correct form of the verb **ser**.



La mayoría de la clase / ser de _____.

Pocos estudiantes (*Few students*) / ser de _____.

Ningún (*No, Not one*) estudiante / ser de _____.

Charla con Jairo



You can watch this interview on the DVD to accompany *Portafolio* or on the Online Learning Center (www.mhhe.com/portafolio).

vocabulario útil

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| tu(s) | your (familiar) |
| y | and |
| padre <i>m.</i> | father |
| madre <i>f.</i> | mother |
| pueblos | towns |
| pequeños | small |
| sus | their |



DATOS PERSONALES

Nombre:^a Jairo Bejarano Carrillo
Edad:^b 33 (treinta y tres) años
Nacióen:^c Bogotá, Colombia

^aName ^bAge ^cNació... He was born in

índice

In most Spanish-speaking countries, people use both their paternal and maternal family names (**los apellidos**), in that order. For example, Teresa García Ramos is the daughter of a man whose family name is García and a woman whose family name is Ramos.

A. **¿De dónde eres?** Read the following conversation with Jairo Bejarano Carrillo, a Colombian from Bogotá, the capital. Tell which question-answer pair provides the following information:

- the spelling of his family name
- where he is from
- the origin of his parents' names

1. **¿Cómo te llamas?**

Mi nombre es Jairo Bejarano Carrillo.

2. **¿Cómo se escribe tu nombre?**

Jairo se escribe: **jota-a-i-ere-o**.

3. **¿Cómo se escriben tus apellidos?**

Bejarano se escribe con **be de burro**: **be-e-jota-a-ere-a-ene-o**. Y Carrillo: **ce-a-ere-ere-i-ele-ele-o**.

4. **¿De dónde eres?**

Yo soy de Bogotá, Colombia.

5. **¿De dónde son tus padres?**

Mi padre y mi madre son colombianos, pero no son de Bogotá. Son de pueblos pequeños. Sus apellidos son de origen español.

B. ¿Cierto o falso? Indicate whether the following statements about Jairo's family are true (**cierto**) or false (**falso**). If you don't know, check the box in the column marked **No sé**. (*I don't know.*)

CIERTO FALSO NO SÉ.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. El padre y la madre de Jairo son de Bogotá. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Jairo es de Bogotá. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Los apellidos de esta (<i>this</i>) persona son Jairo y Bejarano . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. El apellido Bejarano es de origen español. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Jairo está bien. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Bogotá es una ciudad grande.

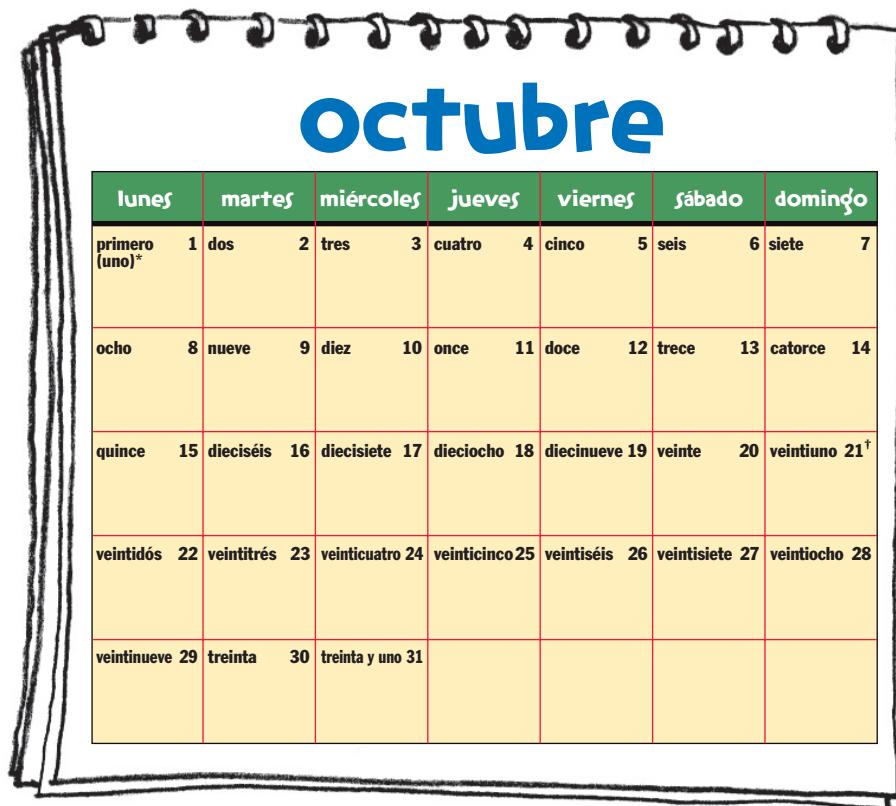
¡Escribe y habla mejor!

This feature of *Portafolio* offers you an introduction to the phonetics (sounds) and orthography (writing system) of Spanish. It is important to pay attention to your pronunciation of **vowels** and **consonants** in Spanish; it will make your spoken Spanish more comprehensible to native speakers, and your spelling more accurate—something many Spanish speakers consider to be culturally important!

Find out more about Spanish pronunciation rules in Appendix A, and practice your pronunciation and spelling in the *Portafolio de actividades*.

Vocabulario

LOS DÍAS Y LOS NÚMEROS (1–31)



práctica

infórmate

Like adjectives of nationality, days of the week and months are not capitalized in Spanish: **Hoy es lunes, el trece de septiembre.** (*Today is Monday, September thirteenth.*)

- A. **La semana próxima** (*next week*). A friend wants to get together with you next week, on the same day as today. Using a calendar of the current month, what date would you tell her for the following days?

MODELO: Hoy es martes, el dos de octubre. →
Nos vemos (*We'll see each other*) el martes, día nueve.

1. Hoy es _____, el 5 de _____.
2. Hoy es _____, el 14 de _____.

*Whereas English uses ordinal numbers for dates (the second, the ninth, the twenty-fifth), Spanish uses cardinal numbers (**el dos, el nueve, el veinticinco**). The first day of the month, however, is generally expressed in Spanish by the ordinal **el primero** (*the first*). When counting, use **uno**.

†The numbers 16–19 and 21–29 can be written as one word, as shown, or as three separate words: **diez y seis, diez y siete, ..., veinte y uno, veinte y dos, ...**

3. Hoy es _____, el 10 de _____.
4. Hoy es _____, el 20 de _____.
5. Hoy es _____, el 23 de _____.

B. La temperatura. Read aloud the average temperatures for Bogotá, the capital of Colombia. (The temperatures are given in the Celsius scale; Fahrenheit equivalents are in parentheses.)

| MES | TEMPERATURA |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| enero (<i>January</i>) | 16° (grados) (61) |
| abril | 17° (63) |
| agosto | 14° (57) |
| noviembre | 15° (59) |

C. Fiestas importantes. Here are the dates of some important holidays in Colombia.

Paso 1. Read the dates aloud.

1. el Día de los Reyes Magos (*Epiphany*): el 6 de enero
2. el Día de San José (*St. Joseph's Day*): el 19 de marzo
3. el Día de la Independencia: el 20 de julio
4. el Día de la Hispanidad (la Raza): el 12 de octubre
5. el Día de la Inmaculada Concepción: el 8 de diciembre

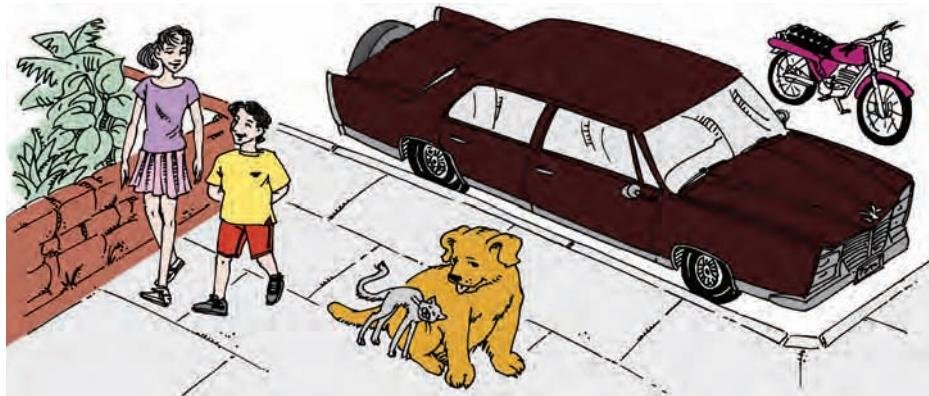
Paso 2. Look at a calendar of the current year and say what day of the week each of these holidays falls on.

MODELO: el Día de los Reyes Magos → Es sábado, el seis de enero.

LAS DESCRIPCIONES

¿Cómo es/son _____? What is/are _____ like?

un muchacho **bajo** un coche **grande** una motocicleta **pequeña**



una muchacha **alta** un gato **delgado** un perro **gordo**



Amparo Ramos Titos, Calí,
«Tengo la piel clara, el pelo
rubio y los ojos verdes.»



Sebastián Galindo Nadal,
Quibdó, «Tengo la piel oscura,
el pelo negro y los ojos
negros.»



María Vallecas Martínez,
Valledupar, «Tengo el pelo
castaño corto y los ojos
castaños.»

la piel (clara, morena, oscura)
el pelo (castaño, corto, largo,
negro, rubio)

los ojos (azules, castaños,
negros, verdes)

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| alegre | happy |
| amable | friendly |
| antipático/a | unfriendly |
| bonito/a | pretty |
| bueno/a* | good |
| encantador(a)† | delightful, charming |

(light, brown, dark) skin
(brown, short, long, black, blond)
hair
(blue, brown, black, green) eyes

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| feo/a | ugly |
| guapo/a | handsome, good-looking, pretty |
| malo/a* | bad |
| perezoso/a | lazy |
| trabajador(a)† | hardworking |

práctica

- A. ¿Quién es?** Write a description of yourself, using the model as a guide. Your instructor will collect the descriptions and read them aloud while the class tries to guess who each description refers to.

MODELO: Tengo el pelo rubio y los ojos azules. Soy alto, alegre y amable. También soy...



- B. ¿Cómo eres?** Take turns with your partner asking questions to find out what he/she is like. Later, tell the class what you learned about your partner.

MODELO: E1: Jennifer, ¿eres perezosa?
E2: No, no soy perezosa. Soy muy trabajadora. Y tú, Kevin, ¿eres perezoso?
E1: Sí, soy muy perezoso.
E1: (To the class): Jennifer no es perezosa. Es trabajadora.

*The adjectives **bueno/a** and **malo/a** shorten to **buen** and **mal**, respectively, before masculine singular nouns: **Él es un buen hombre, pero es mal padre.** (*He is a good man, but he is a bad father.*)

†At the beginning of this chapter you learned that adjectives in Spanish are marked by gender. In simple terms, this means using an **-o** ending when describing a male and an **-a** ending when describing a female. However, some adjectives don't follow this simplified rule. For example, **encantador** and **trabajador** are used to describe a male, whereas **encantadora** and **trabajadora** are used to describe a female. Adjectives with only one form like **alegre**, **amable**, and **grande** can describe either a male or a female.

Gramática

1.3 GENDER AND NUMBER AGREEMENT

Definite and indefinite articles

So far, you have seen and used expressions like **los colombianos** (*the Colombians*), **la gente** (*the people*), and **el pelo** (*the hair*). The first word in each phrase is the definite article, which in English is expressed as *the*. Spanish has different forms of the definite article due to the phenomena of *gender* and *number*.

Every Spanish noun, even those that refer to entities with no biological sex, is either of masculine or feminine gender, and singular or plural number. All words associated with a noun in a sentence (i.e., articles and adjectives) have to match or *agree* with the gender and number of the noun. Thus, there are four different forms of the definite article (*the*) and the indefinite articles (*a*, *an*, *some*): masculine singular, masculine plural, feminine singular, and feminine plural. These forms are shown below.

| | SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Masculine</i> | el pueblo | the town | los pueblos | the towns |
| <i>Feminine</i> | la casa | the house | las casas | the houses |
| <i>Masculine</i> | un* pueblo | a town | unos pueblos | some towns |
| <i>Feminine</i> | una casa | a house | unas casas | some houses |

How do you know which form of the article to use with a noun? Here are a few guidelines.

1. Most nouns that end in **-o** are masculine, and most that end in **-a** are feminine:[†] **el pelo, la fiesta**.
2. Nouns that end in **-ción/-sión** and **-dad** are generally feminine: **la nación, la extensión, la identidad**.
3. Nouns that end in **-ista** are either masculine or feminine, depending on biological sex: **el artista** (male), **la artista** (female).

In general, grammatical gender is arbitrary and must be memorized for each new item. Biological sex can provide a good hint—**el padre, la madre**—but watch out for exceptions! In *Portafolio* the singular definite article (**el** or **la**) is listed with every noun in the end-of-chapter vocabulary lists and in most lists within the chapter; get into the practice of memorizing the article along with the word. You also should consult a dictionary if you are not sure of the gender of a noun; look for the labels *masc. / n. m.* (noun, masculine) and *fem. / n. f.* (noun, feminine).

*Note that **uno** and numbers that end in **uno** (**veintiuno, treinta y uno**, and so on) become **un** before a masculine noun: **un pueblo, veintiún pueblos**.

[†]A few common exceptions are **la mano** (*hand*), **el día** (*day*), and **el mapa** (*map*).

Adjectives

Not only do articles change form to agree with nouns; adjectives must also agree with the nouns they modify. They can have up to four different forms: masculine singular, masculine plural, feminine singular, and feminine plural.

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|------------------|--|--|
| <i>Masculine</i> | El pueblo es pequeño. The town is small. | Los pueblos son pequeños. The towns are small. |
| <i>Feminine</i> | La ciudad es pequeña. The city is small. | Las ciudades son pequeñas. The cities are small. |

You will have to learn exactly what changes in form are required for each adjective, but there are three basic patterns.

| TYPE 1: o/a/os/as | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| El pueblo es típico. | Los pueblos son típicos. |
| La casa es típica. | Las casas son típicas. |

The base form of Type 1 adjectives ends in **-o**. This type of adjective is indicated in vocabulary lists by **/a: típico/a**.

| TYPE 2: - / - / (e)s / (e)s | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| El pueblo es diferente. | Los pueblos son diferentes. |
| La casa es diferente. | Las casas son diferentes. |
| El pueblo es tradicional. | Los pueblos son tradicionales. |
| La casa es tradicional. | Las casas son tradicionales. |
| El hombre (<i>man</i>) es optimista. | Los hombres son optimistas. |
| La mujer (<i>woman</i>) es optimista. | Las mujeres son optimistas. |

The base form of Type 2 adjectives ends in **-e**, **-ista**, or a consonant. Words that end in a vowel form their plural by adding **-s**; words that end in a consonant form their plurals by adding **-es**.* These adjectives have no special designation in vocabulary lists.

* Words that end in **-í** add **-es**: **israelíes**.

TYPE 3: **-/a/es/as****El pueblo es encantador.****La casa es encantadora.****El hombre es inglés.****La mujer es inglesa.*****Los pueblos son encantadores.****Las casas son encantadoras.****Los hombres son ingleses.****Las mujeres son inglesas.**

The base form of Type 3 adjectives ends in a consonant, and the feminine singular ends in **-a**. Many adjectives of nationality fall into this group. This type of adjective is indicated in vocabulary lists by **(a): encantador(a)**. If the adjective undergoes a spelling change in different forms, it is indicated in vocabulary lists with the entire feminine singular form: **inglés / inglesa; alemán / alemana**.

There are three more details you should know about using adjectives to describe things in Spanish.

- When masculine and feminine nouns are mixed, the adjective must be in the masculine plural form: **El hombre y la mujer son colombianos**. The feminine plural form of the adjective is used only when *all* the nouns being described are feminine: **Las mujeres son colombianas**.
- Unlike in English, most adjectives are placed *after* the nouns they describe.

Es un pueblo pequeño. *It's a small town.*

- A few common adjectives often go before the noun—for example, **bueno** and **malo**. Like **uno**, these adjectives also have short forms before a masculine singular noun.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| un buen café | <i>a good cup of coffee</i> |
| un mal café | <i>a bad cup of coffee</i> |

Before plural nouns, however, they follow the normal pattern of agreement.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| buenos perros | <i>good dogs</i> |
| malos perros | <i>bad dogs</i> |

*Note that the accent on the **e** of the masculine singular form is dropped in all other forms. You will learn about this type of spelling change in **Capítulo 3**.

autoprueba

Tell which type of ending (1, 2, or 3) the following adjectives have. Then give the correct forms to agree with **un padre**, **una madre**, **unos amigos**, and **unas amigas** as shown in the model.

MODELO: español →

Type 3; un padre español, una madre española, unos amigos españoles, unas amigas españolas

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. alemán | 4. pesimista |
| 2. generoso | 5. trabajador |
| 3. sentimental | |

práctica

- A. Personas famosas.** Which of the following adjectives could describe the people listed below? Be sure to match adjective endings as well as their meanings to the people.

| PERSONAS | ADJETIVOS |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Hulk Hogan | a. cómicos |
| 2. _____ David Letterman y Jay Leno | b. controversial |
| 3. _____ Madonna | c. grande |
| 4. _____ la reina Isabel II | d. habladora (<i>talkative</i>) |
| 5. _____ los Beatles | e. inglesa |
| 6. _____ Oprah Winfrey | f. populares |

- B. Descripciones.** Complete the following sentences with logical adjectives from the options given. Make sure the adjective endings agree in gender and number with the nouns they describe.

1. Jairo Bejarano Carrillo es _____ (alto, colombiano, formal, hospitalario, moderno).
2. Los colombianos son _____ (alegre, amable, antipático, encantador, maravilloso, moreno, tradicional).
3. Los norteamericanos* son _____ (alto, amable, antipático, informal, maravilloso, reservado, tradicional).
4. La gente de mi estado (*state*)/provincia es _____ (amable, encantador, hospitalario, moderno, moreno, reservado, serio, tradicional).
5. Las mujeres de mi familia son _____ (alegre, alto, maravilloso, moderno, reservado, rubio, típico).

*Although the term **norteamericano/a** can mean *American (from the United States)*, *Canadian*, and even *Mexican*, since Mexico is a part of the North American continent, many Spanish speakers use it to mean only *American (from the United States)*. Throughout this book, **norteamericano/a** will refer to people and things from *both* the United States and Canada. The terms **canadiense**, **estadounidense**, and **mexicano/a** will be used to specify *Canadian*, *American (from the United States)*, and *Mexican*, respectively.



- C. **¿Cómo son?** Working in groups of three or four, look at the following photos and describe the people in them with as many adjectives as possible. In your opinion, where are these people from?

VOCABULARIO ÚTIL

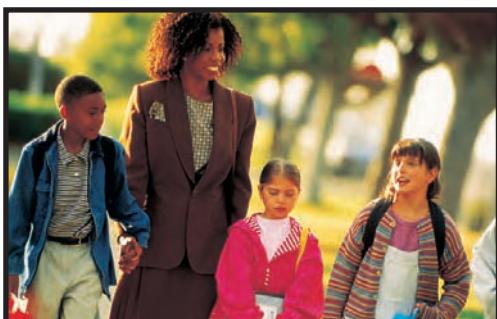
| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| el hombre | man |
| la mujer | woman |
| el/la niño/a | child |
| de la derecha/izquierda | on the right/left |
| en mi opinión, ... | in my opinion, . . . |

MODELO: El niño de la izquierda es bajo y moreno.

1.



2.



3.



portafolio cultural

COLOMBIA

Origen del nombre: de Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón)

Capital: Bogotá

Población: 44.379.600

Moneda: peso colombiano

Lenguas: español (oficial), chibcha, arahuacana (y otras lenguas indígenas)



nación

UN LUGAR ÚNICO EN SUDAMÉRICA

Colombia ocupa un lugar^a especial en toda Sudamérica: es el único^b país con costas en el Atlántico y en el Pacífico. Tiene^c cinco regiones geográficas muy diferentes, y los contrastes de los paisajes^d son dramáticos: en Santa Marta, en la costa caribeña, es posible subir^e 5.700 metros (18.700 pies) en sólo 60 km (37 mi). En el interior del país, hay aún^f más variación. En la Región Andina se encuentra^g el extremo norte de la cordillera^h de los Andes. En el este del país, la Región Amazónica forma sólo una pequeña parte de la grande Selvaⁱ Amazónica, y la Región de los Llanos se caracteriza por sus extensas sabanas.^j

También son dramáticos los contrastes entre las culturas. Cada^k región tiene su acento, su música, sus grupos étnicos y sus costumbres diferentes. Por ejemplo, en la costa del Pacífico, un 90 por ciento^l de la población es descendiente de los esclavos^m africanos, y hayⁿ más de 80 grupos indígenas repartidos^o en todas las zonas del país.

1. ¿Cuáles son las regiones más importantes de Colombia?

2. ¿Qué diferencias existen entre estas regiones?

^aplace ^bonly ^cIt has ^dlandscapes ^eto climb; to go up ^feven ^gis found ^hmountain range
ⁱRainforest ^jsavannahs ^kEach ^lpor...percent ^mslaves ⁿthere are ^ospread out



El pueblo de Taganga, en la provincia de Santa Marta, con clima tropical en la costa caribeña, está a los pies de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

actualidad

LA LUCHA ARMADA

Colombia es un país con mucha belleza^a natural y una rica diversidad, pero también tiene problemas. Durante casi^b 50 años, grupos armados, como las Fuerzas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), causan secuestros y muertes.^c Existen diferencias de opinión sobre estos grupos. Algunas^d personas dicen que luchan^e por ideales políticos, pero otros dicen que son terroristas. La producción ilegal de cocaína y el tráfico internacional de narcóticos impiden la resolución de los problemas internos del país y crean un ambiente^f de inseguridad para los colombianos.

^abeauty ^balmost ^csecuestros... kidnappings and deaths ^dSome ^edicen... say they are fighting ^fatmosphere

cartelera

LA MÚSICA COLOMBIANA

Colombia tiene una rica tradición musical, con formas diferentes según^a la región del país.

Se dice^b que la música y el baile^c nacional es **la cumbia**, de origen indígena y africano (la música «cumbe»). En otros países la cumbia es muy popular también; México, Argentina y Chile han desarrollado sus propias^d versiones locales de la cumbia.

El vallenato es otra forma musical de Colombia. Es una mezcla^e de tradiciones españolas y africanas, y el nombre viene^f de la ciudad de Valledupar, en la costa caribeña. Un instrumento típico es el acordeón.

La música **llanera** usa el arpa, una guitarra pequeña que se llama el *cuatro* e instrumentos de percusión, como^g las maracas.

1. ¿Cuál es el origen histórico de estas formas musicales de Colombia?
2. ¿Qué instrumentos son típicos de los diferentes tipos de música?



Carlos Vives, de Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia, es un artista que combina el vallenato con formas modernas, como el rock. El acordeonista, Egidio Cuadrado, es uno de los más famosos del mundo del vallenato.

^aaccording to ^bSe... It is said ^cdance
^dhan... have developed their own ^emix ^fcomes ^glike



You can watch this interview on the DVD to accompany *Portafolio* or on the Online Learning Center (www.mhhe.com/portafolio).

vocabulario útil

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| ciudad <i>f.</i> | city |
| con | with |
| paisaje <i>m.</i> | landscape |
| alrededor (de) | around |
| hospitalarios | hospitable |
| gente <i>s., f.</i> | people |
| reservados | reserved |
| formales | formal |
| pero | but |
| altiplano | plateau, high plain |
| porque | because |
| también | also, too |
| pero | but |
| similar(es), parecido/a a | similar to |
| diferente(s) de | different from/than |

gente



HABLAN LOS COLOMBIANOS

Nombre: Stella Amado Carvajal
Edad: 36 (treinta y seis) años
Nació en: Duitama, Boyacá, Colombia

¿Qué dice Stella? Read the following sentences from Stella's interview, and fill in the missing expressions as you listen.

1. «Los colombianos somos _____, _____, _____ y muy _____.
2. «La gente de Duitama, somos _____, _____, pero _____.
3. «Soy una colombiana _____ del altiplano.»
4. «Tengo el _____ castaño, los ojos _____ y la piel _____.

ícono

GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ, ESCRITOR



Gabriel García Márquez saluda a la gente en un desfile en Aracataca, Colombia.

Uno de los colombianos más famosos de los últimos años y ganador^a del Premio Nobel de la Literatura en 1982, es el autor Gabriel García Márquez. Su novela *Cien años de soledad* es la historia de sucesivas generaciones de una familia de un pueblo colombiano imaginario. Esta novela tiene muchos ejemplos del *realismo mágico*, una técnica en que el autor mezcla^b acciones y descripciones reales con elementos de fantasía.

Su novela *El amor en los tiempos del cólera* (1985) sale como película en inglés, *Love in the Time of Cholera*, en 2007, con un elenco^c de hispanos famosos como John Leguizamo, Benjamin Bratt, Hector Elizondo, Javier Bardem y Catalina Sandino Moreno.

^awinner ^bmixes ^ccast

opinión

IN THIS SECTION of *Portafolio*, you will see quotes taken from popular press sources. These passages make certain assertions or generalizations about the countries you will study in each chapter. It is important to learn to treat these quotations critically, evaluating them against what you know about the regions and phenomena described. Use what you have learned in this chapter, and your own experiences, to answer the questions that follow the quote.

"Greetings are very important in Colombia. Take the time to greet everyone formally. Give the person you are greeting your undivided attention. Men shake hands with each other and with women. Women

choose whether or not to shake hands with other women; sometimes women will clasp each other's forearms instead. Friends are expected to hug and exchange kisses on the cheeks. When men hug each other, they often add a backslap or two. . . .

Colombians often complain that North Americans and Europeans do not know how to greet someone. Colombians take a long time in greetings; they feel this conveys respect for the other person. After the handshake (or hug), Colombians ask numerous polite questions. North Americans typically progress beyond the greeting phase after one or two questions. Expect inquiries as to your health, your trip, your relatives, and any friends or acquaintances you have in common. Don't rush! Rushing is

interpreted as callousness or disrespect."

Source: <http://www.getcustoms.com>

1. How would you greet Stella Amado Carvajal in Spanish? Would your greeting be different if she were a man?
2. Is the role of the greeting in Colombia similar to, or different from, the role of the greeting in your own country?
3. Give some examples of greetings you consider (im)polite.
4. What misunderstandings might arise from an inappropriate greeting in Colombia? Could a similar situation arise in your country? Explain.

mi portafolio

At the end of every chapter, you will be asked to create original written work that integrates and personalizes the language and culture goals of the chapter. Keep your own portfolio of these pieces to track your progression throughout the semester.



REDACCIÓN^a

¡Venga a^b _____! For this chapter, you will create a travel brochure to attract tourists to your country, region, or favorite place. Your description will include geographical information and should emphasize the special identity of the place you choose. Follow the guided steps in the *Portafolio de actividades* to complete your brochure.



EXPLORACIÓN

Investigación cultural. Find out more information about Colombia in your library, on the *Portafolio Online Learning Center* (www.mhhe.com/portafolio), or elsewhere on the Internet and present it to the class. Consult the *Portafolio de actividades* for ideas for your presentation.

^aComposition ^bVenga... Come to

Vocabulario

Los saludos

| | |
|--|---|
| buenos días | good morning |
| buenas tardes | good afternoon/evening |
| buenas noches | good night |
| hola | hello |
| ¿Qué tal? | How's it going? What's up? |
| ¿Cómo está(s)? / ¿Cómo está usted? | How are you? |
| Estoy (muy) bien, gracias. | I'm (very) fine, thanks. |
| ¿Y tú? / ¿Y usted? | And you? |
| más o menos | so-so |
| regular | OK |
| adiós | good-bye |
| hasta pronto (mañana, luego) | until (see you) soon (tomorrow, later) |
| Nos vemos. | See you around. |
| señor | Mr. |
| señora | Mrs. (married woman) |
| señorita | Miss, Ms. (unmarried woman) |
| ¿Cómo te llamas? / ¿Cómo se llama usted? | What's your name? |
| Me llamo ____. | My name is ____. |
| Mucho gusto. / Encantado/a. | Nice to meet you. |
| Igualmente. | Likewise. / Same here. |

El origen y la nacionalidad

| | |
|--|--|
| ¿De dónde eres (tú)? / ¿De dónde es usted? | Where are you from? |
| ¿De qué origen es/son ____? | What is/are ____'s/s' (national) origin(s)? |
| Es de ____. | He (She, It) is from ____. |
| Son de ____. | They are from ____. |
| Soy de ____. | I am from ____. |
| Soy/Es ____. | I am / He (She, It) is ____. |
| alemán / alemana | German |
| canadiense | Canadian |
| chino/a | Chinese |
| colombiano/a | Colombian |
| español(a) | Spanish |
| estadounidense | American (from the United States) |
| francés / francesa | French |

| |
|--------------------|
| inglés / inglesa |
| italiano/a |
| japonés / japonesa |
| mexicano/a |
| puertorriqueño/a |

| |
|--------------|
| English |
| Italian |
| Japanese |
| Mexican |
| Puerto Rican |

El alfabeto

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ¿Cómo se dice ____ en español? | How do you say _____ in Spanish? |
| Se dice ____. | You say _____. |
| ¿Cómo se escribe ____? | How do you spell _____? |
| Se escribe ____. | It's spelled _____. |

Los pronombres de sujeto

yo, tú, usted, él, ella, nosotros/as, vosotros/as, ustedes, ellos, ellas

Los artículos

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| el/la/los/las | the |
| un(a) | a, an |
| unos/as | some |

Los verbos

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ser (irreg.) (de) | to be (from) |
| Tengo ____. | I have _____. |

Los días

lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo

Los números

uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez, once, doce, trece, catorce, quince, dieciséis, diecisiete, dieciocho, diecinueve, veinte, veintiuno, veintidós, veintitrés, veinticuatro, veinticinco, veintiséis, veintisiete, veintiocho, veintinueve, treinta, treinta y uno

Las descripciones

| | |
|---|---|
| la piel (clara, morena, oscura) | (light, brown, dark) skin |
| el pelo (castaño, corto, largo, negro, rubio) | (brown, short, long, black, blond) hair |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| los ojos (azules, castaños, negros, verdes) | (blue, brown, black, green) eyes | mal, malo/a | bad |
| alegre | happy | pequeño/a | little, small |
| alto/a | tall | perezoso/a | lazy |
| amable | friendly | trabajador(a) | hard-working |
| antipático/a | unfriendly | ¿Cómo es/son _____? | What is/are _____ like? |
| bajo/a | short | | |
| bonito/a | pretty | | |
| buen, bueno/a | good | | |
| delgado/a | thin | | |
| encantador(a) | delightful, charming | | |
| feo/a | ugly | | |
| gordo/a | fat | | |
| grande | big, large | | |
| guapo/a | handsome, good-looking, pretty | | |
| | | como | like |
| | | diferente (de) | different (from/than) |
| | | parecido/a (a) | similar (to) |
| | | pero | but |
| | | porque | because |
| | | sí | yes |
| | | similar (a) | similar (to) |
| | | también | also, too |
| | | y | and |

Lenguaje funcional

like
different (from/than)
similar (to)
but
because
yes
similar (to)
also, too
and