

Español Mundial Chapter 5
REVISION NOTES

1. Position Words

Spanish	English	Spanish	English
Delante de	<i>In front of</i>	Dentro de	<i>Inside</i>
Detrás de	<i>Behind</i>	Fuera de	<i>Outside</i>
Encima de	<i>On top of</i>	Cerca de	<i>Near to</i>
Debajo de	<i>Underneath</i>	Lejos de	<i>Far from</i>
Al lado de	<i>Next to</i>	Alrededor de	<i>Around</i>
A la derecha de	<i>To the right of</i>	Entre	<i>Between</i>
A la izquierda de	<i>To the left of</i>	En	<i>In</i>
A cada lado de	<i>On each side of</i>	Sobre	<i>On</i>

Remember what happens with the above words that include “de” before a masculine noun:

For example:

In front of = delante **de**
The bank = **el** banco

So: In front of the bank = Delante **DEL** banco (*de + el = DEL*)

But: No change with a feminine noun:

For example:

To the left of = a la izquierda **de**
The swimming pool = **la** piscina

So: To the left of the swimming pool = A la izquierda **DE LA** piscina.

And: No change with proper nouns and names:

For example:

Outside = fuera **de**
Paris = París

So: Outside Paris = Fuera **DE** París

Next to = Al lado **de**
Peter and John = Pedro y Juan

So: Next to Peter and John = Al lado **DE** Pedro y Juan

Practise these position words with nouns from Chapter 5 and previous chapters:

For example:

Next to the school = Al lado **DEL** colegio
Far from the city = Lejos **DE LA** ciudad
Near (to) the museum = Cerca **DEL** museo
In front of the hotel = Delante **DEL** hotel
Around London = Alrededor **DE** Londres etc.

2. Hotel bookings

For = PARA or POR?

(a) To express a date or time in the future = **PARA** e.g. PARA mañana (for tomorrow); PARA el lunes (for Monday); PARA el 16 de julio (for 16th July).

(b) As soon as you are exchanging something (e.g. money for two nights in a hotel) = **POR** e.g. 35 euros POR dos noches (35 euros for two nights), or when the exchange is implied but not specified, e.g. POR una semana (for one week).

With = CON

When using “con”, you do not need to include the indefinite article (un, una) unless you add an adjective.

For example:

Una casa con jardín (a house with a garden).

But:

Una casa con **UN** jardín grande (a house with a big garden).

So: A room with a sea view = **Una habitación con vista al mar.**
A room with a bath = **Una habitación con baño.**
A room with a shower = **Una habitación con ducha.**

When the noun is implied (i.e. when booking a room in a hotel, “room” is implied), so you do not need to include this with the adjective (e.g. doble, individual), but the article (un, una) is retained and agrees with the implied noun:

For example:

A double room = “Una habitación doble” OR “**una** doble”
A single room = “Una habitación individual” OR “**una** individual”

The same happens in English, but of course there are no gender agreements in English (e.g. “a double room” OR “a double”; a single room” OR “a single”).

In other words, the adjective acts as a noun.

Other phrases related to hotel bookings (page 56):

Spanish	English
Quisiera reservar una habitación	<i>I would like to reserve a room</i>
Quisiera hacer una reserva	<i>I would like to make a reservation</i>
Una doble con baño	<i>A double (room) with a bath</i>
Una individual con ducha	<i>A single (room) with a shower</i>
Entrada el 25 de mayo	<i>Arrival (lit. “entry”) on 25th May</i>
Salida el 2 de junio	<i>Departure (lit. “exit”) on 2nd June</i>
Desayuno	<i>Breakfast</i>
Media pensión	<i>Half-board (e.g. bed & breakfast)</i>
Pensión completa	<i>Full-board (i.e. all meals)</i>
¿A qué nombre hago la reserva?	<i>In what name do I make the reservation?</i>

3. Weather

¿Qué tiempo hace? – What’s the weather like?

Spanish	English
Hace (muy) buen tiempo	<i>It is (very) good weather</i>
Hace (muy) mal tiempo	<i>It is (very) bad weather</i>
Hace (mucho) calor	<i>It is (very) hot</i>
Hace (mucho) frío	<i>It is (very) cold</i>
Hace (mucho) sol	<i>It is (very) sunny</i>
Hay niebla	<i>It is foggy</i>
Hay tormenta	<i>It is stormy</i>
Está lloviendo	<i>It is raining</i>
Está nevando	<i>It is snowing</i>
Está nublado	<i>It is cloudy</i>

Note the following:

(a) You will see in the above sentences that there are two ways of saying “very” in Spanish with weather descriptions – “MUY” and “MUCHO”; in actual fact, “muy” = “very” and “mucho” = “a lot (of)”. Can you identify when one or the other is used? What is the difference in usage? Look at what follows either “muy” or “mucho” in the above sentences:

“muy” is used before an adjective (“buen”, “mal”) describing the noun (“tiempo”), whereas “mucho” is used before a noun on its own (“calor”, “frío”, “sol”).

(b) Look at the final three sentences (“raining”, “snowing” and “cloudy”): the first two are present participles (-ing) and the third is an adjective, but all three are used with the verb “to be” (estar) in the 3rd Person Singular (i.e. “está” – it is), both in English and Spanish.

So, how are the regular present participles (-ing) formed in Spanish?

LLOVER (to rain) is an –ER verb, so substitute the infinitive ending “er” with “**IENDO**”
NEVAR (to snow) is an –AR verb, so substitute the infinitive ending “ar” with “**ANDO**”

Combine these with the 3rd person of “estar” (to be) and you have the answer:

It is raining = Está lloviendo
It is snowing = Está nevando

(c) Of course, you may need to say “it rains” or “it snows”, rather than “it is raining” or “it is snowing” if you are talking about habitual weather conditions (compare, for example: “in London **it rains** a lot” with “in London **it is raining**”).

Both LLOVER (to rain) and NEVAR (to snow) are root-changing verbs in Spanish. So with *llover*, the ‘o’ becomes ‘ue’ in the 3rd Person; with *nevar*, the ‘e’ becomes ‘ie’ in the 3rd Person.

So: LLUEVE = “it rains”
NIEVA = “it snows”

Putting it all together: En Londres LLUEVE mucho = In London **it rains** a lot
En Londres **ESTÁ LLOVIENDO** = In London **it is raining**

En Madrid NIEVA mucho = In Madrid **it snows** a lot
En Madrid **ESTÁ NEVANDO** = In Madrid **it is snowing**

4. Seasons of the year ("**Las estaciones del año**")

Spanish	English
La primavera	<i>Spring</i>
El verano	<i>Summer</i>
El otoño	<i>Autumn</i>
El invierno	<i>Winter</i>

Note the following:

The definite article (el, la) is often omitted after the verb "ser" (to be) and after the preposition "en" (in):

So: I like autumn = Me gusta **EL** otoño.
Spring is arriving = **LA** primavera está llegando.

But: It is autumn in London = **Es** otoño en Londres.
It rains a lot in spring = Llueve mucho **en** primavera.

5. Months of the year ("**Los meses del año**")

Spanish	English
enero	<i>January</i>
febrero	<i>February</i>
marzo	<i>March</i>
abril	<i>April</i>
mayo	<i>May</i>
junio	<i>June</i>
julio	<i>July</i>
agosto	<i>August</i>
septiembre	<i>September</i>
octubre	<i>October</i>
noviembre	<i>November</i>
diciembre	<i>December</i>

6. Points of the compass ("**Los puntos cardinales**")

Spanish	English
El norte	<i>The north</i>
El sur	<i>The south</i>
El este	<i>The east</i>
El oeste	<i>The west</i>

*Note the following combinations and spelling changes **

* El **noreste** = the northeast El sureste = the southeast
* El **noroeste** = the northwest El suroeste = the southwest

Putting everything from the above sections together:

Examples:

It is raining in the south of the capital = **Está lloviendo en el sur de la capital.**

It snows a lot in the northeast of England = **Nieva mucho en el noreste de Inglaterra.**

In summer it is warm and sunny in the east = **En verano hace calor y sol en el este.**

In January it is very bad weather and very cold = **En enero hace muy mal tiempo y mucho frío.**

7. Imperatives

Imperatives (or “commands”) are extremely complicated in Spanish because the form changes according to (a) register (informal or formal), (b) positive or negative verbs, (c) regular or irregular verbs (d) plural positive reflexive/pronominal verbs and (e) position of pronouns with both positive and negative forms.

However, for revision of Chapter 5, we are only concerned with a number of positive and informal imperatives, which makes things much easier and there are only a few irregulars.

Regular verbs

Infinitive	Singular informal command (tú)	Plural informal command (vosotros)
Hablar (to speak)	¡Habla! (Speak!)	¡Hablad! (Speak!)
Comer (to eat)	¡Come! (Eat!)	¡Comed! (Eat!)
Decidir (to decide)	¡Decide! (Decide!)	¡Decidid! Decide!)

(a) In other words with singular, informal commands, –ar verbs end in “ – a” and –er and –ir verbs end in “ – e”.

Another way of looking at it is to drop the final “s” of the “tú” form of the conjugated verb:

So: You speak = Hablas
Speak! = ¡Habla!

You eat = Comes
Eat! = ¡Come!

You decide = Decides
Decide! = ¡Decide!

(b) Plural, informal commands are regular for ALL verbs, with the infinitive ending (– ar, – er, – ir) being replaced by – ad, – ed, – id respectively.

Root-changing verbs

Root-changing verbs retain their root change in imperatives (tú form ONLY) and otherwise act as regular verbs in terms of endings:

So: **To close = Cerrar (e > ie)**
You close = Cierras
Close! = ¡Cierra! (singular)
Close! = ¡Cerrad! (plural)

To return = Volver (o > ue)
You return = Vuelves
Return! = ¡Vuelve! (singular)
Return! = ¡Volved! (plural)

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Singular informal command (tú)	Plural informal command (vosotros)
Venir (to come)	¡Ven! (Come!)	¡Venid! (Come!)
Poner (to put)	¡Pon! (Put!)	¡Poned! (Put!)
Hacer (to do)	¡Haz! (Do!)	¡Haced! (Do!)
Ir (to go)	¡Ve! (Go!)	¡Id! (Go!)
Salir (to go out)	¡Sal! (Go out!)	¡Salid! (Go out!)

8. Immediate future – “IR” (to go) + A + INFINITIVE

A reminder of the conjugation of the irregular verb “IR”:

VOY	VAMOS
VAS	VAIS
VA	VAN

Remember that the verb can also be pronominal (“IRSE”) to mean “to go off” or “to go away” (see Chapter 3, page 36), so:

ME VOY	NOS VAMOS
TE VAS	OS VAIS
SE VA	SE VAN

To express the immediate future in Spanish, the verb “ir” is followed by (1) the preposition “a” and (2) an infinitive.

So: I am going to go = **Voy a ir.**
We are going to arrive at 8 o'clock = **Vamos a llegar a las 8.**
They are going to return on Monday = **Van a volver el lunes.**
Are you going to go out soon? = **¿Vais a salir pronto?** etc.

JCW
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