

To ask for phone numbers

¿Cuál es tu teléfono?

What's your telephone number?

¿Cuál es el teléfono de Rosita?

What's Rosita's telephone number?

To give phone numbers Pg. 19

Es tres-dos-cinco-uno-dos-tres-uno.

It's 3-2-5-1-2-3-1.

Es seis-uno-nueve-uno-cinco-dos-ocho.

It's 6-1-9-1-5-2-8.

PHONE
EXPRESSIONS

To ask someone the date and day of the week

¿Qué fecha es hoy?

What's today's date?

¿Qué día es hoy?

What day is today?

To respond Pg. 21

Es el primero (dos, tres...) de enero.

It's the first (second, third...) of January.

Hoy es lunes.

Today is Monday.

DAY/DATE
EXPRESSIONS

To ask how words are spelled and give e-mail addresses

¿Cómo se escribe...?

How do you spell...?

¿Cuál es el correo electrónico de Marisa?

What is Marisa's e-mail address?

¿Cuál es tu correo electrónico?

What's your e-mail address?

To respond Pg. 23

Se escribe...

It's spelled...

Es eme punto ge-o-ene-zeta-a-ele-o arroba ere-de punto hache-ere-uve-doble punto a-ere.

It's m.gonzalo@red.hrw.ar

Es...

It's...

E-MAIL/
SPELLING
EXPRESSIONS

The present tense of the verb ser

1 In Spanish, a verb has different forms to tell you who the subject is. Changing a verb form so that it matches its subject is called conjugating. This is the conjugation of the verb ser (to be).

yo soy I am	nosotros(as) somos we are
tú eres you are	vosotros(as) sois you are
usted es you are	ustedes son you are
él es he is	ellos son they are
ella es she is	ellas son they are

With nouns and names of people, use the same form of the verb as for él/ella or ellos/ellas.

Mi profesora es de Cuba. Juan y Carlos son de España.
My teacher is from Cuba. Juan and Carlos are from Spain.

2 To make a sentence negative, place no in front of the verb.

Mi profesora no es de México. Es de España.
My teacher isn't from Mexico. She's from Spain.

CONJUGATING "SER"

¿Te acuerdas?

You've used forms of the verb ser to say who someone is or where you or others are from, to give your telephone number, and to say the date, the day, and the time.

Este es un compañero de clase.

Yo soy de Perú.

Mi teléfono es 555-5555.

Hoy es el diez de febrero.

Hoy es jueves.

Son las tres de la tarde.

USING
"SER"

PUNCTUATION MARKS & ACCENTS

Punctuation marks and written accents

1 In Spanish, upside-down punctuation marks such as (¿) and (!) are placed at the beginning of a phrase to signal a question or an exclamation. These are used along with those that come at the end of phrases.

¿Hasta luego!

¿Cómo se llama ella?

2 In Spanish, some words have written accent marks. An accent mark is a tilted line (´) placed over a vowel. Putting accent marks over vowels is part of spelling words correctly. When learning new words, memorize where the accent marks are.

Adiós.

¿Cuál?

3 The wavy line in the letter ñ is called a tilde. The ñ is pronounced similarly to the ny in the word canyon.

señor
compañero

¿Qué hora es?



Son las diez menos diez de la noche.
It's 9:50 at night.

Es mediodía.
It's noon.

Son las dos y media de la tarde.
It's 2:30 in the afternoon.

Es medianoche.
It's midnight.

Son las seis y media de la tarde.
It's 6:30 in the evening.