

HONOUR OF KINGS

SPANISH I

Ellen Gerwitz

Spanish I

Spanish I is a year-long course which introduces the basic concepts of the Spanish language to the student. Students are required to do regular grammar exercises, memorize vocabulary, and translate various selections throughout the course.

Students must have access to a Spanish-English dictionary and a verb conjugator. The best FREE online dictionary is www.wordreference.com. This website includes both a dictionary and a verb conjugator.

Parents may use this text (and its answer key) to teach their own children directly or they may choose to sign up for our distance-learning program. Students in the distance-learning program will have the following benefits:

- correction of weekly homework assignments
- grading of tests
- answers to any questions regarding material taught
- quarterly and final grades given

Spanish tutors/teachers are welcome to use this text with their students provided that each student and each teacher purchases their own copy of the text.

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Lesson 1: Spanish Alphabet & Numbers

The first thing to learn when studying a new language is its **ALPHABET**. The Spanish alphabet looks a lot like the English alphabet. Let's look at the two of them side by side and compare them.

English Alphabet																										
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N		O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Spanish Alphabet – as of 2010																										
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Ñ	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

You'll notice that the **Spanish alphabet has 27 letters** instead of 26 letters. The extra letter is the letter **Ñ**. Notice that this letter is a combination of the letter N and the symbol (~) above it. This letter makes a different sound than a regular N. The letter Ñ makes a sound of "nyah". You can hear this sound in the English words *canyon* and *onion*. (i.e. can - yun and un - yun)

In the past, the Spanish alphabet had other letters such as **CH**, **LL**, and **RR**. In addition, the letter **W** did not exist in Spanish. These letters were added or removed in order to make the alphabet similar to the English alphabet. The introduction of technology played a big role in adding the letter W to their alphabet. After all, how do you give a website address (i.e. www.honourofking.com) if you don't have the letter W in your alphabet?

Old Spanish Alphabet																											
A	B	C	CH	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	LL	M	N	Ñ	O	P	Q	R	RR	S	T	U	V	Y	Z

Let's take a look at each of the letters and learn how to pronounce them and when they're used. Please note some of the example words given in English do not have the same meaning as the example words given in Spanish. Remember, we're not worrying about meaning, we're focusing on sounds. If they do have a different meaning, I've put it in parenthesis after the Spanish word.

Letter	Name is said:	Sound(s)	How it's used	English example	Spanish example
A	ah	ah		father	padre
B	bay	b		boat	barco
C	say	s	before e and i	city	ciudad
		k	before a, o, u	cola	cola
D	day	d		day	dia
E	ay	ay (long A sound)		bay	rey (king)
F	ef-fay	f		fountain	fuelle

G	hay	g	before a, o, u	go	gozo
		h	before e and l	heaven	gente (people)
H	a-chay	silent letter	never pronounced	herb	hola (hello)
I	eee	eee (long E sound)		seek	tortilla (tortilla)
J	hota	h		history	jefe (boss)
K	ka	k		kilogram	kilo
L	el-lay	l		solo	solo
M	em-may	m		mother	madre
N	en-ay	n		bronco	bronco
Ñ	en-yay	nyah		piñata	señor (Mr.)
O	oh	oh (long O sound)		cola	cola
P	pay	p		plaza	plaza
Q	coo	k		mosquito	mosquito
R	er-ray	r	everyplace else	cross	cruz
		rr (rolled r)	beginning of word or doubled	N/A	rio / burro (river / burro)
S	es-ay	s		solo	solo
T	tay	t		taco	taco
U	oooo	oooo (double OO sound)		tuba	tuba
V	oo-vay	v		vote	votar
W	do-blay oo-vay	W	only in foreign words	website	website
X	eh-kees	es	before a consonant	N/A	excusa
		ex	before a vowel	exam	examen
Y	e-gree-ay-ga	yuh		yoyo	yoyo
Z	zay-ta	s th	parts of Spain	sister	juzgo (judge)

Lastly, let's look at a two common blends and their sounds that you will find in Spanish.

CH	ch eh	ch		chocolate	chocolate
LL	el-lay	y		million	millón

Another important skill when learning a new language is being able to use **NUMBERS** correctly. Counting in Spanish is rather easy once you learn the pattern. Let's take a look at how to do this.

First, you must **memorize the numbers 1 to 15**. Here are the words and their pronunciations for those numbers:

Digit	Word	Pronunciation
1	uno	oooh – no
2	dos	dose
3	tres	trace
4	cuatro	kwah – tro
5	cinco	sink – o
6	seis	sais
7	siete	see- eh – tay
8	ocho	oh – cho
9	nueve	new- weh – vay
10	diez	dee – ehz
11	once	own – say
12	doce	doh – say
13	trece	tray – say
14	catorce	cah – tor – say
15	quince	keen - say

Second, you must know that the word for **AND** in Spanish is **Y**. It's pronounced "EE."

When we reach the numbers 16, 17, 18, and 19 we combine numbers to make new numbers. Notice that the **Y** changes to an **I** when the words are connected. This will happen from the numbers 16 to 29.

diez y seis = dieciseis ten and six = sixteen 10 and 6 = 16	diez y ocho = dieciocho ten and eight = eighteen 10 and 8 = 18
diez y siete = diecisiete ten and seven = seventeen 10 and 7 = 17	diez y nueve = diecinueve ten and nine = nineteen 10 and 9 = 19

When we get to 20, we have a new word. It is **veinte**. It is pronounced "vain - tee." We can add the numbers from 1 to 9 to 20 and create 21 to 29 quite easily. Note the change from Y to I again in the connected words.

veinte y uno = veintiuno twenty and one = twenty-one 20 and 1 = 21	veinte y seis = veintiseis twenty and six = twenty-six 20 and 6 = 26
veinte y dos = veintidos twenty and two = twenty-two 20 and 2 = 22	veinte y siete = veintisiete twenty and seven = twenty-seven 20 and 7 = 27
veinte y tres = veintitres twenty and three = twenty-three 20 and 3 = 23	veinte y ocho = veintiocho twenty and eight = twenty-eight 20 and 8 = 28
veinte y cuatro = veinticuatro twenty and four = twenty-four 20 and 4 = 24	veinte y nueve = veintinueve twenty and nine = twenty-nine 20 and 9 = 29
veinte y cinco = veinticinco twenty and five = twenty-five 20 and 5 = 25	

Numbers 31 to 99 are formed in a similar manner. However, we don't ever connect them into one single word. Instead, we simply write them as three separate words.

Let's first take a look at the numbers for 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 first. Notice that these words are rather similar to the single digit numbers. (i.e. 30 = treinta / 3 = tres).

Digit	Word	Pronunciation
30	treinta	train - tuh
40	cuarenta	kwar – ain - tuh
50	cincuenta	sing – kwain - tuh
60	sesenta	say – sain - tuh
70	setenta	say – tain - tuh
80	ochenta	oh -chain - tuh
90	noventa	no – vain - tuh

Now we'll look at some examples of how to form numbers such as 31, 42, 53, 64, 75, 86, and 97.

To form 31, we would take 30 (treinta) + and + 1 (uno) and say "**treinta y uno.**" To form 42, we would take 40 (cuarenta) + and + 2 (dos) and say "**cuarenta y dos.**" To form 53, we would take 50 (cincuenta) + and + 3 (tres) and say "**cincuenta y tres.**"

Can you take a guess how to say 64? That's right. 60 (sesenta) + and + 4 (cuatro) = **sesenta y cuatro.** How about 75? 70 (setenta) + and + 5 (cinco) = **setenta y cinco.**

By now, you should be able to do 86 and 97 on your own. But, just in case, here are those numbers:
 80 (ochenta) + and + 6 (seis) = **ochenta y seis**
 90 (noventa) + and + 7 (siete) = **noventa y siete**

The final number we will learn in this lesson is the number for 100. There are two words for 100. They are **cien** (see - ehn) and **ciento** (see - ehn - toe).

- When you are talking about exactly 100 of something, use **cien**. (i.e. 100 tortillas = cien tortillas)
- When you want to combine the number 100 with other numbers to make a large number, use ciento. Do NOT use the letter Y (and) to connect ciento with the number that follows it.

Here are a few examples:

101	ciento uno	136	ciento treinta y seis	162	ciento sesenta y dos
112	ciento doce	143	ciento cuarenta y tres	178	ciento setenta y ocho
129	ciento veintinueve	157	ciento cincuenta y siete	185	ciento ochenta y cinco

HOMEWORK - Lesson 1:

Day 1:

- Review the alphabet by pronouncing the following Spanish words. (Use the English words as reminders of the sounds you should use.) Then, look up the meanings of the Spanish words in a dictionary. Write the Spanish word first and then its meaning in English second.

Letter	Name	English Word Example	Spanish Word Example
A,a	a	<u>a</u> -choo	avión
B,b	be	mo <u>b</u> ile	bebé
C,c	ce	<u>c</u> ar, <u>c</u> lothing	casa
D,d	de	la <u>d</u> der	dedos
E,e	e	<u>s</u> ay	elefante
F,f	efe	co <u>f</u> fee	fuelle
G,g	ge	elegant / <u>h</u> oney	gato / gemelo
H,h	hache	(silent in Spanish)	hielo
I,i	i	<u>w</u> e	iglesia
J,j	jota	<u>h</u> ero	jabón
K,k	ka	ma <u>k</u> er	kilo
L,l	ele	<u>l</u> ion	león
M,m	eme	<u>m</u> other	manzana
N,n	ene	ba <u>n</u> ana	naranja
Ñ, ñ	eñe	se <u>n</u> ior, on <u>ñ</u> ion	araña
O,o	o	<u>v</u> ote	oso
P,p	pe	su <u>p</u> per	pie
Q,q	cu	<u>q</u> ueue	queso
R,r	erre	<u>b</u> ar	rosa

S,s	ese	<u>S</u> unday	sombrero
T,t	te	t <u>o</u> mato	tomate
U,u	u	b <u>o</u> ot	uvas
V,v	uve	b <u>e</u> rry	vaca
W,w	uve doble	cow <u>o</u> ward	kiwi
X,x	equis	ex <u>i</u> t	examen
Y,y	i griega	may <u>o</u> r	yoyo
Z,z	zeta	<u>z</u> oo	zapato

Day 2:

- Look up the following words using a dictionary. Write down the Spanish word first and then the English word after it. (The words *el* and *los* mean “the”, but you won't use them in all of your English words.)

los días	hoy
el lunes	mañana
el martes	ayer
el miércoles	
el jueves	
el viernes	
el sábado	
el domingo	

- Review Quizlet list.

<https://quizlet.com/70774359/hok-spanish-i-lesson-1-vocabulary-flash-cards/>

Day 3:

- Listen to Podcasts

Alphabet	http://www.audiria.com/capitulos-detalle.php?id=670
Numbers	http://www.audiria.com/capitulos-detalle.php?id=695
	http://www.audiria.com/capitulos-detalle.php?id=710
	http://www.audiria.com/capitulos-detalle.php?id=738

Day 4:

- Review Quizlet list.

<https://quizlet.com/70774359/hok-spanish-i-lesson-1-vocabulary-flash-cards/>

- Write the words for 1 to 30 in Spanish.

- Turn these numbers into words.

32 45 57 63 74 88 96 101 150

Day 5(Optional):

- Review lesson 1 exercises on HoK website for additional practice.

http://honourofkings.com/?page_id=203#lesson1

Lesson 2: Syllables, the Weather, and the Months

In order to pronounce words correctly, you must know how to divide the word into **SYLLABLES**. Spanish has six basic rules for dividing words into syllables. In this lesson, we'll examine these rules and look at several examples for each rule.

Rule 1. Syllables end in vowels most of the time.

Examples (The underlined vowels show the end of each syllable.)					
ca - sa	so - lo	di - je	chi - co	vi - vo	to - co
e - po - ca	a - ma	ve - o			

Rule 2. A consonant begins a new syllable. (Note: CH, LL, and RR are considered single consonants.)

Examples (The underlined consonants show the beginning of each syllable.)					
a - mar	e - se	mu - cha - cho	re - lla - no	a - rri - ba	

Rule 3. When you have two consonants together, they are divided between the consonants to create two separate syllables. (Note: If "L" or "R" is the 2nd consonant, then DO NOT divide between the consonants.)

Examples (The underlined consonants show the division between the syllables.)					
man - dar	ven - cer	per - der	sa - brá	a - cla - rar	sal - var
cri - ti - car					

Rule 4. When you have three consonants together, divide between the 2nd and 3rd consonant. (Note: If "L" or "R" is the 3rd consonant, then divide between the 1st and 2nd consonant.)

Examples (The underlined consonants show the division between the syllables.)		
cons - tan - te	ex - pli - car	com - pren - sión

Rule 5. Two vowels together are often one syllable. This syllable will have one strong and one weak vowel. The strong vowels are: A E O. The weak vowels are: I U Y.

Examples (The underlined vowels show the combined vowels.)					
au - ra	oi - go	Eu - ro - pa	cui - da - do		

Rule 6. Sometimes, you may find three vowels together which form one syllable. This is less common.

Examples (The underlined vowels show the combined vowels.)		
buey	cui - ron	Pa - ra - guay

Now, let's talk about the **MONTHS** in Spanish. They are pretty easy to learn. In fact, 11 of them look almost exactly like the English words. The only one that looks different is January. It is **enero**. Here are the Spanish names of the months. Notice that in English, we capitalize the names of the months. In Spanish, we do **NOT** capitalize them.

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

Finally, let's talk about the weather in Spanish. Describing the **WEATHER** in Spanish is done a little differently than we do it in English. In English, we often use the verb TO BE to say things such as "It is cold.", "It is hot.", or "It is raining."

In Spanish, much of the time, we use the verb HACER. This verb means "to do or to make." The form of the verb that we use is "hace" which means "He makes." Can you think of who this "he" might be? That's right. It is a reference to the fact that God makes the weather! "Hace" is generally followed by an noun to describe the weather.

Verb HACER	Noun	Complete Sentence
hace	frio	Hace frio.
hace	fresco	Hace fresco.
hace	calor	Hace calor.
hace	viento	Hace viento.

HOMEWORK - Lesson 2:

Day 1:

- Divide these words into the correct syllables.

el tiempo	el mes	¿cuál?	¿cuánto? / ¿cuántos?
Hace buen tiempo.	enero	el mejor	mucho / muchos
Hace frío.	febrero	el peor	alguno / algunos
Hace fresco.	marzo	el mismo	poco / pocos
Hace calor.	abril	el otro	ninguno / ningunos
Hace viento.	mayo	primero	los dos
la estación	junio	segundo	casi
el invierno	julio	tercero	todo / todos
la primavera	agosto	el próximo	sólo
el verano	septiembre	el último	más de
el otoño	octubre	el único	menos de
	noviembre		más o menos
	diciembre		la cantidad
			la medida

Day 2:

- Look up the following words and phrases using a dictionary. (The words *el*, *la*, and *los* mean THE.) Write down the Spanish word first and then the English word after it.

el tiempo	el mes	¿cuál?	¿cuánto? / ¿cuántos?
Hace buen tiempo.	enero	el mejor	mucho / muchos
Hace frío.	febrero	el peor	alguno / algunos
Hace fresco.	marzo	el mismo	poco / pocos
Hace calor.	abril	el otro	ninguno / ningunos
Hace viento.	mayo	primero	los dos
la estación	junio	segundo	casi
el invierno	julio	tercero	todo / todos
la primavera	agosto	el próximo	sólo
el verano	septiembre	el último	más de
el otoño	octubre	el único	menos de
	noviembre		más o menos
	diciembre		la cantidad
			la medida

- Review Quizlet list.

<https://quizlet.com/70778209/hok-spanish-i-lesson-2-vocabulary-flash-cards/>

Day 3:

- Listen to Podcasts

Chapter 667 Months of the Year	http://www.audiria.com/capitulos-detalle.php?id=746
Chapter 659 Days of the Week	http://www.audiria.com/capitulos-detalle.php?id=742

Day 4:

- Review Quizlet list

<https://quizlet.com/70778209/hok-spanish-i-lesson-2-vocabulary-flash-cards/>

- Write ten simple sentences about the weather using these sentences as a patterns.

En enero, hace frio. (In January, it is cold.) En el verano, hace calor. (In summer, it is hot.)

1. En _____, hace _____.
2. En _____, hace _____.
3. En _____, hace _____.
4. En _____, hace _____.
5. En _____, hace _____.
6. En _____, hace _____.
7. En _____, hace _____.
8. En _____, hace _____.
9. En _____, hace _____.
10. En _____, hace _____.

- Answer the following questions using terms from the vocabulary list.

1. What is el segundo mes of the year? _____
2. What is el tercero mes of the year? _____
3. What is el próximo mes after agosto. _____
4. What is el último mes of the year? _____
5. If you have all 12 months in a calendar, you have _____ the months.
6. If you have 10 candy bars and eat 8 of them, have you eaten *muchos* or *pocos* candy bars?
7. If you have 5 books and your brother has 1 book, do you have *más de* or *menos de* your brother?
8. In what mes do we celebrate Columbus Day? _____

Day 5 (Optional):

- Review lesson 2 exercises on HoK website for additional practice.

http://honourofkings.com/?page_id=203#lesson2