



Spanish picture puzzle clues

A day in the life

a las... - at...o'clock
alto - tall
amigo [m] - friend (male)
amiga [f] - friend (female)
bajo - short
la casa - house
el colegio - school
con - with
después de comer - after lunch
el pelo castaño - brown hair
el pelo rubio - blonde hair
jugar (al fútbol) - to play (football)
llegar - to arrive
...menos cinco... - five to...
...menos cuarto - a quarter to...
...y cinco - five past...
...y cuarto - quarter past...
salir - go out, to leave

llegar - to arrive
(yo) llego - I arrive
(tú) llegas - you arrive
(él/ella) llega - he/she/it arrives
(nosotros/as) llegamos - we arrive
(vosotros/as) llegáis - you arrive
(ellos/ellas) llegan - they arrive

- "llegar" is a regular verb. This means it has the same endings as other Spanish verbs ending in -ar. The regular endings are in bold.

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

salir - to go out, to leave
(yo) salgo - I go out
(tú) sales - you go out
(él/ella) sale - he/she/it goes out
(nosotros/as) salimos - we go out
(vosotros/as) salís - you go out
(ellos/ellas) salen - they go out

- "salir" is a slightly irregular verb because it adds a "g" in the "yo" form.

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

A break in Remoletos

el albergue juvenil - youth hostel
a la derecha/izquierda- (on the) right/left
al final de - at the end of
al lado - next to
los baños públicos - public toilets
costar - to cost
el hotel - hotel
cambiar un cheque de viaje - to cash a traveller's cheque
la cama - bed
el castillo - castle
la catedral - cathedral
¿dónde está? - where is?
enfrente de - in front of
la estación - station
la estación de metro - underground station
girar - to turn
la habitación - room
la oficina de turismo - tourist office
el parque - park
perdone - excuse me
por favor - please
quisiera - I would like

estar - to be
(yo) estoy - I am
(tú) estás - you are
(él/ella) está - he/she/it is
(nosotros/as) estamos - we are
(vosotros/as) estáis - you are
(ellos/ellas) están - they are

- There are two verbs meaning "to be" in Spanish: "ser" and "estar". "Ser" is used to describe people and things, and for telling the time. "Estar" is used to say where people and things are (e.g. "He is in America"), and to describe something which will not last long (e.g. "It is raining").

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

Around the world

Alemania - Germany
alemán/alemana - German
Inglaterra - England
inglés/inglesa - English
Austria - Austria
austríaco/austríaca - Austrian
Escocia - Scotland
escocés/escocesa - Scottish
España - Spain
español/española - Spanish
Francia - France
francés/francesa - French
Noruega - Norway
noruego/noruega - Norwegian
Holanda - Netherlands
holandés/holandesa - Netherlander
Gales - Wales
galés/galesa - Welsh

ser - to be
(yo) soy - I am
(tú) eres - you are
(él/ella) es - he/she/it is
(nosotros/as) somos - we are
(vosotros/as) sois - you (plural form) are
(ellos/ellas) son - they are

- There are two verbs meaning "to be" in Spanish: "ser" and "estar". "Ser" is used to describe people and things, and for telling the time. "Estar" is used to say where people and things are (e.g. "He is in America"), and to describe something which will not last long (e.g. "It is raining").

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

Family connections

la abuela - grandmother
el abuelo - grandfather
la familia - family
la hermana - sister
el hermano - brother
la madre - mother
el marido - husband
la mujer - wife
el padre - father
la tía - aunt
el tío - uncle
los padres - parents

ser - to be
(yo) soy - I am
(tú) eres - you are
(él/ella) es - he/she/it is
(nosotros/as) somos - we are
(vosotros/as) sois - you (plural form) are
(ellos/ellas) son - they are

- There are two verbs meaning "to be" in Spanish: "ser" and "estar". "Ser" is used to describe people and things, and for telling the time. "Estar" is used to say where people and things are (e.g. "He is in America"), and to describe something which will not last long (e.g. "It is raining").

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

Route planning

el billete sencillo - single ticket
costar - to cost
durar - to last
el metro - underground train
el viaje a... - the journey to...
el precio - price

20 veinte
30 treinta
40 cuarenta
50 cincuenta
60 sesenta
70 setenta
80 ochenta
90 noventa
100 cien

Lost and found

hola - hi, hello
buenos días - good morning
buenas tardes - good afternoon/
evening
adiós - goodbye
¿cómo estás? - how are you? (use when talking to someone you know well)
¿cómo está? - how are you? (use when talking to someone you don't know so well)
bien, gracias - fine, thanks
¿cómo te llamas? - what are you called?
señora - (a polite way to address a woman)
señor - (a polite way to address a man)

llamarse - to be called
(yo) me llamo... - I'm called...
(tú) te llamas... - you're called...
(él/ella) se llama... - he/she/it is called...
(nosotros/as) nos llamamos... - we are called...
(vosotros/as) os llamáis... - you are called...
(ellos/ellas) se llaman... - they are called...

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

el libro - book
la llave - key
la máquina - camera
el mapa - map
la pluma - pen
el reloj - watch

What are they all doing?

alto - tall
bajo - short
la camisa - shirt
hacer ciclismo - to go cycling
hacer natación - to go swimming
hacer windsurf - to go windsurfing
el jersey - jumper
jugar al fútbol - to play football
montar a caballo - to go riding
los pantalones - trousers
el pelo castaño - brown hair
el pelo rubio - blonde hair
el traje de baño - swimming costume

azul - blue
blanco - white
negro - black
rojo - red
verde - green

hacer - to make or do
(yo) hago - I do
(tú) haces - you do
(él/ella) hace - he/she/it does
(nosotros/as) hacemos - we do
(vosotros/as) hacéis - you do
(ellos/ellas) hacen - they do

- In Spanish, you use the verb "hacer" where in English you might use "to go", e.g. hacer windsurf - to go windsurfing.

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

How old are they?

1 - un	11 - once
2 - dos	12 - doce
3 - tres	13 - trece
4 - cuatro	14 - catorce
5 - cinco	15 - quince
6 - seis	16 - dieciséis
7 - siete	17 - diecisiete
8 - ocho	18 - dieciocho
9 - nueve	19 - diecinueve
10 - diez	20 - veinte

tener - to have

(yo) tengo - I have

(tú) tienes - you have

(él/ella) tiene - he/she has

(nosotros/as) tenemos - we have

(vosotros/as) tenéis - you (plural form) have

(ellos/ellas) tienen - they have

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

¿Cuántos años tienes? - how old are you?

tengo...años - I'm...years old

tengo diez años - I'm ten years old

Big spenders

el caramelo - sweet
la flor - flower
la gorra - cap
el helado - ice-cream
la manzana - apple

un(a) - one/a

siete - seven

ocho - eight

nueve - nine

diecisiete - seventeen

dieciocho - eighteen

tener - to have

(yo) tengo - I have

(tú) tienes - you have

(él/ella) tiene - he/she has

(nosotros/as) tenemos - we have

(vosotros/as) tenéis - you (plural form) have

(ellos/ellas) tienen - they have

- In Spanish, you don't have to use the words for "I", "you", "he", etc.

Taking orders

el café - coffee

el chocolate (caliente) - hot chocolate

la coca-cola - coke

la crep - pancake

la ensalada - salad

la hamburguesa - hamburger

el zumo de naranja - orange juice

la pizza - pizza

la tortilla - omelette

un trozo de quiche - a piece of quiche

voy a tomar - I'll have