



Lección número 1	Lesson 1
Lo que será, será...	What will be, will be...
¡Hola! Pareces muy contenta. ¿Qué pasó?	Hi! You seem very happy. What happened?
No pasó nada. Es solo que fui a consultar a una adivina.	Nothing happened. It is just that I went to consult a fortune teller.
Nunca pensé que tú creías en esas cosas.	I never thought you believed in those things.
Yo tampoco. La verdad es que siempre me reía cuando me hablaban	Me neither. The truth is that I always laughed when people spoke to me about
de brujos, hechiceras y adivinos.	wizards, witches and fortune tellers.
Pero a pesar de ello, fuiste a consultar a una adivina.	But in spite of that, you went to consult a fortune teller.
No exactamente. Acompañé a una amiga, y ya que estaba allí...	Not exactly. I accompanied a friend, and since I was already there...
¿Qué te dijo?	What did she tell you?
Solo cosas buenas. Dijo que un hombre muy guapo se enamorará de mí,	Only good things. She said that a handsome guy will fall in love with me,
que tendré un gran éxito en mi trabajo y que heredaré una fortuna.	that I'll have a big success in my job and that I will inherit a fortune.
Oh, ¿Y te dijo cuándo pasará todo eso?	Oh, and did she say when all that will happen?
No, no lo dijo, pero creo que ella estaba hablando de un futuro no demasiado lejano.	No, she didn't say it, but I think she was talking about a not too distant future.
Bueno, entonces solo tienes que esperar.	Well, so you just have to wait.
Lo que será, será...	What will be, will be...
Vocabulario	Vocabulary
consultar	to consult, to seek advice
creer	to believe
adivino / adivina	fortune teller
brujo	wizard
bruja	witch
hechicero	wizard, sorcerer
hechicera	witch, sorceress
a pesar de ello	in spite of that, nevertheless
tampoco	neither, nor, either
acompañar	to accompany / to go (or come) with someone / to share (a feeling)
enamorarse (de)	to fall in love (with)
enamorar	to make someone fall in love, to captivate
éxito	success
exitoso / exitosa	successful
heredar	to inherit
fortuna	fortune
afortunado / afortunada	lucky

lejano / lejana	distant
demasiado	too (as in too much, too little, too far, too late)
El futuro “sintético”	The “synthetic” future tense
	In Part 1, Lesson 18, we saw that the verb ir (to go) is also an important component of the pattern [ir + a + any verb]. We use this pattern to communicate what we are going to do. In other words, to build sentences in the future tense.
	Spanish has another way of expressing what we are going to do or what is going to happen. Only one word is needed to do that and it is very simple to build it.
	In most verbs (as you can guess, there are some exceptions...), we simply take the basic form, what is called the infinitive (like trabajar, comer, abrir) and add the following endings according to the different persons:
	yo will have the verb ending in –é tú will have the verb ending in –ás él / ella will have the verb ending in –á nosotros / nosotras will have the verb ending in –emos vosotros / vosotras will have the verb ending in –éis ustedes / ellos / ellas will have the verb ending in –án
Veamos unos ejemplos	Let us see some examples
Parece que buscará un empleo.	It seems he/she will look for a job.
	In the previous sentence, we just added the 3rd person ending (–á) to the verb buscar .
El año que viene trabajaré con mi padre.	Next year I will work with my father.
Mañana iremos al cine.	Tomorrow we will go to the movies.
Los niños volverán tarde.	The children will come back late.
La adivina dijo que vivirás muchos años.	The fortune teller said that you will live many years.
¿ Cenarás conmigo el viernes?	Will you dine with me on Friday?
Si no buscas, no encontrarás nada.	If you don't search, you won't find anything.
El lunes empezarán a aprender español.	Monday they will start to learn Spanish.
Hoy es martes, mañana será miércoles.	Today is Tuesday, tomorrow will be Wednesday.
Lazos de familia	Family Ties
	Surely you remember that the goal of this section, which appeared for the first time in Part 2, Lesson 14, is to enrich our vocabulary. The first term on the list indicates the subject matter or “parent”, having the rest of terms and concepts as “descendants”, “offshoots” and “relatives”.
Amistad	Friendship
amigo / amiga	friend
compañero / compañera	mate, colleague, partner
amistoso / amistosa	friendly
amigable	friendly
afable	friendly
amable	nice and friendly, polite, well mannered
sociable	gregarious, sociable, companionable
simpático	likeable, pleasant, agreeable, amusing
cordial	hearty, warm-hearted
cariño	affection, fondness

afecto	affection
ternura	tenderness
amor	love
amar	to love
adorar	to adore, to worship
admirar	to admire
apreciar	to appreciate, to value
estimar	to appreciate, to esteem, to respect
enemigo	enemy, opponent, adversary
enemistad	enmity
también / tampoco	también / tampoco
	The word también is always used in affirmative statements, while tampoco will only appear in negative statements. Let us take a look at some examples to learn the use of these two words.
Me gusta el helado de vainilla. [afirmativo]	I like vanilla ice-cream.
A mí también .	Me too .
No me gustan las películas de terror. [negativo]	I don't like horror films.
A mí tampoco .	Me neither . [I don't like them either]
Yo hablo español. [afirmativo]	I speak Spanish.
Yo también .	Me too . [I also speak Spanish / I speak Spanish too]
Ellos no hablan árabe. [negativo]	They don't speak Arabic.
Nosotros tampoco .	Neither do we.
Miguel lo sabe. [afirmativo]	Miguel knows it.
Cecilia también .	Cecilia [knows it] too .
Miguel no lo sabe. [negativo]	Miguel doesn't know it.
Cecilia tampoco .	Neither does Cecilia / Nor does Cecilia
Ejercicio 1	Exercise 1
Traducir al español	Translate the following into Spanish
Ella fue a ver a una adivina.	She went to see a fortune teller.
Miguel heredó una fortuna.	Miguel inherited a fortune.
Yo no hablo alemán y mi hermana tampoco .	I don't speak German and neither does my sister.
Yo hablo ruso y mi hermana también .	I speak Russian and my sister too.
El libro es un gran éxito.	The book is a big success
Los niños comerán temprano.	The children will eat early.
Ejercicio 2	Exercise 2
No hoy, mañana	Not today, tomorrow
	Please put the verb of the following sentences in the synthetic future tense. The underlined words are the verbs you have to change. For example: Estudio francés Estudiaré francés
Manuel es médico	
Manuel será médico	
Te llamo a la oficina.	

Te llamaré a la oficina.	
Caminamos por el parque.	
Caminaremos por el parque	
Viven todos en la misma casa.	
Vivirán todos en la misma casa.	
Me levanto temprano.	
Me levantaré temprano.	



Lección número 2	Lesson 2
¿Qué haremos?	What will we do?
Roberto y Luisa nos invitaron a pasar el fin de semana en su casa de la playa.	Roberto and Luisa invited us to spend the weekend at their house on the beach.
De más está decir que me gusta la idea, pero ¿no íbamos a pintar la cocina?	Needless to say that I like the idea but, weren't we going to paint the kitchen?
Tienes razón. Casi me olvidaba.	You are right. I almost forgot.
¿Compraste la pintura para la cocina?	Did you buy the paint for the kitchen?
Seguro. La compré la semana pasada, como te dije.	Sure. I bought it last week, as I told you.
¿Tenemos todas las herramientas?	Do we have all the tools?
Sí, todo está listo.	Yes, everything is ready.
¿Qué haremos? ¿Iremos a la playa o nos quedaremos en casa trabajando?	What will we do? Shall we go to the beach or shall we stay at home working?
No sé, ¿qué dices tú?	I don't know, what do you say?
Podemos ir a la playa este fin de semana y pintar la cocina la semana que viene.	We can go to the beach this weekend and paint the kitchen next week.
Llamaré a Roberto y le diré que aceptamos la invitación.	I'll call Roberto and tell him that we accept the invitation.
¡Excelente! Ya está decidido.	Excellent! It is already decided.
Vocabulario	Vocabulary
fin de semana	weekend
pintar	to paint
pintura (arte)	painting
pintura (material)	paint, crayon, colored pencil
pintor / pintora	painter
razón (causa)	reason, motive, cause
razón (pensamiento)	reason, reasoning
razonar	to reason, to think logically
tener razón	to be right about something
perder la razón	to go mad, out of one's mind
casi	almost
herramienta	tool
quedar, quedarse	to stay, to remain
aceptar	to accept, to agree, to allow
invitación	invitation
decir	to say, to tell
de más está decir	needless to say
es un decir	it is [just] a saying, an expression

decir por decir	just to say something, "for the fun of it"
El futuro "sintético" [continuación]	The "synthetic" future tense [continued]
	In Lesson 1 you guessed right! There are indeed some exceptions to the building rules. Fortunately there are not so many... however they apply to frequently used verbs.
	As a matter of fact, the endings will not change. The changes will apply to the basic form of the verb, what we usually call " la raíz " (the root).
	One of them is decir : Its form in the synthetic future will not be (as you would expect) "deciré" and so on but:
yo diré	I will say
tú dirás	You will say
él/ella dirá	He/ She will say
nosotros / nosotras diremos	We will say
vosotros / vosotras diréis	You will say
ustedes / ellos / ellas dirán	You / They will say
	Other verbs with similar changes in the root are: hacer → haré, harás, hará... [not "haceré"] haber → habrá [future of hay, hubo, había...] poder → podré, podrás, podrá... saber → sabré, sabrás, sabrá...
Veamos unos ejemplos	Let us see some examples
Cecilia piensa mucho en qué dirá la gente.	Cecilia thinks a lot in what people will say.
	Remember what we learned in Part 2, Lesson 11? The noun gente has a singular form but actually it has a plural meaning = many persons. Its gender is feminine: la gente
¿ Podrás ayudarme mañana?	Will you be able to help me tomorrow?
Si estudias sabrás hablar en buen español.	If you study, you will know how to speak good Spanish.
Todavía no sé qué haré .	I don't know yet what will I do.
Llamaré al servicio de informaciones y ellos me dirán qué hacer.	I will call the information service and they will tell me what to do.
Habrà muchos turistas en la playa este fin de semana.	There will be many tourists at the beach this weekend.
Le diremos a tu madre que Silvia no vino.	We will tell your mother that Silvia didn't come.
Haremos un pastel para tu cumpleaños.	We will make a cake for your birthday.
Està enfermo y no podrà ir a la fiesta.	He is sick and will not be able to go to the party.
Lazos de familia	Family Ties
Fuego	Fire
calor	heat
caliente	hot
llama	flame
chispa	spark

humo	smoke
encender	to ignite, to light (a fire)
arder	to burn (in flames)
quemar	to burn, to scorch
quemadura	burn, scald
quemadura de sol	sunburn
ardiente	burning, very hot
cerilla	match (for lighting a fire)
fósforo	match (for lighting a fire)
vela	candle
incendio	fire (in buildings, woods, fields...)
incendiar	to set fire to (buildings, woods, fields...)
apagar	to extinguish, to put out (a fire)
bombero	firefighter
combustible	combustible, fuel
La cosa está que arde [coloquial]	Things are getting hot / The situation is getting very serious [colloquial]
siempre / nunca	siempre / nunca
	The word siempre (always) will be used in affirmative statements, while nunca (never) will only appear in negative statements. Please note that nunca may appear in two different constructions: 1) [Nunca + VERB] 2) [No + VERB + nunca]
	However, the combinations [nunca no]* and [no nunca]* are NOT ACCEPTED in the language (unless the two words are separated by a comma). Let us take a look at some examples to learn the use of siempre and nunca.
Siempre voy al cine con mi hermana.	I always go to the movies with my sister.
Nunca voy al cine con mi hermana	I never go to the movies with my sister.
No voy nunca al cine con mi hermana.	I never go to the movies with my sister.
	As previously indicated, we should NEVER say: * Nunca no voy * No nunca voy But we could say: No, nunca voy [the two words separated by a comma]
Juan siempre se levanta a las 8.	Juan always gets up at 8.
Juan nunca se levanta a las 8.	Juan never gets up at 8.
Juan no se levanta nunca a las 8.	Juan never gets up at 8.
Siempre vamos a la playa.	We always go to the beach.
Nunca vamos a la playa.	We never go to the beach.
No vamos nunca a la playa.	We never go to the beach.
Siempre bebemos vino con las comidas.	We always drink wine with our meals.
Nunca bebemos vino con las comidas.	We never drink wine with our meals.
No bebemos nunca vino con las comidas.	We never drink wine with our meals.
Ejercicio 1	Exercise 1

Traducir al español	Translate the following into Spanish
¿Qué harás mañana?	What will you do tomorrow?
Le diré a mi madre que no podremos ir.	I'll tell my mother that we will not be able to go.
Habrà mucha gente en la fiesta.	There will be a lot of people at the party.
Ahora no lo sabes pero lo sabrás en el futuro.	Now you don't know it but you will know it in the future.
Ella pintará el baño y la cocina.	She will paint the bathroom and the kitchen.
No iremos a la playa.	We will not go to the beach.
Ejercicio 2	Exercise 2
No ayer, mañana	Not yesterday, tomorrow
	Please put the verb of the following sentences in the synthetic future tense. The underlined words are the verbs you have to change. For example: Hicimos la comida Haremos la comida
Carlos era profesor.	
Carlos será profesor.	
Me llamó a la oficina.	
Me llamará a la oficina.	
Fuimos al cine.	
Iremos al cine.	
Vivían todos en la misma ciudad.	
Vivirán todos en la misma ciudad.	
Se levantaban temprano.	
Se levantarán temprano.	



Lección número 3	Lesson 3
Una boda original	An original wedding
¿Recibiste la invitación a la boda de Carmen y Rudy?	Did you get the invitation to Carmen's and Rudy's wedding?
Sí, la recibí. No solo eso, Carmen me eligió para ser su dama de honor.	Yes, I got it. Not only that, Carmen chose me to be her bridesmaid.
¡Qué coincidencia! El novio me eligió para ser su padrino.	What a coincidence! The groom chose me to be his best man.
Yo estoy muy contenta, pero tengo un problema...	I am very happy, but I have a problem...
Me parece que yo tengo el mismo problema.	I think I have the same problem.
Bueno, la boda se celebrará en la playa, justo a orillas del mar, sobre la arena.	Well, the wedding will be celebrated on the beach, right by the sea, on the sand.
Y no sabes qué ponerte... Yo tampoco.	And you don't know what to wear... Me neither.
Claro, no podré ponerme un vestido largo, no me pondré zapatos de tacones altos...	Sure, I will not be able to wear a long dress, I will not put on high heeled shoes...
Mira, les preguntaremos a la novia y al novio qué se pondrán ellos.	Look, we will ask the bride and the groom what they will wear.
Me imagino que no se casarán en trajes de baño.	I imagine they will not marry in swimsuits.
¡Esa sería una boda muy original!	That would be a very original wedding!
Es posible, a ellos no les importa qué dirá la gente.	It's possible, they don't care what people will say.
Vocabulario	Vocabulary
boda	wedding
casamiento	wedding
matrimonio	marriage
novia	bride
novio	groom
dama de honor	bridesmaid
padrino	godfather, best man [in a wedding]
madrina	godmother
coincidencia	coincidence
elegir	to choose
	Please note: elegir is not a regular verb. Its form in the past tense will be: elegí elegiste eligió [NOT elegió *] elegimos elegisteis eligieron [NOT elegieron *]

problema	problem
	Please note: although ending with the vowel a , the gender of the noun problema is masculine: el problema, un problema, los problemas
a orillas del mar	by the sea, at the seaside
arena	sand
tacones altos	high heels
zapatos de tacones altos	high heeled shoes
casarse	to marry
imaginarse	to imagine
traje de baño	swimsuit, bathing suit
	Please note: the names of clothing items may vary from country to country. For example, a swimsuit is known as traje de baño, bañador, malla and also vestido de baño in different parts of the Spanish speaking world.
importarle [a alguien]	to care, to mind
El futuro “<i>sintético</i>” [continuación]	The “<i>synthetic</i>” future tense [continued]
	In the previous lesson we learned the first group of exceptions to the building rules of the “synthetic” future tense. In this lesson we will learn the second (and LAST!!!) group.
	In this group, a curious thing happens. The last vowel of the verb [that is, the e or the i in the last syllable: -er or -ir] will be replaced by the consonant d .
	One of the verbs in this group is poner : Its form in the synthetic future will not be (as you would expect) “poneré” and so on, but:
yo pondré	I will put
tú pondrás	You will put
él/ella pondrá	He/ She will put
nosotros / nosotras pondremos	We will put
vosotros / vosotras pondréis	You will put
ustedes / ellos / ellas pondrán	You / They will put
	Other verbs with the same peculiarity are: tener → tendré, tendrás, tendrá... [not “teneré”] salir → saldré, saldrás, saldrá... venir → vendré, vendrás, vendrá...
	Note: Actually there are a few more but they are not used very frequently.
Veamos unos ejemplos	Let us see some examples
Los niños vendrán más tarde.	The children will come later.
El tren saldrá a las 7 y 28.	The train will leave at 7:28.
Tendrás que devolver el dinero.	You will have to refund the money.
La adivina dijo que tendremos 4 hijos.	The fortune teller said that we will have 4 children.
¿Pondremos las flores sobre la mesa?	Will we put the flowers on the table?
Me pondré los zapatos antes de salir.	I'll put on my shoes before going out.

¿Podremos salir de vacaciones?	Will we be able to leave on holiday?
Tendré que decirle a Manuela que no vendremos a cenar.	I will have to tell Manuela that we will not come for dinner.
Si regresan tarde tendrán hambre.	If they come back late they will be hungry. [literally “they will have hunger”]
Lazos de familia	Family Ties
Sonido	Sound
oír	to hear
escuchar	to listen
oído	sense of hearing, inner ear
ruido	noise
estruendo	loud noise, racket, uproar
estrépito	loud noise, racket, clatter
estallido	crash, shattering, explosion
estampido	crash, boom, explosion
acústica	acoustics
sordo / sorda	deaf
sordera	deafness, hearing impairment
ensordecador	deafening
ensordecen	to deafen
vibración	vibration
voz	voice
onda	wave
longitud de onda	wavelength
ondas sonoras	sound waves
ultrasonido	ultrasound
estar fuera de onda [coloquial]	To be out of touch, outdated, out of step. [colloquial]
alguno / ninguno – alguna / ninguna	alguno / ninguno – alguna / ninguna
	The words alguno / alguna (some, any) will be used in affirmative statements, while ninguno / ninguna (none, not even one) will only appear in negative statements. Please note that alguno and ninguno will lose the final o when preceding a noun in the masculine gender. They will become algún and ningún .
	Additional rule: alguno / alguna have the plural forms algunos / algunas but the negative ninguno / ninguna may appear only in the singular.
	Let us take a look at some examples to learn the use of these parts of speech belonging to the indefinite pronouns category.
¿Tienes algunos globos?	Do you have some balloons?
Sí, tengo algunos .	Yes, I have some.
No, no tengo ningún globo.	No, I have not even one balloon.
No, no tengo ninguno .	No, I have not even one.
¿Encontraste algunas flores?	Did you find any flowers?
Sí, encontré algunas .	Yes, I found some.
No, no encontré ninguna flor.	No, I didn't find any flowers.
No, no encontré ninguna .	No, I didn't find any.
¿Conoces algún buen médico?	Do you know any good doctor?
Sí, conozco algunos médicos muy buenos.	Yes, I know some very good doctors.

No, no conozco ningún buen médico.	No, I don't know any good doctor.
No, no conozco ninguno .	No, I don't know anyone.
Ejercicio 1	Exercise 1
Traducir al español	Translate the following into Spanish
Iremos a la boda.	We will go to the wedding.
La novia se pondrá un vestido blanco.	The bride will wear a white dress.
La dama de honor es muy bonita.	The bridesmaid is very pretty.
Ella dijo que no recibieron la invitación.	She said they did not receive the invitation.
Todos nuestros amigos vendrán a la boda.	All our friends will come to the wedding.
¡Houston, tenemos un problema!	Houston, we have a problem!
Ejercicio 2	Exercise 2
No ayer, mañana	Not yesterday, tomorrow
	Please put the verb of the following sentences in the synthetic future tense. The underlined words are the verbs you have to change. For example: Ella vino a tu casa Ella vendrá a tu casa
Carlos salió temprano.	
Carlos saldrá temprano.	
Mi madre puso la olla sobre el fuego.	
Mi madre pondrá la olla sobre el fuego.	
Salimos a las 9.	
Saldremos a las 9.	
Los turistas vinieron en verano.	
Los turistas vendrán en verano.	
Ellos tenían una casa grande.	
Ellos tendrán una casa grande.	