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SPANISH VOCAB

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EL ALFABETARIO

A a	H hache	Ñ ñe	U u
B be	I i	O o	V ove
C ce	J jota	P pe	W ove
D de	K ca	Q cu	Ñe
E e	L ele	R erre	X equis
F efe	M eme	S ese	Y ye
G ge	N ene	T te	Z zeta

LOS NÚMEROS

1. uno	24. veinticuatro
2. dos	25. veinticinco
3. tres	26. veintiséis
4. cuatro	27. veintisiete
5. cinco	28. veintiocho
6. seis	29. veintinueve
7. siete	30. treinta
8. ocho	31. treinta y uno
9. nueve	32. treinta y dos
10. diez	33. treinta y tres
11. once	34. treinta y cuatro
12. doce	35. treinta y cinco
13. trece	36. treinta y seis
14. catorce	37. treinta y siete
15. quince	38. treinta y ocho
16. dieciséis	39. treinta y nueve
17. diecisiete	40. cuarenta
18. dieciocho	50. cincuenta
19. diecinueve	60. sesenta
20. veinte	70. setenta
21. veintiocho	80. ochenta
22. veintidós	90. noventa
23. veintitrés	100. cien

DATOS PERSONALES

▲ ¿Cómo te llamas?
- (Me llamo) Daniel.

▲ ¿De dónde eres?
- (Soy) de Canadá.

▲ ¿Cuántos años tienes?
- Tengo 23 años.

▲ ¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?
- Sí, es el 7017 25 85.

▲ ¿En qué trabajas?
- Trabajo en un banco.

▲ ¿A qué te dedicas?
- Soy profesor.

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SALUDOS Y DESPEDIDAS

Saludos	Despedidas
¡Hola!	¡Adiós!
Buen día	Chau
Buenos días	Nos vemos
Buenas tardes	Hasta mañana
Buenas noches	Hasta luego
¿Qué tal?	Hasta pronto
¿Cómo estás?	Hasta la próxima
Muy bien, ¿y tú?	Hasta el próximo lunes

LOS VERBOS SER ESTAR TENER

yo	eres	estoy	tengo
tú	eres	estás	tienes
vos	sos	estás	tenés
él, ella, usted	es	está	tiene
nosotros/as	somos	estamos	tenemos
vosotros/as	sola	estáis	tenéis
ellos/as, ustedes	son	están	tienen

EL GÉNERO

masculino	femenino	masculino y femenino
-o	-a	-e, -ista
libro	mochila	periodista
bolígrafo	pizarra	deportista
italiano	italiana	estudiante
brasileño	brasileña	canadiense
cocinero	cocinera	
secretario	secretaria	

LUGARES DE TRABAJO

- un hospital	- una empresa de (construcción / transportes / telecomunicaciones)
- una universidad	- un laboratorio
- un periódico	- un despacho de (abogados / arquitectura)
- un bar	- un restaurante
- un banco	- una escuela de (idiomas / música)
- una gasolinera	- un supermercado
- un gimnasio	

CONJUGACIÓN DE VERBOS REGULARES

AMAR	COMER	VIVIR
yo amo	yo como	yo vivo
tú amas	tú comes	tú vives
ellos aman	ellos comen	ellos viven

Old spanish orthography. Spanish orthography reform. Examples of spanish orthography. History of spanish orthography. Spanish orthography check. Orthography definition in spanish. Translate to spanish orthography. Spanish orthography corrector.

Preview Preview Spanish orthography is one of the most phonemic among those that are written with the Latin alphabet. For detailed information on the pronunciation not found here, see also Spanish phonology.AlphabetLetters and letter namesThe Spanish language is written using the Latin alphabet, along with a few special characters: the vowels with an acute accent ("á, é, í, ó, ú"), the vowel "ü" with diacresis ("ü"), and "ñ". The letters "k" and "w" appear mostly in loanwords (such as "karate", "kilo" or "walkman").The following letter names appear in preference order for speaking in Spanish from Spain. [[Listen] to the Spanish alphabet recited by a Mexican speaker.] This includes interrogative adverbs and pronouns, in direct and indirect questions and exclamatory sentences.Older conventionsAt one time, the letter "x" was commonly used for the IPA/x/ or IPA/x/ sound, most notably in the name Don Quixote, which never had the IPA/ks/ pronunciation sometimes given to it by English speakers, and is written Don Quijote in modern Spanish. This usage is now obsolete, but see below on a Mexican variant.The letter "ç", used at one time, has been replaced with "z" in modern Spanish.Reform proposalsIn spite of the regular orthography of Spanish (especially when compared to English), there have been several initiatives to reform its spelling: Andrés Bello succeeded in making his proposal official in several South American countries, but they later returned to the standard set by the Real Academia Española. [cite web |url= |title=The history of Spanish orthography, Andrea Bello's proposal and the Chilean attempt: Implications for a theory on spelling reform |publisher=The Simplified Spelling Society |author=Urdaneta, I. P. |date=1982] Another initiative, the Ortografía Fonética Racional Hispanoamericana, remained a curiosity.Juan Ramón Jiménez proposed changing "-ge-" and "-gi-" to "-je-" and "-ji-", but this is only applied in editions of his works or those of his wife, Zenobia Camprubí.Gabriel García Márquez raised the issue of reform during a congress at Zacatecas, most notoriously advocating for the suppression of the letter h, which is mute in Spanish, but, despite his prestige, while he got attention, no serious changes were adopted.The Academies, however, from time to time have made minor changes, such as allowing "este" instead of "éste" ("this one"), when there is no possible confusion.Mexican Spanish will spell certain indigenous words with "x" rather than the "j" that would be the standard spelling in Spanish. This is generally due to the origin of the word (or the present pronunciation) containing the voiceless postalveolar fricative IPA/x/ ("sh") sound or another syllant that is not used in modern standard Spanish. The most noticeable word with this feature is "México" (see Toponymy of Mexico). The Real Academia Española recommends this spelling. [[DPA 1ª edición, 2ª tirada]] (The North American Spanish colloquial term "mechicano" is shortened from "mexicano", which uses IPA/x/ in place of the IPA/j/ or contra-Madridian/rural Mexican Spanish IPA/j/mejicano./jee also* Inverted question and exclamation marks* NReferencesExternal links** [A la nación española: Sobre reformas ortográficas] *, Mariano Cubi i Soler, Imprenta de Miguel i Jaime Gaspar, Barcelona, 1852 (Biblioteca Digital Hispánica).* [Collation in Spanish] * [How to type Spanish keys on American keyboard] * [vonexos/arch7E8694FD6446133C12571640039A189/\$FILE/Ortografia.pdf | Ortografía de la lengua española] published by the Real Academia Española (RAE).* [Spanish Alphabet] — Interactive Spanish Alphabet. You will learn how to pronounce all the letters by themselves and in several words.* [Spanish Alphabet - e Learn Spanish Language] — Site including .wav files with the pronunciations of all of the traditional 30 letters of the Spanish alphabet.* [¡Es fácil! - learn Spanish] — General Spanish grammar with the alphabet and word stress.* [Spanish/Pronunciation] — Wikibook with extensive coverage of the Spanish letter pronunciation. Wikimedia Foundation. 2010. Progress at your own speedOptional upgrade available¡Bienvenidos y bienvenidas! (Welcome!) In this Spanish course, you will learn basic vocabulary to talk about yourself and your everyday life, in the present, in the future and in the past, in simple and brief communication situations. You will learn expressions of time, how to express things that will happen in the future, vocabulary related to the shopping list, how to express an opinion, talking about your health, and about experiences and activities that happened in the past. At the end of the course you will be able to communicate in everyday situations according to the A2 proficiency level (elementary) as described in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR, Council of Europe). The course, which is designed for English speakers, offers a variety of exercises after going through the stages of content presentation, comprehension and production. You have videos, small texts and audios to improve your pronunciation, glossaries, activities for oral practice with other course students, quizzes, grammar cards and recommendations on external Internet resources to continue learning more and more Spanish. The topics on which the activities revolve are work life, family life, city life and outdoor life. As you can see, a bit of everything to be able talk about yourself and to engage in everyday communication. We hope you like our menu. ¡Buen provecho! (Bon appetit!)Institution: UPValenciaXSubject: LanguageLevel: IntroductoryPrerequisites: Basic Spanish knowledge or 60 hours of practice.Language: EnglishVideo Transcripts: English, EspañolAssociated programs: Professional Certificate in Basic SpanishBasic vocabulary to be able to use and understand information related to: daily routine and work daily activities at home and with the family leisure activities life in the city Basic grammatical structures such as articles and nouns, adjectives, present, future and past tenses of regular and irregular verbs.Unit 1: Mañana voy a empezar a estudiar español This Unit includes practice in expressing actions that will take place in the future, describing every day chores, formulating questions, and learning to use time expressions. Unit 2: ¿Qué tal tu día? This Unit includes practice in describing our daily lives, asking questions about others, expressing preferences, and saying whether or not we liked something. Unit 3: ¿Qué haces mañana? This Unit includes practice in describing how we feel, parts of the body, speaking on the phone, inviting someone to do something, and arranging to meet someone. Unit 4: ¿Dónde pasaste las vacaciones? This Unit includes practice in using the past indefinite verb tense, describing what we did the previous day, describing how we spent the weekend, talking about our friends and explaining what they did, and talking about the holidays. AbstractThis special issue is devoted to the study of reading and writing in Spanish focusing on their particularities from the perspective of its orthographic depth. Research has exposed the role characteristics from different orthographic systems play, explaining how reading and writing are learned and the cognitive processes involved in those learning processes. Through their research and reflection the various Latin American authors — and a special contribution by a Finnish author — describe the differences in reading processes in transparent orthographic systems as well as the future direction the study of reading may take from the perspective of their orthographic qualities.Este número monográfico está dedicado al estudio de la lecto-escritura en español matizando sus particularidades desde la perspectiva de su profundidad ortográfica. Investigaciones han demostrado el papel de las características de los distintos sistemas ortográficos para explicar su aprendizaje y los procesos cognitivos envueltos en ella. Se presentan diversos autores iberoamericanos y un aporte especial finlandés, los cuales a través de sus investigaciones y reflexiones, dan cuenta de las diferencias en los procesos lectores en sistemas ortográficos transparentes, así como de las direcciones que en un futuro pudiera tomar el estudio de la lectura desde la perspectiva de sus cualidades ortográficas. "That" is one of those words in English that has no straightforward answer to the question: "How do you translate that to Spanish?" More so than most words, translating "that" to Spanish requires you to understand how it is used in a sentence and what it means. A quite common word, it can function as a pronoun, conjunction, adjective or adverb — or be part of phrases where its meaning is less than clear. When "that" is used an adjective, it most often is used to point to a particular thing or person. In such cases, it functions as a demonstrative adjective. The most common demonstrative adjectives used for "that" are ese (masculine), esa (feminine), aquel (masculine) and aquella (feminine). Generally, objects referred to with ese or esa are not as far away in space or time as ones accompanied by aquel or aquella. I'm going to buy myself that car. Me voy a comprar ese coche.That car (over there) is better than yours. Aquel coche es mejor que el tuyo.I want that computer! ¡Quiero esa computadora! Less frequently, "that" can be used to refer to someone or something that was mentioned earlier. Using dicho or dicha is a possible translation: At the end of the video one can observe that that woman (the one mentioned earlier) is betrayed before her very eyes. Al final del video se puede observar que dicha mujer es traicionada ante sus propios ojos.I would like to acquire that car (that we've been talking about). Me gustaría adquirir dicho coche. Usually, when "that" is used as subject or object pronoun, it is used much the same way as the demonstrative adjectives discussed above, except that it stands by itself without the noun, becoming a demonstrative pronoun. The forms are the same as the adjectives listed above, although an orthographic accent is used by some writers even though it is not strictly necessary. I'm going to buy myself that. Me voy a comprar ese.That (over there) is better than yours. Aquel es mejor que el tuyo.I want that! ¡Quiero ésa! If "that" refers to a sentence, a thought or something that is unknown (and therefore its gender not known), eso (no accent) is used: That is a good idea. Eso es una buena idea.What is that? ¿Qué es eso?All that can't be free. Todo eso no puede ser gratis. In many cases, "that" as a subject pronoun doesn't have to be translated at all, especially where "it" could be used as well. For example, "that's impossible" could usually be translated as either "eso es imposible" or merely "es imposible." When "that" is used as a relative pronoun, it introduces a phrase or clause that provides more information about a noun, which it follows. This concept is probably easier to understand with examples, where "that" is generally translated by the Spanish que: This is the house that you're looking for. Esta es la casa que buscas.She is the student that knows nothing. Es la estudiante que sabe nada.El Bulli is a restaurant that is found in Girona. El Bulli es un restaurante que se encuentra en Girona. If "that" can be replaced by "who" or "which" with little change in meaning, it is probably functioning as a relative pronoun. If the relative pronoun "that" is used in an English sentence that ends in a preposition, you may need to use the relative pronoun el cual or its variations (la cual, los cuales or las cuales, depending on number and gender) following a Spanish preposition: It's the juice that you couldn't live without. Es el jugo sin el cual no podrías vivir.She is a woman that many don't pay attention to. Es una mujer a la cual muchos no le ponen atención. Although "that" may not seem like it is a conjunction, it often functions as one (a subordinating conjunction, to be precise) when it follows a verb. Typically, que can be used in translation: The boss said that he is happy with my work. El jefe me dijo que está contento con mi trabajo.I understand that I can't be forced to sign this document. Comprendo que no se me puede forzar a firmar este documento.He knows that we know that such an aspiration is stupidity. Él sabe que nosotros sabemos que tal pretensión es una estupidez. Usually, "that" as an adverb is the rough equivalent of "so" and can be translated as tan. He isn't that smart. No es tan inteligente.Yes, it's that important to wash your hands. Sí, es tan importante lavarse los manos. In phrases and idioms, the translation of "that" is often unpredictable. There are probably too many such phrases to be memorized; it is probably better to try to think of what the phrase means and translate accordingly. Here are some examples of how you might translate phrases using "that": And that's that!: Y eso es todo!At that: He is a writer, and a good one at that. Es escritor, y además de los buenos.Despite that: They charged for Ubuntu despite that it is free. Cobraron Ubuntu a pesar de que es gratis.How to you like that?: ¿Qué te parece?In order that, so that: We need your help in order that the campaign be successful. Necesitamos su ayuda a fin de que la campaña tenga éxito. Evil exists so that people can appreciate what is good. El mal existe para que las personas puedan apreciar lo que es bueno.Like that: Why do politicians talk like that? ¿Por qué hablan así los políticos?That I know of: Nobody has cloned me that I know of. Que yo sepa nadie me ha clonado.That is to say: Excel 2007 didn't know how to multiply. That is to say, it made mistakes. Excel 2007 no sabía multiplicar. Es decir, se equivocaba.

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