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柯林斯中阶 西英·英西词典

(附西班牙语语法指南)

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

柯林斯中阶西英·英西词典 / 哈珀-柯林斯出版集团编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2007

(柯林斯双语双向词典系列)

ISBN 978-7-5446-0541-0

I. 柯… II. 哈… III. ① 西班牙语—词典 ② 词典—西、英
IV. H346

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第108736号

图字: 09-2007-229号

© HarperCollins Publishers Ltd 2006

This edition is published by Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press by arrangements with HarperCollins Publishers Ltd for sale in the People's Republic of China.

本书由哈珀-柯林斯出版集团授权上海外语教育出版社出版。仅供在中华人民共和国境内销售。

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

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责任编辑: 潘 敏

印 刷: 上海长阳印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1092 1/32 印张 38 字数 2775千字

版 次: 2007年10月第1版 2007年10月第1次印刷

印 数: 3 100 册

书 号: ISBN978-7-5446-0541-0 / H · 0228

定 价: 73.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

出版说明

我社于2001年从哈珀-柯林斯出版集团引进出版了系列袖珍双语双向词典：《柯林斯袖珍德英·英德词典》、《柯林斯袖珍俄英·英俄词典》、《柯林斯袖珍法英·英法词典》、《柯林斯袖珍葡英·英葡词典》、《柯林斯袖珍西英·英西词典》、《柯林斯袖珍希英·英希词典》和《柯林斯袖珍意英·英意词典》。该系列词典体积轻巧、查找方便，广受读者尤其是有一定英语基础的小语种初学者的欢迎。但是，随着学习者外语水平的不断提高，读者需要一本收词更多、信息更全面的词典。

正是为满足读者的这种需要，我社又从哈珀-柯林斯出版集团引进了四本中阶双语双向词典：《柯林斯中阶德英·英德词典》、《柯林斯中阶法英·英法词典》、《柯林斯中阶西英·英西词典》和《柯林斯中阶意英·英意词典》。四部词典的收词、立目、配例均依据庞大的柯林斯语料库，与袖珍词典系列相比，主要有以下特点：

一、收词更广：袖珍系列主要收录了各语种国家文化和生活的常用词条，而中阶系列除收录常用词汇外，还收录了商务、电脑、旅游等方面的基本专业词汇，双向收词六万余条。

二、释义更详尽：中阶系列释义比袖珍系列释义更详尽，对核心词汇的用法解释也更全面深入。

三、语法说明更系统：每一本中阶词典的书后还附有该语种的中级语法，用简洁的英语来解释，易懂易学。

上海外语教育出版社

INTRODUCTION

You may be starting Spanish for the first time, or you may wish to extend your knowledge of the language. Perhaps you want to read and study Spanish books, newspapers and magazines, or perhaps simply have a conversation with Spanish speakers. Whatever the reason, whether you're a student, a tourist or want to use Spanish for business, this is the ideal book to help you understand and communicate. This modern, user-friendly dictionary gives priority to everyday vocabulary and the language of current affairs, business, computing and tourism, and, as in all Collins dictionaries, the emphasis is firmly placed on contemporary language and expressions.

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

Below you will find an outline of how information is presented in your dictionary. Our aim is to give you the maximum amount of detail in the clearest and most helpful way.

Entries

A typical entry in your dictionary will be made up of the following elements:

Phonetic transcription

Phonetics appear in square brackets immediately after the headword. They are shown using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), and a complete list of the symbols used in this system can be found on page xiv. The pronunciation given is for Castilian Spanish except where a word is solely used in Latin America, when we give the Latin American pronunciation. A further guide to the differences in types of Spanish pronunciation is given on page xiv.

Grammatical information

All words belong to one of the following parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, article, conjunction, preposition, abbreviation. Nouns can be singular or plural and, in Spanish, masculine or feminine. Verbs can be transitive, intransitive, reflexive or impersonal. Parts of speech appear in *italics* immediately after the phonetic spelling of the headword. The gender of the translation also appears in *italics* immediately following the key element of the translation, except where this is a regular masculine singular noun ending in "o", or a regular feminine singular noun ending in "a".

Often a word can have more than one part of speech. Just as the English word **chemical** can be an adjective or a noun, the Spanish word **conocido** can be an adjective ("(well-)known") or a noun ("acquaintance"). In the same way the verb **to walk** is sometimes transitive, ie it takes an object ("to walk the dog") and sometimes intransitive, ie it doesn't take an object

(“to walk to school”). To help you find the meaning you are looking for quickly and for clarity of presentation, the different part of speech categories are separated by a black lozenge †.

Meaning divisions

Most words have more than one meaning. Take, for example, **punch** which can be, amongst other things, a blow with the fist or an object used for making holes. Other words are translated differently depending on the context in which they are used. The transitive verb **to put on**, for example, can be translated by “ponerse”, “encender” etc depending on *what* it is you are putting on. To help you select the most appropriate translation in every context, entries are divided according to meaning. Each different meaning is introduced by an “indicator” in *italics* and in brackets. Thus, the examples given above will be shown as follows:

punch *n* (blow) golpe *m*, puñetazo; (tooth) punzón *m*

put on *vt* (clothes, lipstick etc) ponerse; (light etc) encender

Likewise, some words can have a different meaning when used to talk about a specific subject area or field. For example **bishop**, which in a religious context means a high-ranking clergyman, is also the name of a chess piece. To show English speakers which translation to use, we have added “subject field labels” in capitals and in brackets, in this case (*CHESSE*):

bishop *n* obispo; (*CHESSE*) alfil *m*

Field labels are often shortened to save space. You will find a complete list of abbreviations used in the dictionary on page xii.

Translations

Most English words have a direct translation in Spanish and vice versa, as shown in the examples given above. Sometimes, however, no exact equivalent exists in the target language. In such cases we have given an approximate equivalent, indicated by the sign ≈. An example is **British Rail**, the Spanish equivalent of which is “RENFE”. There is no exact equivalent since the bodies in the two countries are quite different:

British Rail (BR) *n* ≈ RENFE *f* (*SP*)

On occasion it is impossible to find even an approximate equivalent. This may be the case, for example, with the names of types of food:

fabada *nf* bean and sausage stew

Here the translation (which doesn't exist) is replaced by an explanation. For increased clarity the explanation, or “gloss”, is shown in *italics*.

It is often the case that a word, or a particular meaning of a word, cannot be translated in isolation. The translation of **Dutch**, for example, is “holandés/esa”. However, the phrase **to go Dutch** is rendered by “pagar cada uno lo suyo”. Even an expression as simple as **washing powder** needs a separate translation since it translates as “detergente (en polvo)”, not “polvo para lavar”. This is where your dictionary will prove to be particularly informative and useful since it contains an abundance of compounds, phrases and idiomatic expressions.

Levels of formality and familiarity

In English you instinctively know when to say *I'm broke* or *I'm a bit short of cash* and when to say *I don't have any money*. When you are trying to understand someone who is speaking Spanish, however, or when you yourself try to speak Spanish, it is important to know what is polite and what is less so, and what you can say in a relaxed situation but not in a formal context. To help you with this, on the Spanish-English side we have added the label (*fam*) to show that a Spanish meaning or expression is colloquial, while those meanings or expressions which are vulgar are given an exclamation mark (*fam!*), warning you they can cause serious offence. Note also that on the English-Spanish side, translations which are vulgar are followed by an exclamation mark in brackets.

Keywords

Words labelled in the text as **KEYWORDS**, such as **have** and **do** or their Spanish equivalents **tener** and **hacer**, have been given special treatment because they form the basic elements of the language. This extra help will ensure that you know how to use these complex words with confidence.

Cultural information

Entries which appear separated from the main text by a line above and below them explain aspects of culture in Spanish and English-speaking countries. Subject areas covered include politics, education, media and national festivals.

Spanish alphabetical order

In 1994 the **Real Academia Española** and the Spanish American language academies jointly decided to stop treating CH and LL as separate letters in Spanish, thereby bringing it into line with European spelling norms. This means that **chapa** and **lluvia** will be filed in letters C and L respectively. Of course, it should also be remembered that words like **cancha** and **callar**, with **ch** and **ll** in the middle of the words, will also have changed places alphabetically, now being found after **cáncer** and **cáliz** respectively. Spanish however still has one more letter than English with N treated separately, between N and Ñ.

ABREVIATURAS

abreviatura
adjetivo, locución adjetiva
administración, lengua
administrativa
adverbio, locución adverbial
agricultura
alguien
América Latina
anatomía
arquitectura
astrología, astronomía
el automóvil
aviación, viajes aéreos
biología
botánica, flores
inglés británico
química

lengua familiar (! vulgar)

comercio, finanzas, banca
informática
conjunción
construcción
compuesto
cocina
economía
electricidad, electrónica
enseñanza, sistema escolar
España
especialmente
exclamación, interjección
femenino
lengua familiar (! vulgar)

ferrocarril
uso figurado
fotografía
(verbo inglés) del cual la
partícula es inseparable
generalmente
geografía, geología
geometría
informática
invariable
irregular
lo jurídico
América Latina
gramática, lingüística
literatura
masculino
matemáticas
medicina
masculino/femenino

ab(b)r
adj
ADMIN

adv
AGR
algn
AM
ANAT
ARQ, ARCH
ASTRO
AUT(O)
AVIAT
BIO(L)
BOT
BRIT
CHEM
CINE
col (!)

COM(M)
COMPUT
conj
CONSTR
cpd
CULIN
ECON
ELEC
ESCOL
ESP
esp
excl
f
fam (!)

FERRO
fig
FOTO
fus

gen
GEO
GEOM
INFORM
inv
irreg
JUR
LAM
LING
LIT
m
MAT(H)
MED
m/f

ABBREVIATIONS

abbreviation
adjective, adjectival phrase
administration

adverb, adverbial phrase
agriculture

Latin America
anatomy
architecture
astrology, astronomy
the motor car and motoring
flying, air travel
biology
botany
British English
chemistry
cinema
colloquial usage (! particularly
offensive)
commerce, finance, banking
computing
conjunction
building
compound element
cookery
economics
electricity, electronics
schooling, schools
Spain
especially
exclamation, interjection
feminine
colloquial usage (! particularly
offensive)
railways
figurative use
photography
(phrasal verb) where the
particle is inseparable
generally
geography, geology
geometry
computing
invariable
irregular
law
Latin America
grammar, linguistics
literature
masculine
mathematics
medical term, medicine
masculine/feminine

ABREVIATURAS

lo militar, ejército
música
sustantivo, nombre
navegación, náutica
sustantivo no empleado en el plural
sustantivo numérico
complemento

peyorativo
fotografía
fisiología
plural
política
participio de pasado
prefijo
preposición
pronombre
psicología, psiquiatría
tiempo pasado
ferrocarril
religión, lo eclesiástico

enseñanza, sistema escolar
singular
España

subjuntivo
sujeto
sufijo
tauramaquia
también
teatro
técnica, tecnología
telecomunicaciones

imprenta, tipografía
televisión
sistema universitario
inglés norteamericano
verbo
verbo intransitivo
verbo pronominal
verbo transitivo
zoología, animales
marca registrada
indica un equivalente cultural

ABBREVIATIONS

MIL military matters
MUS music
n noun
NAUT sailing, navigation
no pl collective (uncountable) noun, not used in plural
num numeral noun
obj (grammatical) object
o.s. oneself
pej, pej derogatory, pejorative
PHOT photography
PHYSIOL physiology
pl plural
POL politics
pp past participle
pref prefix
prep preposition
pron pronoun
PSICO, PSYCH psychology, psychiatry
pt past tense
RAIL railways
REL religion, church service
sb somebody
SCOL schooling, schools
sg singular
SP Spain
sth something
subjun subjunctive
su(b)j (grammatical) subject
suff suffix
TAUR bullfighting
tb also
TEAT theatre
TEC(H) technical term, technology
TELEC, TEL telecommunications
THEAT theatre
TIP, TYP typography, printing
TV television
UNIV universities
US American English
vb verb
vi intransitive verb
vt reflexive verb
vt transitive verb
ZOOL zoology
® registered trademark
≈ introduces a cultural equivalent

SPANISH PRONUNCIATION

Consonants

b	[b] [β]	hom pa lab or	see notes on <i>v</i> below
c	[k]	ca j a	<i>c</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> or <i>u</i> is pronounced as in <i>cat</i>
ce, ci	[θe, θi]	ce r o cie l o	<i>c</i> before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> is pronounced as in <i>thin</i> and as <i>s</i> in <i>sin</i> in Latin America and parts of Spain
	[se, si] ¹	voce r o notic i ero	
ch	[tʃ]	ch i ste	<i>ch</i> is pronounced as <i>ch</i> in <i>chair</i>
d	[d] [ð]	dan e s ciud a d	at the beginning of a word or after <i>l</i> or <i>n</i> , <i>d</i> is pronounced as in English. In any other position it is like <i>th</i> in <i>the</i>
g	[g]	gaf a s guerr a	<i>g</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> or <i>u</i> is pronounced as in <i>gap</i> , if at the beginning of a word or after <i>n</i> . In other positions the sound is softened
ge, gi	[xe, xi]	g e nte gir a r	<i>g</i> before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> is pronounced similar to <i>ch</i> in Scottish <i>loch</i>
h		hab e r	<i>h</i> is always silent in Spanish
j	[x]	jug a r	<i>j</i> is pronounced like <i>ch</i> in Scottish <i>loch</i>
ll	[ʎ]	tall e	<i>ll</i> is pronounced like the <i>lli</i> in <i>million</i>
ñ	[ɲ]	ni ñ o	<i>ñ</i> is pronounced like the <i>ni</i> in <i>onion</i>
q	[k]	qu e	<i>q</i> is pronounced as <i>k</i> in <i>king</i>
r, rr	[r] [rr]	quit a r gar r a	<i>r</i> is always pronounced in Spanish, unlike the silent <i>r</i> in <i>dancer</i> . <i>rr</i> and <i>r</i> at the beginning of a word are trilled, like a Scottish <i>r</i>
s	[s]	quiza s is l a	<i>s</i> is usually pronounced as in <i>pass</i> , but before <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> or <i>n</i> it is pronounced as in <i>rose</i>
v	[b] [β]	y v a div v idir	<i>v</i> is pronounced something like <i>b</i> . At the beginning of a word or after <i>m</i> or <i>n</i> it is pronounced as <i>b</i> in <i>boy</i> . In any other position it is pronounce with the lips in position to pronounce <i>b</i> of <i>boy</i> , but not meeting
w	[b] [w]	w á ter wh i skey	pronounced either like Spanish <i>b</i> , or like English <i>w</i>
z	[θ] [s] ¹	ten a z iz a da	<i>z</i> is pronounced as <i>thin thin</i> and as <i>s</i> in <i>sin</i> in Latin America and parts of Spain
	[ks] [s]	tó x ico xen o fobia	<i>x</i> is pronounced as in <i>toxin</i> except in informal Spanish or at the beginning of a word

f, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p* and *t* are pronounced as in English.

¹Only shown in Latin American entries.

Vowels

a	[a]	pa <u>ta</u>	not as long as <i>a</i> in <i>far</i> . When followed by a consonant in the same syllable (i.e. in a closed syllable), as in <i>amante</i> , the <i>a</i> is short, as in <i>bat</i>
e	[e]	me <u>g</u>	like <i>e</i> in <i>they</i> . In a closed syllable, as in <i>gente</i> , the <i>e</i> is short as in <i>pet</i>
i	[i]	pi <u>no</u>	as in <i>mean</i> or <i>machine</i>
o	[o]	lo <u>q</u>	as in <i>local</i> . In a closed syllable, as in <i>control</i> , the <i>o</i> is short as in <i>cot</i>
u	[u]	lu <u>nes</u>	as in <i>rule</i> . It is silent after <i>q</i> , and in <i>gue</i> , <i>gui</i> , unless marked <i>güe</i> , <i>güi</i> e.g. <i>antigüedad</i> , when it is pronounced like <i>w</i> in <i>wolf</i>

Semivowels

i, y	[j]	bje <u>n</u> hje <u>lo</u> y <u>un</u> ta	pronounced like <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>
u	[w]	h <u>ue</u> vo fu <u>e</u> nte anti <u>gü</u> edad	unstressed <i>u</i> between consonant and vowel is pronounced like <i>w</i> in <i>well</i> . See <i>antigüedad</i> also notes on <i>u</i> above

Diphthongs

ai, ay	[ai]	ba <u>ñ</u> ile	as <i>i</i> in <i>ride</i>
au	[au]	au <u>t</u> o	as <i>ou</i> in <i>shout</i>
ei, ey	[ei]	bu <u>e</u> y	as <i>ey</i> in <i>grey</i>
eu	[eu]	de <u>e</u> u <u>da</u>	both elements pronounced independently [e] + [u]
oi, oy	[oi]	ho <u>y</u>	as <i>oy</i> in <i>toy</i>

Stress

The rules of stress in Spanish are as follows:

- when a word ends in a vowel or in *n* or *s*, the second last syllable is stressed: *patata*, *patatas*, *come*, *comen*
- when a word ends in a consonant other than *n* or *s*, the stress falls on the last syllable: *pared*, *hablar*
- when the rules set out in (a) and (b) are not applied, an acute accent appears over the stressed vowel: *común*, *geografía*, *inglés*

In the phonetic transcription, the symbol ['] precedes the syllable on which the stress falls.

In general, we give the pronunciation of each entry in square brackets after the word in question.

SPANISH VERB FORMS

1 Gerund 2 Imperative 3 Present 4 Preterite 5 Future 6 Present subjunctive
7 Imperfect subjunctive 8 Past participle 9 Imperfect

acertar 2 acierta 3 acierto, aciertas, acierta, aciertan 6 acierte, aciertes, acierte, acierten

acordar 2 acuerda 3 acuerdo, acuerdas, acuerda, acuerdan 6 acuerde, acuerdes, acuerde, acuerden

advertir 1 advirtiendo 2 advierte 3 advierto, adviertes, advierte, advierten 4 advirtió, advirtieron 6 advierta, adviertas, advierta, advirtamos, advirtáis, adviertan 7 advirtiera etc

agradecer 3 agradezco 6 agradezca etc

aparecer 3 aparezco 6 aparezca etc

aprobar 2 aprueba 3 apruebo, apruebas, aprueba, aprueban 6 apruebe, apruebes, apruebe, aprueben

atravesar 2 atraviesa 3 atravieso, atraviesas, atraviesa, atraviesan 6 atraviese, atravieses, atraviese, atraviesen

caber 3 quepo 4 cupe, cupiste, cupo, cupimos, cupisteis, cupieron 5 cabré etc 6 quepa etc 7 cupiera etc

caer 1 cayendo 3 caigo 4 cayó, cayeron 6 caiga etc 7 cayera etc

calentar 2 calienta 3 caliento, calientas, calienta, calientan 6 caliente, calientes, caliente, calienten

cerrar 2 cierra 3 cierro, cierras, cierra, cierran 6 cierre, cierres, cierre, cierran

COMER 1 comiendo 2 come, comed 3 como, comes, come, comemos, coméis, comen 4 comí, comiste, comió, comimos, comisteis, comieron 5 comeré, comerás, comerá, comeremos, comeréis, comerán 6 coma, comas, coma, comamos, comáis, coman 7 comiera, comieras, comiera, comiéramos, comierais, comieran 8 comido 9 comía, comías, comía, comíamos, comían

conocer 3 conozco 6 conozca etc

contar 2 cuenta 3 cuento, cuentas, cuenta, cuentan 6 cuente, cuentes, cuente, cuenten

costar 2 cuesta 3 cuesto, cuestas, cuesta, cuestan 6 cueste, cuestes, cueste, cuesten

dar 3 doy 4 di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron 7 diera etc

decir 2 di 3 digo 4 dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron 5 diré etc

6 diga etc 7 dijera etc 8 dicho

despertar 2 despierta 3 despierto, despiertas, despierta, despiertan 6 despierte, despiertes, despierte, despierten

divertir 1 divirtiendo 2 divierte 3 divierto, diviertes, divierte, divierten 4 divirtió, divirtieron 6 divierta, diviertas, divierta, divirtamos, divirtáis, diviertan 7 divirtiera etc

dormir 1 durmiendo 2 duerme 3 duermo, duermes, duerme, duermen 4 durmió, durmieron 6 duerma, duermas, duerma, durmamos, durmáis, duerman 7 durmiera etc

empezar 2 empiezo 3 empiezo, empiezas, empieza, empiezan 4 empecé 6 empiece, empieces, empiece, empecemos, empecéis, empecen

entender 2 entiendo 3 entiendo, entiendes, entiende, entienden 6 entienda, entiendas, entienda, entiendan

ESTAR 2 está 3 estoy, estás, está, están 4 estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron 6 esté, estés, esté, estén 7 estuviera etc

HABER 3 he, has, ha, hemos, han 4 hube, hubiste, hubo, hubimos, hubisteis, hubieron 5 habrá etc 6 haya etc 7 hubiera etc

HABLAR 1 hablando 2 habla, hablad 3 hablo, hablas, habla, hablamos, habláis, hablan 4 hablé, hablaste, hablé, hablamos, hablasteis, hablaron 5 hablaré, hablarás, hablará, hablaremos, hablaréis, hablarán 6 hable, hables, hable, hablemos, habléis, hablen 7 hablara, hablaras, hablara, hablaráramos, hablarais, hablaran 8 hablado 9 hablaba, hablabas, hablaba, hablábamos, hablábais, hablaban

hacer 2 haz 3 hago 4 hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron 5 haré etc 6 haga etc 7 hiciera etc 8 hecho

instruir 1 instruyendo 2 instruye 3 instruyo, instruyes, instruye, instruyen 4 instruyó, instruyeron 6 instruya etc 7 instruyera etc

ir 1 yendo 2 ve 3 voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van 4 fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron 6 vaya, vayas, vaya, vayamos,

vayáis, vayan 7 fuera *etc* 8 iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban
jugar 2 juega 3 juego, juegas, juega, juegan 4 jugué 6 juegue *etc*
leer 1 leyendo 4 leyó, leyeron 7 leyerá *etc*
morir 1 muriendo 2 muere 3 muero, mueres, muere, mueren 4 murió, murieron 6 muera, mueras, muera, muramos, muráis, mueran 7 muriera *etc*
8 muerto
mostrar 2 muestra 3 muestro, muestras, muestra, muestran 6 muestre, muestres, muestre, muestren
mover 2 mueve 3 muevo, mueves, mueve, mueven 6 mueva, muevas, mueva, muevan
negar 2 niega 3 niego, niegas, niega, niegan 4 negué 6 niegue, niegues, niegue, niegues, neguéis, nieguen
ofrecer 3 ofrezco 6 ofrezca *etc*
oír 1 oyendo 2 oye 3 oigo, oyes, oye, oyen 4 oyó, oyeron 6 oiga *etc* 7 oyera *etc*
oler 2 huele 3 huelo, hueles, huele, huelen 6 huela, huelas, huela, huelan
parecer 3 parezco 6 parezca *etc*
pedir 1 pidiendo 2 pide 3 pido, pides, pide, piden 4 pidió, pidieron 6 pida *etc* 7 pidiera *etc*
pensar 2 piensa 3 pienso, piensas, piensa, piensan 6 piense, pienses, piense, piensen
perder 2 pierde 3 pierdo, pierdes, pierde, pierden 6 pierda, pierdas, pierda, pierdan
poder 1 pudiendo 2 puede 3 puedo, puedes, puede, pueden 4 pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron 5 podré *etc* 6 pueda, puedas, pueda, puedan 7 pudiera *etc*
poner 2 pon 3 pongo 4 puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron 5 pondré *etc* 6 ponga *etc* 7 pusiera *etc* 8 puesto
preferir 1 prefiriendo 2 prefiere 3 prefiero, prefieres, prefiere, prefieren 4 prefirió, prefirieron 6 prefiera, prefieras, prefiera, prefiramos, prefiráis, prefieran 7 prefiriera *etc*
querer 2 quiere 3 quiero, quieres, quiere, quieren 4 quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron 5 querré *etc* 6 quiera, quieras, quiera, quieran 7 quisiera *etc*
reír 2 ríe 3 río, ríes, ríe, ríen 4 río, rieron 6 ría, rías, ría, ríamos, ríais, rían 7 riera *etc*
repetir 1 repitiendo 2 repite 3 repito,

repites, repite, repiten 4 repitió, repitieron 6 repita *etc* 7 repitiera *etc*
rogar 2 ruega 3 ruego, ruegas, ruega, ruegan 4 rogué 6 ruegue, ruegues, ruegue, roguemos, roguéis, rueguen
saber 3 sé 4 supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron 5 sabré *etc* 6 sepa *etc* 7 supiera *etc*
salir 2 sal 3 salgo 5 saldré *etc* 6 salga *etc*
seguir 1 siguiendo 2 sigue 3 sigo, sigues, sigue, siguen 4 siguió, siguieron 6 siga *etc* 7 siguiera *etc*
sentar 2 sienta 3 siento, sientas, sienta, sientan 6 siente, sientes, siente, sienten
sentir 1 sintiendo 2 siente 3 siento, sientes, siente, sienten 4 sintió, sintieron 6 sienta, sientas, sienta, sintamos, sintáis, sientan 7 sintiera *etc*
SER 2 sé 3 soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son 4 fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron 6 sea *etc* 7 fuera *etc* 9 era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran
servir 1 sirviendo 2 sirve 3 sirvo, sirves, sirve, sirven 4 sirvió, sirvieron 6 sirva *etc* 7 sirviera *etc*
soñar 2 sueña 3 sueño, sueñas, sueña, sueñan 6 sueñe, sueñes, sueñe, sueñen
tener 2 ten 3 tengo, tienes, tiene, tienen 4 tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron 5 tendré *etc* 6 tenga *etc* 7 tuviera *etc*
traer 1 trayendo 3 traigo 4 traje, trajiste, traje, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron 6 traiga *etc* 7 trajera *etc*
valer 2 val 3 valgo 5 valdré *etc* 6 valga *etc*
venir 2 ven 3 vengo, vienes, viene, vienen 4 vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron 5 vendré *etc* 6 venga *etc* 7 viniera *etc*
ver 3 veo 6 vea *etc* 8 visto 9 veía *etc*
vestir 1 vistiendo 2 viste 3 visto, vistes, viste, visten 4 vistió, vistieron 6 vista *etc* 7 vistiera *etc*
VIVIR 1 viviendo 2 vive, vivid 3 vivo, vives, vive, vivimos, vivís, viven 4 viví, viviste, vivió, vivimos, vivisteis, vivieron 5 viviré, vivirás, vivirá, viviremos, viviréis, vivirán 6 viva, vivas, viva, vivamos, viváis, vivan 7 viviera, vivieras, viviera, viviéramos, vivirais, vivirían 8 vivido 9 vivía, vivías, vivía, vivíamos, vivías, vivían
volver 2 vuelve 3 vuelvo, vuelves, vuelve, vuelven 6 vuelva, vuelvas, vuelva, vuelvan 8 vuelto

For additional information on Spanish verb formation, see pp 6-162 of Grammar section

NÚMEROS

NUMBERS

uno (un, una)*	1	one
dos	2	two
tres	3	three
cuatro	4	four
cinco	5	five
seis	6	six
siete	7	seven
ocho	8	eight
nueve	9	nine
diez	10	ten
once	11	eleven
doce	12	twelve
trece	13	thirteen
catorce	14	fourteen
quince	15	fifteen
dieciséis	16	sixteen
diecisiete	17	seventeen
dieciocho	18	eighteen
diecinueve	19	nineteen
veinte	20	twenty
veintiuno(-un, -una)*	21	twenty-one
veintidós	22	twenty-two
treinta	30	thirty
treinta y uno(un, una)*	31	thirty-one
treinta y dos	32	thirty-two
cuarenta	40	forty
cincuenta	50	fifty
sesenta	60	sixty
setenta	70	seventy
ochenta	80	eighty
noventa	90	ninety
cien(ciento)**	100	a hundred, one hundred
ciento uno(un, una)*	101	a hundred and one
ciento dos	102	a hundred and two
ciento cincuenta y seis	156	a hundred and fifty-six
doscientos(as)	200	two hundred
trescientos(as)	300	three hundred
quinientos(as)	500	five hundred
mil	1,000	a thousand
mil tres	1,003	a thousand and three
dos mil	2,000	two thousand
un millón	1,000,000	a million

* 'uno' (+ 'veintiuno' etc) agrees in gender (but not number) with its noun: treinta y una personas; the masculine form is shortened to 'un' unless it stands alone: veintiún caballos, veintiuno.

** 'ciento' is used in compound numbers, except when it multiplies: ciento diez, but cien mil. 'Cien' is used before nouns: cien hombres, cien casas.

NÚMEROS

primero(primer, primera), 1º, 1^{er}/1^a, 1^{era}
segundo(a), 2º/2^a
tercero(tercer, tercera), 3º, 3^{er}/3^a, 3^{era}
cuarto(a), 4º/4^a
quinto(a)
sexto(a)
séptimo(a)
octavo(a)
noveno(a); nono(a)
décimo(a)
undécimo(a)
duodécimo(a)
decimotercio(a)
decimocuarto(a)
decimoquinto(a)
decimosexto(a)
decimoséptimo(a)
decimooctavo(a)
decimonono(a)
vigésimo(a)
vigésimo primero(a)
vigésimo segundo(a)
trigésimo(a)
trigésimo primero(a)
trigésimo segundo(a)
cuadragésimo(a)
quincuagésimo(a)
sexagésimo(a)
septuagésimo(a)
octogésimo(a)
nonagésimo(a)
centésimo(a)
centésimo primero(a)
milésimo(a)

NUMBERS

first, 1st
second, 2nd
third, 3rd
fourth, 4th
fifth, 5th
sixth, 6th
seventh
eighth
ninth
tenth
eleventh
twelfth
thirteenth
fourteenth
fifteenth
sixteenth
seventeenth
eighteenth
nineteenth
twentieth
twenty-first
twenty-second
thirtieth
thirty-first
thirty-second
fortieth
fiftieth
sixtieth
seventieth
eightieth
ninetieth
hundredth
hundred-and-first
thousandth

LA HORA

¿qué hora es?

es la una
son las cuatro
medianoche, las doce de la noche
la una (de la madrugada)

la una y cinco
la una y diez
la una y cuarto *or* quince
la una y veinticinco

la una y media *or* treinta
las dos menos veinticinco, la una
treinta y cinco
las dos menos veinte, la una
cuarenta
las dos menos cuarto, la una
cuarenta y cinco
las dos menos diez, la una
cincuenta
mediodía, las doce (de la mañana)
las dos (de la tarde)

las siete (de la tarde)

¿a qué hora?

a medianoche
a las siete
a las una

en veinte minutos
hace diez minutos

LA FECHA

hoy
mañana
pasado mañana
ayer
antes de ayer, anteayer
la víspera
el día siguiente

THE TIME

what time is it?

it's one o'clock
it's four o'clock
midnight
one o'clock (in the morning), one
(a.m.)

five past one
ten past one
a quarter past one, one fifteen
twenty-five past one, one twenty-five

half-past one, one thirty
twenty-five to two, one thirty-five

twenty to two, one forty

a quarter to two, one forty-five

ten to two, one fifty

twelve o'clock, midday, noon
two o'clock (in the afternoon), two
(p.m.)

seven o'clock (in the evening),
seven (p.m.)

at what time?

at midnight
at seven o'clock
at one o'clock

in twenty minutes
ten minutes ago

THE DATE

today
tomorrow
the day after tomorrow
yesterday
the day before yesterday
the day before, the previous day
the next *or* following day

la mañana
la tarde
esta mañana
esta tarde
esta tarde
ayer por la mañana
ayer por la tarde
mañana por la mañana
mañana por la tarde
en la noche del sábado al domingo

vendrá el sábado
los sábados
todos los sábados
el sábado pasado
el sábado que viene, el próximo
sábado
del sábado en ocho días
del sábado en quince días

de lunes a sábado
todos los días
una vez a la semana
una vez a la mes
dos veces a la semana

hace una semana o ocho días
hace quince días
el año pasado
dentro de dos días
dentro de ocho días o una semana
dentro de quince días
el mes que viene, el próximo mes
el año que viene, el próximo año

¿a qué o a cuántos estamos?

el 1/24 octubre de 1996
en 1996
mil novecientos noventa y cinco
44 a. de J.C.
14 d. de J.C.
en el (siglo) XIX
en los años treinta
érase una vez ...

morning
evening
this morning
this evening
this afternoon
yesterday morning
yesterday evening
tomorrow morning
tomorrow evening
during Saturday night, during the
night of Saturday to Sunday
he's coming on Saturday
on Saturdays
every Saturday
last Saturday
next Saturday

a week on Saturday
a fortnight or two weeks on
Saturday
from Monday to Saturday
every day
once a week
once a month
twice a week

a week ago
a fortnight or two weeks
last year
in two days
in a week
in a fortnight or two weeks
next month
next year

what day is it?

the 1st/24th of October 1996,
October 1st/24th 1996
in 1996
nineteen ninety-five
44 BC
14 AD
in the nineteenth century
in the thirties
once upon a time ...