

Spanish Language 3-in-1 Bundle

Spanish for Beginners

The Complete Ultimate Beginner Spanish Kit
Pronunciation, Grammar, Vocabulary, and Essential Survival Phrases

THIS COMPREHENSIVE VOLUME CONTAINS:

BOOK 1: Ultimate Spanish Pronunciation and Foundation Grammar

BOOK 2: 2,000+ Essential Words Categorized by Theme & Topic

BOOK 3: Spanish Survival Phrases for Travel and Everyday Situations

BOOK 1: Ultimate Spanish Pronunciation and Foundation Grammar

Chapter 1: The Spanish Alphabet and Pronunciation Rules

Spanish pronunciation is remarkably consistent. Unlike English, where vowels change sounds arbitrarily, Spanish vowels are static and pure. Once you learn the specific phonetic rules of the Spanish alphabet, you can accurately pronounce almost any written Spanish word on sight.

The Vowels (Las Vocales)

The core of Spanish pronunciation lies in its five clean, short vowel sounds. They never slide into diphthongs in their base states.

Vowel	Phonetic Sound Description	English Approximation	Example Word	English Meaning
A	Short and open	Like "ah" in father	Casa	House
E	Short and crisp	Like "eh" in met	Mesa	Table
I	Sharp and clean	Like "ee" in see	Libro	Book
O	Rounded and short	Like "oh" in boat (without the slide)	Gato	Cat
U	Deep and forward	Like "oo" in boot	Luna	Moon

Tricky Consonants and Accent Rules

While most consonants sound like their English counterparts, several key letters have distinct structural differences that beginners must master immediately:

- **C:** Sounds like an English "k" before *a, o, u* (e.g., *coche*). Sounds like an English "s" (or "th" in Spain) before *e, i* (e.g., *cielo*).
- **G:** Sounds like a hard English "g" before *a, o, u* (e.g., *gato*). Sounds like an English "h" or rough German "ch" before *e, i* (e.g., *gente*).
- **H:** Completely silent in all spoken variants. *Hola* is pronounced "ola".

- **J:** Always pronounced like a rough English "h". *Jardín* is pronounced "har-deen".
- **LL:** Pronounced like the English "y" in yes in most regions. *Llama* sounds like "yah-ma".
- **Ñ:** Pronounced like the "ny" combination in the English word "canyon". *Niño* sounds like "neen-yo".

The Core Rules of Accentuation:

1. Words ending in a vowel, **N**, or **S** naturally place the stress on the *second-to-last* syllable. (e.g., ca-sa, ex-a-men).
2. Words ending in any other consonant place the stress on the *very last* syllable. (e.g., ha-blar, co-mer).
3. Any word that violates rules 1 or 2 must carry a written accent mark (tilde) indicating precisely where the vocal stress falls. (e.g., soft-drink: *música*, station: *estación*).

Chapter 2: Gender, Articles, and Pluralization Rules

In Spanish, every single noun possesses a grammatical gender: it is either masculine or feminine. Grammatical gender has no intrinsic biological meaning for inanimate objects, but articles and adjectives must strictly align with this gender classification.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

English uses "the" for definite articles and "a/an" for indefinite articles regardless of gender. Spanish utilizes four variants of each to ensure absolute alignment across gender and quantity.

Category	Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Plural
Definite (The)	El	La	Los	Las
Indefinite (A/An/Some)	Un	Una	Unos	Unas

Determining the Gender of a Noun

While exceptions exist, general morphological rules help quickly identify the correct gender designation of a noun based on its final suffix structure:

Masculine Indicators:

Nouns ending in **-o**, **-or**, **-al**, **-és**, **-ma** are typically masculine.

Examples: *El libro* (The book), *El ordenador* (The computer), *El problema* (The problem), *El idioma* (The language).

Feminine Indicators:

Nouns ending in **-a**, **-ción**, **-sión**, **-dad**, **-tad**, **-tud**, **-umbre** are typically feminine.

Examples: *La mesa* (The table), *La estación* (The station), *La ciudad* (The city), *La libertad* (The freedom).

Rules for Formulating Plurals

Transforming singular nouns into plural variants follows an uncomplicated structural formula:

1. If the noun ends in an unstressed vowel, simply append **-s**. (e.g., *perro* → *perros*)
2. If the noun ends in a consonant, append **-es**. (e.g., *azul* → *azules*; *reloj* → *relojes*)

3. If the noun ends in a **-z**, change the letter to a **-c** and append **-es**. (e.g., *luz* → *luces*; *feliz* → *felices*)

Chapter 3: Subject Pronouns and Regular Present Tense Conjugation

Verbs change form depending on the person performing the action. This structural conversion is called conjugation. Before jumping into verbs, you must understand the subject pronouns used in Spanish.

Subject Pronouns (Pronombres Personales)

- Usted (Ud.)

Singular Form	Meaning	Plural Form	Meaning
Yo	I	Nosotros / Nosotras	We (Masc / Fem)
Tú	You (Informal)	Vosotros / Vosotras	You all (Informal - Spain)
You (Formal)	Ustedes (Uds.)	You all (Formal/Informal LatAm)	
Él / Ella	He / She	Ellos / Ellas	They (Masc / Fem)

Conjugating Regular Verbs in the Present Tense

All regular Spanish verbs fall into three infinitival paradigms based on their word endings: **-AR**, **-ER**, or **-IR**. To conjugate, drop the infinitive suffix and append the person-specific ending.

1. Regular -AR Verbs (Example: Hablar - To Speak)

Subject	Ending	Conjugated Form	English Translation
Yo	-o	Hablo	I speak / I am speaking
Tú	-as	Hablas	You speak
Él / Ella / Ud.	-a	Habla	He/She speaks, You formal speak
Nosotros/as	-amos	Hablamos	We speak
Vosotros/as	-áis	Habláis	You all speak (Spain)
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	-an	Hablan	They / You all speak

2. Regular -ER Verbs (Example: Comer - To Eat)

Subject	Ending	Conjugated Form	English Translation
Yo	-o	Como	I eat / I am eating
Tú	-es	Comes	You eat
Él / Ella / Ud.	-e	Come	He/She/You(formal) eat
Nosotros/as	-emos	Comemos	We eat
Vosotros/as	-éis	Coméis	You all eat (Spain)
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	-en	Comen	They / You all eat

3. Regular -IR Verbs (Example: Vivir - To Live)

Note that -IR verbs mirror -ER verbs exactly except in the Nosotros and Vosotros forms.

Subject	Ending	Conjugated Form	English Translation
Yo	-o	Vivo	I live
Tú	-es	Vives	You live
Él / Ella / Ud.	-e	Vive	He/She/You(formal) live
Nosotros/as	-imos	Vivimos	We live
Vosotros/as	-ís	Vivís	You all live (Spain)
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	-en	Viven	They / You all live

Practice Structural Drills:

- *Yo estudio español todos los días.* (I study Spanish every day.)
- *¿Dónde viven ellos?* (Where do they live?)
- *Nosotros comemos manzanas frescas.* (We eat fresh apples.)

Chapter 4: Essential Irregular Verbs (Ser, Estar, Tener, Ir)

Some of the most foundational verbs in the Spanish language are thoroughly irregular. They do not adhere to regular paradigm suffix models. You must memorize these four fundamental verbs early on.

Ser vs. Estar (The Two Verbs Meaning "To Be")

Spanish divides the concept of existence into two categories: identity/permanence (**Ser**) versus state/location (**Estar**).

Subject	Ser (Permanent / Identity)	Estar (Temporary / Location / State)
Yo	Soy	Estoy
Tú	Eres	Estás
Él / Ella / Ud.	Es	Está
Nosotros/as	Somos	Estamos
Vosotros/as	Sois	Estáis
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	Son	Están

How to choose between Ser and Estar:

Use **Ser** for DOCTOR: Description, Occupation, Characteristic, Time, Origin, Relationship.

Use **Estar** for PLACE: Position, Location, Action (Continuous), Condition, Emotion.

Tener (To Have) and Ir (To Go)

Subject	Tener (To Have)	Ir (To Go)
Yo	Tengo	Voy
Tú	Tienes	Vas
Él / Ella / Ud.	Tiene	Va
Nosotros/as	Tenemos	Vamos
Vosotros/as	Tenéis	Vais
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	Tienen	Van

Chapter 5: Forming Questions and Negatives

Expressing denial or asking questions in Spanish is simpler than in English. Spanish does not use auxiliary verbs like "do" or "does". It relies instead on syntax modification and punctuation.

Formulating Negative Statements

To convert an affirmative phrase into a negative statement, place the word **no** directly before the conjugated verb.

Affirmative: *Yo hablo inglés.* (I speak English.)

Negative: *Yo **no** hablo inglés.* (I do not speak English.)

Affirmative: *Ella tiene el boleto.* (She has the ticket.)

Negative: *Ella **no** tiene el boleto.* (She does not have the ticket.)

Formulating Interrogatives

Written Spanish uses an inverted question mark (¿) at the absolute beginning of a sentence, and a regular question mark (?) at the absolute end. In spoken Spanish, questions are signaled by raising your vocal pitch at the end of the phrase.

Statement: *Tú trabajas aquí.* (You work here.)

Question: *¿Tú trabajas aquí?* (Do you work here?)

Core Interrogative Words (Palabras Interrogativas)

Every interrogative word carries an explicit written accent mark to distinguish it from its relative pronoun counterpart:

- ¿Qué? - What?
- ¿Quién? / ¿Quiénes? - Who?
- ¿Dónde? - Where?
- ¿Cuándo? - When?
- ¿Por qué? - Why? (Note: The answer "because" is written as a single unaccented word: *porque*).
- ¿Cómo? - How?
- ¿Cuánto? / ¿Cuánta? - How much?
- ¿Cuántos? / ¿Cuántas? - How many?
- ¿Cuál? / ¿Cuáles? - Which one? / Which ones?

Conversational Question Archetypes:

- ¿*Cómo te llamas?* (What is your name? - lit. How do you call yourself?)
- ¿*Dónde está el baño?* (Where is the bathroom?)
- ¿*Cuántos años tienes?* (How old are you? - lit. How many years do you have?)

Chapter 6: Basic Sentence Patterns and Word Order

Spanish word order follows a flexible Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) framework. However, structural shifts often occur when adding descriptive adjectives or object pronouns.

Noun-Adjective Agreement and Sequence

Unlike English, adjectives in Spanish almost always come *after* the noun they describe. Adjectives must also match the noun in both gender and singular/plural status.

Rule: Singular Noun → Singular Adjective | Plural Noun → Plural Adjective

- English: The red book → Spanish: *El libro rojo* (Masculine Singular)
- English: The red books → Spanish: *Los libros rojos* (Masculine Plural)
- English: The red house → Spanish: *La casa roja* (Feminine Singular)
- English: The red houses → Spanish: *Las casas rojas* (Feminine Plural)

Adjectives with Standard Neutral Suffixes

Adjectives ending in letters other than **-o** (such as **-e** or a consonant) change for quantity but stay the same regardless of gender:

- *El estudiante inteligente* (The smart male student)
- *La estudiante inteligente* (The smart female student)
- *Los estudiantes inteligentes* (The smart students)
- *El coche azul* (The blue car) → *Los coches azules* (The blue cars)

Basic Subject-Verb-Object Inversion

When asking a question, Spanish speakers regularly invert the subject and verb to accentuate the interrogative structure:

- Declaration: *Juan lee el periódico.* (Juan reads the newspaper.)
- Inverted Question: *¿Lee Juan el periódico?* (Is Juan reading the newspaper?)

Chapter 7: Expressing Past Actions (Preterite vs. Imperfect)

Spanish divides past actions into two distinct aspects: completed past actions (**Preterite**) and ongoing or habitual past states (**Imperfect**).

1. The Preterite Tense (El Pretérito Perfecto Simple)

Use the preterite for actions that occurred at a specific, completed point in past time.

Subject Pronoun	-AR Endings (e.g., Hablar)	-ER/-IR Endings (e.g., Comer)
Yo	hablé	comí
Tú	hablaste	comiste
Él / Ella / Ud.	habló	comió
Nosotros/as	hablamos	comimos
Vosotros/as	hablasteis	comisteis
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	hablaron	comieron

2. The Imperfect Tense (El Pretérito Imperfecto)

Use the imperfect for continuous past actions, conditions, settings, or habits where the beginning or end is not specified (e.g., "I used to walk", "I was sleeping").

Subject Pronoun	-AR Endings (e.g., Hablar)	-ER/-IR Endings (e.g., Comer)
Yo	hablaba	comía
Tú	hablabas	comías
Él / Ella / Ud.	hablaba	comía
Nosotros/as	hablábamos	comíamos
Vosotros/as	hablabais	comíais
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	hablaban	comían

Contrast Example:

- *Ayer comí una manzana.* (Yesterday I ate an apple - completed act: Preterite).

- *Cuando era niño, comía manzanas cada día.* (When I was a child, I used to eat apples every day - habitual act: Imperfect).

Chapter 8: Expressing Future Intentions

Beginners can express actions in the future using two methods: the simple immediate future formula (**Ir + a + Infinitive**) and the formal future tense endings.

The Immediate Future Formula (Perífrasis: Ir + a + Infinitivo)

This is the easiest way to talk about future plans. It mirrors the English expression "going to [do something]". It only requires conjugating the verb **Ir** in the present tense, adding the preposition **a**, and attaching any unconjugated verb.

Formula Structure: *[Conjugated present form of IR] + a + [Infinitive Verb]*

- *Yo voy a estudiar esta noche.* (I am going to study tonight.)
- *Nosotros vamos a viajar a Madrid.* (We are going to travel to Madrid.)
- *¿Qué vas a hacer tú mañana?* (What are you going to do tomorrow?)

The Formal Future Tense (El Futuro Simple)

For the formal future tense, do not drop the verb's infinitive ending. Instead, append the future suffixes directly to the end of the entire infinitive (applicable to -AR, -ER, and -IR verbs alike).

Subject Pronoun	Future Suffix Ending	Conjugated Example (Hablar)	English Translation
Yo	-é	Hablaré	I will speak
Tú	-ás	Hablarás	You will speak
Él / Ella / Ud.	-á	Hablará	He/She/You will speak
Nosotros/as	-emos	Hablaremos	We will speak
Vosotros/as	-éis	Hablaréis	You all will speak
Ellos / Ellas / Uds.	-án	Hablarán	They will speak

Sample Sentences:

- *Ellos comprarán una casa el año próximo.* (They will buy a house next year.)
- *Comeré en tu restaurante favorito mañana.* (I will eat at your favorite restaurant tomorrow.)

BOOK 2: The Essential Vocabulary Encyclopedia

Chapter 9: Greetings, Introductions, and Numbers

Building an extensive vocabulary foundation starts with learning everyday greetings and core numbers. This section details essential conversational vocabulary for absolute beginners.

Standard Social Greetings and Basics

Spanish Term	Phonetic Guide	English Meaning
Hola	oh-lah	Hello / Hi
Buenos días	bweh-nos dee-ahs	Good morning
Buenas tardes	bweh-nas tar-dehs	Good afternoon
Buenas noches	bweh-nas noh-chehs	Good night / Good evening
¿Cómo estás?	coh-moh ehs-tahs	How are you? (Informal)
¿Cómo está usted?	coh-moh ehs-tah oos-tehd	How are you? (Formal)
Bien, gracias	byehn, grah-syahs	Well, thank you
Adiós	ah-dyohs	Goodbye
Hasta luego	ahs-tah lweh-goh	See you later
Por favor	por fah-vor	Please
Muchas gracias	moo-chas grah-syahs	Thank you very much
De nada	deh nah-dah	You are welcome

Cardinal Numbers (Los Números)

No.	Spanish Word	No.	Spanish Word	No.	Spanish Word
0	Cero	11	Once	30	Treinta
1	Uno	12	Doce	40	Cuarenta
2	Dos	13	Trece	50	Cincuenta
3	Tres	14	Catorce	60	Sesenta
4	Cuatro	15	Quince	70	Setenta
5	Cinco	16	Dieciséis	80	Ochenta
6	Seis	17	Diecisiete	90	Noventa
7	Siete	18	Dieciocho	100	Cien
8	Ocho	19	Diecinueve	500	Quinientos
9	Nueve	20	Veinte	1000	Mil
10	Diez	21	Veintiuno	10000	Diez mil

Chapter 10: Family, Friends, and Daily Routine Relationships

Discussing your domestic landscape, immediate household connections, and daily routines requires mastering key terms for family members and common reflexive actions.

Family Members (La Familia)

Spanish Noun	English Meaning	Spanish Noun	English Meaning
El padre	Father	La madre	Mother
El hijo	Son	La hija	Daughter
El hermano	Brother	La hermana	Sister
El abuelo	Grandfather	La abuela	Grandmother
El tío	Uncle	La tía	Aunt
El primo	Male cousin	La prima	Female cousin
El esposo / Marido	Husband	La esposa / Mujer	Wife
El sobrino	Nephew	La sobrina	Niece
El novio	Boyfriend / Groom	La novia	Girlfriend / Bride

Daily Routines and Reflexive Vocabulary

Daily routines frequently use reflexive verbs, indicating that the person performing the action is also the recipient of that action.

Reflexive Verb	English Meaning	First-Person Example	English Meaning
Despertarse	To wake up oneself	Me despierto	I wake up
Levantarse	To get out of bed	Me levanto	I get up
Ducharse	To shower oneself	Me ducho	I shower
Vestirse	To get dressed	Me visto	I dress myself
Desayunar	To eat breakfast	Desayuno	I eat breakfast
Lavarse los dientes	To brush one's teeth	Me lavo los dientes	I brush my teeth
Irse al trabajo	To leave for work	Me voy al trabajo	I head to work
Acostarse	To go to bed	Me acuesto	I go to bed

Chapter 11: Food, Dining, and Grocery Shopping Terms

Navigating local food markets, ordering regional specialties, or shopping at a traditional grocery store (*supermercado*) requires solid baseline food vocabulary.

Core Ingredients and Staples

Spanish Word	English Meaning	Spanish Word	English Meaning
El pan	Bread	La leche	Milk
El arroz	Rice	El huevo	Egg
El queso	Cheese	La mantequilla	Butter
La carne	Meat	El pollo	Chicken
El pescado	Fish (caught)	El marisco	Seafood
La sal	Salt	La pimienta	Pepper
El azúcar	Sugar	El aceite de oliva	Olive oil

Fruits and Vegetables (Frutas y Verduras)

Spanish Word	English Meaning	Spanish Word	English Meaning
La manzana	Apple	La patata / papa	Potato
El plátano	Banana	La tomate	Tomato
La naranja	Orange	La cebolla	Onion
La fresa	Strawberry	El ajo	Garlic
El limón	Lemon	La lechuga	Lettuce
Las uvas	Grapes	La zanahoria	Carrot

Common Beverages (Bebidas)

- **El agua:** Water
- **El café:** Coffee
- **El té:** Tea

- **El zumo / jugo:** Juice (e.g., *zum de naranja*)
- **El vino tinto / blanco:** Red / White wine
- **La cerveza:** Beer

Chapter 12: House, Home, and Everyday Objects

This chapter covers vocabulary for spaces within a house (*la casa*) and common domestic items you interact with daily.

Rooms in the House (Habitaciones de la Casa)

Spanish Room Name	English Translation	Primary Objects Found Within
El salón / La sala	Living room	El sofá (Sofa), La televisión (TV)
La cocina	Kitchen	La nevera (Fridge), El horno (Oven), El microondas
El dormitorio	Bedroom	La cama (Bed), El armario (Wardrobe/Closet)
El cuarto de baño	Bathroom	La ducha (Shower), El espejo (Mirror), El lavabo
El comedor	Dining room	La mesa (Table), Las sillas (Chairs)
El despacho / La oficina	Home office/Study	El escritorio (Desk), El ordenador (Computer)

Everyday Household Objects

Spanish Term	English Meaning	Spanish Term	English Meaning
La llave	Key	La puerta	Door
La ventana	Window	La pared	Wall
La lámpara	Lamp	La alfombra	Rug / Carpet
El plato	Plate	El vaso	Glass
La taza	Cup / Mug	El tenedor	Fork
El cuchillo	Knife	La cuchara	Spoon
La almohada	Pillow	La sábana	Bed sheet
La toalla	Towel	El jabón	Soap

Chapter 13: Work, Professional Careers, and Education

This section helps you describe professional tasks, discuss occupations (*profesiones*), and navigate educational or academic environments.

Common Occupations (Profesiones)

Remember that when stating your profession using the verb *ser*, you do not include the indefinite article *un/una* unless it is followed by an adjective (e.g., *Soy ingeniero*).

Masculine / Feminine Form	English Translation	Typical Workspace Location
El médico / La médica	Doctor / Physician	El hospital / La clínica
El profesor / La profesora	Teacher / Professor	La escuela / La universidad
El ingeniero / La ingeniera	Engineer	La empresa / La obra
El abogado / La abogada	Lawyer / Attorney	El bufete / El tribunal
El dependiente / La dependienta	Shop assistant / Clerk	La tienda / El almacén
El camarero / La camarera	Waiter / Waitress	El restaurante / El bar
El programador / La programadora	Programmer / Developer	La oficina / En remoto

Educational and Workplace Objects

- **El trabajo:** Job / Work
- **La oficina:** Office
- **La reunión:** Meeting
- **El bolígrafo / El boli:** Pen
- **El cuaderno:** Notebook
- **El documento:** Document
- **La tarea:** Homework / Task
- **El examen:** Exam / Test

Sample Career Context Statements:

- *Mi hermano es programador y trabaja en una oficina grande.* (My brother is a programmer and works in a large office.)
- *¿Estudias tú en la universidad o trabajas?* (Do you study at the university or do you work?)

BOOK 3: Spanish Survival Phrases for Travel and Everyday Situations

Chapter 14: Airport, Transport, and Border Controls

When arriving in a Spanish-speaking country, navigating transport systems efficiently is critical. This section details essential phrases for survival at the airport, train stations, and border checkpoints.

Airport and Customs Phrases

¿Dónde está la ventanilla de facturación?

Where is the check-in counter?

Aquí tiene mi pasaporte y mi visado.

Here is my passport and my visa.

¿A qué hora sale el vuelo con destino a Barcelona?

What time does the flight departing for Barcelona leave?

¿Cuál es la puerta de embarque para este vuelo?

Which is the boarding gate for this flight?

He perdido mi equipaje en la cinta de recogida.

I have lost my luggage at the baggage claim carousel.

Ground Transportation Phrases

Spanish Survival Phrase	English Translation
¿Dónde puedo comprar un billete de tren?	Where can I buy a train ticket?
Un billete de ida y vuelta para Madrid, por favor.	A round-trip ticket to Madrid, please.
¿Cuánto cuesta un viaje en taxi hasta el centro?	How much does a taxi ride to downtown cost?
¿Este autobús para cerca del museo principal?	Does this bus stop near the main museum?
Pare aquí mismo, por favor.	Stop right here, please.

Chapter 15: Hotel Check-In, Lodging, and Accommodation Issues

Securing lodging and clearly communicating issues with your room are essential skills when traveling. These targeted phrases ensure a smooth stay.

Checking In and Out Phrases

Tengo una reserva a nombre de John Smith.

I have a reservation under the name of John Smith.

¿Está el desayuno incluido en el precio de la habitación?

Is breakfast included in the room price?

¿Cuál es la contraseña de la red Wi-Fi del hotel?

What is the password for the hotel Wi-Fi network?

Quiero hacer el registro de salida (check-out), por favor.

I would like to check out, please.

¿Pueden guardar mis maletas por unas pocas horas?

Can you store my bags for a few hours?

Resolving Hotel Issues and Requests

Spanish Issue / Request Phrase	English Translation
La llave electrónica de la habitación no funciona.	The electronic room key does not work.
No hay agua caliente en la ducha de mi baño.	There is no hot water in my bathroom shower.
Necesito dos toallas limpias y otra almohada, por favor.	I need two clean towels and another pillow, please.
El aire acondicionado hace demasiado ruido.	The air conditioning makes too much noise.
Mi habitación está muy sucia. ¿Pueden limpiarla?	My room is very dirty. Can you clean it?

Chapter 16: Ordering at a Restaurant and Dining Scenarios

Dining out is an excellent opportunity to practice your Spanish. Use these phrases to manage your restaurant experience from start to finish.

Securing a Table and Ordering Phrases

Una mesa para dos personas, por favor.

A table for two people, please.

¿Nos puede traer la carta / el menú, por favor?

Can you bring us the menu, please?

De primero quiero la sopa, y de segundo el bistec.

For the first course I want the soup, and for the second course the steak.

Para beber, me gustaría una botella de agua mineral sin gas.

To drink, I would like a bottle of still mineral water.

¿Tienen alguna opción vegetariana o sin gluten?

Do you have any vegetarian or gluten-free options?

Interactive Dining Needs and Settling the Bill

Spanish Dining Phrase	English Translation
Falta un tenedor y un cuchillo en mi mesa.	A fork and a knife are missing from my table.
Este plato está completamente frío, lo siento.	This dish is completely cold, I am sorry.
¡Buen provecho!	Enjoy your meal! / Bon appétit!
Camarero, la cuenta por favor.	Waiter, the bill please.
¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta de crédito o solo efectivo?	Can I pay with a credit card or cash only?
El servicio está incluido. Quédese con el cambio.	Service is included. Keep the change.

Chapter 17: Shopping, Asking for Prices, and Transactions

Whether you are shopping at an outdoor artisan market or an upscale boutique, these functional transaction phrases will help you navigate commercial exchanges smoothly.

Inquiring and Finding Items Phrases

¿Cuánto cuesta este artículo? / ¿Qué precio tiene esto?

How much does this item cost? / What price is this?

Solo estoy mirando, muchas gracias.

I am just looking, thank you very much.

¿Tiene este modelo de zapatos en una talla más grande?

Do you have this model of shoes in a larger size?

¿Dónde están los probadores de ropa?

Where are the clothes fitting rooms?

Me queda muy pequeño. ¿Tiene una talla mediana?

It fits me too small. Do you have a medium size?

Finalizing Purchases and Return Requests

Spanish Commercial Phrase	English Translation
Me llevo este abrigo negro. Me encanta.	I will take this black coat. I love it.
¿Dónde está la caja registradora para pagar?	Where is the cash register to pay?
¿Me puede dar una bolsa, por favor?	Can you give me a bag, please?
Quiero devolver este producto. Está defectuoso.	I want to return this product. It is defective.
¿Me puede dar un recibo de compra impreso?	Can you give me a printed purchase receipt?

Chapter 18: Emergency Situations, Medical Needs, and Directions

Safety is paramount when abroad. These critical emergency expressions, medical requests, and navigation tools are essential for managing unexpected situations.

Urgent Emergency Phrases

¡Ayuda! / ¡Socorro!

Help! / Emergency help!

Llame a la policía inmediatamente, por favor.

Call the police immediately, please.

He perdido mi billetera con todo mi dinero y tarjetas.

I have lost my wallet with all my money and cards.

¿Dónde está la embajada de los Estados Unidos / Canadá?

Where is the embassy of the United States / Canada?

Medical Distress and Pharmacy Phrases

Spanish Medical Phrase	English Translation
Necesito un médico con urgencia. Me siento muy mal.	I need a doctor urgently. I feel very sick.
Me duele mucho la cabeza y tengo fiebre alta.	My head hurts a lot and I have a high fever.
¿Dónde puedo encontrar una farmacia de guardia de 24 horas?	Where can I find a 24-hour on-call pharmacy?
Soy alérgico a la penicilina y a las nueces.	I am allergic to penicillin and nuts.
¿Tiene algún medicamento para el dolor de estómago?	Do you have any medicine for stomach pain?

Asking for Explicit Spatial Directions

- **¿Cómo llego a la estación de metro más cercana?** (How do I get to the nearest metro station?)
- **Siga recto por esta calle dos manzanas.** (Go straight down this street for two blocks.)
- **Gire a la izquierda en la siguiente esquina.** (Turn left at the next corner.)
- **Está al lado del gran banco.** (It is next to the large bank.)