

Q
1

To refer to a masculine singular noun, use the article *el*. ¿*Cierto o falso?*

Q
2

The infinitive form of an English verb is made up of two words, "to + the verb". How many words do you need to write the infinitive form in Spanish?

Q
3

Which of these forms is an infinitive in Spanish, *soy*, *eres*, or *ser*?

Q
4

In Spanish, days of the week and nationalities are written with an initial capital letter. ¿*Cierto o falso?*

Q
5

You use *ellas* to speak of your sisters and *ellos* to speak of your brothers. Which one do you use to speak of your sisters and brothers?

**A
1**

Cierto. The definite article *el* is used for masculine singular nouns.

**A
2**

Just one, because in Spanish the infinitive form is the verb ending in -ar, -er, or -ir.

**A
3**

Ser, "to be", is the correct answer. (*Soy* means "I am" and *eres* means "you are".)

**A
4**

Falso. In contrast to English capitalization style, Spanish uses lower case letters to refer to days of the week and nationalities.

**A
5**

Ellos, "they". Use the masculine form to represent mixed gender groups.

Q
6

Should I say *Es la una* or *Son la una* to indicate it's one o'clock?

Q
7

If I say *viven en Perú*, what is the subject of the sentence?

Q
8

Should I ask for *una cerveza* or *un cerveza*?

Q
9

The waiter approached the table and said *¿Qué quieren tomar?* Were you alone?

Q
10

Una tortilla para mí y una hamburguesa para mi amigo. Which one are you having?

A
6

Es la una. "One" is singular. (*Son* is used for numbers greater than one.)

A
7

Ellos or *Ellas* is the understood subject, since *viven* is the 3rd person plural of *vivir*, "to live".

A
8

Una cerveza, because beer is a feminine noun.

A
9

No. *Quieren* is plural and implies that there were other people at the table. The waiter was asking you and the others at your table: "What do you want to eat?"

A
10

Una tortilla. Para mí means that you want the *tortilla* for yourself! You ordered a hamburger for your friend.

Q
11

Does *¿En qué puedo servirle?* mean "How may I help you?" or "Can I serve you?"

Q
12

El helado, 40 pesos; el limón 10 pesos y el café con leche 50. What's the total cost of these items?

Q
13

I introduce someone by saying: *Ésta es mi ...* Is the person a woman or a man?

Q
14

Trabajo en la universidad.
Are you talking about your brother or yourself?

Q
15

Your boss asks *¿Habla usted idiomas?* He wants to know ...
1. if you speak in tongues.
2. if you speak other languages.
3. if you speak at all.

**A
11**

"How may I help you?"

**A
12**

Cien pesos; the total cost for the ice cream, lemon, and coffee with milk is 100 pesos.

**A
13**

A woman. (To introduce a man you would say *éste*.)

**A
14**

Yourself, because the *-o* of *trabajo* indicates that the subject is "I".

**A
15**

2. If you speak other languages.

Q
16

Nuestros trabajos son mejores que vuestros trabajos. Which jobs are better, ours or yours?

Q
17

Which of these expresses position: *soy de aquí* or *estoy aquí*?

Q
18

You asked for directions and the gentleman said: *Doble a la derecha.* Are you a child or an adult?

Q
19

You are *un artista*. Are you a man or woman?

Q
20

This bus operates all night on Saturdays. Should you say it runs *el sábado* or *los sábados*?

**A
16**

Our jobs are better than your jobs.

**A
17**

Estoy aquí, "I am here". Use *estar* to indicate position and place. (*Soy de aquí*, "I am from here", is used to indicate one's place of origin.)

**A
18**

An adult. That's why the man is answering you with a formal command: "Turn right".

**A
19**

A man. Although *artista*, "artist", does not change its ending, the indefinite article *un* tells us we're speaking about a man. (*Una artista* would refer to a woman.)

**A
20**

Los sábados, to indicate it runs every Saturday, not just this one.

Q
21

I'm at the *Museo Nacional de Arte* in Mexico City and am looking for paintings by José María Velasco. Tell me to go to the second door on the left.

Q
22

500 *en español* is ...
1. *cinco*cientos.
2. *cinco cien*.
3. *quinientos*.

Q
23

Los quiero en blanco. What do you want in white, a pair of pants or a shirt?

Q
24

Fill in the blank. *Quiero este ...*
1. *suéter*.
2. *camisa*.
3. *blusa*.

Q
25

Lo tengo en blanco y en rojo. Is it *un bolso* or *una gorra*?

**A
21**

Vaya a la segunda puerta a la izquierda.

**A
22**

3. *Quinientos*. (Although 200, 300, 400, 600, and 800 are formed by combining the first number + *cientos*, 500, 700, and 900 don't follow this rule.)

**A
23**

Well, since it's *los*, you must be talking about *pantalones*, "pants", and not the *camisa*, "shirt".

**A
24**

1. *Quiero este suéter*. "I want this sweater." *Este* requires a masculine singular noun.
(For *camisa*, "shirt", and *blusa*, "blouse", you'd use *esta*.)

**A
25**

Un bolso, "a purse". (If it were a baseball hat, as in *una gorra*, you'd say: *La tengo en blanco y en rojo*, "I have it in red and white".)

Q
26

Fill in the missing verb.
Tengo que ... para el examen.
1. *estudiar*
2. *estudio*
3. *estudiando*

Q
27

"You would like to go to the movies." *Quiero ... al cine.*
1. *ir*
2. *voy*
3. *ser*

Q
28

The bus from San Sebastián leaves at 20:45. Is this ...?
1. 10:45 pm
2. 2:45 pm
3. 8:45 pm

Q
29

So you're studying Spanish right now. How would you express that *en español*?
1. *Estoy estudiando español.*
2. *Estoy estudio español.*
3. *Estoy estudiante español.*

Q
30

You're a world traveler! Some acquaintances ask where you're living right now. Tell them you're living in Spain.

A
26

1. *Estudiar*. *Tengo que*, "have to", is always followed by an infinitive. If you "have to study for the exam", you better get to work!

A
27

1. *Ir*. When combining two verbs, the 2nd one must be an infinitive. (That's why you wouldn't use *voy*, "I go". *Ser* means "to be", so it's incorrect.)

A
28

3. 8:45 pm. The 24-hour clock is used in Spain.

A
29

1. *Estoy estudiando español*. Since *estudiar* ends in *-ar* you must change the ending to *-ando*.

A
30

Estoy viviendo en España. You must add *-iendo* to the stem of *vivir*, since this is the ending used for verbs that end in *-er* or *-ir*.

Q
31

How would you pronounce *Son las siete*: *son-las-sie-te* or *son-la-sie-te*?

Q
32

"Carlos is staying in Havana until Sunday". *Carlos ... queda en La Habana hasta el domingo.*

1. *me*
2. *nos*
3. *se*

Q
33

You want to eat Mexican food. Say this *en español*.

Q
34

You and your friend just finished a nice meal. You said to the waiter: *Tráigame la cuenta, por favor*. Who will be handed the check, you or your friend?

Q
35

You want to order *gazpacho*. How do you pronounce the *z*?

1. like the *z* in *zoo*
2. like the *x* in *extra*
3. like the *s* in *soup* or the *th* in *thin*

A
31

Son-la-sie-te, "It's 7 o'clock". In spoken Spanish, when the last letter of a word is the same as the first letter of the next word, they're pronounced as a single sound.

A
32

3. *Se*, the reflexive pronoun used for the 3rd person singular and plural. (*Me* is used for the 1st person singular, *yo*, and *nos*, for the 1st person plural, *nosotros*.)

A
33

Quiero comer comida mexicana.

A
34

The check will be given to you. *Tráigame* means "bring me". (If you wanted the bill to be handed to your friend, you'd say: *Tráigale ...*, "bring him ...".)

A
35

3. Like the *s* in *soup*, if you want to use Latin American pronunciation, or like the *th* in *thin*, if you'd rather go for the Castilian sound (used mostly in Spain).

Q
36

It's lunch time and the food is getting cold. *En español*, tell everyone to eat, now!

Q
37

If *me* goes with "me", *te* goes with ...

Q
38

You like to save money to travel around the world. Should you say:
Me gusta ahorrar or *Me gusta ahorrar?*

Q
39

Mi hermano hace fotos, mis padres hacen fotos y yo también ... fotos.

Q
40

Tuve is to *tener* as *hice* is to ...

A
36

¡Coman! To give a formal *ustedes* command, start with the *yo* form of the present tense (*como*), drop the *o* (*com-*), and add *-an* for *-er* verbs, as in *comer*, "to eat".

A
37

You. They're both indirect object pronouns, *me* for "me" and *te* for "you".

A
38

Me gusta ahorrar, "I like to save". (Since the sentence literally means: "It pleases me to save", *gustar* must be in the 3rd person singular.)

A
39

Yo también hago fotos, "I also take pictures", just like my brother and my parents.

A
40

Hacer. Both of them are clearly irregular. *Tuve*, "I had", is the irregular past of *tener*, "to have", and *hice*, "I did" is the irregular past of *hacer*, "to do".

Q
41

Fill in the missing verb. *Yo fui a Ecuador, mi hermana fue a Venezuela y mis padres ... a México.*

Q
42

"Today there is fog." *Hoy hay niebla.* Tell me that tomorrow there'll be fog as well.

Q
43

You'd like to buy some *zanahorias*, "carrots". How do you pronounce the "h" in *zanahorias*, like the "h" in "honey" or like the "h" in "hour"?

Q
44

How do you spell the Spanish word for "water"?

1. *acua*
2. *agua*
3. *aqua*

Q
45

Fill in the missing preposition. *Estoy ... vacaciones.*

1. *de*
2. *en*
3. *a*

A
41

Fueron, "they went". Use the 3rd person plural: "I went to Ecuador, my sister went to Venezuela, and my parents went to Mexico".

A
42

Mañana habrá niebla también.

A
43

Like the "h" in the English word "hour". The Spanish h is always silent, so you'd pronounce *zanahorias*, *sah-nah-o-ree-yahs*.

A
44

2. *Agua*. (The other two spellings are not Spanish.)

A
45

1. *Estoy de vacaciones*, "I am on vacation". Remember that in Spanish the word "vacation" is always *vacaciones*. *Vacación* has no meaning in Spanish.

Q
46

You're going to a movie with your friends. *Vamos a ... una película.*

1. *ver*
2. *mirar*
3. *observar*

Q
47

What tense do we use to talk about the time in the past?

1. pluperfect
2. imperfect
3. preterite

Q
48

Which is correct? Many years ago, *yo trabajaba* or *trabajé* in a restaurant every evening.

Q
49

Yo jugaba mientras ella pintaba. Did the actions occur at the same time or one after another?

Q
50

Oh my God! Do you express this *en español* by saying *Dios mío* or *Mi Dios*?

A
46

1. *Ver*, "to watch". (*Mirar* means "to look [at something]" and *observar*, "to observe".)

A
47

2. The imperfect, as in *Eran las cuatro*, "It was four o'clock", or *Era mediodía*, "It was noon".

A
48

Since you worked at that restaurant every evening, you should say *yo trabajaba*. The imperfect is used to speak about things we used to do repeatedly in the past.

A
49

At the same time, because *mientras* indicates that "I played while she painted".

A
50

Dios mío, "my God", is correct for this expression of surprise. *Mi*, "my", becomes *mío*, "mine", when it is placed after the noun it refers to, as in this case.

Q
51

Romperse la cabeza is a Spanish idiom meaning ...

1. to break your head off.
2. your brain stopped working.
3. to rack one's brain.

Q
52

Should you use the feminine *la* or the masculine *el* to speak of your *mano*?

Q
53

Me torcí la muñeca tocando el piano. Did I twist my wrist before, after, or while I was playing the piano?

Q
54

When conjugating *doler*, "to hurt", what happens to the *o* in the stem?

Q
55

Is the *j* sound in the Spanish word *trabajar* similar to the "j" in "June" or to the "h" in "house"?

A
51

3. To rack one's brain.

A
52

Although most Spanish words that end with *o* are masculine, *mano*, "hand", is an exception to this rule and takes the feminine article, *la*.

A
53

While I was playing the piano. *Tocando* can be used to mean "while" or "by doing something".

A
54

It changes to *-ue*, as in *duele*, "it hurts".

A
55

The "h" in the English word "house", although in Spanish the sound is a bit harsher and stronger than in the English counterpart.

Q
56

So you're in love ... *Estás enamorado/a* or *Eres enamorado/a*?

Q
57

Why do we place a written accent over the o in *¿Cómo?*

1. To refer to *comer*, "to eat".
2. To indicate it's a question word.
3. To indicate it's past tense.

Q
58

Ciento is one hundred. *¿Cierto o falso?*

Q
59

I want to pay for a *refresco* and a *tortilla*. Do I ask *¿Cuánto es?* or *¿Cuánto son?*

Q
60

If you want vanilla ice cream, should you ask for *vainilla de helado* or *helado de vainilla*?

A
56

Ideally you would say *Eres enamorado/a*, since using *ser* indicates an unchanging state. In reality, love is often temporary, so use *estar*, as in *estás enamorado/a*.

A
57

2. To indicate it's a question word. (Most question words have an alternate meaning when they are used without an accent.)

A
58

Falso. Use *cien* to say "100" and *ciento* to say numbers over 100, e.g., *cien refrescos*, "100 sodas", but *ciento una cervezas*, "101 beers".

A
59

¿*Cuánto es?* "How much is it?" You want the total, so it doesn't matter how many items you ordered.

A
60

Helado de vainilla. In Spanish the adjective goes after the noun, as in *tarta de fresa*, "strawberry cake", or *tortilla de patatas*, "potato omelet".

Q
61

It's your first day as a waiter and there's an elderly lady ready to order.
Should you ask her: *¿Quiere tomar algo?* or *¿Quieres tomar algo?*

Q
62

Say "I'm 20 years old" *en español*.

Q
63

In Spanish, to refer to "my mother's father" I can say
mi abuelo or ...

Q
64

¿Cómo se dice the informal "you work" *en español?*

Q
65

If you ask *¿Cuándo trabajáis?* would you be speaking to friends or customers?

A
61

¿Quiere tomar algo? "Would you like something to drink?" If by mistake you say *quieres* you can explain that you addressed her informally because she looked so young!

A
62

Tengo veinte años.

A
63

El padre de mi madre; use *de* to express possession or relationship. This is a common way to refer to your grandfather when you're no longer a child.

A
64

Tú trabajas. The ending for the second person singular of *-ar* verbs is *-as*.

A
65

You would be speaking to friends, since your question "When do you guys work?" is informal and uses the *vosotros* form, which is used only in Spain.

Q
66

The infinitive form of Spanish verbs ends in *-ar*, *-er*, or *-ir*. ¿Cierto o falso?

Q
67

Tome la primera calle a mano izquierda means you must ...

1. use your left hand to wave.
2. make a left on the 1st street.
3. point to the 1st street on the left.

Q
68

The show is at five o'clock. Should I say *a las cinco* or *las cinco*?

Q
69

She said: *Siga por aquí*. Should you continue this way or turn around?

Q
70

When does the museum open, *a las nueve por la mañana* or *a las nueve de la mañana*?

A
66

Cierto.

A
67

2. Make a left on the 1st street.

A
68

A las cinco. A + the hour is used to indicate at what time something takes place.

A
69

Continue. She's telling you to follow this way!

A
70

A las nueve de la mañana, "at nine in the morning". The preposition *de* is used when a specific time is given. (*Por* would be used when a specific time is not noted.)

Q
71

The cost of all the food you bought today is 335 pesos. Is that *trescientos y treinta cinco* or *trescientos treinta y cinco*?

Q
72

Fill in the blank. *¿Cuántos ... quiere?*

1. *huevos*
2. *merluza*
3. *pan*

Q
73

Le gusta el verde. How many people prefer the green one?

Q
74

Fill in the blank. *Quiero una camisa ...*

1. *blanco.*
2. *blancas.*
3. *roja.*

Q
75

To pronounce *ropa* in Spanish, should you roll the *r* or use the softer *r* sound?

A
71

Trescientos treinta y cinco. The *y* goes between the tens and the units.

A
72

1. That'll be *huevos*, since *cuántos* implies plural and masculine. (*Merluza*, "halibut" is feminine, and *pan*, "bread", is singular, so you would use *cuánto*.)

A
73

1 person. *Le* refers to the 3rd person singular.

A
74

3. *Quiero una camisa roja*. "I want a red shirt." *Roja* agrees in gender and number with *camisa*. (*Blancas*, "white", is plural; *blanco*, "white", is masculine.)

A
75

You should roll the *r* because when it appears at the beginning of a word, this sound is always rolled and strong.

Q
76

Fill in the missing preposition.

Voy a viajar ... autobús.

1. *en*
2. *por*
3. *con*

Q
77

El Talgo es más rápido que el tranvía. ¿Cierto o falso?

Q
78

The tank is full. *¿Es lleno o está lleno?*

Q
79

Would you say *estoy dormiendo* or *estoy durmiendo* to indicate you're sleeping?

Q
80

En español, to indicate that you sleep soundly, you would say ...

1. *Duermo como un tronco.*
2. *Duermo como un bebé.*
3. *Duermo como un perro.*

A
76

1. *Voy a viajar en autobús.* "I'm going to travel by bus." (Literally, "by" suggests *por* but *en* indicates the mode of transportation: *en coche*, "by car"; *en tren*, "by train".)

A
77

Cierto. El Talgo, a well-known Spanish train, is much faster than the *tranvía*, "local trolley".

A
78

Está lleno. Use *estar* because this is not a permanent condition and sooner or later the tank will be *vacío*, "empty", and you'll have to fill up again!

A
79

Estoy durmiendo. You must change the *o* of *dormir*, "to sleep", to *u*.

A
80

1. *Duermo como un tronco*, "I sleep like a log", is a common Spanish idiom equivalent to the English "I sleep like a baby".

Q
81

Should you say *Me levanto* or *Se levanta* to indicate when you get up?

Q
82

José says to María: *Te alquilo este apartamento*. Who will live in the apartment, José or María?

Q
83

You don't like any of those dishes on the menu. Should you say *No me gusta ninguno* or *Me gusta ninguno*?

Q
84

Which is correct: *¿Puede traernos la carta?* or *¿Nos puede traer la carta?*

Q
85

How do you invite a friend to your house for a nice meal?

Quiero ... a comer en mi casa.

1. *invito*
2. *invitarte*
3. *invitar*

A
81

Me levanto, since *me* is used to refer to yourself.

A
82

María will live in the apartment. José said: "I rent the apartment to you."

A
83

No me gusta ninguno. You must place *no* before the verb, since Spanish, unlike English, requires the double negative.

A
84

Both are correct. They ask the same question: "Can you bring us the menu?" You may place the object pronoun before the first verb or attached to the second one.

A
85

2. *Invitarte*. When two verbs are together, conjugate the 1st and leave the 2nd as an infinitive. Don't forget to add *-te* to the infinitive to indicate whom you're inviting.

Q
86

Some locals from Madrid just complimented you and your friends:
"You speak Spanish well!" What was that, *en español*?

Q
87

Enrique goes from one spot to the next during his travels. *Enrique continúa ...*
1. *a viajar.*
2. *viajar.*
3. *viajando.*

Q
88

You visited Costa Rica and, of course, went by plane.
Fui a Costa Rica ... avión.
1. *en*
2. *por*
3. *de*

Q
89

Does *habló* mean "I speak" or "he spoke"?

Q
90

Want to know the destination of the person next to you on the plane? Ask ...
1. *¿Por dónde viaja?*
2. *¿Desde dónde viaja?*
3. *¿Adónde viaja?*

A
86

Vosotros habláis bien español. Spain is the only country that uses *vosotros* to indicate “you” (plural) in an informal way.

A
87

3. To indicate that Enrique continues traveling during his vacation, you say *continúa viajando*, since *continuar* must be followed by the gerund, not the infinitive.

A
88

2. *Fui a Costa Rica en avión.* When speaking of modes of transportation, “by” is translated as *en*.

A
89

“He spoke”. In the 1st person present tense *hablo* would not carry an accent over the *o*.

A
90

3. *¿Adónde viaja?*, “Where are you heading?” (*¿Desde dónde viaja?*, means “Where did you begin your trip?”, and *¿Por dónde viaja?*, “What route did you choose for your trip?”)

Q
91

What's the correct form of *dar* in the preterite, *diste* or *daste*?

Q
92

It's snowing. ¿*Está nevando* or *nievando*?

Q
93

A *futbolista* can be either male or female. ¿*Cierto* o *falso*?

Q
94

Which of these is another way of saying *Iremos mañana*?

1. *Nos vamos mañana.*
2. *Vamos a ir mañana.*
3. *Se van mañana.*

Q
95

In the conjugation of the future tense, one ending doesn't carry an accent. Which one?

**A
91**

Diste, "you gave". *Dar* is irregular, so it has an -er preterite; don't forget it!

**A
92**

Nevando. The gerund *nevando* is formed from the stem of the infinitive *nevar*. (The e of *nevar* becomes ie only when conjugated for the 3rd person singular.)

**A
93**

Cierto. A *futbolista* can be a male or a female soccer player.

**A
94**

2. *Vamos a ir mañana*, "We'll go tomorrow". Use *ir + a* for the future. (*Nos vamos mañana* is "We leave tomorrow", and *Se van mañana*, "They leave tomorrow".)

**A
95**

The ending we use for the *nosotros* form, -emos, doesn't carry an accent.

Q
96

Which Spanish verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense?

Q
97

You want to learn about *vallenato* music. Should you pronounce the “v” of *vallenato* as the “b” in “boy” or as the “v” in “van”?

Q
98

While telling a story about your vacation, you want to describe the place. Should you say *Era un lugar maravilloso* or *Fue un lugar maravilloso*?

Q
99

What form of the verb always follows the word *deberías*, the infinitive or the gerund?

Q
100

En español, to explain that you washed your hands, should you say *Me lavé las manos* or *Me lavé mis manos*?

A
96

Ser, "to be"; *ir*, "to go"; and *ver*, "to see".

A
97

As the "b" in "boy", since in Spanish "v" is pronounced "b".

A
98

Era un lugar maravilloso. "It was a wonderful place." Use the imperfect to describe the background or setting. (The 2nd option implies the place no longer exists!)

A
99

The infinitive, which you must place after *deberías*, "you should", when giving advice.

A
100

Me lavé las manos, since in Spanish we use the definite article, and not the possessive, to speak about parts of the body.