

Q  
1

You were just introduced to someone.  
What do you say: *Hasta la vista* or *Mucho gusto*?

Q  
2

If someone asks you *¿Cuál es tu dirección?* does he/she want to know where you live or where you are going?

Q  
3

*En español*, what do you call someone from the US?

Q  
4

What does the word *vale* mean?  
1. valet  
2. valley  
3. OK

Q  
5

You're a girl and your mother has two *hijas*. How many sisters do you have?

**A  
1**

*Mucho gusto*, "It's nice to meet you".  
(*Hasta la vista* is what you say right before you leave.)

**A  
2**

Your *dirección* is your address, so he/she wants to find out where you live!

**A  
3**

*Estadounidense*, although some people prefer to use the broader term *americano/a*.

**A  
4**

3. OK.

**A  
5**

*Una*, "one". Your mom has two daughters and one of them is you.

Q  
6

¿Cómo se dice "Mister" en español?

Q  
7

Which is the correct abbreviation for plaza, Pza. or Plz.?

Q  
8

Some people like it *solo* and others prefer it *con leche*. What is it?

Q  
9

You'd love a glass of Spanish Rioja. Should you ask for ...?

1. *vino blanco*
2. *vino tinto*
3. *vino rojo*

Q  
10

*Un antojito* is the same as *una tapa* in a different part of the world. ¿Cierto o falso?

A  
6

*Señor* is the word for “Mister” in Spanish.

A  
7

Pza. (Plz. is NOT a Spanish abbreviation.)

A  
8

*Café Solo* is “black coffee”; *café con leche* is “coffee with milk”.

A  
9

2. *Vino tinto*, “red wine”. (*Vino blanco* is “white wine” and the term *vino rojo* doesn’t exist.)

A  
10

*Cierto*. In Mexico, *tapas*, typical Spanish snacks, are called *antojitos*.

Q  
11

You're in Spain and want to send *una postal*, "a postcard". Where can you buy a stamp?

1. *en el estanco*
2. *en el supermercado*
3. *en el cajero automático*

Q  
12

What's a *camarera*?

1. a camera
2. room service
3. a waitress

Q  
13

Is my uncle's wife *mi tía* or *mi prima*?

Q  
14

*Un mecánico trabaja en un hospital. ¿Cierto o falso?*

Q  
15

*Yo trabajo con mi padre y mis dos hermanos.* How many family members do you work with?

**A  
11**

1. *En el estanco*, "tobacconist's". This is the only place aside from the post office where you could buy stamps in Spain.

**A  
12**

3. A waitress. ("A camera" would be *una cámara* and "room service", *servicio de habitaciones*.)

**A  
13**

*Mi tía*. (*Mi prima* is "my cousin".)

**A  
14**

*Falso*. A mechanic doesn't work in a hospital. *Un mecánico* works in "a repair shop", *un taller*.

**A  
15**

*Tres*, your dad and your two brothers.

Q  
16

*Hasta mañana*, said my friend. When am I going to see him again?

Q  
17

*Una esquina* is ...

1. the place where two streets meet.
2. a female lawyer.
3. a skiing area.

Q  
18

*Ayer fue martes y mañana es jueves*. What day is today?

Q  
19

The *servicio de caballeros* is for women. ¿*Cierto o falso?*

Q  
20

*Baje por esta calle*. Should I go up or down the street?

**A  
16**

*Mañana*, "tomorrow", of course!

**A  
17**

1. *Una esquina* is the place where two streets meet, that is, "a corner".

**A  
18**

If yesterday was Tuesday and tomorrow is Thursday, today is *miércoles*.

**A  
19**

*Falso*. (Women use *el servicio de señoras*, "the ladies' room".)

**A  
20**

Down. The verb *bajar* means "to go down".

Q  
21

Would you describe the *ruinas* as *antiguas* or *modernas*?

Q  
22

It's red, spicy, and similar in taste and shape to a sausage. What is it?

Q  
23

If you mix *rojo* with *blanco* you get ...

Q  
24

You can call them *pantalones de mezclilla*, *tejanos*, or ...

Q  
25

If an item *está rebajado*, is it cheaper or more expensive?

**A  
21**

*Ruinas* are *antiguas*, "ancient". (If they were *modernas*, "modern", they wouldn't be ruins!)

**A  
22**

*Chorizo*, try it with cheese and fresh tomatoes; it's delicious.

**A  
23**

You get *rosa*, "pink", when you mix *rojo*, "red", with *blanco*, "white".

**A  
24**

*Vaqueros*, literally, "cowboy pants". *Pantalones de mezclilla*, "mixed-material pants" or *tejanos*, "Texans", are also expressions used to refer to "jeans".

**A  
25**

Cheaper. That's the best part of shopping during *las rebajas*, "sales".

Q  
26

¿Qué es "a travel card" en español?

Q  
27

What does the word *parada* mean?

1. bus stop
2. parade
3. paradise

Q  
28

The train arriving from Madrid comes *con retraso*. Is it early, on time, or delayed?

Q  
29

Where do you usually take *una ducha*?

Q  
30

*En español*, what do you say to indicate that you really love something?

**A**  
**26**

*Un abono*, which has different uses depending on the country. In Spain, use *un abono* to ride the subway, train, or bus; it includes 10 trips and a 10% discount.

**A**  
**27**

1. Bus stop. ("Parade" would be *desfile*, and "paradise", *paraíso*.)

**A**  
**28**

Delayed, since that's the meaning of *con retraso*.

**A**  
**29**

In *el baño*, of course. The bathroom is usually the best place for *una ducha*, a "shower".

**A**  
**30**

*Me encanta*, unless you love a person; in that case, you'd say *quiero*.

**Q**  
**31**

The opposite of *temprano* is ...

**Q**  
**32**

My sister says she'll be out of the bathroom *en seguida*. How long do I have to wait?

**Q**  
**33**

Want an appetizer before your meal? Order ...

1. *un aperitivo.*
2. *un plato principal.*
3. *un postre.*

**Q**  
**34**

Before you choose a meal, you should read ...

1. *la carta.*
2. *los entremeses.*
3. *la comida.*

**Q**  
**35**

You're a vegetarian. Should you order *la parrillada* or *las verduras*?

**A  
31**

*Tarde*, "late". This is a useful word, since people in Spain generally don't rush!

**A  
32**

Not long at all, since *en seguida* means she'll be out right away!

**A  
33**

1. *Un aperitivo*. There's nothing better than "an appetizer" to start off a great meal. (*Un plato principal* is "an entrée" and *un postre* is "a dessert").

**A  
34**

1. *La carta*. Reading the menu is the best way to decide what you want to order. (*Los entremeses* are "hors d'oeuvres", and *la comida*, "the meal".)

**A  
35**

*Las verduras*, "green vegetables", would be your best option. (*La parrillada*, "mixed grilled meat", has nothing but meat!)

Q  
36

You'd like Spanish food. Is your friend also in the mood for it if she says *de acuerdo*?

Q  
37

*Camarero, este tenedor no está limpio, está ...*

Q  
38

*La caja de ahorros* is a savings bank or a piggy bank?

Q  
39

You decided to buy a digital camera while on vacation in Cancún. That would be ...

1. *una camarera digital.*
2. *una cama digital.*
3. *una cámara digital.*

Q  
40

*Los bancos de Madrid están cerrados*, so you should get money from ...

1. *el cajero automático.*
2. *el supermercado.*
3. *la gasolinera.*

**A**  
**36**

She certainly is. *De acuerdo* means "agreed".

**A**  
**37**

The fork must be *sucio*, "dirty", since you told the waiter "this fork isn't clean".

**A**  
**38**

A savings bank.

**A**  
**39**

3. *Una cámara digital*. (You won't find a digital "waitress", *camarera*, nor a digital "bed", *cama*.)

**A**  
**40**

1. *El cajero automático*. The banks are closed; use the ATM. (In Madrid, you can't get cash from *el supermercado*, "supermarket", or *la gasolinera*, "gas station".)

Q  
41

Americans usually get 2 weeks per year, Spaniards get 1 month! What is it?

Q  
42

Andrés is from *Santiago de Chile*. What's his nationality, *en español*?

Q  
43

This is the season when flowers bloom. What do we call it, *en español*?

Q  
44

¿Cómo se llama the ocean between Spain and the United States?

Q  
45

I go to the country to breathe some *aire puro* or *aire fresco*?

**A**  
**41**

*Vacaciones*, "vacation". Those Spaniards are truly lucky, aren't they?

**A**  
**42**

*Andrés es chileno*, like all men from Chile.

**A**  
**43**

*Primavera*, "spring", of course!

**A**  
**44**

*Océano Atlántico*, the "Atlantic Ocean", is the name of the ocean that separates Spain from the United States.

**A**  
**45**

*Aire puro*, "fresh air". (*Aire fresco* would be "cool air", meaning it's a little cold.)

Q  
46

Antonio Banderas is ... in the film "Zorro".

1. *el protagonista*
2. *el aficionado*
3. *el director*

Q  
47

*Antigüedades* are ...

1. souvenirs from Antigua.
2. objects of art from the Antilles.
3. antiques.

Q  
48

A synonym of *diferente*, "different", is ...

1. *distinto*.
2. *diferencia*.
3. *en frente*.

Q  
49

Which one is a synonym of *hablar*: *charlar* or *decir*?

Q  
50

What is *una iglesia*?

1. a church
2. a singer
3. a glass

**A**  
**46**

1. *El protagonista*. Banderas played the main role in Zorro. (Perhaps he's also a "fan", *aficionado*! He wasn't the "director", *el director*.)

**A**  
**47**

3. *Antigüedades* are "antiques".

**A**  
**48**

1. *Distinto* is a synonym for *diferente*. (*Diferencia* is a related noun, "difference", and *en frente* is "in front".)

**A**  
**49**

*Charlar*, since it also means "to speak". (*Decir* would be a synonym of *contar*, "to tell".)

**A**  
**50**

1. A church. (*Un/a cantante* is a "singer" and *un vaso*, a "glass")

**Q**  
**51**

¿Qué es la muñeca?

Una *receta* is a ...

**Q**  
**52**

1. receipt.
2. prescription.
3. recital.

**Q**  
**53**

The Spanish idiom *sin ton ni son* means ...

1. without rhyme or reason.
2. to march to the beat of a different drummer.
3. to sing off-key.

*Estar colgado por alguien* means ...

**Q**  
**54**

1. to be crazy.
2. to be hanged by somebody.
3. to be head over heels.

**Q**  
**55**

Your friend Manolo is a pharmacist in Perú. Is he a *farmacéutico* or a *farmacista*?

**A**  
**51**

Your “wrist”, although it could also refer to your “doll”.

**A**  
**52**

2. *Una receta* is “a prescription”, although the same word is also used to speak of a “recipe”. (“A receipt” is *un recibo*, and “a recital”, *un recital*.)

**A**  
**53**

1. Without rhyme or reason, i.e., to do something without purpose, in a disorderly manner. This idiom literally means “without tone nor rhythm”.

**A**  
**54**

3. *Estar colgado por alguien* is a common Spanish expression used to indicate you’re head over heels for someone.

**A**  
**55**

*Un farmacéutico*. (A “female pharmacist” is a *farmacéutica*.)

**Q**  
**56**

*Si tienes fiebre, te sube la temperatura. ¿Cierto o falso?*

**Q**  
**57**

What do you say to a close Spanish-speaking friend to find out how he's doing?

**Q**  
**58**

You'd like a soft drink. Should you order *un té*, *un vino*, or *un refresco*?

**Q**  
**59**

Aside from saying *tráigame*, there's another way to say "give me" when ordering food. What is it?

**Q**  
**60**

If you need to look up a word, you check *una revista*. ¿Cierto o falso?

**A**  
**56**

*Cierto.* Your temperature always goes up when you get a fever!

**A**  
**57**

You simply ask him *¿Cómo estás?*

**A**  
**58**

*Un refresco,* otherwise you'd get tea or wine.

**A**  
**59**

*Póngame.*

**A**  
**60**

*Falso.* To look up a word you should check the *diccionario*, "dictionary", and not a *revista*, "magazine".

Q  
61

If you need to get around the city center, should you buy *un mapa*, *un jugo*, or *un sello*?

Q  
62

You have two daughters; María is 8 and Julia is 10. Who's *la pequeña*?

Q  
63

My brother is divorced. In Spanish, you would say he is ...

Q  
64

In English we say "email", but *en español* it's ...

Q  
65

*Actualmente* means "actually". ¿*Cierto o falso*?

**A**  
**61**

*Un mapa, "a map". (Jugo is "juice" and sello is "stamp".)*

**A**  
**62**

María is "the little one", since Julia is two years older than her.

**A**  
**63**

*Divorciado.*

**A**  
**64**

*Correo electrónico.* However, in some Latin American countries, email—said with a Spanish accent, of course—is used.

**A**  
**65**

*Falso.* *Actualmente* means "at the moment".

Q  
66

*Yo soy casada.* Do I have a husband?

Q  
67

Is the *cuarto piso* the 4th or the 40th floor?

Q  
68

*El museo está debajo del centro comercial.* Is the museum across from the shopping center or underneath?

Q  
69

What's "postcard" in Spanish?

1. *carta*
2. *postal*
3. *cartel*

Q  
70

The day before yesterday was *martes*. What day is tomorrow?

**A**  
**66**

*Sí. Soy casada* means "I am married" (feminine) and, therefore, I have a *marido*, "husband".

**A**  
**67**

The 4th floor, as *cuarto* means 4th. (40th would be *cuadragésimo*.)

**A**  
**68**

*Underneath*. (Across would be *enfrente*.)

**A**  
**69**

2. *Postal*. (*Carta* is a "letter" and *cartel* is simply a "sign".)

**A**  
**70**

*Viernes*, "Friday". (If the day before yesterday was *martes*, "Tuesday", today must be *jueves*, "Thursday".)

Q  
71

To buy *pan*, you go to the ...  
1. housewares store.  
2. bakery.  
3. bank.

Q  
72

Do you take your *café* with *azúcar* or with *sal*?

Q  
73

I'll pay with my Visa. Would that be *en efectivo* or *con tarjeta*?

Q  
74

What's *pasta de dientes*?  
1. noodles  
2. toothpaste  
3. glue

Q  
75

My hair looks terrible when it's wet; I should buy *un ...*  
to dry it.

**A  
71**

2. A “bakery”, *panadería*, is where you can buy “bread”, *pan*.

**A  
72**

If you like your coffee sweet, you’ll take it with *azúcar*, “sugar”. (You certainly wouldn’t want *sal*, “salt”, in your coffee, would you?!)

**A  
73**

*Con tarjeta*, since Visa is a *tarjeta de crédito*, “credit card”. (To pay *en efectivo* would mean you’re paying cash.)

**A  
74**

2. “Toothpaste”, literally, “paste for teeth”. (“Noodles” are *fideos*, and “glue”, *pegamento*.)

**A  
75**

*Secador*, or “blow dryer”.

Q  
76

*Ir a pie* takes longer than *ir en autobús*. ¿Cierto o falso?

Q  
77

How would you ask for a round-trip ticket in Spain?

Q  
78

To drive a car you must have your *carnet de conducir*. ¿Cierto o falso?

Q  
79

There's no power, so I must use the ... instead of the ... to go to the 5th floor!  
*En español, por favor.*

Q  
80

What does the word *dormitorio* mean?  
1. dormitory  
2. bedroom  
3. doorman

**A**  
**76**

*Cierto. Going by foot takes longer than going by bus.*

**A**  
**77**

*Un billete de ida y vuelta, por favor.*

**A**  
**78**

*Cierto. You cannot drive without your *carnet de conducir*, "driver's license".*

**A**  
**79**

*You must use *las escaleras*, "stairs", since *el ascensor*, "elevator", won't work without electricity.*

**A**  
**80**

*2. Bedroom, that's why it looks so similar to *dormir*, "to sleep".*

Q  
81

¿Cómo se dice "to have breakfast" en español?

Q  
82

You want to buy a house with a yard in Lima, Peru. That would be ...

1. *un patio.*
2. *un jardín.*
3. *un balcón.*

Q  
83

You like your steak well done. Should you order it *frito* or *bien hecho*?

Q  
84

I eat my soup with *una cuchara*, but I use una ... to stir the sugar in my coffee.

Q  
85

After a good meal, you enjoy *un postre* or *unos entremeses*?

**A**  
**81**

*Desayunar.* (*Ayunar* is “to fast”, so *desayunar* is similar to “break-fast”.)

**A**  
**82**

1. *Un patio*, the Spanish version of the American yard, usually smaller and at the back of the house. (*Un jardín* would be “a garden”, and *un balcón*, “a balcony”.)

**A**  
**83**

*Bien hecho*, otherwise you’ll just get fried meat.

**A**  
**84**

*Cucharilla*, same as the tablespoon, but conveniently smaller!

**A**  
**85**

*Un postre*, “a dessert”. (It’d be best if you had your *entremeses*, “hors d’oeuvres” before your meal.)

Q  
86

This drink has the name of a flower, but don't be misled; it contains tequila!

Q  
87

You and your spouse are reserving a room in Buenos Aires. Do you need *una habitación doble* or *una habitación sencilla*?

Q  
88

María, your aunt's daughter, *es tu sobrina* or *tu prima*?

Q  
89

What does *¿En cuánto tiempo?* mean?

1. How fast?
2. How's the weather?
3. What time is it?

Q  
90

You find *la maleta* in your toolbox. *¿Cierto o falso?*

**A**  
**86**

*Margarita*, the famous drink, as well as the Spanish word for "daisy".  
*¡Salud!* "Cheers!"

**A**  
**87**

You'll need a "double room", or *habitación doble*. (*Sencilla* means the room is only for one person.)

**A**  
**88**

*Tu prima*, "your cousin". (Your niece would be your *sobrina*.)

**A**  
**89**

1. How fast?

**A**  
**90**

*La maleta* is a "suitcase"; it's probably too big for your toolbox!

Q  
91

What's the best season to *veranear*, summer or winter?

Q  
92

What comes first, *el otoño* or *el invierno*?

Q  
93

What's the Spanish word for "soccer"?

1. *footing*
2. *fútbol americano*
3. *fútbol*

Q  
94

Oscar de la Hoya is a famous name in this sport.  
*En español, por favor.*

Q  
95

Another way to say *el martes próximo* is ...

**A  
91**

Summer, since *veranear* means “to go on summer vacation”.

**A  
92**

*El otoño*. Autumn always comes before winter, doesn't it?

**A  
93**

3. *Fútbol*. (*Footing* means “jogging” to Spanish-speakers, and *fútbol americano* is “football”.)

**A  
94**

*Boxeo*, “boxing”.

**A  
95**

*El martes que viene*, which means the same thing, “next Tuesday”.

Q  
96

If you heard the "Three Tenors" singing, did you go to *la ópera* or *la tragedia*?

Q  
97

*Para aprender a bailar el tango*, you should go to ...

1. Buenos Aires.
2. Bogotá.
3. La Paz.

Q  
98

What do most people do when they turn 65?

1. *trabajar*
2. *casarse*
3. *jubilarse*

Q  
99

The opposite of *engordar* is ...

1. *engrasar*.
2. *adelgazar*.
3. *delgado*.

Q  
100

Some are blue, some are brown, some are green ... and everyone has two of them. *¿Qué son, en español?*

**A**  
**96**

*La ópera*, "the opera". (If you want to see a *tragedia*, "tragedy", perhaps you could go to *el teatro*, "the theater".)

**A**  
**97**

1. Buenos Aires would be the ideal place if you want to learn tango, the sensuous Argentinean dance.

**A**  
**98**

3. *Jubilarse*, "to retire". (*Trabajar*, "to work", and *casarse*, "to get married", are also possible, but most people do these prior to the age of 65.)

**A**  
**99**

2. *Adelgazar*, "to lose weight" is the opposite of *engordar*, "to gain weight". (*Delgado* means "thin", and *engrasar*, "to lubricate".)

**A**  
**100**

*Ojos*, "eyes".