A GUIDE TO

WordPower

Spanish - All Files

Use this manual to learn basic concepts and language patterns that appear throughout the WordPower vocabularies. Sentences are included to help you and your clients practice talking with the software.

Word-based Vocabularies for
TouchChat app,
NovaChat & Via AAC Devices

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Acknowledgments

Special thanks in completion of this manual and written support to
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Nancy L. Inman

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Welcome to WordPower

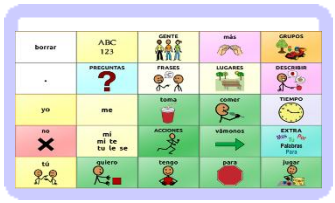
WordPower® for TouchChat iOS app & Via Devices

WordPower vocabulary options have been developed for a variety of clients, ages, and needs. They include English page sets ranging from 25 to 140 location and bilingual offerings in Spanish, French, and Mandarin. The files range from simple to complex, while maintaining consistency in architecture and design.

This guide will explore the Spanish files.

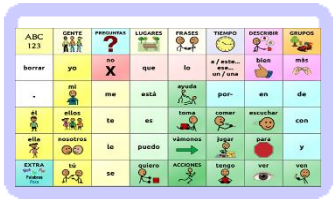
4 Español WordPower Files

WordPower25 Español



WordPower48 Español

WordPower48 Español Básico

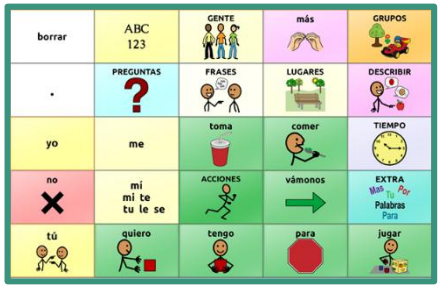


WordPower60 Español Básico

Visit the other guides to learn more about the English, French, and Mandarin files.

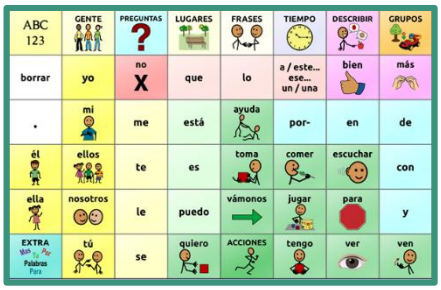
Let's begin with file descriptions:

1) **WordPower25 Español** provides a Spanish vocabulary comparable in design and content to the English WordPower25 file. Its design allows seamless transitions between the main page and related category pages, ensuring efficient communication with a minimal number of cells per page. Frequently used verbs such as "quiero" and "tengo" appear on the main page to support quick and functional sentence generation (e.g., "quiero eso," "tengo esto"). Core vocabulary placement is consistent across category and activity pages, supporting seamless communication. This robust vocabulary benefits individuals who require a more compact layout while still accessing a comprehensive and sophisticated language system.

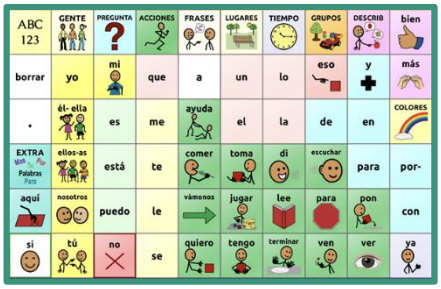


2) **WordPower48 Español** meets the needs of a broad range of Spanish-speaking individuals, from beginning communicators to those who require advanced grammar. The file provides access to both basic communication and sophisticated language structures, maintaining intuitive navigation and core consistency throughout. It is a generative, word-based vocabulary designed for efficient and intuitive communication, making it an excellent choice for users seeking both speed and flexibility.

3) **WordPower48 Español Básico** is a robust, word-based Spanish AAC vocabulary designed to support generative communication and early language development. It offers extensive picture support and an intuitive, consistent layout that helps users build a wide variety of messages with ease. Category and activity pages also include core words, providing consistency and an effective bridge between core and fringe vocabulary. The consistent placement of core words supports motor planning and simplifies navigation. It offers word completion, logical next-word features, and grammar supports generating morphological endings. Pages are included to promote early literacy using children's books. It is also a companion vocabulary for bilingual speakers using the English WordPower48 Basic.



4) **WordPower60 Español Básico** features a large number of high-frequency words on the main page for fast communication with fewer keystrokes and provides robust picture support and structures that encourage expressive language development. Category and activity pages also include core words, providing consistency and an effective bridge between core and fringe vocabulary. The placement of core words is consistent to support motor planning and ease of use. Features include word completion, logical next-word suggestions, and a grammar function that provides verb conjugation, gender and number agreement. The file also integrates spelling with word prediction and includes pages designed to promote early literacy through children's books. It is also a companion vocabulary for bilingual speakers using the English WordPower60 Basic file.



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What is WordPower?

WordPower software is an AAC vocabulary design for an augmentative/alternative communication device. *WordPower* combines the features of core vocabulary, spelling and word prediction. The system takes advantage of the fact that while we may have a normal English-speaking vocabulary of between 10,000 and 40,000 words, a core of just 100 words accounts for approximately 50 percent of words spoken. Kucera and Francis' 1967 study, which analyzed written language samples for word frequency, revealed the following:

- The top 10 words account for 24 percent of written text
- The top 50 words account for 41.2 percent of written text
- The top 100 words account for 48.1 percent of written text

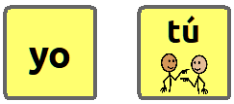
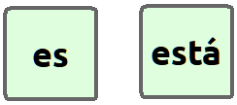
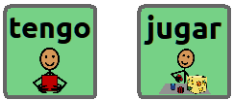
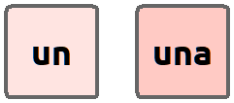
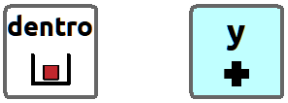
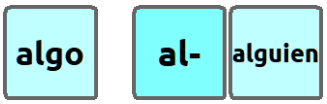
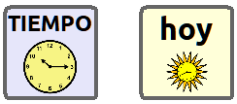
The following is a sample of those frequently occurring words:

I	to	you	the	that	have
a	it	my	and	of	will
in	is	me	on	do	was

Words such as these are repeated over and over throughout our language. *WordPower* uses these 100+ core words in conjunction with spelling and word prediction. Word prediction systems have provided more and more advantages in the last few years including features such as grammatical prediction, frequency, recency, and the ability to easily add words.

WordPower was originally designed for an individual in need of an augmentative communication device based on words. A vocabulary based on pre-stored sentences would not meet his communication needs. Though he could see the advantage of a picture-based system with symbol sequencing, he did not want to learn the complex language coding system. At the same time, he wanted more than a system based on spelling and word prediction. *WordPower* provided him with a fast and efficient language, with minimal time and effort required for learning the system.

The core words of *WordPower* are categorized, color-coded and alphabetized for easy access. The main semantic categories include:

Questions	Interjections	Pronouns 
Negatives	Helping Verbs 	Verbs 
Articles 	Prepositions & Conjunctions 	Describing Words
Indefinite Pronouns 	Time Words 	

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WordPower Overlay Design

English *WordPower* was originally inspired by a man communicating with the green "Talking Board," a word and letter based low-tech board (Ghora Khan Groto, Incorporated, 1988). This is a communication board consisting of high frequency words and spelling. The arrangement of the board is consistent with the Fitzgerald Key format and is laid out as follows:

Pronouns/ Articles/ Questions	Verbs	Prepositions/ Conjunctions
Alphabet		Adjectives/ Adverbs

The design of *WordPower* also used the Fitzgerald Key arrangement. The Fitzgerald format follows a left to right linguistic order. Question words and pronouns are positioned on the left of the display, followed by action words, and then descriptors (Fitzgerald, 1954).

The *WordPower* overlay was color coded according to the general guidelines set forth in the Picture Communication Symbols Book that indicated that people and personal pronouns should be coded with yellow, and verbs should be coded in green (Roxanna Mayer-Johnson, 1989).

WordPower is a word-based vocabulary program. Bruce Baker's innovative work in the 1980's demonstrated the effectiveness of word-based core vocabulary using grammatical and semantic codes (Bruce Baker, Words Strategy 1988). Baker showed that a generative and fluent language system was possible for the augmented communicator through the encoding of single words and phrases.

The word list used to construct the *WordPower* overlay was derived from a study completed in 1984 which looked at the five hundred most frequently occurring words in the language as produced by five adult AAC users (Beukelman, D., Yorkston, K., Poblete, M., and Naranjo, C. 1984).

With these practices in mind, the *WordPower* overlay was designed. The QWERTY keyboard was positioned at the top of the board so as to provide close proximity between the spelling board and the word prediction keys. The *WordPower* word list was then categorized, color-coded and alphabetized in order to facilitate efficiency and ease in locating the items.

Mandarin, French, and Spanish have been programmed using the same guiding principles.

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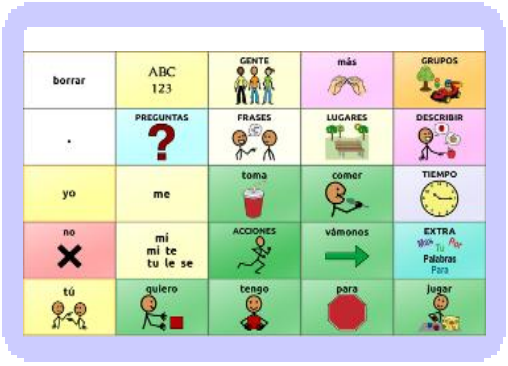

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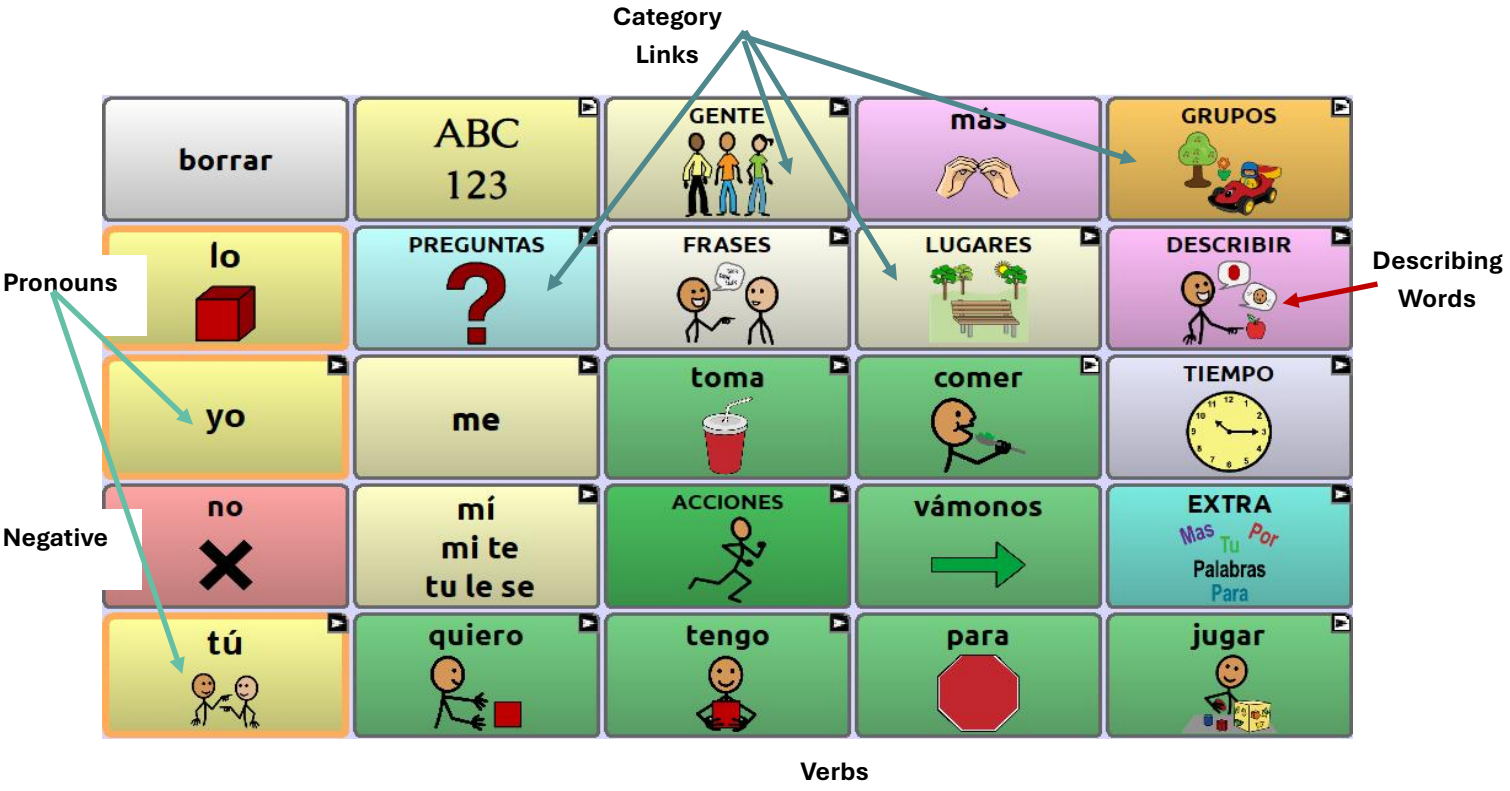
Let's get to know the WordPower25 Español vocabulary design



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1) Category Links

a –

25-location spelling and numbers available from this page.

b – **GENTE** A page set up to be customized with names of friends and family.
Link to **PERSONAL ESCUELA**, and **TRABAJOS**.

c – **PREGUNTAS** A page set up to be customized with names of friends and family.
Link to **PERSONAL ESCUELA**, and **TRABAJOS**.

c – **PREGUNTAS** Question words. Words often lead to word completion options or logical next words.
A smart "**?**" or smart "**!**" will add punctuation and speak a sentence.

d – **FRASES** Greetings, interjections, social language, **PERSONAL Y PREGUNTAS**, **TEXTING**

e – **LUGARES** Common places programmed. Links to **TIENDAS**, **RESTAURANTES** & **GEOGRAFIA**

f – **DESCIBIR** Describing words - alphabetized and coded by opposites. Feminine and masculine.
Includes access to A to Z list of adjectives.

g – **TIEMPO** Time related words.

Link to a page to tell time.

h – **ACCIONES** Verbs programmed in alphabetical order. **A-Z** listing provides pages of actions
categorized by initial letter.

i – **EXTRA** words Extra high frequency words.

j – **GRUPOS** Two pages of semantic categories, etc.

ESCUELA– find links to:
CLASES, ACTIVADE, NÚMEROS, FONÉTICA ESPAÑOL, PIZARRON BLANCO,
TIEMPO, RESPUESTAS

DEVICE TOOLS & FUN

VOICE ASSIST -	(Oye Siri, Alexa)
ESCENAS VISUALES -	visual scenes
FOTOS -	photo album
HISTORIAS Y FRASES -	stories & scripts
NOTICIAS -	news
CHISTES -	jokes
VIDEOS -	videos

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****LITERACY SUPPORTS**

- Book pages and book templates for young learners
  GRUPOS > LECTURA > **LIBROS INICIALES**

- Phonetics page - **FONÉTICA ESPAÑOLA**

- Easy access to texting & sharing text - **FRASES** page (**TEXTO**), Speech Display Bar, and found on the **EMOJIS** page

- Save written text from Message Window using "**GUARDAR FRASE,**" accessed on the

page, or the "**HISTORIAS Y FRASES**" page

-

"Escribir on Apps" allows one to open iOS or Android apps from your vocabulary, and copy text from the Message Window into the app

LOWTECH BOARDS

- Select

and then

to find manual communication boards that can be printed.

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Contents

2) Describing Words: Take a look

The first page of DESCRIBIR words consists of "feeling words." Adjectives on subsequent pages are paired by opposites. The ADJECTIVO A-Z key provides access to less frequently used adjectives. Notice the masculine/feminine toggle keys.

3) Verbs: Take a look

In addition to core verbs, verbs are accessed through the ACCIONES pages, and less frequently used verbs can be accessed by selecting the ACTIONS A-Z key on the ACCIONES page.

VERB FORMS

Present tense	- yo juego, tú juegas, ella juega, ellos juegan, nosotros jugamos, vosotros jugáis
Present participle	- appears automatically in context ("yo estoy comiendo," "estoy viniendo," "estoy jugando, etc.")
Infinitive	- ***ACCIONES*** > ***INFINITIVO*** - appear automatically in context (e.g. "quiero ___," "me gusta ___," "estoy listo para ___," "necesito ___," "amo ___")
Future	- express the concept of future by saying, *"Yo voy a___."* (I am going to ___.)
Subjunctive (tú)	- "Quiero que (tú) ___ ," "Necesito que (tú) ___ ," "Espero que (tú) ___ " *"Quiero que tomes una foto."* (I want you to take a picture.) *"(Yo) necesito que vengas aquí."* (I need you to come here.) *"(Yo) espero que termines."* (I hope you finish.)
Imperativo	*(Imperative verbs –* ***ACCIONES*** *>* ***IMPERATIVO****)*

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4) Access to Quick Basic Communication with Picture Support

Example a) Notice that when selecting the pronouns, the verb format automatically agrees. As single hits on the main page, however, you'll see that several of the core verbs appear in the imperative form (Imp), or the first-person form (FP). These high frequency verb forms were selected because of their usefulness as *sentence starters*.

Para (Imp) *"stop"*	vámonos (Imp) *"let's go"*
quiero (FP) *"I want"*	tengo (FP) *"I have"*
*(**borrar**) Lo quiero. Lo tengo. Lo necesito.* *"I want it." "I have it." "I need it."*	*(**ACCIONES**)* ayuda ayuda + ←me (Imp) *"help" "help me"* ayúdame
*(**ACCIONES**) ven* ven acá ven aquí (Imp) *"come" "come here" "come here"*	*(**ACCIONES**)* di di + me (Imp) *"tell" "tell me"* dime
yo también *"me too"*	mí también *"me too"*	*(**ACCIONES**)* escucha escucha + ←me (Imp) "listen" "listen to me" escúchame

Example b) quiero *"I want"*

(notice link to ***COSAS FAVORITAS*** *"favorite things"*)

Quiero ver la tele. *"I want to watch TV."*	Quiero ver una película. *"I want to watch a movie."*
Quiero tomar *(**BEBIDAS**)* leche con chocolate. *"I want to drink chocolate milk."*	Quiero comer contigo *(con + -tigo)*. *"I want to eat with you."*
Quiero mi *(**GENTE**)* mamá. *"I want my mom."*	Quiero *(**COSAS FAVORITAS + nadar**)* ir a nadar. *"I want to go swimming."*

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Example c) me gusta ***"it pleases me"*** (***similar to "I like"and "I would like" in English***)
me gustaría ***"it would please me"*** (notice link to ***COSAS FAVORITAS*** *"favorite things"*)

Me gusta *(**COSAS FAVORITAS + caballo**)* montar a caballo. *"I like to go horseback riding."*	Me gusta ➡ *escuchar* música. *"I like to listen to music."*
Me gusta comer en Chick-fil-A y Taco Bell. *"I like to eat at Chick-fil-A and Taco Bell."*	Me gusta jugar contigo. *"I like to play with you."*
Me gustan mis *(**GENTE**)* amigos. *"I like my friends."*	Me gustaría leer un libro. *"I would like to read a book."*
A ella le gusta ver una película. *"She likes to watch a movie."*	A ellos les gustaría eso. *"They would like that."*

Example d) tengo ***"I have"*** (calor sed frio hambre miedo sueño)
"heat" "thirst" "cold" "hunger" "fear" "sleepy"

Tengo mucha hambre *"I am really hungry." (literally "I have hunger.")*	Tengo sed. *"I am thirsty." (literally "I have thirst.")*
Tengo sueño. *"I am sleepy."*	Tengo frío. *"I am cold." (literally "I have cold.")*
Tengo un problema. *"I have a problem."*	

Example e) me siento ***"I feel"*** ***(literally "I feel myself")***
(link to ***DESCRIBIR***). Notice "m" for masculine and "f" for feminine

Me siento triste. *"I feel sad."*	Me siento cansado/cansada. *"I feel tired."*
Me siento muy bien porque me voy a ***(LUGARES)*** casa. *"I feel very good because I'm going home."*	Me siento triste porque (yo) estoy ***(DESCRIBIR)*** enfermo. *"I feel sad because I'm sick."*

Example f) yo necesito ***"I need"***

ayuda *"help"*	un baño *"a bath"*	darme una ducha *"a shower"*	cepillar los dientes *"brush my teeth"*	cepillar el cabello *"brush my hair"*	un descanso *"a break"*

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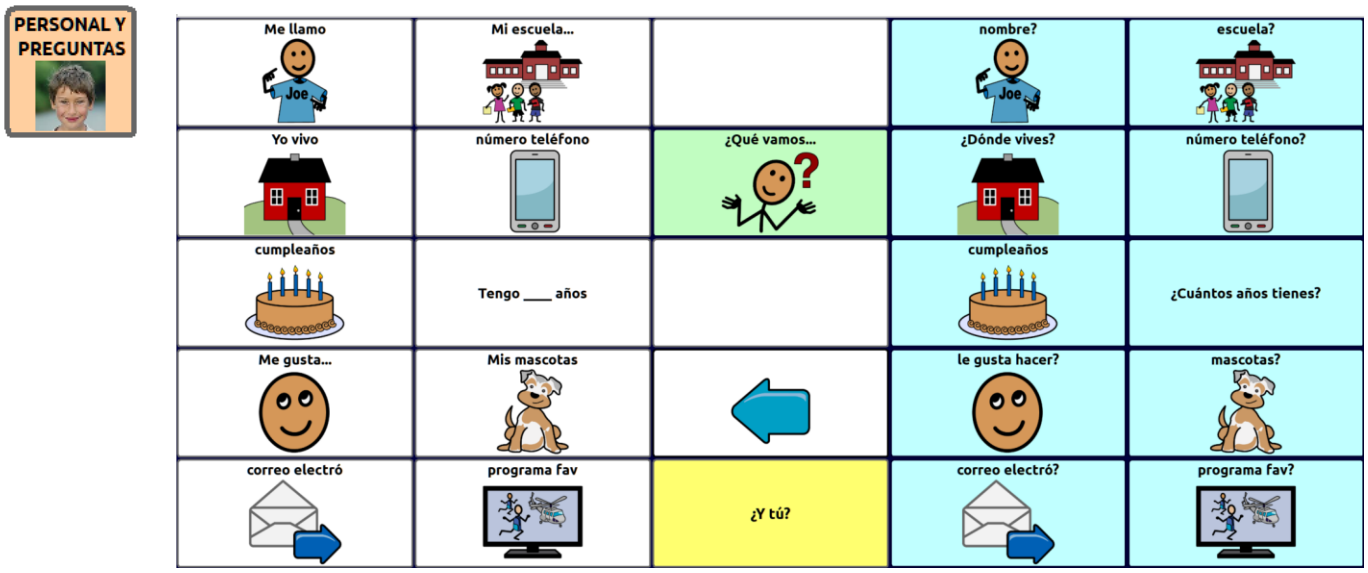
Example g) FRASES (quick access to often-used phrases)

por favor *"Please"*	muchas gracias *"Thank you very much"*	Te quiero mucho! *"I love you very much!"*	Espere un momento *"Wait a moment"*	¡Basta ya! *"Enough already!"*
Hola amigo *"Hello friend"*	Buenos dias *"Good morning"*	¿Cómo estás? *"How are you?"*	Estoy muy bien *"I'm fine"*	Adiós - Hasta luego *"Bye - See you later"*
¡Que... *"¡Que mal!*	*etc.*			
Hoy me fue… *"My day…"*	muy bien, regular, etc. *"really good, fine,"*	me sentí ___ *"I felt ___"*	Yo comí <u>pretzels</u> *"I ate pretzels"*	Yo jugué con <u>mis amigos</u> *"I played with my friends"*

PERSONAL Y PREGUNTAS



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5) Direct Link from Verbs to Related Categories

Example a) comer *"to eat"*

Quiero comer ➡ pizza con pepperoni y cebolla. *"I want to eat pizza with pepperoni and onion."*	Quiero comer contigo. *"I want to eat with you."*
Me gusta comer ***GRUPOS DE COMIDA*** > ***DESAYUNO*** huevos y tocino. *"I like to eat eggs and bacon."*	***(GENTE)*** Nosotros comemos galletas saladas. *"We eat crackers."*

Example b) tomar *"to take" "to drink"*

***Since the word "tomar" is so commonly used for drinking, if you say "quiero tomar," you'll see that links are provided to the BEBIDAS page.	No me gusta ***(BEBIDAS)*** tomar soda. *"I don't like to drink soda."*
Quiero tomar ***(BEBIDAS)*** jugo y leche chocolate. *"I want to drink juice and chocolate milk."*	Quiero tomar ***(BEBIDAS)*** limonada por favor. *"I want to drink lemonade please."*
Me gusta tomar ***(BEBIDAS)*** ➡ refresco ***(SABORES)*** de naranja. *"I like to drink orange soda."*	Quiero tomar ***(BEBIDAS)*** ➡ jugo natural ***(SABORES)*** de sandía. *"I want to drink watermelon juice."*
Quiero tomar una foto. *"I want to take a photo."*	

Example c) jugar *"to play"* (on ***JUGUETES*** page, you'll find links to ***JUEGOS*** *"games,"* and ***DEPORTES*** *"sports"*)

Me gusta jugar con bloques. *"I like to play with blocks."*	Quiero jugar con mis carritos. *"I want to play with my cars."*
Me gusta jugar ***(DEPORTES)*** tenis. *"I like to play tennis."*	Me gusta jugar ***(JUEGOS)*** videojuegos. *"I like to play video games."*

Example d) leer *"to read"*

Quiero leer un libro. *"I want to read a book."*	Me gusta leer las noticias. *"I like to read the news."*
No quiero leer el libro. *"I don't want to read the book."*	No me gusta leer el correo electrónico. *"I don't like to read email."*

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Example e) me duele *"it hurts me"*

Me duele la cabeza. *"My head hurts me."*	Me duele el estómago. *"My stomach hurts me."*
Me duele mucho. *"It hurts me a lot."*	

6) Easy Access to Noun Categories in GRUPOS (word categories)

(VEHÍCULOS) La bicicleta es azul. *"The bicycle is blue."*	***hint:*** *Find "bicicleta" in **VEHÍCULOS** or **JUGUETES**, and from that page COLORES for "azul."*
Quiero ir a Hawaii.	***hint:*** *Find **GEOGRAFÍA** on the seond page or **LUGARES** (NOTE: "a" and "al" appear automatically following "ir")*
(VEHÍCULOS) Tengo un auto y una camioneta.	***hint:*** *Select "yo" in **VEHÍCULOS** and "tengo" appears.*
Me siento feliz porque (yo) puedo ir al parque. *feeling* *"I feel happy because I can go to the park."*	***hint:*** *"porque" appears automatically after speaking a*
Mi color favorito es el azul. *be able "My favorite color is blue."*	***hint:*** *First, select **DESCRIBIR** and then **COLORES**. You will to speak this entire sentence from that category.*

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7) Verb Forms Appear in Correct Format Automatically by Semantic Context

Example a) quiero (*"I want"*) + infinitives

Quiero comer. *"I want to eat."*	Quiero ***(MÁS ACCIONES)*** trabajar. *"I want to work."*	Quiero ***(MÁS ACCIONES)*** ayudar. *"I want to help."*

Example b) Yo estoy (*"I am"*) + present participle

Yo estoy tomando ***(BEBIDAS)*** jugo. *"I'm drinking juice."*	Yo estoy jugando. *"I'm playing."*	Yo estoy ***(MÁS ACCIONES)*** hablando español. *"I'm speaking Spanish."*

Example c) Yo voy a (*"I am going"*) **+ infinitives**

Yo voy a ***(ACCIONES)*** leer. *"I'm going to read."*	Yo voy a ***(ACCIONES)*** jugar con mi iPad. *"I'm going to play with my iPad."*	Yo voy a ***(ACCIONES)*** comer. *"I'm going to eat."*
Yo voy a ***(ACCIONES)*** hacerlo. <hacer + ←lo> *"I'm going to make it."*		

8) Future

Voy a la playa ***(TIEMPO)*** mañana. *"I am going to the beach tomorrow."*
Voy a ***(ACCIONES)*** escuchar musica. *"I am going to listen to music."*
mí mi te tu le se Te lo voy a ***(ACCIONES)*** dar ***(TIEMPO)*** mañana. *"I am going to give it to you tomorrow."*

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9) Core Vocabulary Included within Categories

The following sentences demonstrate the feature of core vocabulary included within categories.

ANIMALES

Yo tengo dos peces.	*I have two fish.*
Me encanta acariciar el gato.	*I love to pet the cat.*
Yo estoy jugando con el perro.	*I am playing with the dog.*
El pájaro es ***(COLORES)*** azul.	*The bird is blue.*
Yo tengo un conejo.	*I have a rabbit.*
Yo estoy listo para darle de comer las mascotas.	*I am ready to feed the pets.*
(GRANJA) Yo le doy de comer a la gallina.	*I feed the hen.*
(SALVAJE) Me gusta el camello.	*I like the tiger.*
(DESIERTO) Es un coyote. Es una lagartija.	*It's a coyote. It's a lizard.*

MÚSICA

Me gusta la musica ***(RITMOS)*** salsa.	*I like salsa music.*
Me encanta la ***(RITMOS)*** bachata.	*I love bachata.*
(RITMOS) La salsa es mi musica favorita.	*Salsa is my favorite music.*
(Yo) veo videos musicales.	*I watch music videos.*
Me gusta escuchar música.	*I like to listen to music.*

(**INSTRUMENTOS MUSICAL**)

Yo tengo una guitarra.	*I have a guitar.*
Yo toco el violín.	*I play the violín.*
Yo toco el tambor.	*I play the drum.*
Yo estoy listo para tocar la trompeta.	*I am ready to play the trumpet.*

ARTE

Quiero el marcador ***(COLORES)*** rojo.	*I want the red marker.*
Yo estoy coloreando un dibujo.	*I am coloring a picture.*
Me encanta pintar.	*I love to paint.*
Quiero hacer un dibujo.	*I want to make a drawing.*
Me gusta pintar con el color azul y amarillo.	*I like to paint with blue and yellow.*
Quiero dibujar con la lápiz verde.	*I want to draw with the green pencil.*
No tengo las tijeras.	*I don't have the scissors.*

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10) Masculine/Feminine Nouns Agree with Adjectives

In Spanish, adjectives must match the noun in terms of number and gender. This is done automatically when choosing a color to modify a noun in categories such as ***ANIMALES*** *(animals)*, ***VEHÍCULOS*** *(vehicles)*, and ***ROPA*** *(clothes)*.

El perro negro *"The black dog"* Las gatas blancas *"The white cats"*	La gata negra *"The black cat"* Los pájaros blancos *"The white birds"*	***(ANIMALES - MASCOTAS)***
La camisa roja *"The red shirt"*	El calzoncillo rojo *"The red underwear"*	***(ROPA)***
Es un avión amarillo *"It's a yellow plane"*	Es una camioneta amarilla *"it's a yellow truck"*	***(VEHÍCULOS)***

11) Logical Next Words

Yo estoy listo. (*masc*) Yo estoy lista. *(f)* *"I am ready."*	Yo estoy lista. (*fem)* *"I am ready."*	Yo no estoy listo. *(m)* *"I am not ready."*	Yo no estoy lista. *(f)* *"I am not ready."*
Yo necesito ayuda. *"I need help."*	Yo necesito un baño. *"I need a bath."*	Yo necesito un descanso. *"I need a break."*	
Yo también "Me too" "So do I"	mí mi te tu le se Mí también *"Me too" "So do I"*	mí mi te tu le se Mi turno *"My turn"*	mí mi te tu le se Tu turno *"Your turn"*
Quiero un poco. *"I want a little."*			
Toma *una foto*. *"Take a photo."*			
Quiero ir contigo *(con + -tigo)*. *"I want to go with you."*			
Quiero ver una película. *"I want to watch a movie."*			
Me lavo > la cara *"I wash my" "face"*	las manos *"hands"*	el pelo *"hair"*	
Me cepillo > los dientes *"I brush my" "teeth"*	mi cabello *"hair"*		
(PREGUNTAS) ¿Qué pasa? *"What's going on?"*	¿Cómo está el clima? *"How's the weather?"*	¿Cuál es el problema? *"What's the problema?*	
No sé. *"I don't know."*	No hay. *"There is none."*		
mí mi te tu le se Te amo *"I love you."*	*Te lo*		
(ACCIONES) Ven aquí. *"Come here."*	Ven acá.		
mí mi te tu le se Mi color favorito es verde. *"My favorite color is green."*	mí mi te tu le se Mis colores favoritos son rojo y verde. *"My favorite colors are red and green."*		

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12) PREGUNTAS (Questions)

In Spanish, the proper punctuation for questions is an upside-down question mark (¿) at the beginning of the sentence and a regular question mark (?) at the end. When starting a question from the PREGUNTAS page, the "¿" appears automatically.

¿Qué vamos a comer? *"What are we going to eat?*	¿De dónde eres? *"Where are you from?" (literally – From where are you?)*
¿Qúien va a la piscina? *"Who is going to the pool?"*	¿Adónde vas? *"Where are you going?"*
¿Cuánto cuesta? *"How much does it cost?*	¿Cómo se ***(ACCIONES)*** dice…? *"How do you say…?*
¿Estás lista? *"Are you ready?"*	¿Qué tal? *"How is it going?"*
¿Cuándo vas a venir? *"When are you going to come?*	¿Cuándo vamos a la ***(LUGARES)*** tienda? *"When are we going to the store?"*
¿Qué color quieres? *"What color do you want?"*	¿Cuando vienes conmigo? *"When are you coming with me?"*

13) Other features in WordPower

1. Select the ***GRUPOS*** key to find the ***CHISTES*** (Jokes). There are jokes and riddles. Try them out.
2. Select the ***GRUPOS*** key to find the ***NOTICIAS*** (News).
3. Select the ***GRUPOS*** key to find ***FOTOS***. This gives access to a photo album that can be used to share pictures and experiences.

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14) Putting It All Together: Try these sentences to practice your skills

Me gusta comer en la taquería. *"I like to eat at the taqueria."*	Me gusta comer en casa. *"I like to eat at home."*	Me gusta comer en McDonald's. *"I like to eat at McDonald's."*
Le gusta comer conmigo. *"He/she likes to eat with me."*	¿Qué te gusta comer? *"What do you like to eat?"*	¿Quieres comer conmigo? *"Do you want to eat with me?"*
(ANIMALES) (Yo) tengo un perro y dos gatos en mi casa. *"I have one dog and two cats at my house."*		*(Hint: find "en" in **EXTRA**; "casa" in **LUGARES**)*
Yo fui con ella. *"I went with her."*		*(Hint: "fui" follows "yo" on main page; **GENTE** "él_ella" to find "ella")*
Tengo <u>un problema</u>. *"I have a problem."*		
No me siento bien. *"I don't feel well."*		
Tengo una ***(PREGUNTAS)*** pregunta ***(EXTRA)*** para ti. *"I have a question for you."*		
Lo quiero. *"I want it."*	Lo tengo. *"I have it."*	Lo necesito. *"I need it."*
Me gusta ir al parque ***(EXTRA)*** con mis ***(GENTE)*** amigos. *"I like to go to the park with my friends."*		
(***GENTE* > él**) necesita <u>la medicina</u> ***(EXTRA)*** porque ***(ACCIONES***) está ***(DESCRIBIR)*** enfermo. *"He needs medicine because he is sick."*		
Yo voy a la piscina ***(TIEMPO → LA HORA)*** <u>a las</u> 2:30. *"I go to the pool at 2:30."*		
(GENTE) Ellos están nadando ***(EXTRA)*** en la ***(LUGARES)*** piscina. *"They are swimming in the pool."*		
(EXTRA) El ***(LUGARES)*** casa es ***(DESCRIBIR)*** muy estupendo. *"The house is really great.*		
(PREGUNTAS) ¿Te sientes enfermo? *"Are you feeling sick?"*		
Feliz Navidad y Año Nuevo. *"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year."*		*(**Hint**: speak entire sentence using the **DÍAS FESTIVOS** category)*
(GENTE) Ella fue a la playa. *"She went to the beach."*		
(GENTE) Ella quiere ir al ***(LUGARES)*** cine ***(TIEMPO)*** mañana. *"She wants to go to the movie theater tomorrow."*		

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1) Access to Quick Basic Communication with Picture Support:

Example 1. quiero *"I want"*

(notice link to **COSAS FAVORITAS** *"favorite things"*)

Quiero ver la televisión. *"I want to watch TV."*	Quiero ver una película. *"I want to watch a movie."*
Quiero tomar *(**BEBIDAS**)* leche con chocolate. *"I want to drink chocolate milk."*	Quiero comer contigo *(con + -tigo)*. *"I want to eat with you."*
Quiero ir *(**TIEMPO**)* mañana. *"I want to go tomorrow."*	Quiero *(**COSAS FAVORITAS**)* ir a nadar y cantar. *"I want to go swimming and to sing."*

Example 2. me gusta *"it pleases me"* (***similar to "I like" in English***)
me gustaría *"it would please me"* (notice link to **COSAS FAVORITAS** *"favorite things"*)

Me gusta ir con usted. *"I like to go with you."*	Me gusta *(**ACCIONES**)* escuchar música. *"I like to listen to music."*
Me gusta comer en Chick-fil-A y Taco Bell. *"I like to eat at Chick-fil-A and Taco Bell."*	Me gusta jugar con usted. *"I like to play with you."*
Me gusta mi *(**GENTE**)* amigo. *"I like my friend."*	Me gustaría *(**ACCIONES**)* leer un libro. *"I would like to read a book."*

Example 3. tengo *"I have"* (calor *"heat"* sed *"thirst"* frio *"cold"* hambre *"hunger"* miedo *"fear"* sueño) *"sleepy"*

Tengo hambre *"I am hungry." (literally "I have hunger.")* Tengo sueño. *"I am sleepy."*	Tengo sed. *"I am thirsty." (literally "I have thirst.")* Tengo miedo. *"I am afraid." (literally "I have fear.")*

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Example 4. me siento ***"I feel" (literally "I feel myself")***

(link to **DESCRIPCIÓN**). Notice "m" for masculine and "f" for feminine

Me siento feliz. *"I feel happy."*	Me siento cansado (masc). Me siento cansada (fem). *"I feel tired."*

Example 5. FRASES (quick access to often-used phrases).

Por favor *"Please"*	Muchas gracias. *"Thank you very much"*	Te quiero. *"I love you."*	Espere un momento *"Wait a moment."*	¡Basta! *"Enough!"*
Hola amigo *"Hello friend"*	Buenos dias *"Good morning"*	¿Cómo estás? *"How are you?"*	Estoy muy bien *"I'm fine"*	Adios hasta luego *"Bye. See you later"*

2) Direct Link from Verbs to Related Categories:

Example a) comer ***"to eat"*** (link to **COMIDA** *"food"*)

Quiero comer pizza con pepperoni y cebolla. *"I want to eat pizza with pepperoni and onion."*	Quiero comer papas fritas con salsa. *"I want to eat chips with salsa."*
Me gusta comer huevos con tocino. *"I like to eat eggs with bacon."*	Quisiera comer con usted. *"I would like to eat with you."*

Example b) beber ***"to drink"*** (link to **BEBIDAS** *"drinks"*)

"Quiero beber Coca-Cola y el café con crema." *"I want to drink Coca-Cola and coffee with cream.*	Quiero beber un poco de limonada. *"I want to drink a little lemonade."*
Me gusta beber refresco de banana. *"I like to drink banana soda."*	Quiero beber jugo natural de sandía. *"I want to drink watermelon juice."*

Example c) jugar ***"to play"*** (links to **JUEGOS** *"games,"* **JUGUETES** *"toys,"* **DEPORTES** *"sports"*)

Me gusta jugar (JUEGOS) video juegos. *"I like to play video games."*	Quiero jugar con (JUGUETES) carritos. *"I want to play with cars."*
Me gusta jugar al (DEPORTES) fútbol. *"I like to play football."*	

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Example d) leer *"to read"* (link to **LIBROS** *"books"*)

Quiero *(ACCIONES)* leer un libro. *"I want to read a book."*	Me gusta *(ACCIONES)* leer *(LECTURA)* el periódico. *"I like to read the newspaper."*
No quiero *(ACCIONES)* leer el libro. *"I don't want to read the book."*	No me gusta*(ACCIONES)* leer *(LECTURA)* el correo. *"I don't like to read the mail."*

Example e) me duele *"it hurts me"* (link to **CUERPO** *"body"*)

Me duele la cabeza. *"My head hurts me."*	Me duele el estómago. *"My stomach hurts me."*
Me duele un poco. *"It hurts me a little."*	Me duele mucho. *"It hurts me a lot."*

3) Access to Noun Categories in GRUPOS (word categories):

Mi bicicleta es azul. ***hint:*** *Find "bicicleta" in VEHÍCULOS or JUGUETES, and from that page* *"My bicycle is blue."* *COLORES for "es azul."*
Quisiera ir a Hawaii. ***hint:*** *Choose "quiero" and then you'll see "quisiera." Find "Hawaii"* *"I would like to go to Hawaii."* *in GEOGRAFÍA/EE.UU.*
Mi mejor amigo es mi perro. ***hint:*** Choose "mejor" from DESCRIPCIONES, "amigo" from GENTE, and *"My best friend is my dog."* "perro" from ANIMALES.

4) Verb forms automatically agree with Pronouns selected:

Example a) Main page verb "comer" *("to eat")*

Yo como. *"I eat."*
Tú comes. (tú is the informal form of "you") *"You eat."*
Usted come. (usted is the formal form of "you") *"You eat."* (*hint: find usted in GENTE*)
Él come. *"He eats."* (*hint: find él in GENTE*)
Nosotros comemos. *"We eat."* (*hint: find nosotros in GENTE*)
Ellos comen. *"They eat."* (*hint: find ellos in GENTE*)
Vosotros coméis. (vosotros is an informal form of plural "you," primarily used in Spain) *"You eat."* (*hint: find vosotros in GENTE*)
**Note: ****When you select ACCIONES and ACCIONES A-Z from the main page, the verb forms appear in the "present indicative" form (agrees with the él/ella/usted pronoun forms).

Example b) First page of ACCIONES "hablar" *("to speak")*

Yo hablo. *"I speak."*
Tú hablas. *"You speak."*
Él habla inglés. *"He speaks English."*
Nosotros hablamos español. *"We speak Spanish."*
Ellos hablan inglés y español. *"They speak English and Spanish."*

Example c) Second page of ACCIONES "bailar" *("to dance")*

(*hint: navigate using the arrow in bottom right of screen*)

Yo bailo. *"I dance."*
Tú bailas. *"You dance."*
Él baila. *"He dances."*
Nosotros bailamos. *"We dance."*
Ellos bailan. *"They dance."*

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Example d) ACCIONES A-Z (*hint: select the pronoun and then the "ACCIONES A-Z" link*)

Yo conduzco. *"I drive."*
Tú gastas un poco de dinero. *(hint: find "dinero" in GRUPOS>DINERO)* *"You spend a lot of money."*
Nosotros peleamos. *"We fight."*
Ellos disfrutan. *"They enjoy."*

Notice there is an additional option with ACCIONES A-Z. In addition to choosing the pronoun on the main page and navigating to ACCIONES A-Z, once inside ACCIONES A-Z page you may select the pronoun on the left in yellow, and the verb forms change accordingly.

In your practice so far, you have probably noticed that the pronouns are not spoken when selected. In Spanish, subject pronouns typically are not necessary and are therefore often not spoken, as the verb form itself conveys the pronoun information. For example:

Hablo español. *(Yo is not necessary.)*
I speak Spanish.

Comemos carne. *(Nosotros is not necessary.)*
We eat meat.

Vives en México. *(Tú is not necessary.)*
You live in Mexico.

Using **"*WordPower48 Español,*" you can speak the pronoun for emphasis or clarity by selecting the underlined version of the pronoun that appears after the pronoun is selected.

5) Verb forms included in WordPower48 Español:

- Present tense
- Preterite (*past tense*)
- Imperfect (*was verbing*)
- Conditional (*would verb*)
- Future (*will verb*)
- Infinitive (*to + verb*)
- Present participle (*-ing*)
- Present/past perfect (*passive*)

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6) Verb forms appear in correct format automatically by context:

Example a) quiero (*"I want"*) + infinitives

Quiero comer. *"I want to eat."*	Quiero trabajar. *"I want to work."*	Quiero ayudar. *"I want to help."*

Example b) Yo estoy (*"I am"*) + present participle

(yo) Estoy bebiendo. *"I'm drinking."*	(yo) Estoy jugando. *"I'm playing."*	(yo) Estoy esperando. *"I'm waiting."*

Example c) Yo voy a (*"I am going"*) **+ infinitives**

(yo) Voy a (ACCIONES) leer. *"I'm going to read."*	(yo) Voy a jugar. *"I'm going to play."*	(yo) Voy a comer. *"I'm going to eat."*
(yo) Voy a (ACCIONES) comprarlo. *"I'm going to buy it."*	(comprar + lo + ←lo).	

Example d) Yo he (*"I have"*) + passive verb

(yo) He visto eso. "ese. . ." *"I have seen that."*	*Note the words found after selecting buttons "este. . ." and correspond to "*this," "that," "these"* and "*those."*	
(yo) He regresado. *"I have returned."*	(yo) He terminado. *"I have finished."*	(yo) He ayudado *"I have helped."*

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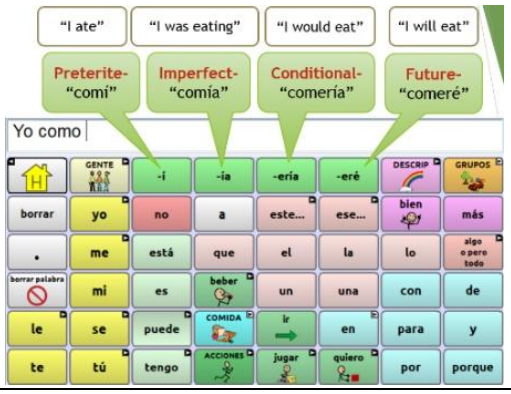
7) To access other verb tenses, select the pronoun and present tense of the verb.
The preterite, imperfect, conditional and future tense forms appear on the top row.



a) Preterite (*"past tense"*)

Tú trabajaste bien. *(hint: trabajas + -aste = trabajaste)* *"You worked well."*
(**GENTE**) Ustedes me ayudaron mucho. *(hint: ayudan + -aran = ayudaron; look for mucho in DESCRIP)* *"You (plural) helped me a lot."*

b) Imperfect Tense (*"was verbing"*)

Él llevaba una camisa roja. *(hint: lleva + -aba =* llevaba*; look for* camisa roja *in ROPA)* *"He was wearing a red shirt."*
Ella necesitaba más dinero. *(hint: necesita + -aba =* necesitaba*)* *"She was needing more money."*

c) Conditional Tense (*"would verb"*)

Yo iría contigo (con + -tigo). *(hint: voy + iría =* iría*)* *"I would go with you."*
Tú comprarías un auto blanco *(hint: compras + -arías =* comprarías*; find* auto blanco *in VEHÍCULOS)* *"You would buy a white car."*

d) Future Tense (*"will verb"*)

(**GENTE**) Nosotros trabajaremos (**TIEMPO**) mañana. *(hint: trabajamos + -aremos =* trabajaremos*)* *"We will work tomorrow."*
Yo compraré un iPad. *(hint: compro + -aré =* compraré*)* *"I will buy an iPad."*

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8) Masculine/feminine nouns agree with Adjectives:

In Spanish, adjectives must match the noun in terms of number and gender. This is done automatically when choosing a color to modify a noun in categories such as ANIMALES *(animals)*, VEHÍCULOS *(vehicles)*, and ROPA *(clothes).*

**Notice that the gender and number of the color changes automatically to agree with the nouns, and that the noun is positioned before the adjective.

El caballo negro *"The black horse"*	La gata negra *"The black cat"*	(ANIMALES)
La blusa roja *"The red blouse"*	El abrigo rojo *"The red coat"*	(ROPA)
Un avión amarillo *"A yellow plane"*	Una camioneta amarilla *"A yellow truck"*	(VEHÍCULOS)
Las gatas blancas *"The white cats"*	Los pájaros blancos *"The white birds"*	(ANIMALES)

9) Plural fun!

In Spanish as in English, plural markers can be final –s or final –es depending upon the final letter of the noun. With two or three word noun concepts, the plural marker is typically on the first word.

For example:

conductor de autobus (*"bus driver"*) → conductores de autobuses;
cuidador del zoológico (*"zoo keeper"*) → cuidadores del zoológico
programador de computadores (*"computer programmer"*) → programador de computadores

Me gusta mis conductores de autobuses. *"I like my bus drivers."* *Hint: mi → mis*	Yo trabajo con mis terapeutas ocupacionales. *"I work with my occupational therapists."* *Hint: mi → mis*

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10) Logical Next Words:

(yo) estoy listo. (*masc*) *"I am ready."*	(yo) estoy lista. (*fem)* *"I am ready."*	(yo) no estoy listo. (*m*) *"I am not ready."*	(yo) no estoy lista. *(f)* *"I am not ready."*
Yo necesito ayuda. *"I need help."*	Yo necesito un poco de dinero. *"I need a little money."*		**Note logical next words in yellow
Una vez (yo) fui al zoológico. "*One time I went to the zoo."*	*(Hint: a → al; find "*zoológico*" in LUGARES)*		
Quiero un poco. *"I want a little."*			
Lo siento *"I'm sorry"*			
Bien hecho. *"Well done"*			
Quiero ir contigo *(con + -tigo)*. *"I want to go with you."*			
Quiero ver una película. *"I want to watch a movie."*			
Que pasa? *"What's going on?"*			
No sé. *"I don't know."*			
No hay. *"There is none."*	No hay nada. *"There is nothing."*		
Mi turno. *"My turn."*	Su turno. *"Your turn."*		

11) Preguntas (Questions):

In Spanish, the proper punctuation for questions is an upside-down question mark (¿) at the beginning of the sentence and a regular question mark (?) at the end. The blue (¿) capitalizes words such as que *(what)*, dónde *(where)*, por qúe *(why)*, cuánto *(how much)*, etc., and the PREGUNTAS page remains **open**.

¿Qué vamos a comer? *"What are we going to eat?*	¿De dónde es usted? *"Where are you from?" (literally – From where are you?)*
¿Qúienes van? *"Who (plural) is going?"*	¿Adónde fue mamá? *"Where did Mom go?"*
¿Cuánto cuesta? *"How much does it cost?*	¿Cuánto cuestan? *"How much do they cost?*
¿Estás lista? *"Are you ready?"*	¿Cómo fue? *"How was it?"*
¿Cuándo vas a venir? *"When are you going to come?*	¿Cuándo vamos a la biblioteca? *"When are we going to the library?*

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12) Using the Imperative form of the Verb:

**Find imperative verbs by selecting "ACCIONES+IMPERATIVO" or "ACCIONES+INFINITIVO+IMPERATIVO"

Ven aquí. *"Come here."*	*(Select the "algo o todo pero" key on main page to find "aquí")*
Para ahora. *"Stop now."*	*(Find ahora in TIEMPO)*
¡Coman! *"You [plural] eat!"*	*(Select the "ellos/ellas/ustedes" key once you get to the IMPERATIVO page)*

13) Other features in WordPower:

1. Select the GRUPOS key to find the CHISTES (Jokes). There are jokes and riddles. Try them out.
2. Select the GRUPOS key to find the NOTICIAS (News).
3. Select the GRUPOS key to find FOTOS. This gives access to a photo album that can be used to share pictures and experiences.

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14) PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: try these sentences to practice your skills:

Me gusta comer en taqueria. *"I like to eat at the taqueria."*	Me gusta comer en casa. *"I like to eat at home."*	Me gusta comer en McDonald's. *"I like to eat at McDonald's."*
Le gusta comer conmigo. *"He/she likes to eat with me."*	¿Qué le gusta comer? *"What does he/she like to eat?"*	¿ Qué quieres comer conmigo? *"Do you want to eat with me?"*
Tengo un perro y dos gatos en mi casa. *(Hint: find "perros" and gata" in ANIMALES; "casa" in LUGARES)* *"I have one dog and two cats at my house*."		
Yo fui a Maryland el Domingo. *(Hint: "fui" follows "yo" on main page; find* Maryland" in GEOGRAFÍA) "*I went to Maryland on Sunday*."		
Tengo una pregunta para ti. *"I have a question for you."*		
No me siento bien. *"I don't feel well."*		
Me gusta ir al parque con mis amigos. *"I like to go to the park with my friends."*		
(yo) Voy a trabajar a las 8:30. *"I go to work at 8:30."*		
(ellos) Están nadando (ACCIONES or A-Z) en el Océano Pacífico. *(Hint: select LUGARES to find GEOGRAFIA)* "*They are swimming in the Pacific Ocean."*		
¿Te sientes enfermo? *"Are you feeling sick?"*		
¿Puede usted ayudarme por favor? *(Hint: ayudar + me + ←me = ayudarme)* *"Can you help me please?"*		
Quiero uno de estos. *(Hint: un → uno; find "estos" by selecting "este…" on main page)* *"I want one of these*."		
Feliz Navidad y Año Nuevo. *(Hint: speak entire sentence using the DÍAS FESTIVOS category)* "*Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.*"		
¿(tú) Quieres ver la televisión conmigo? *(Hint: con + -migo = conmigo)* *"Do you want to watch TV with me?"*		
Mi (GENTE) hermana (GENTE ella) fue a la piscina. *(Hint: find* "piscina" in LUGARES) *"My sister went to the pool."*		
Mi (GENTE) mamá (GENTE ella) quiere ir al cine mañana. *(Hint: a → al; find* "mañana" in TIEMPO) "*My mom wants to go to the movie theater tomorrow*."		

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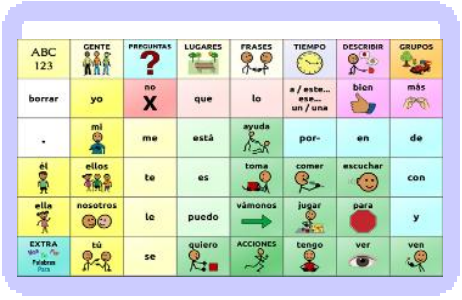

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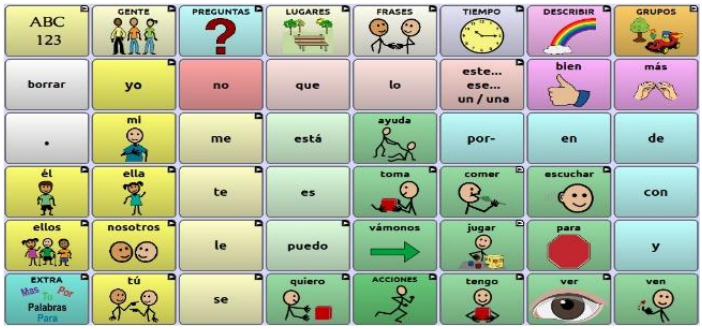

1) Access to Quick Basic Communication with Picture Support:

Example 1. Notice that when selecting the pronouns, the verbs automatically agree in the present tense. As single hits on the main page, however, you'll see that several of the core verbs appear in the imperative form (Imp), or the first-person form (FP).

ayuda (Imp) "help" ayuda + me "help me"	vámonos (Imp) "let's go"
Para (Imp) "stop"	ven "come" ven acá "come here" ven aquí (Imp) "come here"
quiero (FP) "I want"	tengo (FP) "I have"
puedo (FP) "I can" "Can I ___?"	
toma (Imp) "drink" "take"	

Example 2. quiero *"I want"*

(notice link to **COSAS FAVORITAS** *"favorite things"*)

Quiero ver la televisión. "I want to watch TV."	Quiero ver una película. "I want to watch a movie."
Quiero beber leche con chocolate. "I want to drink chocolate milk."	Quiero comer contigo (con + -tigo). "I want to eat with you."
Quiero ir (TIEMPO) mañana. "I want to go tomorrow."	Quiero (COSAS FAVORITAS + nadar) ir a nadar. "I want to go swimming."

Example 3. me gusta ***"it pleases me"*** (***similar to "I like"and "I would like" in English***)
me gustaría ***"it would please me"*** (notice link to **COSAS FAVORITAS** *"favorite things"*)

Me gusta (COSAS FAVORITAS + caballo) montar a caballo. "I like to go horseback riding."	Me gusta escuchar música. "I like to listen to music." or Me gusta (COSAS FAVORITAS) música. "I like to listen to music."
Me gusta comer en Chick-fil-A y Taco Bell. "I like to eat at Chick-fil-A and Taco Bell."	Me gusta jugar contigo. "I like to play with you."
Me gusta mi (GENTE) amigo. "I like my friend."	Me gustaría leer un libro. "I would like to read a book."

Example 4. tengo ***"I have"*** (calor sed frio hambre miedo sueño)

"heat" "thirst" "cold" "hunger" "fear" "sleepy"

Tengo hambre "I am hungry." (literally "I have hunger.") Tengo sueño. "I am sleepy."	Tengo sed. "I am thirsty." (literally "I have thirst.") Tengo miedo. "I am afraid." (literally "I have fear.")

Example 5. me siento ***"I feel"*** ***(literally "I feel myself")***

(link to **DESCRIPCIÓN**). Notice "m" for masculine and "f" for feminine

Me siento feliz. "I feel happy."	Me siento cansado (masc). Me siento cansada (fem). "I feel tired."

Example 6. FRASES (quick access to often-used phrases).

Por favor "Please"	Muchas gracias. "Thank you very much"	Te quiero. "I love you."	Espere un momento "Wait a moment."	¡Basta ya! "Enough already!"
Hola amigo "Hello friend"	Buenos dias "Good morning"	¿Cómo estás? "How are you?"	Estoy muy bien "I'm fine"	Adiós. Hasta luego "Bye. See you later"

Example 7. "ya"

¡Basta ya! "Enough already!"	Ya no quiero más. "I don't want anymore."	Lo quiero ya. "I want it now."	Ya no me duele. "It doesn't hurt anymore."
Ya está. "That's it."	Ya vámonos "Let's go."	Ya no hay. "Now, there is none."	

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2) Direct Link from Verbs to Related Categories:

Example a) comer ***"to eat"***

Quiero comer pizza con pepperoni y cebolla. "I want to eat pizza with pepperoni and onion."	Quiero comer papas fritas con salsa. "I want to eat chips with salsa."
Me gusta comer huevos con tocino. "I like to eat eggs with bacon."	Quisiera comer contigo. "I would like to eat with you."

Example b) tomar ***"to drink" "to take"***

"Quiero tomar Coca-Cola y un café con crema." "I want to drink Coca-Cola and coffee with cream.	Quiero tomar un poco de limonada. "I want to drink a little lemonade."
Me gusta tomar refresco de naranja. "I like to drink orange soda."	Quiero tomar jugo natural de sandía. "I want to drink watermelon juice."

Example c) jugar ***"to play"*** (on **JUGUETES** page, you'll find links to **JUEGOS** *"games,"* and **DEPORTES** *"sports"*)

Me gusta jugar (JUEGOS) video juegos. "I like to play video games."	Quiero jugar con carritos. "I want to play with cars."
Me gusta jugar al (DEPORTES) fútbol. "I like to play football."	

Example d) leer ***"to read"***

Quiero leer un libro. "I want to read a book."	Me gusta leer el periódico. "I like to read the newspaper."
No quiero leer el libro. "I don't want to read the book."	No me gusta leer el correo. "I don't like to read the mail."

Example e) me duele ***"it hurts me"***

Me duele la cabeza. "My head hurts me."	Me duele el estómago. "My stomach hurts me."
Me duele mucho. "It hurts me a lot."	

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3) Easy Access to Noun Categories in GRUPOS (word categories):

Mi bicicleta es azul. "My bicycle is blue."	hint: Find "bicicleta" in VEHÍCULOS or JUGUETES, and from that page COLORES for "es azul."
Quiero ir a Hawaii. "I would like to go to Hawaii."	hint: Choose "quiero" on main page. Find "Hawaii" in GEOGRAFÍA/EE.UU.
Tengo un auto y una camioneta. "I have a car and a pickup truck."	hint: Choose "tengo" on main page. Find " un auto" and "una camioneta" in VEHÍCULOS.
Es mi canción favorita. "That is my favorite song."	hint: First, select the MÚSICA cateogry. You will be able to speak this entire sentence from that category.

4) Verb forms automatically agree with Pronouns selected:

Example a) Main page verb "ayuda" *("help")*

Yo ayudo. "I help."
Tú ayudas. (tú is the informal form of "you") "You help."
Usted ayuda. (usted is the formal form of "you") "You help." (hint: find usted in GENTE)
Él ayuda. "He helps."
Nosotros ayudamos. "We help."
Ellos ayudan. "They help."
Vosotros ayudáis. (vosotros is an informal form of plural "you," primarily used in Spain) "You help." (hint: find vosotros in GENTE)

Example b) First page of ACCIONES "hablar" *("to speak")*

Yo hablo. "I speak."
Tú hablas. "You speak."
Él habla inglés. "He speaks English."
Nosotros hablamos español. "We speak Spanish."
Ellos hablan inglés y español. "They speak English and Spanish."

Example c) Second page of ACCIONES "bailar" *("to dance")*

(*hint: navigate using the arrow in bottom right of screen*)

Yo bailo. "I dance."
Tú bailas. "You dance."
Él baila. "He dances."
Nosotros bailamos. "We dance."
Ellos bailan. "They dance."

Example d) ACCIONES A-Z (*hint: select the pronoun and then the "ACCIONES A-Z" link*)

Yo conduzco. "I drive."	
Nosotros montamos a caballo en la mañana. "We ride horses in the morning."	(hint: look for "caballo" following "montamos")
Ella pelea conmigo. "She fights with me."	(hint: look for "con" + "-migo" = "conmigo"
Ellos disfrutan la playa. "They enjoy the beach."	(hint: look for "la playa" in LUGARES)

Notice there is an additional option with ACCIONES A-Z. In addition to choosing the pronoun on the main page and navigating to ACCIONES A-Z, once inside ACCIONES A-Z page you may select the pronoun on the left in yellow, and the verb forms change accordingly.

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5) Verb forms included in WordPower48 Español Básico:

- Present tense
- Preterite (*past tense*)
- Future (*express the future verb form by saying, "Yo voy a___."* (I am going to ___.)
- Infinitive (*to + verb*)
- Present participle (*-ing*)
- Imperativo (find this link on the ACCIONES page)

6) Verb forms appear in correct format automatically by semantic context:

Example a) quiero (*"I want"*) + infinitives

Quiero comer.	Quiero trabajar.	Quiero ayudar.
"I want to eat."	"I want to work."	"I want to help."

Example b) Yo estoy (*"I am"*) + present participle

Yo estoy tomando.	Yo estoy jugando.	Yo estoy hablando.
"I'm drinking."	"I'm playing."	"I'm speaking."

Example c) Yo voy a (*"I am going"*) **+ infinitives**

Yo voy a leer.	Yo voy a jugar.	Yo voy a comer.
"I'm going to read."	"I'm going to play."	"I'm going to eat."
Yo voy a comprarlo. (comprar + lo + ←lo).		
"I'm going to buy it."		

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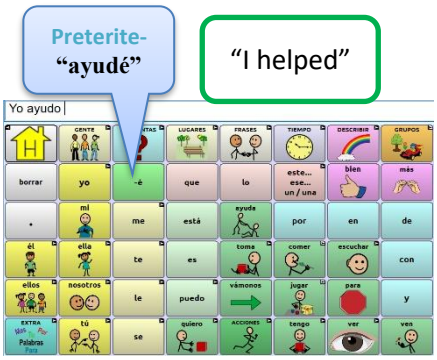
7) To access the preterite verb tense, select the pronoun and present tense of the verb. The preterite forms appear just below the PREGUNTAS key.



a) Preterite (*"past tense"*)

Yo ayudé mi amigo. "I helped my friend."	(hint: ayudo + é = ayudé)
Tú trabajaste bien. "You worked well."	(hint: trabajas + -aste = trabajaste)
Ellos me ayudaron mucho. "They helped me a lot."	(hint: ayudan + -aron = ayudaron; look for mucho in DESCRIBIR)

b) Future (i.e. *"I am going to verb"*)

Nosotros vamos a trabajar (TIEMPO) mañana. "We are going to work tomorrow."
Yo voy a comprar un iPad. "I am going to buy an iPad."

8) Core vocabulary included within categories:

The following sentences demonstrate the feature of core vocabulary included within categories.

ANIMALES	
Yo tengo dos peces.	I have two fish.
Me gusta el tigre.	I like the tiger.
Yo le doy de comer a la gallina.	I feed the chicken.
¿Quieres acariciar el gato?	Do you want to pet the cat?
Yo juego con la perra.	I play with the dog.
¿Qúe color es el pájaro?	What color is the bird?
Yo tengo un conejo.	I have a rabbit.
¿Dónde está el pollito?	Where is the baby chick?
¿Cúal es tu animal favorito?	What is your favorite animal?

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MÚSICA	
Yo tengo una guitarra.	I have a guitar.
Mi música favorita es la salsa.	My favorite music is salsa.
¿Qúe instrumento musical tocas?	What musical instrument do you play?
Quiero ver un vídeo de música.	I want to see a music video.
Yo toco el tambor.	I play the drum.
Me gusta escuchar música.	I like to listen to music.
¿Te gusta la bachata?	Do you like bachata?
Me encanta la bachata.	I love bachata.
ARTE	
Yo necesito el marcador rojo.	I need the red marker.
Yo estoy coloreando un dibujo.	I am coloring a picture.
¿Te gusta pintar?	Do you like to paint?
Quiero hacer un dibujo para ti.	I want to make a drawing for you.
Me gusta pintar con el color azul y amarillo.	I like to color with blue and yellow.
¿Quieres dibujar con la lapiz verde?	Do you want to draw with the green pencil?
Dame la cinta.	Give me the tape.
COMIDAS Y BEBIDAS	
Quiero un café con leche por favor.	I want a coffee with milk please.
Quiero tomar limonada.	I want to drink lemonade.
¿Quieres tomar té caliente?	Do you want to drink hot tea?
¿Bebes leche?	Do you drink milk?
Quiero más sopa por favor.	I want more soup please.
¿Dónde está el arroz?	Where is the rice?
Quiero cocinar enchiladas y frijoles.	I want to cook enchiladas and beans.

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9) Masculine/feminine nouns agree with Adjectives:

In Spanish, adjectives must match the noun in terms of number and gender. This is done automatically when choosing a color to modify a noun in categories such as ANIMALES *(animals)*, VEHÍCULOS *(vehicles)*, and ROPA *(clothes).*

****Notice that the gender and number of the color changes automatically to agree with the nouns, and that the noun is positioned before the adjective.

El caballo negro "The black horse"	La gata negra "The black cat"	(ANIMALES)
La blusa roja "The red blouse"	El calzoncillo rojo "The red underwear"	(ROPA)
Un avión amarillo "A yellow plane"	Una camioneta amarilla "A yellow truck"	(VEHÍCULOS)
Las gatas blancas "The white cats"	Los pájaros blancos "The white birds"	(ANIMALES)

10) Plural fun!

In Spanish as in English, plural markers can be final –s or final –es depending upon the final letter of the noun. ***After selecting a noun, look for "**-s**" in the left column.

- Try pluralizing these words: *"pez" (fish), "libro" (book), "dólar" (dollar)*

With two or three word noun concepts, the plural marker is typically on the first word. For example:

colector de basura (*"trash collector"*) → colectores de basura;

cuidador del zoológico (*"zoo keeper"*) → cuidadores del zoológico;

programador de computadores (*"computer programmer")* → programadores de computadoras.

Me gusta jugadores de béisbol. "I like baseball players."	Yo trabajo con mis terapeutas ocupacionales. "I work with my occupational therapists." Hint: mi → mis

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11) Logical Next Words:

Yo estoy listo. (masc) "I am ready."	Yo estoy lista. (fem) "I am ready."	Yo no estoy listo. (m) "I am not ready."	Yo no estoy lista. (f) "I am not ready."
Yo necesito ayuda. "I need help."	Yo necesito un poco de dinero. "I need a little money."		**Note logical next words in yellow
Una vez yo fui al zoológico. "One time I went to the zoo."	(Hint: find "una" in the este... ese... un / una category; "al zoológico" in LUGARES); a → al		
Quiero un poco. "I want a little."			
Bien hecho. "Well done"			
Quiero ir contigo (con + -tigo). "I want to go with you."			
Quiero ver una película. "I want to watch a movie."			
Que pasa? "What's going on?"			
No sé. "I don't know."			
Ya no hay. "Now, there is none."			
Mi turno. "My turn."	Mi favorita. "My favorite."	Su turno. "Your turn."	Su favorita. "Your favorite."
		(Hint: find "su" in the GENTE category.)	
Ven acá. "Come here."			
¿Qué tal? "How is it going?"			

12) Preguntas (Questions):

In Spanish, the proper punctuation for questions is an upside down question mark (¿) at the beginning of the sentence and a regular question mark (?) at the end. When starting a question from the PREGUNTAS page, the "¿" appears automatically with WordPower48 Español Basico.

¿Qué vamos a comer? "What are we going to eat?	¿De dónde es usted? "Where are you from?" (literally – From where are you?)
¿Qúien va? "Who is going?"	¿Adónde vas? "Where are you going?"
¿Cuánto cuesta? "How much does it cost?	
¿Está lista? "Are you ready?"	¿Qué tal? "How is it going?"
¿Cuándo vas a venir? "When are you going to come?	¿Cuándo vamos a la tienda? "When are we going to the store?

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13) Using the Imperative form of the Verb:

**Some imperatives appear on the main page, as well as on the first ACCIONES page. Others are found by selecting "ACCIONES+IMPERATIVO" or "ACCIONES+INFINITIVO+IMPERATIVO"

Ven acá. "Come here."	
Ayudame. "Help me"	(ayuda + me + "ayudame")
Para ahora. "Stop now."	(Find ahora in TIEMPO)
Vámonos a comer. "Let's go eat."	
¡Coman! "You [plural] eat!"	(Select the "ellos/ellas/ustedes" key once you get to the IMPERATIVO page)
Dime. "Tell me."	(ACCIONES di + me)

14) Other features in WordPower:

1. Select the GRUPOS key to find the CHISTES (Jokes). There are jokes and riddles. Try them out.
2. Select the GRUPOS key to find the NOTICIAS (News).
3. Select the GRUPOS key to find FOTOS. This gives access to a photo album that can be used to share pictures and experiences.

15) PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: try these sentences to practice your skills:

Me gusta comer en la taquería. "I like to eat at the taco restaurant."	Me gusta comer en casa. "I like to eat at home."	Me gusta comer en McDonald's. "I like to eat at McDonald's."
Le gusta comer conmigo. "He/she likes to eat with me."	¿Qué te gusta comer? "What do you like to eat?"	¿ Quieres comer conmigo? "Do you want to eat with me?"
Tengo un perro y dos gatos en mi casa. (Hint: find "perros" and gata" in ANIMALES; "casa" in LUGARES) "I have one dog and two cats at my house."		
Yo fui con ella. "I went with her."	(Hint: "fui" follows "yo" on main page)	
Ya está. "That's it."	Ya vámonos "Let's go."	
Tengo algo para ti. "I have something for you."	(Hint: find "algo" and "para" on the EXTRA PALABRA page)	

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No me siento bien. “I don’t feel well.”
Ya no me duele. “It doesn’t hurt anymore.”
Lo quiero ya. “I want it now.”
Me gusta ir al parque con mis amigos. “I like to go to the park with my friends.”
Él necesita medicina porque está enfermo. (Hint: DESCRIBIR to find “enfermo.” “He needs medicine because he is sick.”
Ellos están nadando en la piscina. (Hint: find “nadando”by navigating ACCIONES with the blue arrow, “They are swimming in the pool.” or by using ACCIONES A-Z; select LUGARES to find “la piscina”)
El aeropuerto es muy grande. (Hint: find “El aeropuerto” in LUGARES; find “muy grande” in DESCRIBIR) “The airport is really big.
¿Te sientes enfermo? (Select PREGUNTAS to begin your sentence) “Are you feeling sick?”
Ayudame por favor. (Hint: ayuda + me = ayudame) “Help me please?”
Ya no quiero más. “I don’t want anymore.”
Quiero uno de estos. (Hint: select to find “uno” and “estos” “I want one of these.”
Feliz Navidad y Año Nuevo. (Hint: speak entire sentence using the DÍAS FESTIVOS category) “Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.”
Quiero ver la televisión contigo. (Hint: con + -tigo = contigo) “I want to watch TV with you.”
Ella fue a la playa bonita. (Hint: find “a la playa” in LUGARES; find “bonita” in DESCRIBIR (f)) “She went to the pretty beach.”
Ella quiere ir al cine mañana. (Hint: find “cine” in LUGARES; find “mañana” in TIEMPO) “She wants to go to the movie theater tomorrow.”

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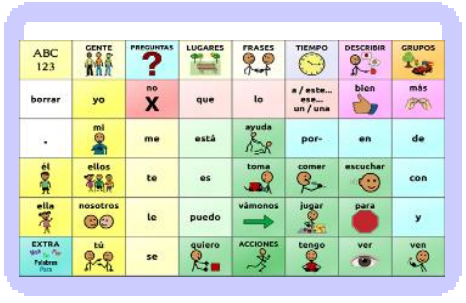

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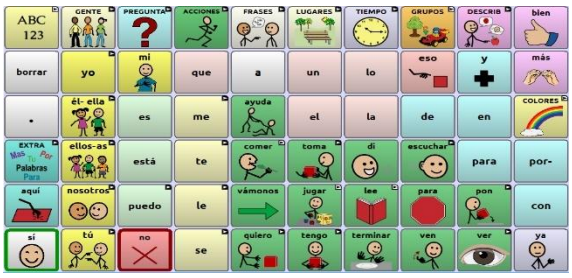

*****On the main page, note the following:**

un → una un → unos un → unas

el → los la → las

a → al por → porque

English *Español*

Comparison of core language available from main pages

I like...
I don't like ...
I want + ... (___ or infinitive verbs)
I want to watch with you.
I am ready to ...
I love to read ...
I am watching TV.
I am going to listen to music.
What do you like to play?
I am really hungry.
I feel good.
Good job.
I don't know. / There is no...
I have a problem.
in → front / back
with you
too
my turn
my favorite
help me
I know
tell me
I want... / I like to... **FAVORITE THINGS**

Me gusta ...
No me gusta ...
Quiero + ... (___ or infinitive verbs)
Quiero ver contigo.
Yo estoy listo para ...
Me encanta leer ...
(Yo) estoy viendo la televisión.
(Yo) voy a escuchar música.
¿Qué te gusta jugar?
Tengo mucha hambre.
Me siento bien.
Bien hecho.
No sé. / No hay...
Tengo un problema.
de → delante/ detrás
contigo (con + -tigo)
yo también, tú también, para mí también, a mí también
mi turno / me toca
mi favorito
ayúdame (ayuda → me)
lo sé
dime (di → me)
Quiero... / me gusta... → **COSAS FAVORITAS**

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1) Access to Quick Basic Communication with Picture Support:

Example a) Notice that when selecting the pronouns, the verb format automatically agrees. As single hits on the main page, however, you'll see that several of the core verbs appear in the imperative form (Imp), or the first-person form (FP). These high frequency verb forms were selected because of their usefulness as *sentence starters*.

ayuda (Imp) "help" ayuda + me "help me"	vámonos (Imp) "let's go"
Para (Imp) "stop"	ven (Imp) "come" ven acá "come here" ven aquí "come here"
quiero (FP) "I want"	tengo (FP) "I have"
puedo (FP) "I can" "Can I ___?"	di (Imp) "tell" di + me "tell me"
toma (Imp) "drink" "take"	

Example b) quiero *"I want"*

(notice link to **COSAS FAVORITAS** *"favorite things"*)

Quiero ver la televisión. "I want to watch TV."	Quiero ver una película. "I want to watch a movie."
Quiero tomar leche con chocolate. "I want to drink chocolate milk."	Quiero comer contigo (con + -tigo). "I want to eat with you."
Quiero ir (TIEMPO) mañana. "I want to go tomorrow."	Quiero (COSAS FAVORITAS + nadar) ir a nadar. "I want to go swimming."

Example c) me gusta ***"it pleases me"*** (***similar to "I like"and "I would like" in English***)
me gustaría ***"it would please me"*** (notice link to **COSAS FAVORITAS** *"favorite things"*)

Me gusta (COSAS FAVORITAS + caballo) montar a caballo. "I like to go horseback riding."	Me gusta escuchar música. "I like to listen to music."
Me gusta comer en Chick-fil-A y Taco Bell. "I like to eat at Chick-fil-A and Taco Bell."	Me gusta jugar contigo. "I like to play with you."
Me gustan mis (GENTE) amigos. "I like my friends."	Me gustaría leer un libro. "I would like to read a book."

Example d) tengo ***"I have"*** (calor *"heat"* sed *"thirst"* frio *"cold"* hambre *"hunger"* miedo *"fear"* sueño *"sleepy"*)

Tengo mucha hambre "I am really hungry." (literally "I have hunger.")	Tengo sed. "I am thirsty." (literally "I have thirst.")
Tengo sueño. "I am sleepy."	Tengo frío. "I am cold." (literally "I have cold.")
Tengo un problema. "I have a problem."	

Example e) me siento ***"I feel"*** ***(literally "I feel myself")***
(link to **DESCRIPCIÓN**). Notice "m" for masculine and "f" for feminine

Me siento triste. "I feel sad."	Me siento cansado (masc). Me siento cansada (fem). "I feel tired."

Example f) FRASES (quick access to often-used phrases).

Por favor "Please"	Muchas gracias "Thank you very much"	Te quiero mucho! "I love you very much!"	Espere un momento "Wait a moment"	¡Basta ya! "Enough already!"
Hola amigo "Hello friend"	Buenos dias "Good morning"	¿Cómo estás? "How are you?"	Estoy muy bien "I'm fine"	Adiós - Hasta luego "Bye - See you later"

Example g) "ya"

¡Basta ya! (FRASES) "Enough already!"	Ya no quiero más. "I don't want anymore."	Lo quiero ya. "I want it now."	Ya no me duele. "It doesn't hurt anymore."
Ya está aquí. "He is here already."	Vámonos ya. "Let's go."	Ya no hay. "Now, there is none."	

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2) Direct Link from Verbs to Related Categories:

Example a) comer *"to eat"*

Quiero comer pizza con pepperoni y cebolla. "I want to eat pizza with pepperoni and onion."	Quiero comer contigo. "I want to eat with you."
Me gusta comer huevos con tocino. "I like to eat eggs with bacon."	Nosotros comemos palomitas de maíz. "We eat popcorn."

Example b) tomar *"to drink" "to take"*

"Quiero tomar Coca-Cola y un café con crema." "I want to drink Coca-Cola and coffee with cream.	Quiero tomar un poco de limonada. "I want to drink a little lemonade."
Me gusta tomar refresco de naranja. "I like to drink orange soda."	Quiero tomar jugo natural de sandía. "I want to drink watermelon juice."

Example c) jugar *"to play"* (on **JUGUETES** page, you'll find links to **JUEGOS** *"games,"* and **DEPORTES** *"sports"*)

Me gusta jugar (JUEGOS) videojuegos. "I like to play video games."	Quiero jugar con mis carritos. "I want to play with my cars."
Me gusta jugar (DEPORTES) tenis. "I like to play tennis."	

Example d) leer *"to read"*

Quiero leer un libro. "I want to read a book."	Me gusta leer el periódico. "I like to read the newspaper."
No quiero leer el libro. "I don't want to read the book."	No me gusta leer el correo. "I don't like to read the mail."

Example e) me duele *"it hurts me"*

Me duele la cabeza. "My head hurts me."	Me duele el estómago. "My stomach hurts me."
Me duele mucho. "It hurts me a lot."	

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3) Easy Access to Noun Categories in GRUPOS (word categories):

Mi bicicleta es azul. "My bicycle is blue."	hint: Find "bicicleta" in VEHÍCULOS or JUGUETES, and from that page COLORES for "azul."
Quiero ir a Hawaii. "I would like to go to Hawaii."	hint: Choose "quiero" on main page. Find "Hawaii" in GEOGRAFÍA (LUGARES →GEOGRAFIA) (NOTE: "a" and "al" appear automatically following "ir")
Tengo un auto y una camioneta. "I have a car and a pickup truck."	hint: Choose "tengo" on main page. Find "auto" and "camioneta" in VEHÍCULOS.
Me siento feliz porque puedo ir al concierto. "I feel happy because I can go to the concert."	hint: Choose MÚSICA to find "concierto."
Es mi canción favorita. "That is my favorite song."	hint: First, select the MÚSICA category. You will be able to speak this entire sentence from that category.

4) Verb forms automatically agree with Pronouns selected:

Example a) Main page verb "ayuda" *("help")*

Ayuda + me = Ayúdame "Help me."
Yo ayudo. "I help."
Tú ayudas. (tú is the informal form of "you") "You help."
Él ayuda. "He helps."
Ellos ayudan. "They help."
Nosotros ayudamos. "We help."
Vosotros ayudáis. (vosotros is an informal form of plural "you," primarily used in Spain) "You help." (hint: find vosotros in GENTE)

Example b) First page of ACCIONES "hablar" *("to speak")*

Yo hablo. "I speak."
Tú hablas. "You speak."
Él habla inglés. "He speaks English."
Ellos hablan inglés y español. "They speak English and Spanish."
Nosotros hablamos español. "We speak Spanish."

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Example c) Second page of ACCIONES "bailar" *("to dance")*

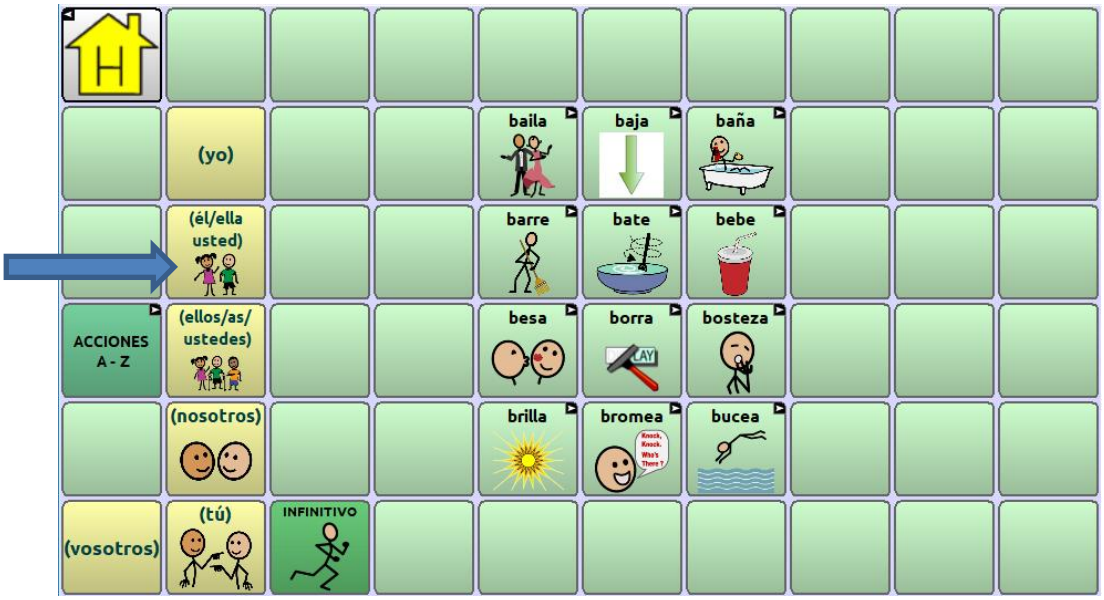
(*hint: navigate using the arrow in bottom right of screen*)

Yo bailo. "I dance."
Tú bailas. "You dance."
Él baila. "He dances."
Ellos bailan. "They dance."
Nosotros bailamos. "We dance."

Example d) ACCIONES A-Z (*hint: select the pronoun and then the "ACCIONES A-Z" link*)

Yo <u>conduzco</u>. "I drive."	
Ella <u>pelea</u> conmigo. "She fights with me."	(hint: look for "con" + "-migo" = "conmigo"
Ellos <u>disfrutan</u> de la playa. "They enjoy the beach."	(hint: look for "playa" in LUGARES)
Nosotros <u>montamos</u> <u>a caballo</u> en <u>la mañana</u>. "We ride horses in the morning."	(hint: look for "a caballo" following "montamos;" look for "la mañana" in TIEMPO)

Notice there is an additional option with ACCIONES A-Z. In addition to choosing the pronoun on the main page and navigating to ACCIONES A-Z, once inside ACCIONES A-Z page you may select the pronoun on the left in yellow, and the verb forms change accordingly.



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5) Verb forms included in WordPower60 Español Básico:

- Present tense
- Preterite *(Past tense verbs)*
- Future (*express the future verb form by saying, "Yo voy a___."* (I am going to ___.)
- Infinitive (*to + verb*)
- Present participle (*-ing*)
- Imperativo *(Imperative verbs - find this link on the ACCIONES page)*

6) Verb forms appear in correct format automatically by semantic context:

Example a) quiero (*"I want"*) + infinitives

Quiero comer. "I want to eat."	Quiero trabajar. "I want to work."	Quiero ayudar. "I want to help."

Example b) Yo estoy (*"I am"*) + present participle

Yo estoy tomando. "I'm drinking."	Yo estoy jugando. "I'm playing."	Yo estoy hablando español. "I'm speaking Spanish."

Example c) Yo voy a (*"I am going"*) **+ infinitives**

Yo voy a leer. "I'm going to read."	Yo voy a jugar con mi iPad. "I'm going to play with my iPad."	Yo voy a comer. "I'm going to eat."
Yo voy a comprarlo. (comprar + lo). "I'm going to buy it."		

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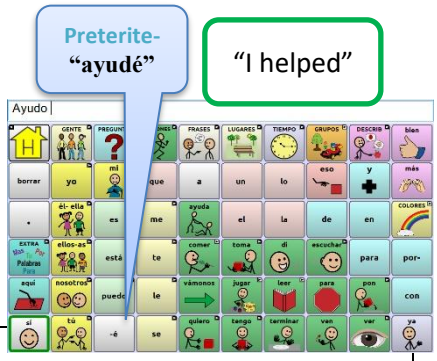
7) To access the preterite verb tense (past tense), select the pronoun and present tense of the verb. The preterite form appears just to the right of the "tú" key.



a) Preterite (*"past tense"*)

Yo ayudé mi (GENTE) amigo. "I helped my friend."	(hint: ayudo + é = ayudé)
Tú trabajaste bien. "You worked well."	(hint: trabajas + -aste = trabajaste)
Ellos me ayudaron (DESCRIBIR) mucho. "They helped me a lot."	(hint: ayudan + -aron = ayudaron)

b) Future (i.e. *"I am going to verb"*)

Nosotros vamos a trabajar (TIEMPO) mañana. "We are going to work tomorrow."
Yo voy a comprar un (VEHÍCULOS) auto. "I am going to buy a car."

8) Core vocabulary included within categories:

The following sentences demonstrate the feature of core vocabulary included within categories.

ANIMALES

Yo tengo dos peces.	I have two fish.
¿Quieres acariciar al gato?	Do you want to pet the cat?
Yo juego con la perra.	I play with the dog.
¿Qúe color es el pájaro?	What color is the bird?
Yo tengo un conejo.	I have a rabbit.
¿Cúal es tu animal favorito?	What is your favorite animal?
Yo le doy de comer a la gallina.	I feed the hen.
Me gusta el tigre.	I like the tiger.
¿Dónde está el pollito?	Where is the baby chick?

MÚSICA

Yo tengo una guitarra.	I have a guitar.
Mi música favorita es la (RITMOS) salsa.	My favorite music is salsa.
¿Qúe instrumento musical tocas?	What musical instrument do you play?
Quiero ver un vídeo de música.	I want to see a music video.
Yo toco el tambor.	I play the drum.
Me gusta escuchar música.	I like to listen to music.
¿Te gusta la (RITMOS) bachata?	Do you like bachata?
Me encanta la (RITMOS) bachata.	I love bachata.
Es mi canción favorita.	This is my favorite song."

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ARTE	
Yo necesito el marcador (COLORES) rojo.	I need the red marker.
Yo estoy coloreando un dibujo.	I am coloring a picture.
¿Te gusta pintar?	Do you like to paint?
Quiero hacer un dibujo para ti.	I want to make a drawing for you.
Me gusta pintar con el color azul y amarillo.	I like to color with blue and yellow.
¿Quieres dibujar con la lápiz verde?	Do you want to draw with the green pencil?
Dame la cinta.	Give me the tape.

BEBIDAS Y COMIDAS	
Quiero un café con leche por favor.	I want a coffee with milk please.
Quiero tomar limonada.	I want to drink lemonade.
¿Quieres tomar té caliente?	Do you want to drink hot tea?
¿Bebes leche?	Do you drink milk?
Quiero más sopa por favor.	I want more soup please.
¿Dónde está el arroz?	Where is the rice?
Quiero (ACCIONES) cocinar enchiladas y frijoles.	I want to cook enchiladas and beans.

9) Masculine/feminine nouns agree with Adjectives:

In Spanish, adjectives must match the noun in terms of number and gender. This is done automatically when choosing a color to modify a noun in categories such as ANIMALES *(animals)*, VEHÍCULOS *(vehicles)*, and ROPA *(clothes).*

**Notice that the gender and number of the color changes automatically to agree with the nouns, and that the noun is positioned before the adjective.

El perro negro "The black dog"	La gata negra "The black cat"	(ANIMALES - MASCOTAS)
Las gatas blancas "The white cats"	Los pájaros blancos "The white birds"	
La blusa roja "The red blouse"	El calzoncillo rojo "The red underwear"	(ROPA)
Un avión amarillo "A yellow plane"	Una camioneta amarilla "A yellow truck"	(VEHÍCULOS)

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10) Plural fun!

In Spanish as in English, plural markers can be final –s or final –es depending upon the final letter of the noun.

***After selecting a noun, look for "**-s**" in the left column.

Try pluralizing these words: *"pez" (fish), "libro" (book), "dólar" (dollar)*

With two- or three-word noun concepts, the plural marker is typically on the first word. Choose the **TRABAJOS** category for the following examples:

colector de basura	(*"trash collector"*)	→ colectores de basura;
cuidador del zoológico	(*"zoo keeper"*)	→ cuidadores del zoológico;
programador de computadoras	(*"computer programmer"*)	→ programadores de computadoras.

Me gusta jugadores de béisbol.	"I like baseball players."

11) Logical Next Words:

Yo estoy listo. (masc) "I am ready."	Yo estoy lista. (fem) "I am ready."	Yo no estoy listo. (m) "I am not ready."	Yo no estoy lista. (f) "I am not ready."
Yo necesito ayuda. "I need help."	Yo necesito más dinero. "I need more money."		
Una vez yo fui al (LUGARES) zoológico. "One time I went to the zoo."	(Hint: un > "una"		
Quiero un poco. "I want a little."			
Bien hecho. "Well done"			
Quiero ir contigo (con + -tigo). "I want to go with you."			
Quiero ver una película. "I want to watch a movie."			
Que pasa? "What's going on?"			
No sé. "I don't know."			
No hay. "There is none."			
Mi turno. "My turn."	Mi favorito. "My favorite."	Su turno. "Your turn."	Su favorita. "Your favorite." ***possessives in GENTE
Ven aquí. "Come here."			
¿Qué tal? "How is it going?"	(Hint: PREGUNTAS y FRASES)		

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12) PREGUNTAS (Questions):

In Spanish, the proper punctuation for questions is an upside-down question mark (¿) at the beginning of the sentence and a regular question mark (?) at the end. When starting a question from the PREGUNTAS page, the "¿" appears automatically with WordPower60 Español Básico.

¿Qué vamos a comer? "What are we going to eat?	¿De dónde es usted? "Where are you from?" (literally – From where are you?)
¿Qúien va? "Who is going?"	¿Adónde vas? "Where are you going?"
¿Cuánto cuesta? "How much does it cost?	¿Cómo se dice…? "How do you say…?
¿Está lista? "Are you ready?"	¿Qué tal? "How is it going?"
¿Cuándo vas a venir? "When are you going to come?	¿Cuándo vamos a la tienda? "When are we going to the store?

13) Using the Imperative form of the Verb:

**Some imperatives appear on the main page, as well as on the first ACCIONES page. Others are found by selecting "ACCIONES+IMPERATIVO" or "ACCIONES+INFINITIVO+IMPERATIVO"

Ven aquí. "Come here."
Ayúdame. "Help me" (ayuda + me + "ayúdame")
Para (TIEMPO) ahora. "Stop now."
Vámonos a comer. "Let's go eat."
¡Coman! (Select the "ellos -as" key once you get to the IMPERATIVO page) "You [plural] eat!"
Dime. "Tell me."
Escucha y lee. (Select ACCIONES → IMPERATIVO to find "escucha." "Listen and read."

14) Other features in WordPower:

1. Select the GRUPOS key to find the CHISTES (Jokes). There are jokes and riddles. Try them out.
2. Select the GRUPOS key to find the NOTICIAS (News).
3. Select the GRUPOS key to find FOTOS. This gives access to a photo album that can be used to share pictures and experiences.

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15) PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: try these sentences to practice your skills:

Me gusta comer en la taquería. "I like to eat at the taqueria."	Me gusta comer en casa. "I like to eat at home."	Me gusta comer en McDonald's. "I like to eat at McDonald's."
Le gusta comer conmigo. "He/she likes to eat with me."	¿Qué te gusta comer? "What do you like to eat?"	¿Quieres comer conmigo? "Do you want to eat with me?"
Tengo un perro y dos gatos en mi casa. (Hint: find "perros" and gata" in ANIMALES; "casa" in LUGARES) "I have one dog and two cats at my house."		
Yo fui con ella. "I went with her."	(Hint: "fui" follows "yo" on main page; select "él-ella" to find "ella")	
Ya está. "That's it."	Ya vámonos "Let's go."	
Tengo algo para ti. "I have something for you."	(Hint: find "algo" on the EXTRA PALABRAS page)	
No me siento bien. "I don't feel well."		
Tengo una (PREGUNTA) pregunta para ti. "I have a question for you."		
Ya no me duele. "It doesn't hurt anymore."		
Lo quiero ya. "I want it now."		
Me gusta ir al parque con mis amigos. "I like to go to the park with my friends."		
Él necesita medicina porque está (DESCRIBIR) enfermo. "He needs medicine because he is sick."	(Hint: select "por-" to find "porque"	
Yo voy a trabajar a las (TIEMPO → LA HORA) 8:30. "I go to work at 8:30."		

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Ellos están nadando en la (LUGARES) piscina. (Hint: find “nadando” on the second page of ACCIONES) “They are swimming in the pool.”
El (LUGARES) aeropuerto es (DESCRIBIR) muy grande. “The airport is really big.
¿Te sientes enfermo? “Are you feeling sick?”
Ya no quiero más. “I don’t want anymore.”
Feliz Navidad y Año Nuevo. (Hint: speak entire sentence using the DÍAS FESTIVOS category) “Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.”
Quiero ver la televisión contigo. (Hint: con + -tigo = contigo) “I want to watch TV with you.”
Ella fue a la (LUGARES) playa. “She went to the beach.”
Ella quiere ir al (LUGARES) cine (TIEMPO) mañana. “She wants to go to the movie theater tomorrow.”

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We hope this guide provides some basic concepts and practice with WordPower vocabulary. Join us on our website, YouTube, and Facebook as we grow the supports for WordPower.

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