

# ¡De compras!




## Más vocabulario

el abrigo	<i>coat</i>
los calcetines (el calcetín)	<i>sock(s)</i>
el cinturón	<i>belt</i>
las gafas (de sol)	<i>(sun)glasses</i>
los guantes	<i>gloves</i>
el impermeable	<i>raincoat</i>
la ropa	<i>clothes</i>
la ropa interior	<i>underwear</i>
las sandalias	<i>sandals</i>
el traje	<i>suit</i>
el vestido	<i>dress</i>
los zapatos de tenis	<i>sneakers</i>
<hr/>	
el regalo	<i>gift</i>
<hr/>	
el almacén	<i>department store</i>
el centro comercial	<i>shopping mall</i>
el mercado (al aire libre)	<i>(open-air) market</i>
el precio (fijo)	<i>(fixed; set) price</i>
la rebaja	<i>sale</i>
la tienda	<i>store</i>
<hr/>	
costar (o:ue)	<i>to cost</i>
gastar	<i>to spend (money)</i>
pagar	<i>to pay</i>
regatear	<i>to bargain</i>
vender	<i>to sell</i>
<hr/>	
hacer juego (con)	<i>to match (with)</i>
llevar	<i>to wear; to take</i>
usar	<i>to wear; to use</i>

## Variación léxica

calcetines	↔	medias (Amér. L.)
cinturón	↔	correa (Col., Venez.)
gafas/lentes	↔	espejuelos (Cuba, P.R.), anteojos (Arg., Chile)
zapatos de tenis	↔	zapatillas de deporte (Esp.), zapatillas (Arg., Perú)

## recursos

		
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# Práctica

1

**Escuchar** Listen to Juanita and Vicente talk about what they're packing for their vacations. Indicate who is packing each item. If both are packing an item, write both names. If neither is packing an item, write an **X**.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. abrigo _____           | 7. gafas de sol _____       |
| 2. zapatos de tenis _____ | 8. camisetas _____          |
| 3. impermeable _____      | 9. traje de baño _____      |
| 4. chaqueta _____         | 10. botas _____             |
| 5. sandalias _____        | 11. pantalones cortos _____ |
| 6. bluejeans _____        | 12. suéter _____            |

2

**¿Lógico o ilógico?** Listen to Guillermo and Ana talk about vacation destinations. Indicate whether each statement is **lógico** or **ilógico**.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |

3

**Completar** Anita is talking about going shopping. Complete each sentence with the correct word(s), adding definite or indefinite articles when necessary.

- |                  |        |                    |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|
| caja             | medias | tarjeta de crédito |
| centro comercial | par    | traje de baño      |
| dependientas     | ropa   | vendedores         |

- Hoy voy a ir de compras al \_\_\_\_\_.
- Voy a ir a la tienda de ropa para mujeres. Siempre hay muchas rebajas y las \_\_\_\_\_ son muy simpáticas.
- Necesito comprar \_\_\_\_\_ de zapatos.
- Y tengo que comprar \_\_\_\_\_ porque el sábado voy a la playa con mis amigos.
- También voy a comprar unas \_\_\_\_\_ para mi mamá.
- Voy a pagar todo (*everything*) en \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pero hoy no tengo dinero. Voy a tener que usar mi \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mañana voy al mercado al aire libre. Me gusta regatear con los \_\_\_\_\_.

4

**Escoger** Choose the item in each group that does not belong.

- almacén • centro comercial • mercado • sombrero
- camisa • camiseta • blusa • botas
- jeans • bolsa • falda • pantalones
- abrigo • suéter • corbata • chaqueta
- mercado • tienda • almacén • cartera
- pagar • llevar • hacer juego (con) • usar
- botas • sandalias • zapatos • traje
- vender • regatear • ropa interior • gastar

# Pronunciación Audio

## The consonants **d** and **t**

### ¿Dónde? **vender** **nadar** **verdad**

Like **b** and **v**, the Spanish **d** can have a hard sound or a soft sound, depending on which letters appear next to it.

### **Don** **dinero** **tienda** **falda**

At the beginning of a phrase and after **n** or **l**, the letter **d** is pronounced with a hard sound. This sound is similar to the English *d* in *dog*, but a little softer and duller. The tongue should touch the back of the upper teeth, not the roof of the mouth.

### **medias** **verde** **vestido** **huésped**

In all other positions, **d** has a soft sound. It is similar to the English *th* in *there*, but a little softer.

### **Don Diego no tiene el diccionario**

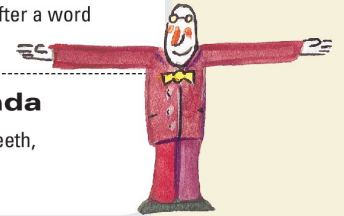
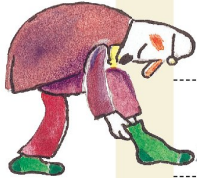
When **d** begins a word, its pronunciation depends on the previous word. At the beginning of a phrase or after a word that ends in **n** or **l**, it is pronounced as a hard **d**.

### **Doña Dolores es de la capital**

Words that begin with **d** are pronounced with a soft **d** if they appear immediately after a word that ends in a vowel or any consonant other than **n** or **l**.

### **traje** **pantalones** **tarjeta** **tienda**

When pronouncing the Spanish **t**, the tongue should touch the back of the upper teeth, not the roof of the mouth. Unlike the English *t*, no air is expelled from the mouth.



### **Práctica** Read these phrases aloud to practice the **d** and the **t**.

- |                  |                        |                           |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hasta pronto. | 5. No hay de qué.      | 9. Es estupendo.          |
| 2. De nada.      | 6. ¿De dónde es usted? | 10. No tengo computadora. |
| 3. Mucho gusto.  | 7. ¡Todos a bordo!     | 11. ¿Cuándo vienen?       |
| 4. Lo siento.    | 8. No puedo.           | 12. Son las tres y media. |

### **Oraciones** Read these sentences aloud to practice the **d** and the **t**.

1. Don Teodoro tiene una tienda en un almacén en La Habana.
2. Don Teodoro vende muchos trajes, vestidos y zapatos todos los días.
3. Un día un turista, Federico Machado, entra en la tienda para comprar un par de botas.
4. Federico regatea con don Teodoro y compra las botas y también un par de sandalias.

En la variedad está el gusto.<sup>1</sup>

### **Refranes** Read these sayings aloud to practice the **d** and the **t**.

Aunque la mona se vista de seda, mona se queda.<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Variety is the spice of life.  
<sup>2</sup> You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

#### recursos

	
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## 6.1

Saber and conocer  Tutorial

## ANTE TODO

Spanish has two verbs that mean *to know*: **saber** and **conocer**. They cannot be used interchangeably. Note the irregular **yo** forms.

The verbs **saber** and **conocer**

		<b>saber</b> (to know)	<b>conocer</b> (to know)
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	<b>sé</b>	<b>conozco</b>
	tú	<b>sabes</b>	<b>conoces</b>
	Ud./él/ella	<b>sabe</b>	<b>conoce</b>
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	<b>sabemos</b>	<b>conocemos</b>
	vosotros/as	<b>sabéis</b>	<b>conocéis</b>
	Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>saben</b>	<b>conocen</b>

- **Saber** means *to know a fact or piece(s) of information* or *to know how to do something*.

No **sé** tu número de teléfono.  
*I don't know your telephone number.*

Mi hermana **sabe** hablar francés.  
*My sister knows how to speak French.*

- **Conocer** means *to know or be familiar/acquainted* with a person, place, or thing.

¿**Conoces** la ciudad de Nueva York?  
*Do you know New York City?*

No **conozco** a tu amigo Esteban.  
*I don't know your friend Esteban.*

- When the direct object of **conocer** is a person or pet, the personal **a** is used.

¿Conoces La Habana?  
*Do you know Havana?*

but

¿Conoces **a** Celia Cruz?  
*Do you know Celia Cruz?*

- **¡Atención!** **Parecer** (*to seem*) and **ofrecer** (*to offer*) are conjugated like **conocer**.

- **¡Atención!** **Conducir** (*to drive*) and **traducir** (*to translate*) also have an irregular **yo** form, but since they are **-ir** verbs, they are conjugated differently from **conocer**.

**conducir**  
**traducir**

**conduzco, conduces, conduce, conducimos, conducís, conducen**  
**traduzco, traduces, traduce, traducimos, traducís, traducen**

## NOTA CULTURAL

Cuban singer **Celia Cruz** (1925–2003), known as the “Queen of Salsa,” recorded many albums over her long career. Adored by her fans, she was famous for her colorful and lively on-stage performances.



## ¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the appropriate forms of these verbs.

## saber

- José no sabe la hora.
- Sara y yo \_\_\_\_\_ jugar al tenis.
- ¿Por qué no \_\_\_\_\_ tú estos verbos?
- Mis padres \_\_\_\_\_ hablar japonés.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ a qué hora es la clase.
- Usted no \_\_\_\_\_ dónde vivo.
- Mi hermano no \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.
- Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ muchas cosas.

## conocer

- Usted y yo conocemos bien Miami.
- ¿Tú \_\_\_\_\_ a mi amigo Manuel?
- Sergio y Taydé \_\_\_\_\_ mi pueblo.
- Emiliano \_\_\_\_\_ a mis padres.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ muy bien el centro.
- ¿Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ la tienda Gigante?
- Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ una playa hermosa.
- ¿Usted \_\_\_\_\_ a mi profesora?

## recursos



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## 6.2

## Indirect object pronouns



## ANTE TODO

In **Lección 5**, you learned that a direct object receives the action of the verb directly. In contrast, an indirect object receives the action of the verb indirectly.



An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that answers the question *to whom* or *for whom* an action is done. In the preceding example, the indirect object answers this question:

**¿A quién le presta Roberto cien pesos?** *To whom does Roberto lend 100 pesos?*

## Indirect object pronouns

## Singular forms

<b>me</b>	(to, for) <i>me</i>
<b>te</b>	(to, for) <i>you (fam.)</i>
<b>le</b>	(to, for) <i>you (form.)</i> (to, for) <i>him; her</i>

## Plural forms

<b>nos</b>	(to, for) <i>us</i>
<b>os</b>	(to, for) <i>you (fam.)</i>
<b>les</b>	(to, for) <i>you</i> (to, for) <i>them</i>

- **¡Atención!** The forms of indirect object pronouns for the first and second persons (**me, te, nos, os**) are the same as the direct object pronouns. Indirect object pronouns agree in number with the corresponding nouns, but not in gender.

Bueno, le doy un descuento.



Acabo de mostrarles que sí sabemos regatear.



## Using indirect object pronouns

- Spanish speakers commonly use both an indirect object pronoun and the noun to which it refers in the same sentence. This is done to emphasize and clarify to whom the pronoun refers.

I.O. PRONOUN	INDIRECT OBJECT	I.O. PRONOUN	INDIRECT OBJECT
Ella <b>le</b>	vende la ropa <b>a Elena.</b>	<b>Les</b> prestamos el dinero <b>a Inés y a Álex.</b>	

- Indirect object pronouns are also used without the indirect object noun when the person for whom the action is being done is known.

Ana **le** presta la falda **a Elena.**  
*Ana lends her skirt to Elena.*

También **le** presta unos jeans.  
*She also lends her a pair of jeans.*



**CONSULTA**

For more information on accents, see **Lección 4, Pronunciación**, p. 123, **Lección 10, Ortografía**, p. 339, and **Lección 11, Ortografía**, p. 375.

- ▶ Indirect object pronouns are usually placed before the conjugated form of the verb. In negative sentences the pronoun is placed between **no** and the conjugated verb.

Martín **me** compra un regalo.  
*Martín is buying me a gift.*

Eva **no me** escribe cartas.  
*Eva doesn't write me letters.*

- ▶ When a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive or the present progressive, the indirect object pronoun may be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive or present participle. **¡Atención!** When an indirect object pronoun is attached to a present participle, an accent mark is added to maintain the proper stress.

Él no quiere **pagarte**./  
Él **no te** quiere pagar.  
*He does not want to pay you.*

Él está **escribiéndole** una postal a ella./  
Él **le** está escribiendo una postal a ella.  
*He is writing a postcard to her.*

- ▶ Because the indirect object pronouns **le** and **les** have multiple meanings, Spanish speakers often clarify to whom the pronouns refer with the preposition **a** + [pronoun] or **a** + [noun].

**UNCLARIFIED STATEMENTS**  
Yo **le** compro un abrigo.  
Ella **le** describe un libro.

**CLARIFIED STATEMENTS**  
Yo **le** compro un abrigo **a usted/él/ella**.  
Ella **le** describe un libro **a Juan**.

**UNCLARIFIED STATEMENTS**  
Él **les** vende unos sombreros.

**CLARIFIED STATEMENTS**  
Él **les** vende unos sombreros **a ustedes/ellos/ellas**.

Ellos **les** hablan muy claro.

Ellos **les** hablan muy claro **a los clientes**.

- ▶ The irregular verbs **dar** (to give) and **decir** (to say; to tell) are often used with indirect object pronouns.

**The verbs dar and decir**

Singular forms			Plural forms		
	dar	decir		dar	decir
yo	<b>doy</b>	<b>digo</b>	nosotros/as	<b>damos</b>	<b>decimos</b>
tú	<b>das</b>	<b>dices</b>	vosotros/as	<b>dais</b>	<b>decís</b>
Ud./él/ella	<b>da</b>	<b>dice</b>	Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>dan</b>	<b>dicen</b>

**Me dan** una fiesta cada año.  
*They give (throw) me a party every year.*

**Te digo** la verdad.  
*I'm telling you the truth.*

Voy a **darle** consejos.  
*I'm going to give her advice.*

No **les digo** mentiras a mis padres.  
*I don't tell lies to my parents.*

**recursos**



**¡INTÉNTALO!**

Use the cues in parentheses to provide the correct indirect object pronoun for each sentence.

- Juan le quiere dar un regalo. (to Elena)
- María \_\_\_\_\_ prepara un café. (for us)
- Beatriz y Felipe \_\_\_\_\_ escriben desde (from) Cuba. (to me)
- Marta y yo \_\_\_\_\_ compramos unos guantes. (for them)
- Los vendedores \_\_\_\_\_ venden ropa. (to you, fam. sing.)
- La dependienta \_\_\_\_\_ muestra los guantes. (to us)



## 6.3

Preterite tense of regular verbs  Tutorial

## ANTE TODO

In order to talk about events in the past, Spanish uses two simple tenses: the preterite and the imperfect. In this lesson, you will learn how to form the preterite tense, which is used to express actions or states completed in the past.

## Preterite of regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs

	-ar verbs comprar	-er verbs vender	-ir verbs escribir	
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	compré / bought	vendí / sold	escribí / wrote
	tú	compraste	vendiste	escribiste
	Ud./él/ella	compró	vendió	escribió
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	compramos	vendimos	escribimos
	vosotros/as	comprasteis	vendisteis	escribisteis
	Uds./ellos/ellas	compraron	vendieron	escribieron

- ▶ **¡Atención!** The **yo** and **Ud./él/ella** forms of all three conjugations have written accents on the last syllable to show that it is stressed.
- ▶ As the chart shows, the endings for regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs are identical in the preterite.



- ▶ Note that the **nosotros/as** forms of regular **-ar** and **-ir** verbs in the preterite are identical to the present tense forms. Context will help you determine which tense is being used.

En invierno **compramos** ropa.  
*In the winter, we buy clothes.*

Anoche **compramos** unos zapatos.  
*Last night we bought some shoes.*

- ▶ **-Ar** and **-er** verbs that have a stem change in the present tense are regular in the preterite. They do *not* have a stem change.

## PRESENT

## PRETERITE

<b>cerrar</b> (e:ie)	La tienda <b>cierra</b> a las seis.	La tienda <b>cerró</b> a las seis.
<b>volver</b> (o:ue)	Carlitos <b>vuelve</b> tarde.	Carlitos <b>volvió</b> tarde.
<b>jugar</b> (u:ue)	Él <b>juega</b> al fútbol.	Él <b>jugó</b> al fútbol.

- ▶ **¡Atención!** **-Ir** verbs that have a stem change in the present tense also have a stem change in the preterite.

## CONSULTA

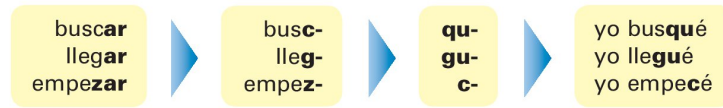
There are a few high-frequency irregular verbs in the preterite. You will learn more about them in **Estructura 9.1**, p. 310.

## CONSULTA

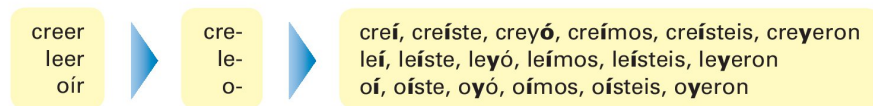
You will learn about the preterite of **-ir** stem-changing verbs in **Estructura 8.1**, p. 274.



- ▶ Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the first person singular (**yo** form) in the preterite.



- ▶ Except for the **yo** form, all other forms of **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** verbs are regular in the preterite.
- ▶ Three other verbs—**creer**, **leer**, and **oír**—have spelling changes in the preterite. The **i** of the verb endings of **creer**, **leer**, and **oír** carries an accent in the **yo**, **tú**, **nosotros/as**, and **vosotros/as** forms, and changes to **y** in the **Ud./él/ella** and **Uds./ellos/ellas** forms.



- ▶ **Ver** is regular in the preterite, but none of its forms has an accent.  
**ver** → *vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron*

**Words commonly used with the preterite**

<b>anoche</b>	<i>last night</i>	<b>pasado/a (adj.)</b>	<i>last; past</i>
<b>anteayer</b>	<i>the day before yesterday</i>	<b>el año pasado</b>	<i>last year</i>
<b>ayer</b>	<i>yesterday</i>	<b>la semana pasada</b>	<i>last week</i>
<b>de repente</b>	<i>suddenly</i>	<b>una vez</b>	<i>once</i>
<b>desde... hasta...</b>	<i>from... until...</i>	<b>dos veces</b>	<i>twice</i>
		<b>ya</b>	<i>already</i>

**Ayer** llegué a Santiago de Cuba.  
*Yesterday I arrived in Santiago de Cuba.*

**Anoche** oí un ruido extraño.  
*Last night I heard a strange noise.*

- ▶ **Acabar de** + [infinitive] is used to say that something has just occurred. Note that **acabar** is in the present tense in this construction.

**Acabo de comprar** una falda.  
*I just bought a skirt.*

**Acabas de ir** de compras.  
*You just went shopping.*

**recursos**

WB pp. 64–65

LM p. 35

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**¡INTÉNTALO!**

Provide the appropriate preterite forms of the verbs.

	<b>comer</b>	<b>salir</b>	<b>comenzar</b>	<b>leer</b>
1. ellas	<u>comieron</u>	<u>salieron</u>	<u>comenzaron</u>	<u>leyeron</u>
2. tú	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. usted	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. nosotros	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. yo	_____	_____	_____	_____

## 6.4 Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

### Demonstrative adjectives Tutorial

#### ANTE TODO

In Spanish, as in English, demonstrative adjectives are words that “demonstrate” or “point out” nouns. Demonstrative adjectives precede the nouns they modify and, like other Spanish adjectives you have studied, agree with them in gender and number. Observe these examples and then study the chart below.

**esta** camisa  
*this shirt*

**ese** vendedor  
*that salesman*

**aquellos** zapatos  
*those shoes (over there)*

#### Demonstrative adjectives

Singular		Plural		
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	
<b>este</b>	<b>esta</b>	<b>estos</b>	<b>estas</b>	<i>this; these</i>
<b>ese</b>	<b>esa</b>	<b>esos</b>	<b>esas</b>	<i>that; those</i>
<b>aquel</b>	<b>aquella</b>	<b>aquellos</b>	<b>aquellas</b>	<i>that; those (over there)</i>

- ▶ There are three sets of demonstrative adjectives. To determine which one to use, you must establish the relationship between the speaker and the noun(s) being pointed out.
- ▶ The demonstrative adjectives **este**, **esta**, **estos**, and **estas** are used to point out things that are close to the speaker and the listener.



*Me gustan  
estos zapatos.*

- ▶ The demonstrative adjectives **ese**, **esa**, **esos**, and **esas** are used to point out things that are not close in space and time to the speaker. They may, however, be close to the listener.



*Prefiero  
esos zapatos.*



- ▶ The demonstrative adjectives **aquel**, **aquella**, **aquellos**, and **aquellas** are used to point out things that are far away from the speaker and the listener.



*Aquel auto es de mi hermana.*

## Demonstrative pronouns

- ▶ Demonstrative pronouns are identical to their corresponding demonstrative adjectives, with the exception that they traditionally carry an accent mark on the stressed vowel. The Real Academia no longer requires this accent, but it is still commonly used.

Demonstrative pronouns			
Singular		Plural	
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE
<b>éste</b>	<b>ésta</b>	<b>éstos</b>	<b>éstas</b>
<b>ése</b>	<b>ésa</b>	<b>ésos</b>	<b>ésas</b>
<b>aqué</b>	<b>aquélla</b>	<b>aquéllos</b>	<b>aquéllas</b>

—¿Quieres comprar **este** suéter?  
*Do you want to buy this sweater?*

—No, no quiero **éste**. Quiero **ése**.  
*No, I don't want this one. I want that one.*

—¿Vas a leer **estas** revistas?  
*Are you going to read these magazines?*

—Sí, voy a leer **éstas**. También voy a leer **aquellas**.  
*Yes, I'm going to read these. I'll also read those (over there).*

- ▶ **¡Atención!** Like demonstrative adjectives, demonstrative pronouns agree in gender and number with the corresponding noun.

**Este libro** es de Pablito.

**Éstos** son de Juana.

- ▶ There are three neuter demonstrative pronouns: **esto**, **eso**, and **aquello**. These forms refer to unidentified or unspecified things, situations, ideas, and concepts. They do not change in gender or number and never carry an accent mark.

—¿Qué es **esto**?  
*What's this?*

—**Eso** es interesante.  
*That's interesting.*

—**Aquello** es bonito.  
*That's pretty.*

recursos



**¡INTÉNTALO!**

Provide the correct form of the demonstrative adjective for these nouns.

- la falda / este esta falda
- los estudiantes / este \_\_\_\_\_
- los países / aquel \_\_\_\_\_
- la ventana / ese \_\_\_\_\_
- los periodistas / ese \_\_\_\_\_
- el chico / aquel \_\_\_\_\_
- las sandalias / este \_\_\_\_\_
- las chicas / aquel \_\_\_\_\_

## La ropa

el abrigo	coat
los (blue)jeans	jeans
la blusa	blouse
la bolsa	purse; bag
la bota	boot
los calcetines (el calcetín)	sock(s)
la camisa	shirt
la camiseta	t-shirt
la cartera	wallet
la chaqueta	jacket
el cinturón	belt
la corbata	tie
la falda	skirt
las gafas (de sol)	(sun)glasses
los guantes	gloves
el impermeable	raincoat
las medias	pantyhose; stockings
los pantalones	pants
los pantalones cortos	shorts
la ropa	clothes
la ropa interior	underwear
las sandalias	sandals
el sombrero	hat
el suéter	sweater
el traje	suit
el traje de baño	bathing suit
el vestido	dress
los zapatos de tenis	sneakers

## Verbos

conducir	to drive
conocer	to know; to be acquainted with
dar	to give
ofrecer	to offer
parecer	to seem
saber	to know; to know how
traducir	to translate

## Ir de compras

el almacén	department store
la caja	cash register
el centro comercial	shopping mall
el/la cliente/a	customer
el/la dependiente/a	clerk
el dinero	money
(en) efectivo	cash
el mercado (al aire libre)	(open-air) market
un par (de zapatos)	a pair (of shoes)
el precio (fijo)	(fixed; set) price
la rebaja	sale
el regalo	gift
la tarjeta de crédito	credit card
la tienda	store
el/la vendedor(a)	salesperson
costar (o.ue)	to cost
gastar	to spend (money)
hacer juego (con)	to match (with)
llevar	to wear; to take
pagar	to pay
regatear	to bargain
usar	to wear; to use
vender	to sell

## Adjetivos

barato/a	cheap
bueno/a	good
cada	each
caro/a	expensive
corto/a	short (in length)
elegante	elegant
hermoso/a	beautiful
largo/a	long
loco/a	crazy
nuevo/a	new
otro/a	other; another
pobre	poor
rico/a	rich

## Los colores

el color	color
amarillo/a	yellow
anaranjado/a	orange
azul	blue
blanco/a	white
gris	gray
marrón, café	brown
morado/a	purple
negro/a	black
rojo/a	red
rosado/a	pink
verde	green

## Palabras adicionales

acabar de (+ inf.)	to have just done something
anoche	last night
anteayer	the day before yesterday
ayer	yesterday
de repente	suddenly
desde	from
dos veces	twice
hasta	until
pasado/a (adj.)	last; past
el año pasado	last year
la semana pasada	last week
prestar	to lend; to loan
una vez	once
ya	already

Indirect object pronouns	See page 202.
Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns	See page 210.
Expresiones útiles	See page 195.

## recursos

	
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Vocabulary Tools