

WordPower48 Español – teaching tips and support

Nancy Inman & Pamela Corley



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 beber (BEBIDAS) leche con chocolate. “I want to drink chocolate milk.”	Quiero comer contigo (<i>con + -tigo</i>). “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 sed. “I am thirsty.” (literally “I have thirst.”)
Tengo sueño. “I am sleepy.”	Tengo miedo. “I am afraid.” (literally “I have fear.”)

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). “I feel tired.”	Me siento cansada (fem).
-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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."
Quisiera ir a Hawaii. "I would like to go to Hawaii."	hint: Choose "quiero" and then you'll see "quisiera." Find "Hawaii" in GEOGRAFÍA/EE.UU.
Mi mejor amigo es mi perro. "My best friend is my dog."	hint: Choose "mejor" from DESCRIPCIONES, "amigo" from GENTE, and "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 <u>usted</u> in GENTE)
Él come. "He eats." (hint: find <u>él</u> in GENTE)
Nosotros comemos. "We eat." (hint: find <u>nosotros</u> in GENTE)
Ellos comen. "They eat." (hint: find <u>ellos</u> in GENTE)
Vosotros coméis. (vosotros is an informal form of plural "you," primarily used in Spain) "You eat." (hint: find <u>vosotros</u> 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 <u>él/ella/usted</u> 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>“I dance.”</i>
Tú bailas. <i>“You dance.”</i>
Él baila. <i>“He dances.”</i>
Nosotros bailamos. <i>“We dance.”</i>
Ellos bailan. <i>“They dance.”</i>

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

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

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.	<i>(Yo is not necessary.)</i>
<i>I speak Spanish.</i>	
Comemos carne.	<i>(Nosotros is not necessary.)</i>
<i>We eat meat.</i>	
Vives en México.	<i>(Tú is not necessary.)</i>
<i>You live in Mexico.</i>	

****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)

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."
---	---------------------------------------	---

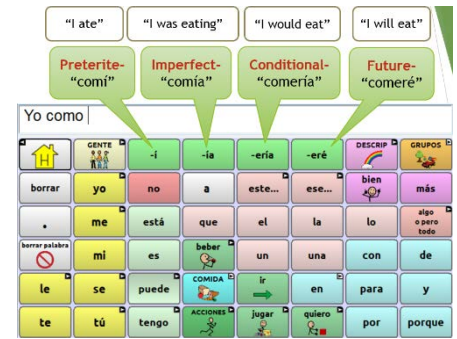
Example c) Yo voy a ("I am going") + infinitives

(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. (comprar + lo + ←lo). "I'm going to buy it."		

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

(yo) He visto eso. "I have seen that."	*Note the words found after selecting buttons "este. . ." and "ese. . ." 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."

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.
“You worked well.”

(hint: trabajas + -aste = trabajaste)

(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.
“He was wearing a red shirt.”

(hint: lleva + -aba = llevaba; look for camisa roja in ROPA)

Ella necesitaba más dinero.
“She was needing more money.”

(hint: necesita + -aba = necesitaba)

c) Conditional Tense (“would verb”)

Yo iría contigo (con + -tigo).
“I would go with you.”

(hint: voy + iría = iría)

Tú comprarías un auto blanco
“You would buy a white car.”

(hint: compras + -arías = comprarías; find auto blanco in VEHÍCULOS)

d) Future Tense (“will verb”)

(GENTE) Nosotros trabajaremos (TIEMPO) mañana. (hint: trabajamos + -aremos = trabajaremos)
“We will work tomorrow.”

Yo compraré un iPad.
“I will buy an iPad.”

(hint: compro + -aré = compraré)

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 <u>mis</u> conductores de autobuses. "I like my bus drivers." <i>Hint: mi → mis</i>	Yo trabajo con <u>mis</u> terapeutas ocupacionales. "I work with my occupational therapists." <i>Hint: mi → mis</i>
--	---

10. Logical Next Words:

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

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 <u>ahora</u> 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.

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

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