

# TOP SPANISH PHRASES FOR BEGINNERS

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Here are the top Spanish phrases you will learn in your A1 Spanish course!

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## GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

- **Buenos días**
- Good morning
- **Buenas tardes**
- Good afternoon
- **Buenas noches**
- Good evening/night
- **¡Hola!**
- Hi

- **Hola, ¿qué tal?**
- Hi, how are you?
- **Hola, ¿cómo estás?**
- Hi, how are you?
- **¡Adiós!**
- Bye!
- **¡Hasta luego!**
- See you later!
- **¡Hasta pronto!**
- See you soon!

Do you know little to no Spanish? Take a look at this list of [Spanish Words for Beginners \[+ Audio Included\]](#).

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

- **¿Cómo te llamas?**
- What is your name?
- **Me llamo Daniel.**
- My name is Daniel.
- **¿Cuál es tu nombre?**
- What is your name?
- **Mi nombre es Daniel.**
- My name is Daniel.
- **¿Cuál es tu apellido?**
- What's your last name?
- **Es Serpas.**
- It's Serpas.
- **¿De dónde eres?**
- Where are you from?
- **Soy de Letonia.**
- I'm from Latvia.

- **¿Eres francesa?**
- Are you French?
- **Sí, de Paris.**
- Yes, from Paris.
- **¿Cuántos años tienes?**
- How old are you?
- **Tengo 30.**
- I'm 30.
- **¿Qué edad tienes?**
- What's your age?
- **30 años.**
- 30 years old.
- **¿Tienes móvil?**
- Do you have a cell phone?
- **Sí, es el 654785452.**
- Yes, it's 654785452.
- **¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?**
- What is your phone number?
- **Mi número es 4515795554.**
- My number is 4515795554.
- **¿Tienes correo?**
- Do you have an e-mail address?
- **Sí, es hello@spanishwithtati.com.**
- Yes, it is hello@spanishwithtati.com.
- **¿Cuál es tu correo?**
- What is your email address?
- **Es hello@spanishwithtati.com.**
- It is hello@spanishwithtati.com.
- **¿En qué trabajas?**
- What do you do for a living?
- **No trabajo. Soy estudiante.**
- I don't work. I'm a student.
- **¿A qué te dedicas?**
- What do you do?

- **Soy profesor.**
- I am a teacher.
- **Trabajo en un banco.**
- I work in a bank.
- **Trabajo de camarero.**
- I work as a waiter.
- **Soy comercial.**
- I am a salesperson.

## WORKPLACE VOCABULARY

Looking for extra words to describe where you work? Here you have!

- **la universidad** (university)
- **el gimnasio** (gymnasium)
- **el laboratorio** (laboratory)
- **el hospital** (hospital)
- **el periódico** (newspaper)
- **el bar** (bar)
- **el restaurante** (restaurant)
- **el café** (cafe)
- **el taller** (workshop)
- **el banco** (bank)
- **la agencia** (agency)
- **el supermercado** (supermarket)
- **la empresa** (company)

## DESCRIBING PEOPLE

- **Es un chico muy guapo.**
- He is a very handsome boy.
- **Es un hombre bastante alto.**
- He is a rather tall man.

- **Es una mujer rubia.**
- She is a blond woman.
- **Es una persona morena.**
- He is a dark-haired person.
- **Parece un chico divertido**
- He looks like a funny guy.
- **Parece un hombre aburrido**
- He looks like a boring man
- **Parece una mujer simpática.**
- She looks like a nice woman.
- **Parece una persona tímida.**
- He looks like a shy person.
- **¿Qué tal la nueva profesora?**
- How is the new teacher?
- **Bien, parece bastante interesante.**
- Well, she seems pretty interesting.
- **Tiene el pelo rubio.**
- She has blond hair.
- **Tiene barba.**
- He's got a beard.
- **Tiene bigote.**
- He has a mustache.
- **Tiene los ojos negros.**
- He's got black eyes.

## MORE ADJECTIVES

Here you have more words to describe a person's appearance and his personality!

- **guapo/a** (handsome, beautiful)
- **feo/a** (ugly)
- **alto/a** (tall)
- **delgado/a** (thin)
- **gordo/a** (fat)

- **fornido/a** (well-built)
- **moreno/a** (having brown or black hair or skin)
- **rubio/a** (having blond hair)
- **castaño/a** (having brown hair)
- **divertido/a** (funny)
- **aburrido/a** (boring)
- **abierto/a** (open-minded)
- **cerrado/a** (close-minded)
- **simpático/a** (friendly)
- **tímido/a** (shy)
- **serio/a** (serious)
- **inteligente** (intelligent)
- **sociable** (sociable)
- **amable** (kind)
- **agradable** (pleasant)
- **interesante** (interesting)

## BUYING IN SHOPS

- **¿Qué falda prefieres?**
- Which skirt do you prefer?
- **Yo prefiero esta.**
- I prefer this one.
- **¿Cuánto cuesta esta camiseta?**
- How much is this shirt?
- **Cuesta 10\$.**
- It costs \$10.
- **¿Cuánto cuestan estos zapatos?**
- How much are these shoes?
- **Cuestan 50\$.**
- They cost \$50.
- **¿Qué desea?**
- What would you like?

- **Quería unos zapatos.**
- I wanted some shoes.
- **Son un poco caros, ¿no?**
- They're a little expensive, aren't they?
- **¿Tiene algo más barato?**
- Do you have anything cheaper?
- **Sí, tenemos estos.**
- Yes, we have these.
- **Me llevo esto.**
- I'll take these.
- **Son 40\$, por favor.**
- That'll be \$40, please.
- **Mira la camiseta de manga corta.**
- Look at the short-sleeved shirt.
- **Tiene manga larga.**
- It has long sleeves.
- **La camiseta es de tirantes.**
- It's a tank top.
- **Es muy moderna.**
- It's very fashionable.

## IR PHRASES

Ir means to go, and it can be used with different prepositions. Take a look!

- **ir de compras** (go shopping)
- **ir de viaje** (go on a trip )
- **ir al gimnasio** (go to the gym)
- **ir al extranjero** (go abroad)
- **ir a la playa** (go to the beach)
- **ir a la universidad** (go to college)
- **ir a un hotel** (go to a hotel)
- **ir a un camping** (go to a campsite)
- **ir a una tienda** (go to a store)

# TALKING ABOUT COUNTRIES

- **¿Cómo es el clima en El Salvador?**
- What is the weather like in El Salvador?

- **Es tropical.**

- It is tropical.

- **Es frío.**

- It is cold.

- **Es caliente.**

- It is hot.

- **¿Qué tiempo hace?**

- How's the weather?

- **Hace sol.**

- It is sunny.

- **Hace calor.**

- It's hot.

- **Hace frío.**

- It's cold.

- **Hace viento.**

- It's windy.

- **Está lloviendo.**

- It's raining.

- **Está nevando.**

- It's snowing.

- **Está nublado.**

- It's cloudy.

- **Hay tormenta.**

- It's stormy.

- **Hay viento.**

- It's windy.

- **¿Dónde está El Salvador?**

- Where is El Salvador?

- **En Centroamérica.**

- In Central America.



- **¿Cuántas lenguas oficiales hay?**
- How many official languages are there?
- **Una, el español.**
- One, Spanish.
- **¿Qué es el mate?**
- What is mate?
- **Una infusión.**
- An infusion.
- **¿Qué río nace en Perú?**
- What river is born in Peru?
- **El Amazonas.**
- The Amazonas.
- **¿Qué platos típicos hay?**
- What typical dishes are there?
- **Hay pupusas, tamales.**
- There are pupusas, tamales.
- **¿Cuál es la capital?**
- What is the capital city?
- **Es San Salvador.**
- It is San Salvador.

## TALKING ABOUT MOTIVATIONS

- **¿Qué quieres hacer?**
- What do you want to do?
- **Quiero ir a la playa.**
- I want to go to the beach.
- **Quiero salir de noche.**
- I want to go out at night.
- **Quiero ir de compras.**
- I want to go shopping.
- **Quiero dormir.**
- I want to sleep.

- **¿Qué quiere hacer él/ella?**
- What does he/she want to do?
- **Quiere estudiar español.**
- He/she wants to study Spanish.
- **Quiere ir a una exposición.**
- He/she wants to go to an exhibition.
- **Quiere hacer deporte.**
- He/she wants to play sports.
- **Quiere ahorrar dinero.**
- He/she wants to save money.
- **¿Por qué quieres estudiar español?**
- Why do you want to study Spanish?
- **Por el trabajo.**
- For work.
- **Para hablar con mis amigos.**
- To talk to my friends.
- **Porque quiere viajar por Suramérica.**
- Because I want to travel around South America.
- **¿Tienes planes para el futuro?**
- Do you have plans for the future?
- **Sí, quiero viajar a España.**
- Yes, I want to travel to Spain.

## **ASKING ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES**

- **¿Te gusta el Jazz?**
- Do you like Jazz?
- **Pues no, no mucho.**
- No, not really.
- **¿Qué tipo de música te gusta más?**
- What kind of music do you like the most?
- **La música electrónica.**
- Electronic music.

- **¿Cuál es tu color favorito?**
- What is your favorite color?
- **El verde.**
- Green.
- **Me encanta el golf.**
- I love golf.
- **A mí también.**
- I do too.
- **No me gusta nada la opera.**
- I don't like opera at all.
- **A mi tampoco.**
- Me neither.

## USING DAYS OF THE WEEK

In Spanish, you need to use the article **el** when talking about a specific day of the week.

When talking about things you normally do, use **los**. Let's see some examples!

- **¿Cuándo llegas?**
- When do you arrive?
- **El viernes a las 7.**
- On Friday at 7.
- **¿Quieres ir al cine el viernes?**
- Do you want to go to the movies on Friday?
- **Los viernes tengo clase.**
- I have school on Fridays.
- **¿Qué haces los domingos?**
- What do you do on Sundays?
- **Los domingos voy a la iglesia.**
- On Sundays I go to church.
- **Por la mañana**
- In the morning

- **Por la tarde**
- In the afternoon
- **Por la noche**
- At night
- **Al mediodía**
- At noon

No article is used when saying what day it is. Here are some examples.

- **¿Qué día es hoy?**
- Es lunes.
- **¿Qué día es mañana?**
- Martes.

## EXPRESSING FREQUENCY

Here are some phrases you can use to express how often you do things!

- **Casi siempre**
- Almost always
- **Casi todos los días**
- Almost every day
- **Casi todos los meses**
- Almost every month
- **Casi todos los años**
- Almost every year
- **Una vez a la semana**
- Once a week
- **Una vez al mes**
- Once a month
- **Una vez al año**
- Once a year
- **Dos veces a la semana**
- Twice a week

- **Tres veces al mes**
- Three times a month
- **A menudo**
- Often
- **A veces**
- Sometimes
- **Casi nunca**
- Almost never

## TELLING THE TIME

- **¿Qué hora es?**
- What time is it?
- **¿Qué hora tiene?**
- What time is it?
- **¿Qué hora tienes?**
- What time do you have?
- **La una en punto.**
- One o'clock.
- **Las dos y veinte.**
- Twenty past two.
- **Las cinco y cuarto.**
- Quarter past five.
- **Las seis y media.**
- Half past six.
- **Las ocho menos veinte.**
- Twenty to eight.
- **Las ocho menos cuarto.**
- Quarter to eight.
- **Las nueve menos diez.**
- Ten to nine.
- **¿A qué hora es la clase?**
- What time is the class?

- **A las ocho en punto.**
- At eight o'clock.
- **A las seis de la mañana.**
- At six o'clock in the morning.
- **A las seis de la tarde.**
- At six o'clock in the afternoon.
- **A las doce de la noche.**
- At twelve o'clock at night.
- **A las doce del mediodía.**
- At noon.

## **ORDERING IN RESTAURANTS**

- **¿Qué desea?**
- What do you want?
- **¿Qué desean?**
- What do you guys want?
- **¿Qué le pongo?**
- What can I give you?
- **¿Qué les pongo?**
- What can I give you guys?
- **¿Para beber?**
- To drink?
- **¿Alguna cosa de postre?**
- Anything for dessert?
- **¿Algo más?**
- Anything else?
- **Una cerveza, por favor.**
- A beer, please.
- **Para mí, la ensalada.**
- Salad for me.
- **¿Qué hay de postre?**
- What's for dessert?

- **Perdone, ¿me pone otra agua?**
- Excuse me, can I have another water?
- **¿Cuánto es?**
- How much is it?
- **¿Qué le debo?**
- What do I owe you?
- **La cuenta, por favor.**
- The bill, please.

## WAYS TO COOK

How do you want your beef or veggies to be cooked? Here are some possible ways!

- **crudo / a / os / as** (raw)
- **cocido / a / os / as** (boiled)
- **saltado / a / os / as** (sauteed)
- **frito / a / os / as** (fried)
- **a la plancha** (griddled)
- **a la parrila** (grilled)
- **al horno** (baked)
- **al vapor** (steamed)

Interested in learning food vocabulary? Visit the post called [Top Spanish Words for Food \[+Free PDF\]](#).