

Spanish

Talking about accommodation [2 / 3] Worksheet

- Asking questions**
- 'tú' VS. 'usted'**

Señorita Vázquez



La fonética

[cua]

cuatro

[cue]

cuerpo

[cui]

cuidado



¡Tu turno!

Hace **cuatro** años, tuve un **encuentro** peculiar en **Cuenca** con un amigo de **Ecuador**. Acordamos ir a Segovia para ver el **acueducto** ya que dicen que es espectacular. **Cuando** lo visité, **recuerdo** que me encantó. Creo que es necesario **cuidarlo**.



la pensión completa	full board
gratis	free (no charge)
libre	free
sin	without
parecer	to seem
la ducha	shower
la bañera	bath
la noche	night
ayudar	to help



Remember that when giving a statement, the intonation is flat and when asking a question **you raise intonation** at the end.

Statement

Hay servicio de habitaciones.

There's room service.

Question

¿Hay servicio de habitaciones?

Is there room service?

Spanish uses two question marks – the one at the front is upside down!



Yes/no questions & information questions

When asking information questions (questions that require an answer beyond **sí** or **no**), you'll need to begin your question with a **question word**.

Yes/No

¿Hay un baño?

Is there a toilet?

Information Question

¿**Dónde** hay un baño?

Where is there a toilet?

All questions words have an accent!



Polite & friendly Spanish: using 'tú' and 'usted' with -ar verbs

In Spanish the verb ending changes depending on whether we talk to **tú** (friendly 'you') or **usted** (polite 'you').

tú

¿Necesit**as** una toalla?

Do you need a towel? (friendly)

usted

¿Necesita una toalla?

Do you need a towel? (polite)

Polite & more respectful. Use it to talk to an older person or in formal situations.

So, for regular Spanish verbs ending in **-ar** (e.g. montar):

Remove **-ar** and add **-as** to talk to 'you' informally (e.g. your friend).

Remove **-ar** and add **-a** to talk to 'you' politely (e.g. in a job interview).



Polite & friendly Spanish: using 'tú' and 'usted' with -er & -ir verbs

tú

Adults always
address
children as "tú"

¿Tien**es** un minuto?

Do you have a minute? (friendly)

usted

¿Tien**e** un minuto?

Do you have a minute? (polite)

So, for regular Spanish verbs ending in **-er** & **-ir** (e.g. aprender & descubrir):

Remove **-er** / **-ir** and add **-es** to talk to 'you' informally (e.g. your friend).

Remove **-er** / **-ir** and add **-e** to talk to 'you' politely (e.g. in a job interview).



Respuestas

1. Where? = **¿dónde?**
2. All question words have an accent.
True
3. You use 'usted' to talk to your friends.
False
4. Select the verb in the 'usted' form.
necesita
5. '¿Tienes un minuto?' means . **'Do you have a minute?'**

