

Spanish

Talking about places in the town and giving directions [3 / 3]

- Forming questions**

Señorita Brown



ce

cerca

[close]



do**ce**

centro

ce

cerca

nec**es**ario
[necessary]

pare**ce**r
[to seem; appear]

nec**es**itar
[to need]



ca

casa



campo

ca

cara

cambiar

casa

cantar

calle
[street]



¿Ca or ce?

cara

doce

cantar

casa

centro

campo

calle
[street]

cambiar



¡Sigue!	Go!
¡Gira!	Turn!
¡Toma!	Take!
¡Cruza!	Cross!
está	it is/ is
los semáforos	traffic lights
lejos (de)	far from
debajo (de)	underneath
al final de	at the end of
enfrente de	opposite



**In Spanish, you can give locations using adverbs like ‘cerca’ or ‘lejos’.
You often use ‘de’ after them to refer to a person, place or thing.**

Ana está **cerca** de Madrid.

Ana is **close to** Madrid.

Carlos está **cerca de** Verónica.

Carlos is **close to** Verónica.

To mean ‘close to the’ with a singular feminine noun (e.g. la plaza), use **‘de la’**:

Carlos está **cerca de la** plaza.

Carlos is **close to the** square.

To mean ‘close to the’ with a singular masculine noun (e.g. el museo), use **‘del’**,
which is **‘de + el’**.

Carlos está **cerca del** museo.

Carlos is **close to the** museum.



In English, to ask a yes/no question we swap the subject and verb:

The market **is** close(by). **Is** the market close(by)?

In Spanish, the word order stays the same:

El mer**ca**do está **cerca**. ¿El mer**ca**do está **cerca**?

In Spanish, we pay attention to the question marks in writing and the intonation in speaking to know whether it is a question.



Respuestas

1. Lejos (de) means far.
2. Cruza el puente means cross the bridge.
3. Camp Nou es un estadio.
4. When referring to a singular masculine noun you use 'del' but to refer to a singular feminine noun (e.g. la plaza), use 'de la'.
5. To make a statement into a yes/no question in Spanish you need to add question marks and change your intonation.

