FLASHFEED STUDY GUIDE

Spanish Starter

Study guide by FlashFeed

November 2026 edition · pack version 1.0.7

flashfeedlearningapp.com

Spanish Starter: study guide

Start speaking Latin American Spanish: greetings and courtesy, how the language sounds, pronouns and question words, then numbers, telling the time, days and dates. The first pack of the Spanish collection.

Edition	November 2026 (2026-11-21)
Pack version	1.0.7
Contents	2 lessons · 160 cards in the app · 52 self-test questions · 6 pictures
In the app	flashfeedlearningapp.com/packs/spanish-starter

How to use this guide

Take one lesson at a time: read the study guide, then go over any key facts. Where a lesson has a self-test, try it from memory before you check the answer key at the back. Follow the Go deeper links when you want more.

Free, with no ads and no account to make.

Contents

01 Lesson 1: Foundations 4

02 Lesson 2: Numbers, Time & Dates 13

Answer key 21

Sources 25

Image credits 26

Useful links 27

About FlashFeed 28

LESSON 1 OF 2

Lesson 1: Foundations

Part 1: Greetings and Courtesy · Part 2: Pronouns and Basic Verbs · Part 3: Question Words

WHAT YOU'LL BE ABLE TO DO

- Select the appropriate greeting and courtesy phrase for the time of day, for meeting someone, and for excusing yourself.
- Recognize the meanings of common greetings and the cheek-kiss (saludo) contact custom in Spanish-speaking cultures.
- Distinguish Spanish subject pronouns, including formal vs. informal 'you' and ustedes as the plural 'you'.
- Apply ser vs. estar to separate permanent identity/traits from temporary states.
- Identify the Spanish interrogatives and distinguish '¿por qué?' from 'porque'.

Foundations

You already know **hola** and **gracias**. The work at this stage is everything that surrounds them: the registers, the pronouns, the small structural choices that decide whether a sentence sounds like a tourist phrasebook or a person actually talking. This lesson covers three of those layers — courtesy, pronouns and the two verbs for *to be*, and the words that let you ask questions instead of just answering them.

Greetings and Courtesy

Spanish greetings carry more weight than the English equivalents. Walking into a small shop without saying **buenos días** is the kind of thing locals notice the way an American notices someone who doesn't tip. Use **buenos días** until roughly midday, **buenas tardes** through the afternoon, and **buenas noches** once it's dark — that last one covers both *good evening* and *good night*.

When you're introduced to someone, **mucho gusto** (*nice to meet you*) is the safe default. **Encantado** — or **encantada** if you're a woman — means *delighted*, and works the same way. Either one is fine in a business setting; **encantado** sounds slightly warmer.

Physical contact is where many learners freeze. A **saludo** between friends in most of Latin America is typically a kiss on one cheek. In Spain it's two light cheek-kisses, one per side. In a professional first meeting, a handshake is correct everywhere. When in doubt, follow the other person's lead.

To interrupt politely or excuse yourself through a crowd, **disculpe** (formal) or **disculpa** (informal). **Perdone que lo interrumpa** (**la** for a woman) — *forgive me for interrupting* — is the wordy, polite version, useful when you're cutting into a meeting.

Pronouns and Basic Verbs

Spanish has more *you*s than English does, and you have to pick one. **Tú** is informal singular (Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and much of Central America use **vos** instead in everyday speech). **Usted** is formal singular — for strangers, older people, anyone in a professional context where deference is appropriate. In the plural, **ustedes** is the one *you* for everyone, formal or informal. (Spain also uses **vosotros** for the informal plural.) **Nosotros** (*we*) and **ellos** (*they*) round out the set.

The other choice that defines Spanish is **ser** versus **estar**, both meaning *to be*. The shortest rule that mostly works: **ser** for what something *is* (identity, profession, nationality, permanent traits), **estar** for how it *is right now* (location, mood, temporary states). *Juan es muy inteligente* — that's a trait, so **ser**. *Juan está cansado* — he's tired right now, so **estar**. Get this distinction wrong and the meaning can flip: **ser aburrido** is *to be boring*; **estar aburrido** is *to be bored*.

Question Words

The interrogatives all carry a written accent and live inside upside-down question marks: **¿quién?** *who*, **¿cuándo?** *when*, **¿dónde?** *where*, **¿cómo?** *how*, **¿cuánto?** *how much*, **¿por qué?** *why*.

That last one is the famous trap. **¿Por qué estás aquí?** is *why are you here?* — two words, accent on **qué**. The answer, **porque** (*because*), is one word with no accent. Same letters, different stress, different jobs. Mix them up in writing and Spanish speakers will read it the way you'd read *their* used for *there*.

Key concepts

buenos días

- A time-of-day greeting locals expect the moment you walk into a small shop.
- You use it during the earlier stretch of the day.
- It stays correct up until roughly midday, then you switch to something else.

buenas tardes

- A standard time-of-day greeting in Spanish.
- Its window is the afternoon.
- You reach for it after the morning greeting has expired but before it gets dark.

buenas noches

- A time-of-day greeting you use once it has gotten dark out.
- It does double duty, covering both 'good evening' and 'good night.'

mucho gusto

- A short phrase you say the instant you are introduced to someone.
- It is the safe default when meeting a stranger.
- It conveys the pleasure of the encounter — 'nice to meet you.'

encantado

- An expression used on being introduced, meaning 'delighted.'
- It sounds slightly warmer than the standard meeting phrase and works in business settings.
- A woman speaking it changes its final vowel to '-a.'

Key facts

Two words, two reasons

Encantado becomes **encantada** because the speaker is a woman — the ending agrees with *you*, not with the person you are meeting. **Disculpe** becomes **disculpa** for an entirely different reason: formality, formal to informal. And when in doubt on an introduction, **mucho gusto** works for everyone.

Mucho gusto

When meeting a professional colleague for the first time, 'Mucho gusto, un placer' is the polite, standard way to acknowledge the introduction.

Buenos días

Walking into a shop around 9 a.m. calls for 'buenos días' — it's the fitting greeting until roughly midday.



BTO - Official (Openverse) · by 2.0

Spanish Makes You Pick a You

English has one *you*; Spanish makes you choose. **Tú** is informal singular, **usted** formal singular, and **ustedes** the plural *you* for everybody, formal or informal (Spain also uses **vosotros** for an informal plural). **Nosotros** (*we*) and **ellos** (*they*) are the easy ones.

Ser is who, estar how

Spanish splits *to be* in two. **Ser** handles identity — nationality, profession, lasting traits: *Juan **es** muy inteligente*. **Estar** handles the moment — location, mood, anything passing: *Juan **está** cansado*. Location is the catch: where a person or thing is takes **estar** even when it never changes (*Guadalajara **está** en México*).

Ser Aburrido vs Estar Aburrido

Pick the wrong *to be* and the sentence turns on you. **Ser aburrido** means *to be boring*; **estar aburrido** means *to be bored*. Same adjective, one verb apart — telling a host *la fiesta es aburrida* is a review, not a mood.



Wikimedia Commons · Alemigav · CC0

Ustedes

Across Latin America, 'ustedes' covers both formal and informal plural 'you'; Spain also uses 'vosotros' for an informal 'you all.'



marfis75 (Openverse) · by 2.0

Nosotros

'Nosotros' is the Spanish word for 'we,' distinct from 'ellos' (they), 'ustedes' (you all), and 'usted' (formal you).

> **Question words travel together**
>
> Spanish interrogatives come as a group, each one written with an accent and wrapped in a pair of question marks: **¿quién?** *who*, **¿cuándo?** *when*, **¿dónde?** *where*, **¿cómo?** *how*, **¿cuánto?** *how much*. The upside-down **¿** exists so a reader knows a question is coming before reaching the end of it.

> **¿Por Qué? Asks, Porque Answers**
>
> **¿Por qué estás aquí?** is *why are you here?* — two words, accent on **qué**. The reply, **porque** (*because*), is one word with no accent. Same letters, different stress, opposite jobs; running them together in writing reads the way *their* does where *there* belongs.

> **Drop the accent, change jobs**
>
> That accent is not decoration — it is what separates a question from a statement. **¿Cómo?** is *how?*, but **como** means *like* or *as*. **¿Dónde?** asks *where?*, while plain **donde** links a clause: *la casa **donde** vivo*, the house where I live.



AI-generated (gpt-image-1.5)

Cuánto

'¿Cuánto?' means 'how much,' different from '¿Cómo?' (how), '¿Cuándo?' (when), and '¿Quién?' (who).

Matched pairs

Each item on the left goes with the one on the right.

Buenos días → Good morning

Buenas noches → Good night / Good evening

Mucho gusto → Nice to meet you

Encantado → Delighted / Pleased to meet you

Disculpe → Excuse me (formal)

Nosotros → We

Ustedes → You all (formal and informal)

Ellos → They

Usted → You (formal)

Ser → To be (permanent/essential)

Estar → To be (temporary/location)

¿Quién? → Who?

¿Cuándo? → When?

¿Dónde? → Where?

¿Por qué? → Why?

¿Cómo? → How?

¿Cuánto? → How much?

Self-test

Answer each question from memory, then check your work against the answer key.

1. Which greeting is most appropriate when meeting a professional colleague for the first time?

- A ¿Qué onda, amigo?
- B ¡Hola, hermano!
- C Mucho gusto, un placer.
- D Buenas, ¿qué tal?

2. You walk into a shop at 9 a.m. Which greeting fits the time of day?

- A Buenos días
- B Mucho gusto
- C Buenas tardes
- D Buenas noches

3. It is 9 p.m. and already dark out. Which greeting is correct?

- A Disculpe
- B Buenas tardes
- C Buenos días
- D Buenas noches

4. How do you formally excuse yourself to get through a crowd?

- A Disculpa
- B Disculpe
- C Mucho gusto
- D Encantado

5. A woman being introduced wants to say 'delighted / pleased to meet you.' Which form should she use?

- A Encantada
- B Buenas tardes
- C Perdone
- D Encantado

6. Between friends in most of Latin America, a **saludo** is ___ on the cheek. In business, stick to a firm handshake.

- A two kisses
- B one kiss
- C four kisses
- D three kisses

7. What does 'Mucho gusto' mean?

- A Good night
- B See you later
- C Excuse me
- D Nice to meet you

8. What does 'Encantado' mean?

- A Good morning
- B How much?
- C Delighted / pleased to meet you
- D Excuse me, pardon the interruption

9. In most of Latin America, a saludo between friends typically involves what?

- A A brief bow
- B A firm handshake
- C Two light cheek-kisses, one per side
- D A single cheek-kiss

10. What does 'Buenas noches' mean?

A Nice to meet you
B Good night / good evening
C Excuse me (formal)
D Good morning

11. Which pronoun is used across Latin America for an informal 'you all'?

A Usted
B Nosotros
C Ustedes
D Ellos

12. Which pronoun is the formal singular 'you,' used with strangers and elders?

A Usted
B Ustedes
C Nosotros
D Tú

13. What does 'Nosotros' mean?

A They
B We
C You (formal)
D You all

14. In Latin America, which pronoun is used for 'you all' with everyone, formal or informal?

A Ellos
B Nosotros
C Tú
D Ustedes

15. Which pronoun is the informal singular 'you'?

A Ellos
B Usted
C Tú
D Ustedes

16. Which Spanish pronoun means the informal singular 'you', used with friends or peers?

A Tú
B Nosotros
C Ustedes
D Usted

17. Which pronoun would you use to address a close friend who is the same age as you?

A Tú
B Ustedes
C Ellos
D Usted

18. Which situation calls for 'ser'?

A Describing a current location
B Stating a permanent trait or identity
C Describing a passing mood or feeling
D Saying how something looks or tastes today

19. Which situation calls for 'estar'?

A Stating a profession or job title
B Naming a permanent trait or a family role
C Stating nationality or origin
D Describing location or a temporary state

20. Fill the blank: 'Juan ___ cansado' (he is tired right now).

A) son
B) es
C) está
D) estoy

21. Fill the blank: 'Juan ___ muy inteligente' (a lasting trait).

A) soy
B) está
C) son
D) es

22. What does 'estar aburrido' mean?

A) To be boring
B) To be bored
C) To be tired
D) To be intelligent

23. How do you ask 'Why are you here?' in Spanish?

A) ¿Porque estás aquí?
B) ¿Dónde estás aquí?
C) ¿Por qué estás aquí?
D) ¿Cómo estás aquí?

24. Which interrogative means 'Where?'

A) ¿Dónde?
B) ¿Cómo?
C) ¿Quién?
D) ¿Cuándo?

25. 'Porque' — one word, no accent — means what?

A) Because
B) When
C) Why
D) How

26. Which interrogative means 'How much?'

A) ¿Cómo?
B) ¿Quién?
C) ¿Cuánto?
D) ¿Cuándo?

27. Which interrogative-to-meaning pairing is INCORRECT?

A) ¿Cuándo? = When?
B) ¿Cómo? = Why?
C) ¿Quién? = Who?
D) ¿Dónde? = Where?

Go deeper

WATCH Greetings by the Clock 0:32 · YouTube
In Spanish, the greeting changes with the clock. Until about midday, say buenos días.

WATCH Tú, Usted and Two Ways to Be 0:30 · YouTube
Spanish makes you choose your you. Tú is the informal one.

WATCH Why, or Because? 0:30 · YouTube
Every Spanish question word carries a written accent. Quién is who. Dónde is where. Cuándo is when.

ONLINE This lesson on the web flashfeedlearningapp.com/study-guides/spanish-starter/lesson-1-foundations

STUDY Spanish Starter in the FlashFeed app flashfeedlearningapp.com/packs/spanish-starter

LESSON 2 OF 2

Lesson 2: Numbers, Time & Dates

Part 1: Numbers 1-100 · Part 2: Telling Time · Part 3: Days, Months, and Seasons

WHAT YOU'LL BE ABLE TO DO

- Count the tens from 30 to 100 in Spanish.
- Recognize that cien (exactly 100) becomes ciento for 101 through 199.
- Tell time using son las and the fractions media, cuarto, and en punto.
- Name the months of the year and give their order.
- Identify the four seasons and pair weather with them.

Numbers, Time & Dates

Numbers, clocks, and calendars are the connective tissue of getting anything done. Prices at a market, ages of children, the time someone said to be there, the month a flight leaves — at the beginner level you want to stop translating these in your head and start producing them on demand. This lesson handles the three pieces: counting to a hundred, telling time the Spanish way, and walking through the year.

Numbers 1-100

The tens are the foundation everything else hangs on. After **veinte** (*twenty*), the pattern locks in: **treinta** (30), **cuarenta** (40), **cincuenta** (50), **sesenta** (60), **setenta** (70), **ochenta** (80), **noventa** (90), **cien** (100). Notice they all end in **-enta** except **treinta** and **cien**.

Compound numbers from 31 onward use **y**: **treinta y cinco** (*35*), **ochenta y dos** (*82*). The teens and twenties are written as one word (**treinta y cinco** is three words; **veintidós** for *22* is one), which is a small spelling quirk that catches everyone once.

Cien is exact: 100 flat. For 101 through 199 it becomes **ciento**: **ciento uno**, **ciento cincuenta**. (From 200 on the hundreds change completely: **doscientos**, **trescientos**.) Useful to know when you're listening to a price get rattled off at a bakery counter.

Telling Time

Spanish gives you two openings: **es la una** for one o'clock, and **son las** for everything else. *Singular hour, singular verb.* So **es la una y media** is *1:30*, but **son las tres y media** is *3:30*. Forgetting to flip the verb is the giveaway that someone learned numbers but not time.

For the minutes, **y media** is *half-past* and **y cuarto** is *quarter-past*. For *quarter-to*, Mexico usually puts the minutes first: **un cuarto para las cuatro** is 3:45. (Spain usually says **las cuatro menos cuarto**.) **En punto** means *on the dot* — **son las ocho en punto**, eight sharp. To specify part of the day, attach **de la mañana**, **de la tarde**, or **de la noche**: **son las tres de la tarde**, *three in the afternoon*.

Mediodía literally means *midday*, but it is not always exactly 12 p.m.: the Real Academia Española (RAE) dictionary defines it both as the moment the sun is highest and as a period of imprecise length around noon. The same dictionary says the midday meal is eaten at midday or in the first hours of the afternoon. In Spain that meal usually starts around 2 p.m. or a little later. If someone says they'll see you **al mediodía**, it is worth asking what time they mean.

Days, Months, Seasons

Months and days are not capitalized in Spanish, which feels wrong to English speakers for about a week and then stops mattering. **Enero, febrero, marzo... agosto, septiembre... diciembre.** The one to watch is **septiembre** — the *p* is easy to drop when speaking, though it is kept in the standard spelling (the variant *setiembre* is also accepted).

The seasons are masculine except spring: **la primavera** (*spring*), **el verano** (*summer*), **el otoño** (*autumn*), **el invierno** (*winter*). Weather pairs naturally with them: **en verano hace mucho calor**, *in summer it's very hot*; **en invierno hace frío**, *in winter it's cold*. **Hacer** does the work English assigns to *to be* — Spanish doesn't say *it is hot*, it says *it makes heat*.

Once you can name a day and an hour, you can make plans. The next thing you need is who you're making them with.

Key concepts

primavera

- One of the four seasons in Spanish.
- It is the odd one out for taking a feminine article, while the other three are masculine.
- It's the season of spring.

verano

- One of the four seasons, and grammatically masculine.
- It pairs with the phrase 'hace mucho calor' for hot weather.
- It's the hot season — summer.

otoño

- A masculine-gendered season in Spanish.
- It falls between the hottest season and the coldest one.
- English calls it autumn, or fall.

invierno

- One of the four seasons, taking a masculine article.
- It pairs with 'hace frío' — cold weather.
- It's the coldest season, winter.

Key facts

The Tens All Rhyme Except Two

Past **veinte** the pattern locks in: **treinta** (30), **cuarenta** (40), **cincuenta** (50), **sesenta** (60), **setenta** (70), **ochenta** (80), **noventa** (90), **cien** (100). Every one of them ends in **-enta** except **treinta**, which slips an *i* in, and **cien**, which leaves the pattern entirely.

Sesenta and setenta, one letter

A classic confusion in Spanish numbers is 60 versus 70, because a single consonant separates them. Trace each back to its root and they come apart cleanly: **seis** (6) gives **sesenta**, **siete** (7) gives **setenta**. Miss it at a market stall and you are off by ten.

Cincuenta

Cincuenta means 50 in Spanish — smaller than setenta (70), ochenta (80), and noventa (90).

Ochenta

In Spanish, 'ochenta' is 80; the word for 90 is 'noventa.' The two are easy to mix up but refer to different numbers.

Mediodía and Lunchtime

Mediodía literally means *midday,* but it is not always exactly 12 PM: the Real Academia Española (RAE) dictionary defines it both as the moment the sun is highest and as a period of imprecise length around noon. The same dictionary says the midday meal is eaten at midday or in the first hours of the afternoon. In Spain that meal usually starts around 2 PM or a little later.

One o'clock, the singular hour

Spanish gives you two openings for the time. **Es la una** for one o'clock — singular hour, singular verb — and **son las** for every other hour: **son las tres de la tarde**, *three in the afternoon*. So 1:30 is **es la una y media**, but 3:30 is **son las tres y media**.

De la tarde

To specify that a time is in the afternoon, Spanish uses 'de la tarde,' covering the period from midday until nightfall.

En punto

'En punto' signals an exact time in Spanish — for example, 'son las ocho en punto' means eight o'clock sharp.



rkramer62 (Openverse) · by 2.0

Spanish Months Refuse to Capitalize

enero, febrero, marzo … **agosto, septiembre** … **diciembre**: not one of them takes a capital letter, and neither do the days of the week. Order still counts — **marzo** is the third month, and **septiembre** comes after **agosto**, not before it.



enneafive (Openverse) · by 2.0

Three take el, one la

El verano, **el otoño**, **el invierno** — all masculine. **La primavera** is the lone holdout, the only season that takes **la**. If you are guessing an article for a season, guess **el** and you will be right three times out of four.

> **Agosto to septiembre**
> In the Spanish calendar, septiembre comes right after agosto, just as September follows August in English.

> **After noviembre**
> 'Diciembre' means December in Spanish, following noviembre (November) and octubre (October) in the calendar year.

Matched pairs

Each item on the left goes with the one on the right.

Treinta → Thirty

Cuarenta → Forty

Cincuenta → Fifty

Sesenta → Sixty

Setenta → Seventy

Ochenta → Eighty

Noventa → Ninety

Cien → One hundred

La hora → The time / The hour

En punto → O'clock (exactly)

Y media → Half-past

Y cuarto → Quarter-past

Enero → January

Agosto → August

Diciembre → December

La primavera → Spring

El otoño → Autumn / Fall

El invierno → Winter

Self-test

Answer each question from memory, then check your work against the answer key.

1. Which Spanish word means 'thirty'?

A Setenta
B Treinta
C Sesenta
D Cuarenta

2. The Spanish number 'noventa' corresponds to which value?

A 60
B 80
C 90
D 70

3. Which of these tens is the SMALLEST number?

A Noventa
B Setenta
C Ochenta
D Cincuenta

4. Which pairing does NOT correctly match the Spanish word to its number?

A Ochenta = 90
B Sesenta = 60
C Cuarenta = 40
D Cincuenta = 50

5. You need to say the number 70. Which word do you use?

A Ochenta
B Sesenta
C Setenta
D Noventa

6. In Spanish, 'cien' means exactly 100. What form does the word take for the numbers 101 through 199, as in 150?

A Cientos cincuenta
B Ciento cincuenta
C Cien cincuenta
D Cien y cincuenta

7. When does Spanish use the form 'cien' rather than 'ciento'?

A For every number above 100
B For 101
C For 150
D For exactly 100

8. How do you say 101 in Spanish?

A Ciento uno
B Cien y uno
C Cientos uno
D Cien uno

9. A baker quotes a price of 120. How is that number said in Spanish?

A Cientos veinte
B Cien y veinte
C Ciento veinte
D Cien veinte

10. Which statement about 'cien' and 'ciento' is FALSE?

A Cien is used for exactly 100
B Ciento cincuenta means 150
C Ciento is used from 101 through 199
D 'Cien cincuenta' is the correct way to say 150

11. How do you specify a time is in the afternoon?

A De la mañana
B De la tarde
C De la noche
D De la madrugada

12. How do you say 'It is one o'clock' in Spanish?

A Es la una
B Es las una
C Son las una
D Son la una

13. What does 'y cuarto' express when telling time?

A On the dot
B Quarter-past
C Half-past
D Quarter-to

14. It is 1:30. How do you say it in Spanish?

A Son la una y media
B Son las una y media
C Es la una y media
D Es la una y cuarto

15. What does 'en punto' mean when telling time?

A On the dot
B In the afternoon
C Half-past
D Quarter-to

16. Which month comes right after 'agosto'?

A julio
B junio
C octubre
D septiembre

17. Which month is 'enero'?

A July
B June
C January
D December

18. How do you say 'December' in Spanish?

A Enero
B Diciembre
C Noviembre
D Octubre

19. Which of these months comes FIRST in the calendar year?

A Febrero
B Agosto
C Marzo
D Enero

20. Which month is the third one in the calendar year?

A Marzo
B Abril
C Febrero
D Enero

21. What does 'la primavera' mean?

A Autumn
B Winter
C Spring
D Summer

22. How do you say 'winter' in Spanish?

A El verano
B El invierno
C El otoño
D La primavera

23. In which season does Spanish say 'hace mucho calor'?

A El verano
B El otoño
C El invierno
D La primavera

24. Which season is the only feminine one, taking 'la' instead of 'el'?

A Verano
B Otoño
C Invierno
D Primavera

25. To say 'in winter it's cold', which verb does Spanish use for the weather?

A Estar
B Ser
C Tener
D Hacer

Go deeper

WATCH Counting by Tens 0:29 · YouTube
Veinte is 20. After that, the tens fall into a pattern: treinta, cuarenta, cincuenta, sesenta.

WATCH Es la Una, Son las Tres 0:29 · YouTube
For 1:00, Spanish says es la una. For every other hour, it's son las.

WATCH No Capitals for Enero 0:30 · YouTube
In Spanish, days and months take no capital letter: enero, febrero, marzo.

ONLINE This lesson on the web flashfeedlearningapp.com/study-guides/spanish-starter/lesson-2-numbers-time-and-dates

STUDY Spanish Starter in the FlashFeed app flashfeedlearningapp.com/packs/spanish-starter

Answer key

Lesson 1: Lesson 1: Foundations

1. C Mucho gusto, un placer.
'Mucho gusto' is the standard, polite way to acknowledge a new introduction in a formal or semi-formal setting.

2. A Buenos días
'Buenos días' is used until roughly midday. 'Buenas tardes' is for the afternoon and 'buenas noches' for after dark.

3. D Buenas noches
'Buenas noches' covers both good evening and good night, used once it is dark. 'Buenos días' is for morning, 'buenas tardes' for the afternoon.

4. B Disculpe
'Disculpe' is the formal way to excuse yourself; 'disculpa' is its informal counterpart. 'Mucho gusto' and 'encantado' are for introductions.

5. A Encantada
A woman says 'encantada'; a man says 'encantado.' The ending agrees with the speaker's gender.

6. B one kiss

7. D Nice to meet you
'Mucho gusto' means 'nice to meet you,' the safe default when introduced to someone.

8. C Delighted / pleased to meet you
'Encantado' means 'delighted' and works like 'mucho gusto' when meeting someone; it sounds slightly warmer.

9. D A single cheek-kiss
Between friends in most of Latin America, a saludo is a single cheek-kiss. In Spain it is two, one per side.

10. B Good night / good evening
'Buenas noches' covers both good evening and good night, used once it is dark. 'Buenos días' is morning and 'mucho gusto' is for introductions.

11. C Ustedes
'Ustedes' is the plural 'you' across Latin America, formal or informal. (Spain also uses 'vosotros' for an informal 'you all.')

12. A Usted
'Usted' is formal singular 'you.' 'Tú' is informal singular, while 'ustedes' and 'nosotros' are plural.

13. B We
'Nosotros' means 'we.' 'Ellos' is 'they,' 'ustedes' is 'you all,' and 'usted' is formal 'you.'

14. D Ustedes
Across Latin America, 'ustedes' is the plural 'you' for everyone, formal or informal. (Spain also uses 'vosotros' for the informal plural.)

15. C Tú
'Tú' is informal singular 'you.' 'Usted' is its formal counterpart; 'ustedes' and 'ellos' are plural.

16. A Tú

'Tú' is the informal singular 'you' in Spanish, used with friends, peers, and family; 'usted' is the formal singular.

17. A Tú

'Tú' is used for informal address with friends and peers, while 'usted' is reserved for formal or deferential contexts.

18. B Stating a permanent trait or identity

'Ser' is for what something is: identity, profession, nationality, permanent traits. 'Estar' handles location and temporary states.

19. D Describing location or a temporary state

'Estar' covers how something is right now: location, mood, temporary states. Identity and permanent traits take 'ser.'

20. C está

Being tired is a temporary state, so 'estar' is conjugated as 'está.' 'Es' (from ser) would be for a permanent trait.

21. D es

Intelligence is a permanent trait, so 'ser' is conjugated as 'es.' 'Está' would wrongly mark it as temporary.

22. B To be bored

'Estar aburrido' is 'to be bored' (a temporary state). 'Ser aburrido' means 'to be boring' — the verb choice flips the meaning.

23. C ¿Por qué estás aquí?

The question form '¿Por qué?' is two words with an accent, whereas the answer 'porque' (because) is one word.

24. A ¿Dónde?

'¿Dónde?' means 'where.' '¿Cuándo?' is 'when,' '¿Quién?' is 'who,' and '¿Cómo?' is 'how.'

25. A Because

'Porque' (one word, no accent) is the answer 'because.' The question '¿Por qué?' is two words with an accent on qué.

26. C ¿Cuánto?

'¿Cuánto?' means 'how much.' '¿Cómo?' is 'how,' '¿Cuándo?' is 'when,' and '¿Quién?' is 'who.'

27. B ¿Cómo? = Why?

'¿Cómo?' means 'how,' not 'why' — 'why' is '¿Por qué?' The other three pairings are correct.

Lesson 2: Lesson 2: Numbers, Time & Dates

1. B Treinta

Treinta is 30. Cuarenta is 40, sesenta is 60, and setenta is 70.

2. C 90

Noventa is 90. Ochenta is 80, setenta is 70, and sesenta is 60.

3. D Cincuenta

Cincuenta is 50, the smallest here. Setenta is 70, ochenta is 80, and noventa is 90.

4. A Ochenta = 90

Ochenta is 80, not 90 (that is noventa). The other three pairings are correct.

5. C Setenta

Setenta is 70. Sesenta (60) is the easy confusion; ochenta is 80 and noventa is 90.

6. B Ciento cincuenta

'Cien' is reserved for a flat 100. From 101 through 199 it becomes 'ciento': ciento uno, ciento cincuenta. No 'y' goes between the hundreds and the tens here.

7. D For exactly 100

Cien is reserved for a flat 100. From 101 through 199 it becomes ciento (ciento uno, ciento cincuenta).

8. A Ciento uno

From 101 through 199, cien becomes ciento with no 'y': ciento uno. 'Cien uno' and 'cien y uno' are both wrong.

9. C Ciento veinte

Cien is only a flat 100; from 101 through 199 it becomes ciento, as in ciento uno and ciento cincuenta. So 120 is ciento veinte.

10. D 'Cien cincuenta' is the correct way to say 150

150 is 'ciento cincuenta', not 'cien cincuenta'. The other three statements are all true.

11. B De la tarde

'De la tarde' covers the period from midday until nightfall.

12. A Es la una

One o'clock is singular: 'es la una.' Every other hour uses the plural 'son las.'

13. B Quarter-past

'Y cuarto' is quarter-past. 'Un cuarto para' plus the next hour is quarter-to, 'y media' is half-past, and 'en punto' is on the dot.

14. C Es la una y media

One o'clock takes singular 'es la una,' and half-past is 'y media,' giving 'es la una y media.'

15. A On the dot

'En punto' means on the dot, e.g. 'son las ocho en punto' is eight sharp.

16. D septiembre

Septiembre follows agosto in the calendar year.

17. C January

Enero is January, the first month. Note that Spanish months are not capitalized.

18. B Diciembre

December is diciembre. Noviembre is November and octubre is October; enero is January.

19. D Enero

Enero (January) opens the year, followed by febrero, marzo, and later agosto.

20. A Marzo

The order runs enero, febrero, marzo — so marzo (March) is third. Enero is first and febrero second.

21. C Spring

La primavera is spring. Verano is summer, otoño is autumn, and invierno is winter.

22. B El invierno

El invierno is winter. El verano is summer, el otoño is autumn, and la primavera is spring.

23. A El verano

'En verano hace mucho calor' — summer is very hot. Winter, by contrast, is 'hace frío.'

24. D Primavera

The seasons are masculine except spring: la primavera. Verano, otoño, and invierno all take 'el.'

25. D Hacer

Spanish uses hacer for weather: en invierno hace frío, literally 'in winter it makes cold', where English uses 'to be'.

Sources

Lesson sources: Spanish numbers: cien vs ciento (101-199 take ciento)

- Spanish numbers: cien vs ciento (101-199 take ciento) — https://speleotrove.com/spanish/numbers.html

Image credits

Each picture in this guide is credited below, with its creator, source and license where there is one.

- **Lesson 1, Spanish Makes You Pick a You:** BTO - Official (Openverse) · by 2.0 — https://www.flickr.com/photos/44601004@N04/5042423666
- **Lesson 1, Ustedes:** Wikimedia Commons · Alemigav · CC0 — https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Languages_in_Latin_America.jpg
- **Lesson 1, Nosotros:** marfis75 (Openverse) · by 2.0 — https://www.flickr.com/photos/45409431@N00/5034988401
- **Lesson 1, Cuánto:** AI-generated (gpt-image-1.5)
- **Lesson 2, Spanish Months Refuse to Capitalize:** rkramer62 (Openverse) · by 2.0 — https://www.flickr.com/photos/26503922@N08/5723222150
- **Lesson 2, Three take el, one la:** enneafive (Openverse) · by 2.0 — https://www.flickr.com/photos/75612671@N03/26363972902

Useful links

FlashFeed

- This pack in the app: flashfeedlearningapp.com/packs/spanish-starter
- All packs: flashfeedlearningapp.com/packs
- How FlashFeed works: flashfeedlearningapp.com/how-it-works
- Free and open: flashfeedlearningapp.com/free-and-open

About FlashFeed

Learn anything, a little at a time.

FlashFeed turns big subjects into Knowledge Packs of short cards, quick games and study guides. Scroll when you have a minute. Go deeper when you have more. Free, with no ads and no account to make.

flashfeedlearningapp.com

Download on the App Store

Get it on Google Play

Follow

- Instagram — @flashfeedlearningapp · @flashfeed_history (history) · @flashfeed_spanish (Spanish)
- YouTube — @FlashFeedLearningApp
- TikTok — @flashfeed.learningapp
- FlashFeed Study Notes podcast — Spotify · Apple Podcasts · RSS

FlashFeed, by Recurxive LLC. November 2026 edition, built from Spanish Starter pack version 1.0.7. Typeset in Big Shoulders Display and Figtree (SIL Open Font License). Pictures are credited on the image credits page.