



DAILY SPANISH With IDIOMS & EXPRESSIONS

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By a native Spanish speaker

10 Spanish

**expressions with examples, exercises, handmade
illustrations, and easy verb conjugation.**

LILIANA BELEÑO

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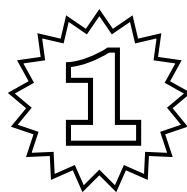


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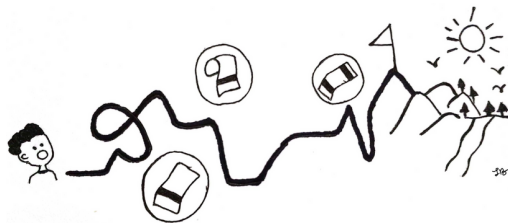


LILIANA BELEÑO



I dedicate this book to my parents, who support me, believe in me, and encourage me with ideas, feedback, and motivation.

Thanks a lot. This is my first published book, a gift for you. In addition, I hope this book becomes a tool and guide for every Spanish learner who enjoys the expressiveness of this language.



Preface

Dear reader,

I am happy you are here!

I will present 10 Spanish idioms and expressions to enhance your understanding of Spanish speakers' daily conversations to a new level. My idea is not to overwhelm you with hundreds of them. Here, you will focus on mastering 10 idioms or expressions that I have explained in depth. You will know the following elements:

- situational examples or sentences
- recommendations to consider when using them
- simplified verb conjugation charts
- handmade illustrations

I structured the book this way because, from my experience learning a foreign language (English), I have an opinion about learning new vocabulary, idioms, and expressions. I believe it is better to fully understand a few, use them, and speak confidently than to know many superficially.

Furthermore, I wrote this book because I enjoy teaching and sharing my knowledge with others. Therefore, as a native Spanish speaker passionate about teaching curious people like you, I intend to help you master these idioms and expressions. I have included several exercises at the end of the book for you to practice. I hope my approach brings you closer to embracing the expressiveness and richness of Spanish.

Enjoy the journey!
See you on the next pages.

Liliana Beleño



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What is an idiom?

Idioms are expressions or groups of words that carry a different meaning from the literal meaning of each word that conforms to them. In Spanish, they are called *modismos*.

Not all expressions are idioms, but all idioms are expressions. Expressions are words or groups of words commonly used together for a purpose. You cannot deduce the meaning of an idiom by understanding each of its words. However, in the case of many expressions, you can do it.

**It's raining
cats and
dogs.**

**Put your nose
to the
grindstone.**

**Walk on
eggshells.**

Examples of English idioms

What other idioms do you usually use?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Ponerse las pilas

1. Meaning

Ponerse las pilas means to start working diligently and with more energy, especially if you are falling behind on your work, tasks, activities, or duties.

2. Examples

- You have a lot of work to do, but you have been doing several activities, all of which are different from the work you have to do. Then, you say to yourself:

¡Suficiente! Tengo que **ponerme las pilas**.

It's enough! I need to *ponerme las pilas*.

- You are doing an activity, work, or task, but you are slow-paced, or you are getting distracted by other things. You can say to yourself:

Tengo que **ponerme las pilas** para terminar este trabajo rápido.

I need to *ponerme las pilas* to finish this work quickly.

- You have been failing at your job or studies, or you are not doing your best. You can say to yourself:

Si quiero mejorar mis notas, debo **ponerme las pilas** y estudiar más.

If I want to improve my grades, I have to *ponerme las pilas* and study more.

Si quiero un ascenso, necesito **ponerme las pilas** y ser más eficiente.

If I want a promotion, I need to *ponerme las pilas* and be more efficient.

Ponerse las pilas



Ponerse las pilas

3. How to use "ponerse las pilas"?

3.1. You want to tell it to yourself

Usually, Spanish native speakers tell themselves the expression *ponerse las pilas* by using the verbs *tengo*, *debo*, or *necesito*. First, let's understand the differences between these verbs.

- (Yo) **tengo** *que*. In spoken Spanish, we use *tengo que* to say that we should, have to, or must do something, whether it is our responsibility, need, or obligation (not necessarily moral or legal). In summary, native Spanish speakers use *tengo que* for everything.

Tengo *que ponerme las pilas* en matemáticas si quiero ganar el examen.

I need to *ponerme las pilas* in maths if I want to pass the exam.

- (Yo) **debo**. We use *debo* to express that we have an obligation more related to moral or legal duties.

Debo *ponerme las pilas* si quiero reparar la relación con mi esposa.

I have to *ponerme las pilas* if I want to repair the relationship with my wife.

- (Yo) **necesito**. We use *necesito* to express a need or that we are lacking something or someone.

Necesito *ponerme las pilas* con mi alimentación si quiero bajar de peso.

I need to *ponerme las pilas* with my diet if I want to lose weight.

Ponerse las pilas

Sometimes, you will realize that native Spanish speakers can use these verbs interchangeably, depending on the context. Remember that people are not perfect when speaking, even native speakers. However, it is better to know the nuances of their meanings.

On the other hand, when you are talking about yourself, the correct verb form is **ponerme**.

When you talk about yourself, you use "poner**me**" because "poner**se**" is a reflexive verb. This kind of verb indicates that the subject not only does the action but also receives it. For example, "peinarse" (to comb) and "lavarse" (to wash). These verbs are accompanied by the reflexive pronouns in Spanish ("me," "te," "se," "nos," "os," and "se"). In the case of "poner**me**" las pilas, the reflexive pronoun "**me**" corresponds to the first-person singular "yo (I)."

3.2. You want to say it to other people

If you want to say the expression *ponerse las pilas* to others, analyze who you are addressing. In addition, be careful with the tone when you say *ponte las pilas* to someone. You may encourage someone to make better efforts or act more quickly if you sound friendly. However, it may seem like a critical comment about the other person's performance if you sound derogatory. When using the expression, be aware of the relationship between you and the other person. In Table 1, you can find how to say it to others. Furthermore, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence below the table that exemplifies the use of *ponerse las pilas* in its appropriate mood, tense, and conjugation.

Ponerse las pilas

Table 1. Ponerse las pilas: how to say it to other people

		
To one person	To more than one person	To a group of people, including yourself
Tú / Usted	Ustedes / Vosotros-as*	Nosotros-as
Ponte las pilas [addressing someone as <i>tú</i>] (1)	Pónganse las pilas [used in Latin America and Spain] (3)	Pongámonos las pilas (5)
Póngase las pilas [addressing someone as <i>usted</i>] (2)	Poneos las pilas [used in Spain – informal] (4)	

*In Spain, *vosotros (as)* is used in informal contexts. For formal contexts, *ustedes* is used. In Latin América, *ustedes* is used in informal and formal contexts.

1) **Ponte las pilas**, Carlos, tenemos mucho trabajo.
Ponte las pilas, Carlos, we have a lot of work.

2) **Póngase las pilas**, Señor Rodríguez, tenemos mucho trabajo.
Póngase las pilas, Mr. Rodríguez, we have a lot of work.

Ponerse las pilas

3) **Pónganse las pilas**, chicos, van a llegar tarde al colegio.

Pónganse las pilas, guys, you'll be late for school.

4) **Poneos las pilas**, chicos, vais a llegar tarde al colegio.

Poneos las pilas, guys, you'll be late for school.

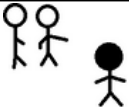
5) **Pongámonos las pilas**, mamá, papá está esperándonos en el carro.

Pongámonos las pilas, Mom, Dad is waiting for us in the car.

3.3. Exploring other forms of use

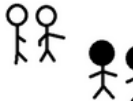
Tables 2A and 2B will help you conjugate the verb in **ponerse las pilas**. Although it is not exhaustive, it will help you with your everyday Spanish.

Table 2A. Ponerse las pilas: most useful conjugations

			
Subject pronoun	Yo (I)	Tú / Usted (You)	Él / Ella (He / She)
Past (Preterite)	Me puse	Tú te pusiste Usted se puso	Él se puso (1) Ella se puso
Present indicative	Me pongo	Tú te pones Usted se pone	Él se pone Ella se pone
Future (Simple future)	Me pondré	Tú te pondrás Usted se pondrá	Él se pondrá Ella se pondrá

Ponerse las pilas

Table 2B. Ponerse las pilas: most useful conjugations

			
Subject pronoun	Nosotros-as (We)	Ustedes / Vosotros-as* (You all)	Ellos-as (They)
Past (Preterite)	Nosotros nos pusimos Nosotras nos pusimos	Ustedes se pusieron / Vosotros os pusisteis	Ellos se pusieron Ellas se pusieron
Present indicative	Nosotros nos ponemos Nosotras nos ponemos	Ustedes se ponen (2) / Vosotros os ponéis	Ellos se ponen Ellas se ponen
Future (Simple future)	Nosotros nos pondremos Nosotras nos pondremos	Ustedes se pondrán (3) / Vosotros os pondréis	Ellos se pondrán Ellas se pondrán

In Tables 2A and 2B, you find numbers in parentheses [(1), (2), and (3)] to present the verb conjugation for the following sentences:

1) Mi primo **se puso las pilas** en el colegio cuando su mamá le prohibió jugar videojuegos.

My cousin *se puso las pilas* at school when his mother forbade him from playing video games.



Ponerse las pilas

2) ¿Qué les sucede, jóvenes? Si ustedes no **se ponen las pilas**, perderán el semestre.

What's wrong with you, guys? If you don't *se ponen las pilas*, you'll fail the semester.

3) Prométanme que **se pondrán las pilas** y mejorarán sus notas.

Promise me that you all *se pondrán las pilas* and will improve your grades.

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Ser un cero a la izquierda

1. Meaning

Ser un cero a la izquierda means being irrelevant, insignificant, invisible, or unimportant in a particular situation, environment, place, or context.

2. Examples

1) Lucas se siente como **un cero a la izquierda** en su familia. Sus padres y sus hermanos actúan como si no existiera.

Lucas feels like *un cero a la izquierda* in his family. His parents and siblings behave as if he didn't exist.

2) Me siento como **un cero a la izquierda** en este lugar. Mi jefe nunca toma en cuenta mis opiniones.

I feel like *un cero a la izquierda* in this place. My boss never takes my opinions into account.

3) Yo era **un cero a la izquierda** en el equipo de basket. Nunca me dejaban proponer estrategias para el juego.

I used to be *un cero a la izquierda* on the basketball team. They never let me propose strategies for the game.

4) Soy **un cero a la izquierda** para ti en esta relación. No te importan mis sentimientos.

I am *un cero a la izquierda* for you in this relationship. You don't care about my feelings.

Ser un cero a la izquierda



This expression can be derogatory when said to someone and can also be negative self-talk. However, it is crucial to remember that we all have value and something to contribute to the world.

Ser un cero a la izquierda

3. How to use "ser un cero a la izquierda"?

Native Spanish speakers commonly use the expression *ser un cero a la izquierda* to refer negatively to someone (*el* or *ella*) in the present and the past. In addition, this expression can also be used as negative self-talk by individuals who feel insignificant in certain situations or contexts.

We can use the verbs *ser* (to be) or *sentirse* (to feel) with their respective conjugations. However, the meaning will vary a little depending on the chosen verb. While *ser un cero a la izquierda* is used to criticize someone, *sentirse un cero a la izquierda* is a feeling that expresses someone who feels ignored or useless in a situation or group.

- **When using the verb *ser*:**

5) Tú **eres un cero a la izquierda** en este lugar.

You are *un cero a la izquierda* in this place.

Here, someone is criticizing a person.



- **When using the verb *sentirse*:**

6) Me **siento un cero a la izquierda** en mi trabajo. Nadie toma en cuenta mis opiniones ni ideas.

I feel like *un cero a la izquierda* at my job. Nobody considers my opinions and ideas.

Here, the person is expressing the feeling of being ignored at work.

Table 3 is meant to help you conjugate the verb in ***ser* / *sentirse un cero a la izquierda*** in the most common ways people use it. Furthermore, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence in this section and section 2 (Examples) of this chapter, which exemplifies the use of this expression.

Ser un cero a la izquierda

Table 3. Ser un cero a la izquierda: most useful conjugations

			
Subject pronoun	Yo (I)	Tú / Usted (You)	Él / Ella (He / She)
Past	Yo fui- era (3) Yo me sentí - sentía	Tú fuiste - eras Tú te sentiste -sentías Usted se sentía -sintió	Él fue - era Él se sentía - sintió Ella fue - era Ella se sentía - sintió
Present indicative	Yo soy (4) Yo me siento (2) (6)	Tú eres (5) Usted es Tú te sientes Usted se siente	Él es Ella es Él se siente (1) Ella se siente

In the **Past** row of the table, we find two past tenses: the preterite (pretérito perfecto simple) and the imperfect (pretérito imperfecto).

- The **preterite** includes *fui*, *fuiste*, *fue*, *me sentí*, *te sentiste*, and *se sintió*.
- The **imperfect** tense includes *era*, *eras*, *me sentía*, *te sentías*, and *se sentía*.



Ser un cero a la izquierda

Both tenses indicate that the action happened in the past. However, they have differences. The preterite represents that the action happened at a specific time and was finished, as someone who felt like *un cero a la izquierda* in a specific meeting at work. The imperfect tense indicates the action happened repeatedly or habitually, as in the case of a person who constantly experiences this feeling because of the context or situation in which they are.

Remember that here, I have presented the most common conjugations in Spanish for this expression. However, it is possible to find other forms, depending on the context. Finally, be careful when using this expression; remember, it may offend someone.

Ir al grano

1. Meaning

Ir al grano is equivalent to the English idioms **get to the point** or **cut to the chase**. *Ir al grano* shows that you address the main or key point of a conversation or topic without giving irrelevant and unnecessary details, and you are concise and direct.

2. Examples

- You are telling your friend about something that happened. However, you are giving too many details or going off-topic. Your friend could ask you:

¡Ve al grano! ¿Qué te sucedió?

Get to the point! What happened to you?

- **Evito lecturas demasiado descriptivas. Prefiero leer textos que *vayan al grano*.**

I avoid readings that are too descriptive. I prefer to read texts that get to the point.

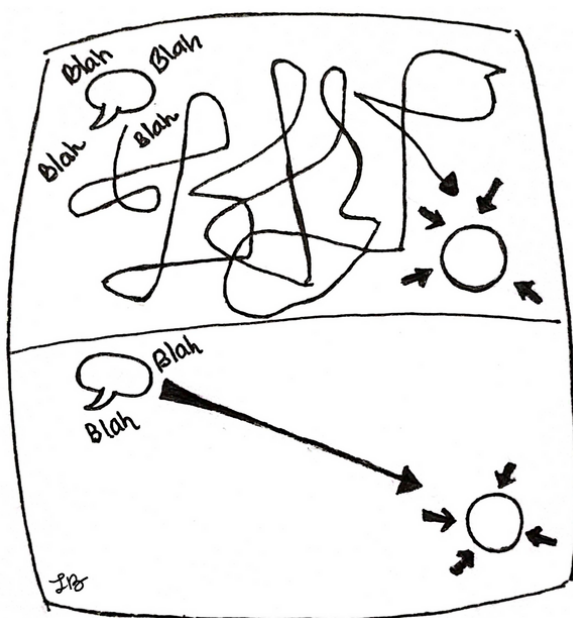
- **Lucas, *ve al grano*. Solo te quedan 5 minutos de conferencia.**

Lucas, get to the point. You only have 5 minutes left in the conference.

- **Ana, no tengo mucho tiempo. Por favor, *ve al grano*.**

Ana, I don't have much time. Please get to the point.

Ir al grano



Ir al grano

3. How to use "ir al grano"?

The idiom *ir al grano* is commonly used in its imperative form (to give an order or make a request). When using this expression, consider the tone and the context in which you speak. In formal situations, it is better to ask politely and respectfully. Otherwise, you could sound impatient or rude.

Table 4 will show you how to use *ir al grano* in the most usual way people do it. In addition, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence on the next page, which exemplifies the use of this idiom.

Table 4. Ir al grano: how to say it to other people

		
To one person	To more than one person	To a group of people, including yourself
Tú / Usted	Ustedes	Nosotros-as
Ve al grano [addressing someone as <i>tú</i>] (1)	Vayan al grano (3)	Vamos al grano (4)
Vaya al grano [addressing someone as <i>usted</i>] (2)		



Ir al grano

1) **Ve al grano, Pablo.** Estoy ansiosa por saber qué sucedió.

Get to the point, Pablo. I am eager to know what happened.

2) **Vaya al grano, Sr. Jiménez.** No tengo mucho tiempo.

Get to the point, Mr. Jiménez. I don't have much time.

3) **Vayan al grano, chicos.** Sus compañeros quieren escuchar los puntos principales de su exposición.

Get to the point, guys. Your classmates want to listen to the main points of your presentation.

4) **Vamos al grano, chicos.** Tenemos muchos temas por discutir.

Let's get to the point, guys. We have many topics to discuss.

These are other ways to ask. They are more polite.

- **¿Podríamos ir al grano?**

Could we get to the point?

- **Por favor, vamos al grano.**

Please, let's get to the point.

Tirar la toalla

1. Meaning

Tirar la toalla means to give up or stop trying something because you realize that you will not achieve it or succeed. This idiom is equivalent to throwing in the towel.

2. Examples

- Antonio estaba intentando dejar el alcohol. Sin embargo, **tiró la toalla** después de un año.

Antonio was trying to quit alcohol. However, he threw in the towel after one year.

- Trabajar, estudiar y cuidar a mis hijos al tiempo es demasiado desafiante. Quiero **tirar la toalla**, pero no puedo darme por vencida.

Working, studying, and taking care of my children at the same time is too challenging. I want to throw in the towel, but I can't give up.

- **Patricio:** ¡No entiendo nada! Voy a perder el examen.

Carla: No, Patricio, **no tires la toalla**. ¡Tú puedes!

Patricio: I don't understand anything! I'm going to fail the exam.

Carla: No, Patricio, don't throw in the towel. You can do it!

- Después de años de conflictos, Antonio y Pilar **tiraron la toalla** en su relación. Están planeando divorciarse.

After years of conflict, Antonio and Pilar threw in the towel on their relationship. They are planning to divorce.



Tirar la toalla

- Lina, deberíamos terminar lo que comenzamos. La vida no se trata de **tirar la toalla** demasiado rápido.

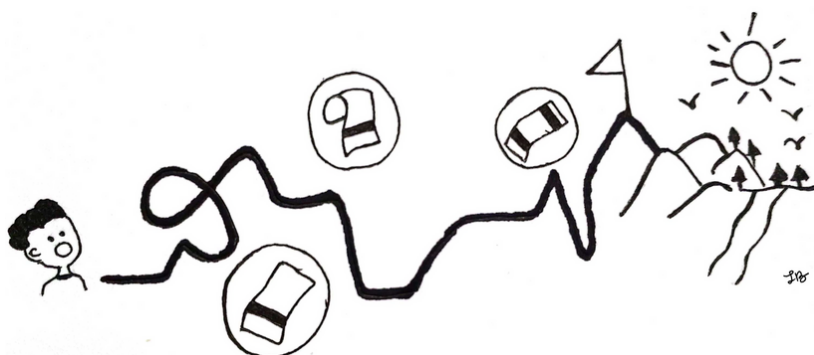
Lina, we should finish what we started. Life is not about throwing in the towel too quickly.

- ¿Por qué no **tiras la toalla**? De todas formas, tu proyecto no funcionará.

Why don't you give up? Your project will not work anyway.

You can use this idiom to motivate someone. However, it may be used to criticize a person negatively. Therefore, analyze the context well to avoid being unfairly discouraging.

Tirar la toalla



En la vida te sentirás tentado a tirar la toalla muchas veces. En muchos casos deberás seguir intentando y trabajando en tus proyectos. Sin embargo, habrá ocasiones en que la decisión más sabia que te dará paz mental será tirar la toalla.

You will feel the temptation to throw in the towel many times throughout your life. Generally, you must keep trying and working on your projects. However, there will be times when throwing in the towel will be the wisest decision that will give you peace of mind.

Tirar la toalla

3. How to use "tirar la toalla"?

3.1. You want to say it to other people

The idiom *tirar la toalla* is commonly used in its imperative form (to give advice or make a suggestion). If you want to tell someone this idiom, you have to analyze who you are addressing. In Table 5, you can find how to say it to others. Furthermore, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence on the next page, which exemplifies the use of this idiom. We will read *tirar la toalla* in its appropriate conjugation, used with **no** to express encouragement to persevere.

Table 5. Tirar la toalla: how to say it to other people

		
To one person	To more than one person	To a group of people, including yourself
Tú / Usted	Ustedes	Nosotros-as
No ti res la toalla [addressing someone as <i>tú</i>] (1)	No tiren la toalla (3)	No tiremos la toalla (4)
No tire la toalla [addressing someone as <i>usted</i>] (2)		



Tirar la toalla

1) **No tires la toalla, Patricia.** Tú puedes hacerlo, recuerda que eres inteligente y valiente.

Don't throw in the towel, Patricia. You can do it; remember that you're intelligent and brave.

2) **No tire la toalla, Carlos.** Recuerde que cuenta con nuestro apoyo.

Don't throw in the towel, Carlos. Remember that you have our support.

3) **No tiren la toalla, chicos.** Ya estamos en la recta final, si se esfuerzan un poco más, seremos los campeones.

Don't throw in the towel, guys. We are in the final stretch; if you do your best, we'll be the champions.

4) **No tiremos la toalla, chicos.** Ya falta poco para terminar este proyecto.

Let's not throw in the towel, guys. We're almost done with this project.

3.2. Exploring other forms of use

Table 6 (page 34) is meant to help you conjugate the verb in **tirar la toalla**. There, we will find two past tenses and two future tenses.

In the **Past** column of the table, we find two past tenses: the preterite (pretérito perfecto simple) and the imperfect (pretérito imperfecto).

- The **preterite** includes *tiré, tiraste, tiró, tiramos, tiraron*, and *tirasteis*.
- The **imperfect** tense includes *tiraba, tirabas, tirábamos, tiraban*, and *tirabais*.



Tirar la toalla

Both tenses indicate that the action happened in the past. However, they have differences. The preterite represents that the action happened at a specific time and was finished. The imperfect tense indicates the action happened repeatedly or habitually.

1) Pablo **tiró la toalla** con su relación cuando se dio cuenta de que ella no era la mujer para él.

Pablo threw in the towel on their relationship when he realized she wasn't the woman for him.

The action happened at a specific time. Pablo made a decision when he realized his partner was not the right woman for him. Check the number (1) in Table 6.

2) Yo era una persona que **tiraba la toalla** con facilidad, pero luego aprendí que si quiero lograr algo, debo ser persistente.

I used to be a person who threw in the towel easily, but later, I learned that if I want to achieve something, I have to be persistent.

The action happened habitually. This person used to give up easily. Check the number (2) in Table 6.

On the other hand, in the **Future** column of the table, we find the simple future and the informal future.

- The **simple future** includes *tiraré, tirarás, tirará, tiraremos, tirarán, and tiraréis*.
- The **informal future** includes *voy a tirar, vas a tirar, va a tirar, vamos a tirar, van a tirar, and vais a tirar*.

Tirar la toalla

Both indicate future actions. However, in spoken Spanish, the informal future is the most common way to express future actions.

Check the numbers (3), (4) and (5) in Table 6 to study the verb conjugation of *tirar* in the following sentences:

3) **Señor González, ¿va a tirar la toalla?**

Mr. González, will you throw in the towel?

4) **Voy a tirar la toalla.** Ya me di cuenta de que la ingeniería no es para mí. Estudiaré medicina.

I'm going to throw in the towel. I'm now convinced that engineering isn't for me. I'll study medicine.

5) **No voy a tirar la toalla,** mucho menos ahora que estoy cerca de lograr mi sueño.

I'm not going to throw in the towel, much less now that I'm close to fulfilling my dream.

3.3. Other ways to use "tirar la toalla"

- To express the condition or reason that keeps you from throwing in the towel:

Tiraría la toalla en mi trabajo si no fuese porque tengo dos hijos que mantener.

I would throw in the towel at my job if it weren't for the fact that I have two kids to support.

- To express that you want to throw in the towel:

Quiero tirar la toalla.

I want to throw in the towel.

- To express that you do not want to throw in the towel:

No quiero tirar la toalla.

I don't want to throw in the towel.

Tirar la toalla

- To express that you cannot throw in the towel:

No puedo tirar la toalla.

I can't throw in the towel.

Table 6. Tirar la toalla: most useful conjugations

Subject pronoun	Past	Present indicative	Future*
Yo (I)	Tiré – Tiraba (2)	Tiro	Tiraré – Voy a tirar (4) (5)
Tu (You)	Tiraste – Tirabas	Tiras	¿Tirarás? – ¿Vas a tirar?
Usted (You)	Tiró – Tiraba	Tira	¿Tirará? – ¿Va a tirar? (3)
Él / Ella (He / She)	Tiró (1) – Tiraba	Tira	¿Tirará? – ¿Va a tirar?
Nosotros-as (We)	Tiramos – Tirábamos	Tiramos	Tiraremos – Vamos a tirar
Ustedes (You all)	Tiraron – Tiraban	Tiran	¿Tirarán? – ¿Van a tirar?
Vosotros-as (You all)	Tirasteis – Tirabais	Tiráis	¿Tiraréis? ¿Vais a tirar?
Ellos-as (They)	Tiraron – Tiraban	Tiran	¿Tirarán? – ¿Van a tirar?

*Some conjugations are in the interrogative form to indicate how you can ask other people if they will give up, as in sentence 3 (page 33).

Estar en la luna

1. Meaning

Estar en la luna means you are too distracted and disconnected from the present; you are not paying attention to your surroundings because your mind is somewhere else.

2. Examples

- You are in a work meeting, and you see that your manager asks the same question three times to a colleague, but he does not answer and is looking out the window. You might say that your coworker *está en la luna*.

1) Antonio **está en la luna**. El jefe le preguntó tres veces lo mismo, pero no escuchó. ¿Estará preocupado por algo?

Antonio *está en la luna*. The manager asked him the same question three times, but he didn't listen to him. Is he worried about something?

- You are telling your sister about a personal issue. You realize she is not paying attention because she cannot answer a question related to your problem.

2) ¡Patricia! **Estás en la luna**. No me estás prestando atención.

Patricia! *Estás en la luna*. You aren't paying attention to me.

- Your classmate is looking out the window during class with a blank stare. You might say to her:

3) Fernanda, ¡presta atención! **Estás en la luna**.

Fernanda, pay attention! *Estás en la luna*.



Estar en la luna

- You have a classmate who is too distracted. He is the type of person who frequently forgets homework and schedules. You could say that this guy *está en la luna*.

4) Pedro siempre **está en la luna**. Él nunca sabe qué tareas debemos hacer ni a qué hora son las clases.

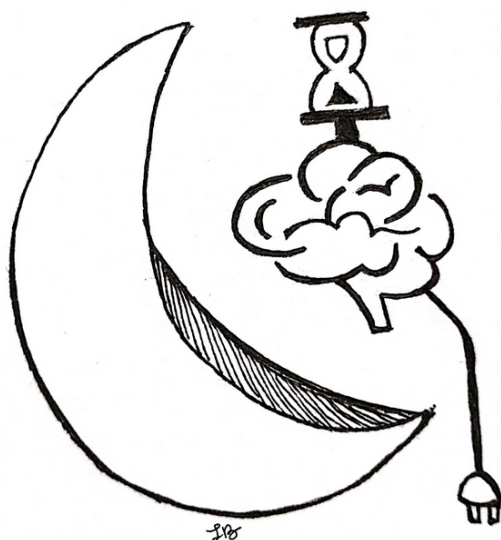
Pedro is always *en la luna*. He never knows what homework we have to do or what time our classes are.

- You are in a group of friends that are in a conversation. You are not participating and seem distracted and absent-minded. Your friends might tell you that you *estás en la luna*.

5) Patricia, parece que **estás en la luna**. Vamos, ¡**¡intégrate en la conversación!**

Patricia, it seems like you *estás en la luna*. Come on, join the conversation!

Estar en la luna



Estar en la luna

3. How to use "estar en la luna"?

Native Spanish speakers usually use *estar en la luna* in the present and the past. Table 7 is meant to help you conjugate the verb in *estar en la luna*. Furthermore, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence in section 2 (Examples) of this chapter, which exemplifies the use of this idiom.

Table 7. Estar en la luna: most useful conjugations

	Subject pronoun	Past (Imperfect)	Present indicative
	Yo (I)	Estaba	Estoy
	Tu (You)	Estabas	Estás (2) (3) (5)
	Usted (You)	Estaba	Está
	Él / Ella (He / She)	Estaba	Está (1) (4)
	Nosotros-as (We)	Estábamos	Estamos
	Ustedes (You all)	Estaban	Están
	Vosotros-as (You all)	Estabais	Estáis
	Ellos-as (They)	Estaban	Están

Ser un bicho raro

1. Meaning

Ser un bicho raro means to be different from others because you have a behavior that is out of the ordinary.

2. Examples

1) Andrés tiene unos hobbies muy extraños. Le gusta coleccionar gusanos, insectos y sapos disecados. A veces pienso que **es un bicho raro**.

Andrés has some very odd hobbies. He likes collecting stuffed worms, insects, and toads. Sometimes, I think he *es un bicho raro*.

2) Santiago **es un bicho raro** en su forma de vestir. Usa ropa extravagante, combina colores fluorescentes y usa muchas joyas de oro.

Santiago *es un bicho raro* in the way he dresses. He wears extravagant clothes, combines fluorescent colors, and wears a lot of gold jewelry.

3) ¡Patricia, estamos en una fiesta! Deja de leer ese libro, **eres un bicho raro**. Ven, vamos a bailar.

Patricia, we are at a party! Stop reading that book; you *eres un bicho raro*. Come on, let's dance.

4) Laura, la chica nueva, **es un bicho raro**. Ella nunca participa en las actividades del equipo, no va a las fiestas y no habla con los demás.

Laura, the new girl, *es un bicho raro*. She never participates in team activities, doesn't go to parties, and doesn't talk to others.



Ser un bicho raro

5) Yo **era el bicho raro** de la familia. Siempre me comportaba diferente a todos los demás.

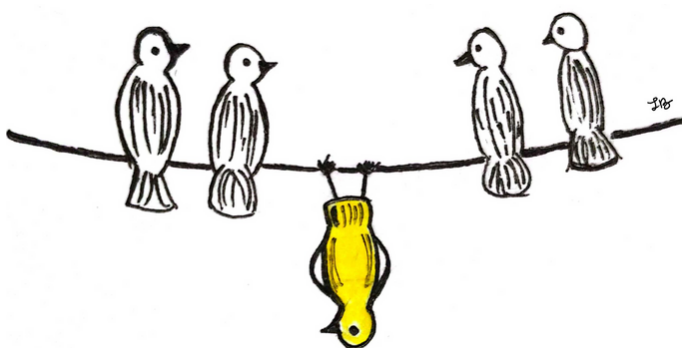
*I **era el bicho raro** in my family. I always behaved differently from everyone else.*

6) **Ser un bicho raro** ha sido una ventaja para mi carrera como escritora. Mis libros contienen historias peculiares, muy creativas y fuera de lo común.

***Ser un bicho raro** has been an advantage for my writing career. My books contain peculiar, very creative, and unusual stories.*

This expression can have a positive, neutral, or negative connotation, depending on the person's behavior.

Ser un bicho raro

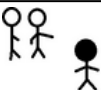
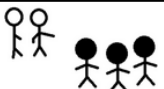


Ser un bicho raro

3. How to use "ser un bicho raro"?

Native Spanish speakers usually use *ser un bicho raro* in the present and the past. Table 8 is meant to help you conjugate the verb in *ser un bicho raro*. Additionally, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence in section 2 (Examples) of this chapter, which exemplifies the use of this idiom.

Table 8. Ser un bicho raro: most useful conjugations

	Subject pronoun	Past (Imperfect)	Present indicative
	Yo (I)	Era (5)	Soy
	Tu (You)	Eras	Eres (3)
	Usted (You)	Era	Es
	Él / Ella (He / She)	Era	Es (1) (2) (4)
	Nosotros-as (We)	Éramos	Somos
	Ustedes (You all)	Eran	Son
	Vosotros-as (You all)	Erais	Sois
	Ellos-as (They)	Eran	Son

No tener pelos en la lengua

1. Meaning

No tener pelos en la lengua means not being afraid, embarrassed, or hesitant to say what you feel or think. You speak freely and without restrictions, even if what you say will upset people or make them uncomfortable.

2. Examples

1) En su trabajo, Richard **no tiene pelos en la lengua**. Si algo le molesta de sus compañeros, se los dice sin reparos.

In his work, Richard *no tiene pelos en la lengua*. If something bothers him about his colleagues, he tells them without hesitation.

2) Mi abuela **no tiene pelos en la lengua**. Fue enfática y firme al criticar a mis tíos sobre sus malas decisiones y comportamientos.

My grandma *no tiene pelos en la lengua*. She was emphatic and firm in criticizing my uncles for their poor decisions and behavior.

3) Lorena **no tiene pelos en la lengua** cuando alguien comete una injusticia contra ella. Habla sin miedo y defiende sus derechos.

Lorena *no tiene pelos en la lengua* when someone commits an injustice against her. She speaks up without fear and defends her rights.

4) Me gustan las personas que **no tienen pelos en la lengua**; dicen las cosas tal y como son.

I like people who *no tienen pelos en la lengua*; they say things as they are.



No tener pelos en la lengua

5) La discusión estaba bastante acalorada, pero cuando fue el turno de Pedro, él **no tuvo pelos en la lengua** para expresar su postura.

The discussion was quite heated, but when it was Pedro's turn, he *no tuvo pelos en la lengua* to express his position.

No tener pelos en la lengua





No tener pelos en la lengua

3. How to use "no tener pelos en la lengua"?

The most common way to use the idiom *no tener pelos en la lengua* is in the present tense. However, you may find some situations where people use it in the past or the future.

Table 9 (page 48) is meant to help you conjugate the verb in *no **tener** pelos en la lengua*. In addition, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence in section 2 (Examples) of this chapter and in the following explanation. These sentences exemplify the use of this idiom.

In the **Past** column of Table 9, we find two past tenses for the pronouns *él/ella* and *ellos/ellas*. They are the preterite (pretérito perfecto simple) and the imperfect (pretérito imperfecto).

- The **preterite** includes *tuvo* and *tuvieron*.
- The **imperfect** tense includes *tenía* and *tenían*.

Both tenses indicate that the action happened in the past. However, they have differences. The preterite represents that the action happened at a specific time and was finished. The imperfect tense indicates the action happened repeatedly or habitually. Let's analyze the following sentences:

6) Siempre admiré a **mi hermana** por ser tan directa y sincera. **Ella no tenía pelos en la lengua**.

I always admired my sister for being so straightforward and sincere. She *no tenía pelos en la lengua*.



No tener pelos en la lengua

In the sixth sentence, the speaker mentions some personality traits of her sister, something that accompanied her throughout her life. This trait was an ongoing fact that happened in the past. Therefore, *no tenía* is the correct conjugation since it is in the imperfect tense (pretérito imperfecto).

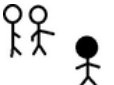
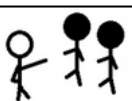
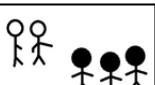
7) *No tuvimos pelos en la lengua* para denunciar ante el Ministerio del Trabajo el maltrato laboral al que nos sometía el jefe.

We *no tuvimos pelos en la lengua* when we reported to the Ministry of Labor the workplace mistreatment inflicted by our manager.

In this sentence, the speaker mentioned a fact that began and finished in the past: the report to the Ministry of Labor. Therefore, *no tuvimos* is the correct conjugation since it is in the preterite (pretérito perfecto simple).

No tener pelos en la lengua

Table 9. No tener pelos en la lengua: most useful conjugations

	Subject pronoun	Past	Present indicative
	Yo (I)	No tuve	No tengo
	Tu (You)	No tuviste	No tienes
	Usted (You)	No tuvo	No tiene
	Él / Ella (He / She)	No tenía (6) – No tuvo (5)	No tiene (1) (2) (3)
	Nosotros-as (We)	No tuvimos (7)	No tenemos
	Ustedes (You all)	No tuvieron	No tienen
	Vosotros-as (You all)	No tuvisteis	No tenéis
	Ellos-as (They)	No tenían – No tuvieron	No tienen (4)

Echar una mano

1. Meaning

Echar una mano means to give or lend a helping hand. When you *echas una mano*, you are helping or assisting someone.

2. Examples

- Tengo muchas tareas por hacer. Le voy a decir a Antonio que **me eche una mano**.

I have many tasks to do. I'm going to ask Antonio to give me a hand.

- Mañana me voy a mudar a otro barrio. Mis hermanos van a venir a **echarme una mano**.

Tomorrow, I'm going to move to another neighborhood. My brothers are going to come to lend me a hand.

- Vi a Patricia tan cargada de trabajo que decidí **echarle una mano**.

I saw Patricia so loaded with work that I decided to lend her a hand.

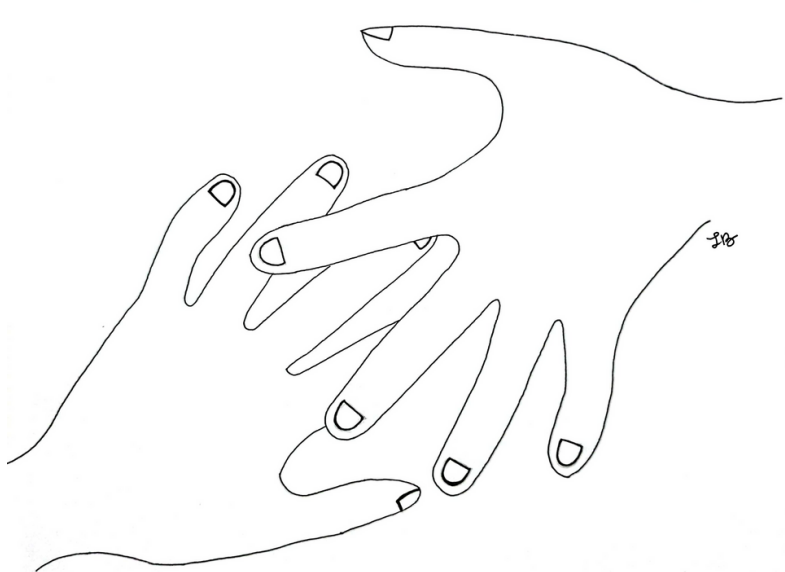
- Ven aquí, Lucas, **échame una mano**. Sostén esto.

Come here, Lucas, give me a hand. Hold this.

- Mamá, ¿puedes **echarme una mano** con los niños esta noche? Wilson y yo queremos tener una cita romántica como cuando estábamos más jóvenes.

Mom, can you give me a hand with the kids tonight? Wilson and I want to have a romantic date like when we were younger.

Echar una mano



Echar una mano

3. How to use "echar una mano"?

3.1. You want to ask for help

3.1.1. Imperatives

In Spanish, one of the uses of the imperative is to make a request, which includes asking for help. However, you can add *por favor* to your request if the imperative sounds impolite in certain situations. If you want to use the imperative, consider who you are addressing.

In Table 10, you can find how to ask for help through this idiom. Furthermore, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence on the next page, which exemplifies its use.

Table 10. Echar una mano: how to ask for help

	
To one person	To more than one person
Tú / Usted	Ustedes
Échame una mano [addressing someone as <i>tú</i>] (1)	Échenme una mano (3)
Écheme una mano [addressing someone as <i>usted</i>] (2)	

Echar una mano

1) **Échame una mano** con estas bolsas, hijo.

Dear, give me a hand with these bags.

2) **Abuela, écheme una mano** con el postre mientras yo preparo la sopa.

Grandma, give me a hand with the dessert while I make the soup.

3) **Por favor, chicos, échenme una mano.** Necesito pintar esta habitación.

Please guys, give me a hand. I need to paint this bedroom.

3.1.2. A more polite way

If you want to sound more polite, you can use a more polite way to ask for help through the idiom *echar una mano*. We will use the conditional conjugation of the verb *poder* (to be able) with the forms *podrías*, *podría*, and *podrían*. In Table 11, you can find how to do it. In addition, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence below, which exemplifies its use.

1) **Mamá, ¿podrías echarme una mano** con los niños esta noche?

Mom, could you give me a hand with the kids tonight?

2) **Señor Jiménez, ¿podría echarme una mano?** Recoja a los niños a las 4:00 p.m.

Mr. Jiménez, could you give me a hand? Pick up the kids at 4:00 p.m.

3) **Chicos, ¿podrían echarme una mano?** Necesito pintar esta habitación.

Guys, could you give me a hand? I need to paint this bedroom.

Echar una mano

Table 11. Echar una mano: a more polite way of using this idiom

	
To one person	To more than one person
Tú / Usted	Ustedes
¿Podrías echarme una mano? [addressing someone as <i>tú</i>] (1)	¿Podrían echarme una mano? (3)
¿Podría echarme una mano? [addressing someone as <i>usted</i>] (2)	

3.2. How do you express that someone gave you a hand?

You can use the past tense in Table 12 to express that someone gave or lent you a hand. Additionally, you will find some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence below, which exemplifies its use.

1) Patricia, estoy muy agradecido contigo. **Me echaste una mano** cuando más lo necesité.

Patricia, I'm very grateful to you. You lent me a hand when I needed it the most.

2) Mis amigos **me echaron una mano** con la mudanza a España.

My friends lent me a hand with the move to Spain.

Echar una mano

3) El señor Jiménez **me echó una mano** con el proyecto. Él es una persona muy servicial.

Mr. Jimenez lent me a hand with the project. He's a very helpful person.

Table 12. Echar una mano: past tense conjugation of the verb "echar" (preterite)

Yo (I)	Tú (You)	Usted (You)	Él / Ella (He / She)
x	Me echaste (1)	Me echó	Me echó (3)
Nosotros-as (We)	Ustedes (You all)	Vosotros-as (You all)	Ellos-as (They)
x	Me echaron	Me echasteis	Me echaron (2)

3.3. How do we express to someone that we will give/lend a hand?

If we want to express that we will give or lend a hand to someone, we should use the future tense. Table 13 presents several options with the simple future and the informal future.

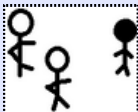
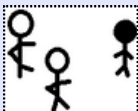
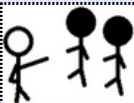
- The **simple future** includes *te echaré, le echaré, les echaré*, etc.
- The **informal future** includes *te voy a echar, le voy a echar, les voy a echar*, etc.

Echar una mano

Both indicate future actions. However, in spoken Spanish, the informal future is the most common way to express future actions.

There are some numbers in parentheses in Table 13. They indicate the corresponding sentence on the next page, which exemplifies its use.

Table 13. Echar una mano: expressing that we will give/lend a hand

Who will offer help?		
		
	Yo (I)	Nosotros-as (We)
Addressing someone as <i>tú</i>	Te voy a echar – Te echaré (1) 	Te vamos a echar – Te echaremos 
Addressing someone as <i>usted</i>	Le voy a echar – Le echaré 	Le vamos a echar – Le echaremos 
Speaking to more than one person	Les voy a echar – Les echaré 	Les vamos a echar (2) – Les echaremos 



Echar una mano

1) Oh, **Patricia**, ¿por qué no me dijiste que necesitas ayuda? Vamos, **te echaré una mano**.

Oh, Patricia, why didn't you tell me you need help? Come on, I'll lend you a hand.

2) No se preocupen, **chicos**. Pablo y yo **les vamos a echar una mano** con la mudanza.

Don't worry, guys. Pablo and I are going to give you a hand with the move.

3.4. How do we ask someone if they need help?

We can use questions with the idiom *echar una mano* to ask someone if they need help. Table 14 presents possible questions with the verb *necesitar* (to need) and its respective conjugation, depending on the speaker and the number of people you can assist. Consider this information when studying the table:

- The personal pronouns in parentheses are optional, and native speakers usually omit them. They are added to the table to identify who is offering help and who is the recipient.
- You will find some numbers in parentheses in the table. They indicate the corresponding sentence below, which exemplifies its use.

1) **Patricia**, ¿**necesitas** que **te eche** una mano?

Patricia, do you need me to give you a hand?

2) **Señor Jiménez**, ¿**necesita** que **le eche** una mano?

Mr. Jiménez, do you need me to give you a hand?

3) **Chicos**, ¿**necesitan** que **les eche** una mano?

Guys, do you all need me to give you a hand?

Echar una mano

4) Lucas, ¿**necesitas** que **te echemos** una mano?

Lucas, do you need us to give you a hand?

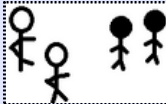
5) Señora Tatiana, ¿**necesita** que **le echemos** una mano?

Mrs. Tatiana, do you need us to give you a hand?

6) Chicos, ¿**necesitan** que Pablo y yo **les echemos** una mano?

Guys, do you all need Pablo and me to give you a hand?

Table 14. Echar una mano: asking someone if they need help

Who will offer help?		
	Yo (I)	Nosotros-as (We)
Addressing someone as <i>tú</i>	¿(Tú) necesitas que (yo) te eche una mano? (1) 	¿(Tú) necesitas que (nosotros) te echemos una mano? (4) 
Addressing someone as <i>usted</i>	¿(Usted) necesita que (yo) le eche una mano? (2) 	¿(Usted) necesita que (nosotros) le echemos una mano? (5) 
Speaking to more than one person	¿(Ustedes) necesitan que (yo) les eche una mano? (3) 	¿(Ustedes) necesitan que (nosotros) les echemos una mano? (6) 

Estar hasta en la sopa

1. Meaning

Estar hasta en la sopa is an expression used when you find someone or something everywhere.

2. Examples

- Pedro, tú **estás hasta en la sopa**. Te encuentro en todas partes.

Pedro, you *estás hasta en la sopa*. I bump into you everywhere.

- Esa canción **está hasta en la sopa**. Reviso mis redes sociales y encuentro el videoclip, enciendo la radio y allí está, voy al centro comercial y está sonando de fondo.

That song *está hasta en la sopa*. I check my social media, and there's the video clip; I turn on the radio, and there it is. I go to the mall, and it's playing in the background.

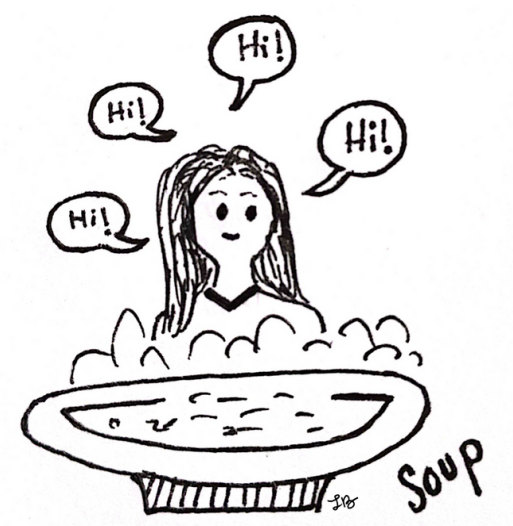
- Ese escándalo **está hasta en la sopa**. No hay conversación en la que no lo mencionen.

That scandal *está hasta en la sopa*. There isn't a conversation where it isn't brought up.

- Últimamente, me encuentro a mi ex **hasta en la sopa**. Es incómodo.

Lately, I keep running into my ex *hasta en la sopa*. It's uncomfortable.

Estar hasta en la sopa

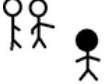
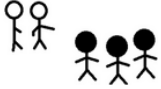


Estar hasta en la sopa

3. How to use "estar hasta en la sopa"?

The most common way to use *estar hasta en la sopa* in Spanish is in the present tense when talking about someone. In addition, you could hear stories about someone who *estaba hasta en la sopa*, which implies speaking in the past tense. Table 15 shows these conjugations and tenses of the verb in *estar hasta en la sopa*.

Table 15. *Estar hasta en la sopa*: most useful conjugations

	Subject pronoun	Past (Imperfect)	Present indicative
	Yo (I)	Estaba	Estoy
	Tu (You)	Estabas	Estás
	Usted (You)	Estaba	Está
	Él / Ella (He / She)	Estaba	Está
	Nosotros-as (We)	Estábamos	Estamos
	Ustedes (You all)	Estaban	Están
	Vosotros-as (You all)	Estabais	Estáis
	Ellos-as (They)	Estaban	Están

Tirar la casa por la ventana

1. Meaning

Tirar la casa por la ventana means to spend money without control or measure for any reason. Usually, people use this expression when someone parties in a big way, since they infer they have spent a large amount of money on the celebration.

2. Examples

1) Mis padres **tiraron la casa por la ventana** para mi fiesta de graduación. Estaban orgullosos de tener un abogado en la familia.

My parents *tiraron la casa por la ventana* for my graduation party. They were proud to have a lawyer in the family.

2) Mi hermano está comprando un auto deportivo. **¡Está tirando la casa por la ventana!**

My brother is buying a sports car. He *está tirando la casa por la ventana*!

3) En la celebración de sus 80 años, mi abuelita **tiró la casa por la ventana**. Estaba muy feliz de haber sobrevivido a la pandemia.

On her 80th birthday celebration, my grandma *tiró la casa por la ventana*. She was joyful to have survived the pandemic.

4) Cuando Pablo y yo nos casemos, **vamos a tirar la casa por la ventana**. Estamos planeando una boda con 500 invitados y una luna de miel en Europa.

When Pablo and I get married, we're going to *tirar la casa por la ventana*. We're planning a wedding with 500 guests and a honeymoon in Europe.



Tirar la casa por la ventana

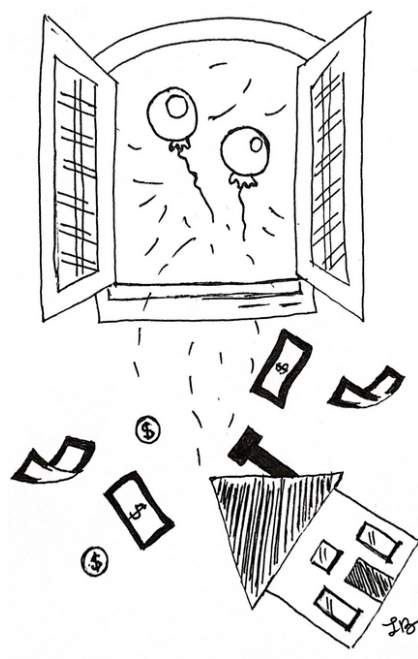
5) Señor Jiménez, ¿**tiraría la casa por la ventana** si usted se ganara la lotería?

Mr. Jiménez, would you *tirar la casa por la ventana* if you won the lottery?

6) Luis, sé que tienes dinero ahora. Pero por favor, **no tires la casa por la ventana** en esa fiesta. Recuerda que pronto tu hija va a empezar la universidad y debes pagarle la matrícula.

Luis, I know you have money right now. But please, *no tires la casa por la ventana* at that party. Remember that your daughter is going to start college soon, and you must pay her tuition.

Tirar la casa por la ventana





Tirar la casa por la ventana



3. How to use "tirar la casa por la ventana"?

The most common ways native Spanish speakers use the idiom *tirar la casa por la ventana* are in the past and the future tenses. However, you can find this expression in the present continuous and the conditional. Remember that present continuous is a tense that describes an ongoing action at the moment when the speaker is talking. The conditional is a tense that expresses things that would happen in the future, intentions, and what would happen under a condition. Table 16 presents these forms of the verb *tirar*. Consider the following aspects when studying it:

- There are some numbers in parentheses. They indicate the corresponding sentence in section 2 (Examples) of the chapter, which exemplifies its use.
- You will read two forms of the future: the simple future (*tiraré, tirarás, tirarán*, etc.) and the informal future (*voy a tirar, vamos a tirar*, etc.). Both indicate future actions. Nevertheless, the latter is the most common way to express future actions in spoken Spanish.
- In the **Future** and **Simple Conditional** columns, some conjugations are interrogative to illustrate how you can ask other people if they *tirarán* or *van a tirar la casa por la ventana* (future) or if they *tirarían la casa por la ventana* (simple conditional).

On the other hand, sentence 6 in section 2 (Examples) shows a negative imperative. Remember that an imperative expresses an order, suggestion, advice, or request. The speaker asks Luis, *no tires*, which is the correct form to address someone as *tú*.

Tirar la casa por la ventana

Table 16. Tirar la casa por la ventana: most useful conjugations

Subject pronoun	Past (preterite)	Present continuous	Future	Simple Conditional
Yo (I)	Tiré	Estoy tirando	Tiraré Voy a tirar	Tiraría
Tu (You)	Tiraste	Estás tirando	¿Tirarás? ¿Vas a tirar?	¿Tirarías?
Usted (You)	Tiró	Está tirando	¿Tirará? ¿Va a tirar?	¿Tiraría? (5)
Él / Ella (He / She)	Tiró (3)	Está tirando (2)	Tirará Va a tirar	Tiraría
Nosotros -as (We)	Tiramos	Estamos tirando	Tiraremos Vamos a tirar (4)	Tiraríamos
Ustedes (You all)	Tiraron	Están tirando	¿Tirarán? ¿Van a tirar?	¿Tirarían?
Vosotros -as (You all)	Tirasteis	Estáis tirando	¿Tiraréis? ¿Vais a tirar?	¿Tiraríais?
Ellos-as (They)	Tiraron (1)	Están tirando	Tirarán Van a tirar	Tirarían



Practice exercises

The exercises on the following pages will help you better understand the idioms and expressions we have studied in this book. Enjoy the journey!

Objectives

- Become more familiar with the meaning of the idioms and expressions by associating them with keywords from the English language.
- Identify the appropriate contexts where idioms and expressions can be used by analyzing situations.
- Conjugate verbs correctly in idioms and expressions by making sentences.

Answers are on pages 88–90.

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Ponerse las pilas

1. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

O	X	H	G	K	H	A	B	R	T	F	A	D	P	R
A	X	H	S	D	V	F	S	F	M	T	W	Z	L	D
L	O	A	Y	E	O	M	F	A	J	E	O	D	O	I
L	H	Y	C	W	V	G	I	R	B	N	R	Z	N	L
N	L	M	X	T	U	T	G	Q	A	E	K	T	E	I
D	P	X	K	T	I	S	U	Z	X	R	N	V	D	G
X	X	F	S	Y	E	V	B	B	F	G	B	V	D	E
E	E	J	Z	I	A	T	I	T	N	Y	J	W	C	N
N	V	E	T	V	G	T	L	T	I	D	H	A	D	T
Z	P	U	S	I	I	D	L	S	I	L	E	U	W	L
Z	D	G	I	G	G	E	K	O	B	E	Z	H	D	Y
N	B	Q	Q	M	M	S	C	I	V	N	S	U	A	D
P	I	P	Z	Y	A	Z	J	O	B	W	D	S	U	K
F	J	E	Z	T	E	P	H	R	O	M	U	R	T	Z
J	Y	E	X	G	D	N	D	K	U	Q	E	X	J	B

ACTIVITIES
DILIGENTLY
DUTIES
ENERGY
TASKS
WORK



Ser un cero a la izquierda

2. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

L	Q	N	J	B	Y	Y	F	Q	Q	P	S	V	M	Q
Q	Q	R	Z	Z	N	I	B	P	J	X	A	Y	F	C
Q	A	K	T	X	D	R	O	J	J	R	L	Y	W	D
K	H	T	R	A	I	R	P	L	A	C	E	S	S	Z
Z	S	U	N	Y	N	E	O	H	Z	O	F	K	X	T
X	K	G	R	I	V	L	Y	C	J	D	W	K	N	R
Y	P	L	C	E	I	E	P	T	X	N	W	A	W	U
W	P	V	V	O	S	V	G	Q	W	I	T	B	G	U
A	Y	T	N	D	I	A	X	H	O	R	Q	A	G	D
S	U	J	B	G	B	N	J	I	O	S	Q	W	H	U
I	D	V	K	H	L	T	D	P	S	F	N	B	R	D
M	J	S	G	J	E	D	M	Q	R	F	U	Q	S	H
I	N	S	I	G	N	I	F	I	C	A	N	T	A	Z
F	T	F	O	N	N	O	D	K	T	L	A	T	Y	F
G	S	I	T	U	A	T	I	O	N	C	B	D	L	H

INSIGNIFICANT

INVISIBLE

IRRELEVANT

PLACE

SITUATION

UNIMPORTANT



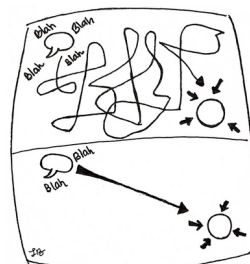
Ir al grano

3. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

G	K	J	E	S	S	E	N	T	I	A	L	Q	W	H
X	Z	Z	P	D	E	T	A	I	L	S	W	Z	V	W
X	S	A	Y	I	M	P	O	R	T	A	N	T	T	Z
C	O	N	C	I	S	E	N	C	O	X	E	X	R	V
S	E	S	H	N	Q	T	P	J	Y	M	N	B	J	H
Q	S	V	I	V	S	T	V	A	U	I	G	F	T	O
N	G	J	Y	S	C	O	P	C	A	S	S	N	Q	K
D	H	W	E	Z	C	P	S	M	O	U	Q	E	V	G
M	H	B	H	I	S	I	T	A	Z	L	R	U	P	Z
R	M	J	L	C	K	C	T	X	E	P	O	I	N	T
N	C	O	N	V	E	R	S	A	T	I	O	N	F	R
J	O	I	L	W	D	V	C	G	M	T	N	N	A	T
O	W	Q	P	Z	L	B	W	I	I	L	T	P	D	D
J	S	O	D	Y	J	T	Z	Y	U	G	Q	W	R	X
D	Z	M	A	P	C	A	P	D	C	J	J	P	Q	K

CONCISE
CONVERSATION
DETAILS
ESSENTIAL

IMPORTANT
MAIN
POINT
TOPIC



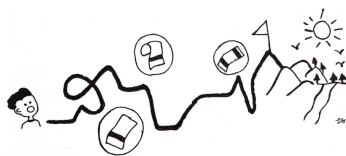
Tirar la toalla

4. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

F	Q	J	Z	X	R	E	H	K	Q	A	N	U	G	Y
O	P	R	H	L	B	W	W	S	G	C	S	X	V	U
Y	P	R	R	X	U	H	S	Q	F	H	T	A	O	H
N	E	T	H	I	M	E	G	R	S	I	O	D	G	U
Y	R	C	P	N	C	R	E	F	H	E	P	H	I	R
A	S	M	D	C	M	C	M	L	B	V	T	Q	V	L
M	I	P	U	E	I	Q	Y	J	A	E	R	E	E	D
N	S	S	F	O	C	F	R	R	D	M	Y	R	U	V
P	T	A	H	H	B	I	B	E	O	E	I	H	P	Z
Q	E	C	Z	F	Y	K	S	Q	V	N	N	X	S	W
I	N	S	P	O	V	F	O	I	I	T	G	Z	W	X
U	T	T	P	L	I	N	P	C	O	I	E	T	N	Y
R	A	Q	A	X	S	J	I	G	E	N	D	J	E	E
H	Q	P	E	R	S	E	V	E	R	A	N	C	E	B
H	V	B	F	G	M	O	T	I	V	A	T	I	O	N

ACHIEVEMENT
CHOICE
DECISION
GIVE UP
MOTIVATION

PERSEVERANCE
PERSISTENT
STOP TRYING
SUCCESS



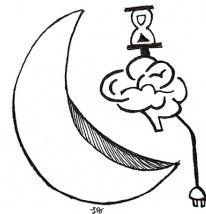
Estar en la luna

5. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

K	L	A	P	P	E	Y	D	Y	O	D	I	G	R	A
J	V	S	D	N	G	H	T	A	F	X	Z	N	P	T
D	R	J	O	O	C	E	O	N	H	F	T	I	E	T
I	N	O	A	I	O	V	A	A	U	H	I	D	L	E
O	E	U	N	T	N	W	L	Z	G	W	K	N	N	N
N	T	L	A	C	C	V	X	U	C	A	Z	U	G	T
L	S	U	J	A	E	N	O	P	V	R	E	O	C	I
Z	I	Z	Z	R	N	H	S	P	R	V	B	R	X	O
D	L	T	S	T	T	Z	K	M	W	T	U	R	G	N
N	L	C	R	S	R	N	Y	K	F	Z	F	U	X	T
M	I	N	D	I	A	Q	Q	E	J	W	H	S	R	O
H	M	I	M	D	T	M	R	G	M	H	D	Q	Y	Y
U	Q	I	J	N	I	W	C	Y	U	M	J	T	L	P
G	G	H	K	R	O	L	C	U	A	T	Z	V	M	E
C	F	T	I	L	N	O	Q	Y	Y	X	E	B	F	T

ATTENTION
CONCENTRATION
DISTRACTION
LISTEN

MIND
SURROUNDING
THOUGHT



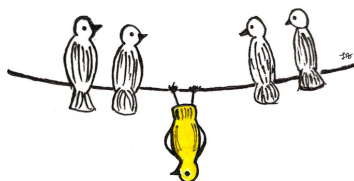
Ser un bicho raro

6. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

I	Z	O	R	O	D	G	U	X	A	L	O	C	Y	R
K	A	H	C	N	W	O	D	D	B	A	L	L	F	E
O	C	M	K	N	I	W	J	B	D	V	Q	U	M	G
D	I	F	F	E	R	E	N	T	U	Y	S	R	X	T
T	T	V	Z	N	I	A	C	C	Y	P	S	H	M	R
M	A	J	P	E	T	E	K	P	U	Z	O	C	H	L
Y	H	C	V	U	A	N	U	O	X	H	Z	K	C	I
O	B	M	R	T	U	U	N	S	L	I	R	W	X	I
E	E	M	M	R	X	T	U	I	Y	D	H	E	X	Q
W	H	S	K	A	E	U	S	T	Q	T	D	I	H	W
X	A	O	T	L	N	U	U	I	L	B	K	R	N	X
P	V	E	F	Z	F	A	A	V	T	W	X	D	C	F
D	I	P	P	S	W	P	L	E	P	E	X	O	R	X
B	O	P	R	B	W	H	U	I	K	Y	X	V	W	Z
M	R	X	V	N	E	G	A	T	I	V	E	W	N	R

BEHAVIOR
DIFFERENT
NEGATIVE
NEUTRAL

ODDBALL
POSITIVE
UNUSUAL
WEIRDO



No tener pelos en la lengua

7. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

C	E	S	V	R	Y	H	E	G	E	Z	V	I	F	S
B	I	H	E	N	T	A	S	S	I	F	O	D	R	R
G	W	F	F	O	P	I	N	I	O	N	A	U	E	V
E	V	W	H	H	X	V	S	F	Q	U	N	B	E	E
R	U	C	M	Z	Y	Y	A	C	D	S	Z	F	L	X
X	N	R	U	S	D	V	E	B	S	R	T	W	Y	P
G	A	C	M	F	O	N	K	E	S	X	U	O	E	R
J	B	O	S	I	G	N	L	U	E	A	J	N	T	E
K	A	F	H	C	A	R	R	G	V	I	R	K	C	S
X	S	S	Y	R	A	S	O	U	U	Q	I	I	A	S
P	H	U	F	E	B	R	D	Q	O	P	D	D	N	I
G	E	Q	F	E	Z	K	O	U	V	N	E	I	D	O
T	D	R	F	V	Q	I	E	A	Y	N	A	L	I	N
K	I	X	N	N	A	D	Q	O	R	P	D	D	D	O
Y	Z	E	S	O	U	T	S	P	O	K	E	N	C	H

CANDID

EXPRESSION

FEARLESS

FRANK

FREELY

IDEA

OPINION

OUTSPOKEN

UNABASHED

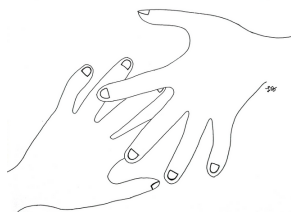


Echar una mano

8. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

X	X	M	E	T	Q	D	E	G	H	Z	X	G	B	W
U	P	U	S	U	P	P	O	R	T	W	Y	L	J	T
R	X	T	X	W	F	H	V	H	I	T	Q	B	S	R
P	X	O	T	X	Z	Y	D	V	S	C	V	I	F	I
M	A	R	C	V	B	P	J	O	H	I	S	J	B	H
K	A	I	D	K	N	F	N	E	P	S	C	I	A	E
G	F	G	G	C	R	U	O	R	A	S	S	Y	G	L
X	F	M	E	O	H	Y	V	L	E	L	E	A	N	P
G	D	N	S	O	U	Z	M	U	Z	C	Z	W	J	T
U	Q	S	L	P	I	V	Y	W	N	Q	M	P	P	P
Q	N	E	A	E	E	O	T	H	X	Z	P	S	B	I
M	B	R	L	R	Y	D	L	W	Y	S	N	C	J	T
L	A	U	Y	A	Z	L	A	W	W	M	Z	F	B	W
J	O	D	D	T	H	B	S	Q	C	U	R	I	H	M
R	E	U	H	E	Y	E	A	L	F	F	G	G	Y	I

AID
ASSIST
COOPERATE
HELP
SUPPORT



Estar hasta en la sopa

9. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

X	S	O	M	E	T	H	I	N	G	I	M	X	N	V
F	Q	X	Z	K	X	L	D	P	S	C	K	U	I	Q
E	S	Q	C	O	B	E	H	L	H	X	T	Y	X	W
Y	Z	T	S	G	N	G	X	O	U	N	L	W	Q	D
W	O	F	Y	O	U	S	Y	V	S	W	E	Y	F	S
J	P	S	E	A	H	U	R	H	P	L	N	C	F	Z
Y	Z	M	V	L	O	O	T	D	S	T	C	G	G	V
E	O	V	U	W	O	A	O	V	D	H	O	O	M	Z
S	T	B	U	A	J	S	M	B	X	S	U	D	V	E
X	S	N	W	Y	Q	X	M	W	N	K	N	U	P	C
T	T	J	N	S	N	V	M	U	A	V	T	I	Y	J
H	C	U	T	Y	F	F	Q	B	E	E	E	R	J	U
G	I	F	G	G	E	J	M	Z	U	V	R	X	Q	Q
E	V	E	R	Y	W	H	E	R	E	R	Z	U	C	Z
W	S	O	O	Y	B	F	Z	D	X	B	P	W	B	U

ALWAYS
ENCOUNTER
EVERYWHERE
SOMEONE
SOMETHING



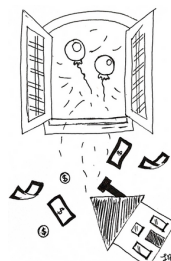
Tirar la casa por la ventana

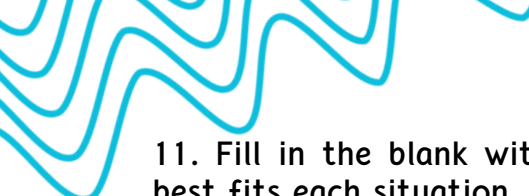
10. Look at the list of words provided and find them in the word search puzzle. They are words related to the meaning of the idiom or expression we are studying in this exercise.

O	G	Q	U	H	S	W	V	Q	B	S	J	Y	I	L
O	G	P	E	K	S	D	H	U	Z	G	L	W	J	D
H	K	Q	G	N	P	R	L	C	Y	E	L	E	P	H
E	G	U	M	D	L	K	Q	W	V	D	N	X	U	F
K	O	S	N	G	U	H	F	J	J	O	N	P	Q	G
I	E	E	A	T	R	E	T	X	I	K	N	E	E	Z
K	P	N	M	R	G	Z	D	T	R	L	U	N	I	U
S	K	Z	I	O	E	E	A	X	C	S	O	S	Z	D
L	I	Z	Y	X	Z	R	D	P	J	J	A	I	M	F
M	O	N	E	Y	B	Z	O	L	K	K	W	V	F	N
C	R	D	P	E	X	P	E	N	S	E	C	E	A	N
O	I	W	L	X	T	L	X	K	X	C	Z	Z	U	X
Z	R	E	G	U	K	Y	Q	J	D	Z	P	C	R	H
X	C	O	H	F	O	Q	W	V	W	I	V	U	D	L
I	Q	Q	F	F	I	N	A	N	C	E	S	N	I	A

CELEBRATION
EXPENSE
EXPENSIVE
FINANCES

MONEY
SPEND
SPURGE





11. Fill in the blank with the idiom or expression that best fits each situation.

Ponerse las pilas

Ser un cero a la izquierda

Ir al grano

Estar en la luna

Tirar la toalla

Ser un bicho raro

Echar una mano

Estar hasta en la sopa

No tener pelos en la lengua

Tirar la casa por la ventana

Situation 1._____.

Marcos dislikes going to parties because he finds them boring. While hundreds of tourists flock to his city during Carnival, Marcos usually travels elsewhere because he feels uncomfortable with the surrounding atmosphere on those days. He prefers calm, peaceful activities and places over loud music, crowded environments, and festive moods. Some people who do not know him consider Marcos an oddball. However, his friends think he is just a man with different likes and dislikes. They believe everyone should respect the differences because we are all unique.

Situation 2._____.

Antonio has been failing his studies at school. He plays video games after classes. As a result, Antonio does not spend enough time studying and doing homework. Additionally, Antonio stays up late every night. Antonio has to work harder, be diligent, and be focused on his academic achievement.

Situation 3._____.

I'm going to move to another neighborhood in the coming week. My brothers are going to come to give me a hand with the move.

Situation 4.-----

Pedro: We have math class tomorrow.

Juan: I don't want to go to that class anymore. The teacher doesn't explain anything. He's so lazy. He thinks we can learn just by reading a chapter in the book. Pedro, I'm exhausted! We've had 10 classes like this!

Pedro: Yes, Juan. You're right. Let's talk to our classmates to find a solution. I can speak on behalf of the class.

Juan: Doesn't it scare you?

Pedro: No, we should speak up for our right to learn.

Some minutes later...

Pedro: Mr. Jiménez, my classmates and I discussed something about this class. We feel we're not learning because there are many aspects of the book we don't understand, and we'd like you to explain the topics and exercises step by step. We would appreciate it if you could listen to us.

Situation 5.-----

Antonella does not know what to expect from her relationship. Her husband does not involve her in big life decisions, and he does not accompany her anywhere. Lately, Antonella has realized that this man does not pay attention when she talks. She feels like a nonentity.

Situation 6.-----

Tatiana went to the supermarket and ran into Carlos. Two days later, she visited the park and bumped into him. One week later, Tatiana was walking with her dog. Carlos was there.

Situation 7.-----.

Carlos: Patricia, prepare a presentation for the project meeting, but please cut to the chase. We only have 10 minutes.

Patricia: Okay, boss. No worries.

Situation 8.-----.

On my 15th birthday, Mom and Dad gave me a dream party. They rented a 5-star hotel ballroom, hired a mariachi band, and requested a banquet. We also invited 150 guests. They also gave me a trip to The Maldives. My birthday was unforgettable!

Situation 9.-----.

Paula: Antonia, lately, you have been so distracted! Pay attention. We need to finish this project!

Antonia: Eh? I'm sorry, Paula. What were you saying?

Situation 10.-----.

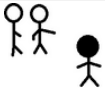
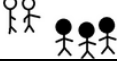
I didn't expect this project to be so challenging. I'm working more than 15 hours per day. When you are an entrepreneur, you are the accountant, janitor, manager, human resources, seller, etc. Even though I sometimes want to give up, I won't do it because having my own company has been my dream since I was a teenager.

12. Make sentences with the information contained in each circle. Each circle has several elements:

- a picture representing a subject pronoun
- a label with the verb tense or form you have to use
- the infinitive of the verb in the idiom or expression
- a label indicating if the sentence is affirmative, negative, or interrogative
- a part of the idiom or expression
- a reflexive pronoun in Spanish in some exercises

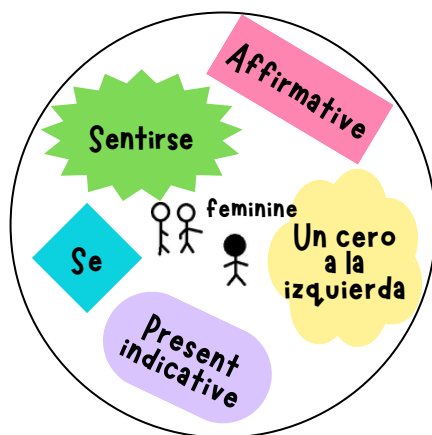
The following table shows the picture corresponding to each subject pronoun. Additionally, it helps you better understand reflexive pronouns.

Table 17. Subject and reflexive Spanish pronouns

Picture	Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronoun*
	Yo (I)	me (myself)
	Tú (You) – <i>informal</i>	te (yourself)
	Usted (You) – <i>formal</i>	se (yourself)
	Él / Ella (He / She)	^{se} (himself / herself)
	Nosotros-as (We)	nos (ourselves)
	Ustedes (You all)	se (yourselves)
	Vosotros-as (You all)	os (yourselves)
	Ellos-as (They)	se (themselves)

*They are used when the subject both does the action and receives it. The action is received by the subject itself.

Analyze the following example:

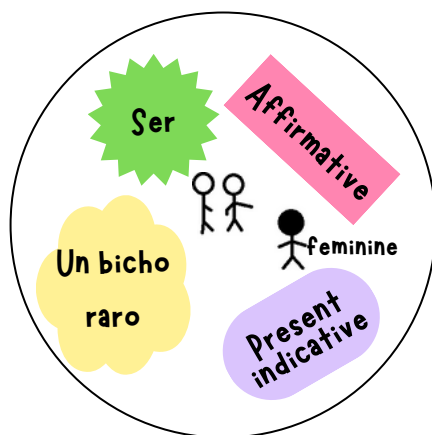


- What is the subject pronoun represented in the picture? Ella.
- What is the verb that you have to use to represent the action in the sentence? Sentirse.
- What is *se*? A reflexive pronoun.
- What is the function of *se*? It indicates that the subject (ella) is the one who performs the action of the verb and also receives it.
- Do you have to make an affirmative, negative, or interrogative sentence? Affirmative.
- What is the tense you have to use? Present indicative.
- What is the idiom or expression involved? *Ser / Sentirse un cero a la izquierda*.

Conjugate the verb *sentirse* to talk about *ella* in the present indicative. Let's go to Table 3 (page 21), row of present indicative. What did you find? *Ella se siente*. Then, the complete sentence is the following:

Ella se siente un cero a la izquierda.

Analyze the following example:

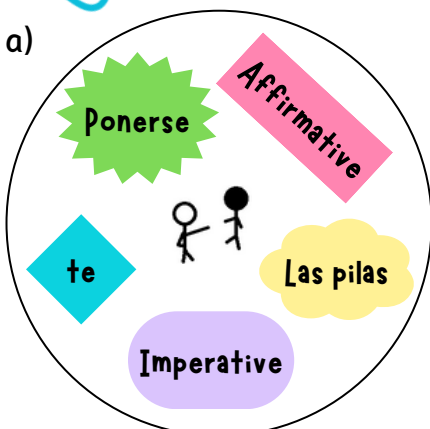


- What is the subject pronoun represented in the picture? Ella.
- What is the verb that you have to use to represent the action in the sentence? Ser.
- Do you have to make an affirmative, negative, or interrogative sentence? Affirmative.
- What is the tense you have to use? Present indicative.
- What is the idiom or expression involved? *Ser un bicho raro*.

Conjugate the verb *ser* to talk about *ella* in the present indicative. Let's go to Table 8 (page 42) under the column of present indicative. What did you find? *Ella es*. Then, the complete sentence is the following:

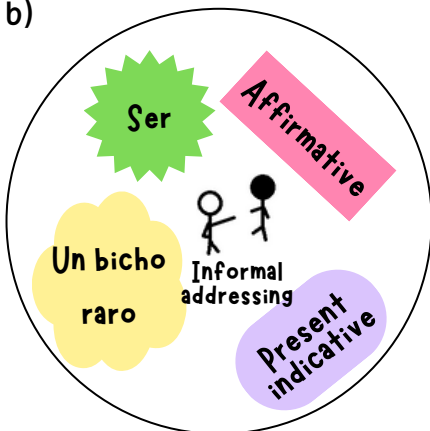
Ella es un bicho raro.

a)



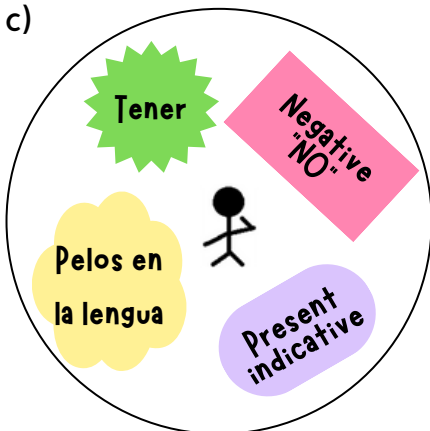
Clue: table 1

b)



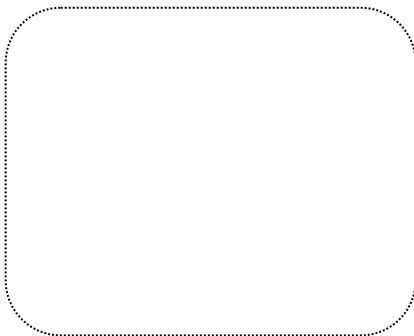
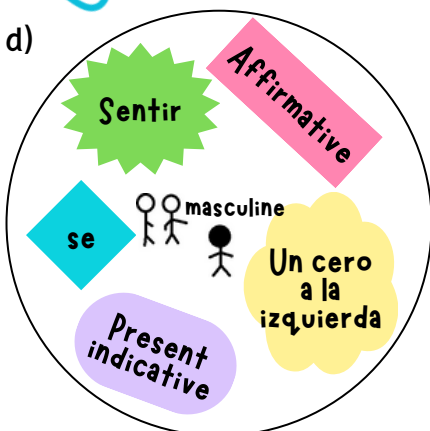
Clue: table 8

c)



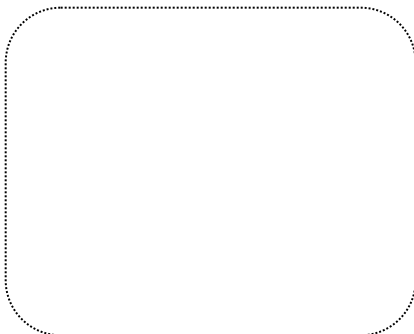
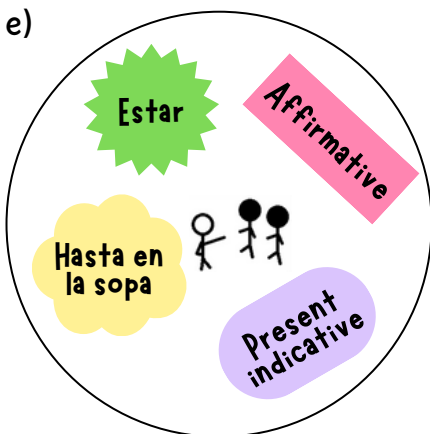
Clue: table 9

d)



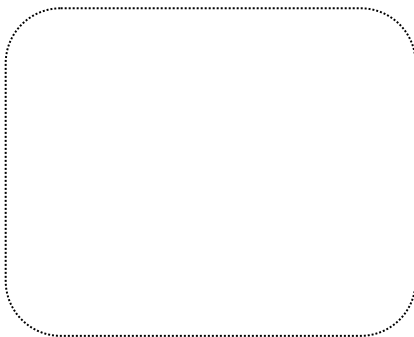
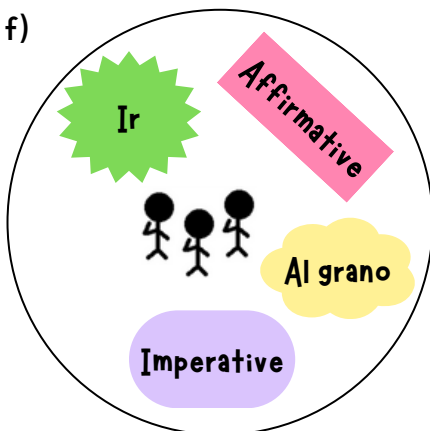
Clue: table 3

e)



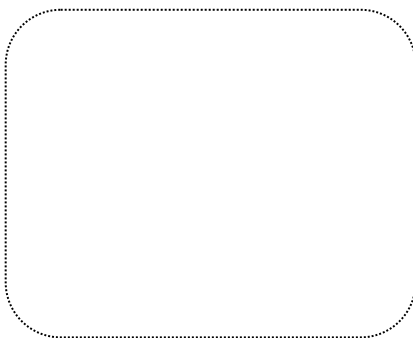
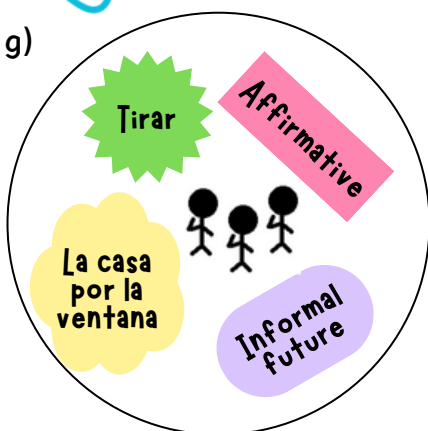
Clue: table 15

f)



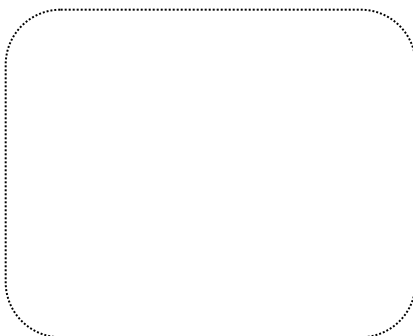
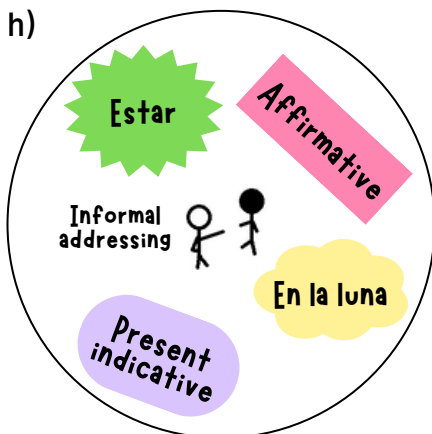
Clue: table 4

g)



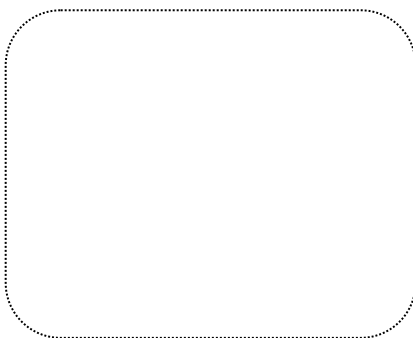
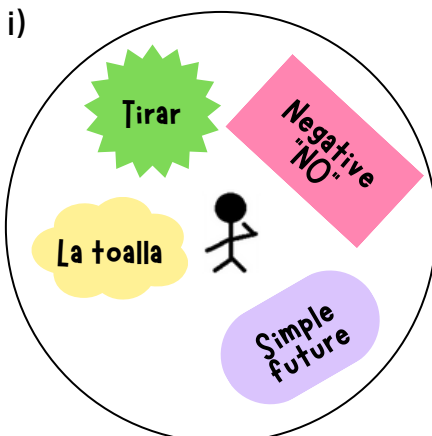
Clue: table 16

h)



Clue: table 7

i)



Clue: table 6

Answers (Exercises 1-10)

1. Ponerse las pilas

O	X	H	G	K	H	A	B	R	T	F	A	D	P	R
A	X	H	S	D	V	F	S	F	M	T	W	Z	L	P
L	O	A	Y	E	O	M	F	A	J	E	O	D	O	I
L	H	Y	C	W	V	G	I	R	B	N	R	Z	N	L
N	L	M	X	T	U	T	G	Q	A	E	R	T	E	I
D	P	X	K	T	S	U	Z	X	R	N	V	D	G	
X	X	F	S	Y	E	V	B	B	F	G	B	V	D	E
E	E	J	Z	I	A	T	T	N	Y	J	W	C	N	
N	V	E	T	V	G	T	L	T	I	D	H	A	D	T
Z	P	U	S	I	I	D	L	S	I	L	E	U	W	L
Z	D	G	I	G	G	E	K	O	B	E	Z	H	D	I
N	B	Q	Q	M	M	S	C	I	V	N	S	U	A	D
P	I	P	Z	Y	A	Z	J	O	B	W	D	S	U	K
F	J	E	Z	E	P	H	R	O	M	U	R	T	Z	
J	Y	E	X	G	D	N	D	K	U	Q	E	X	J	B

2. Ser un cero a la izquierda

L	Q	N	J	B	Y	Y	F	Q	Q	P	S	V	M	Q
Q	Q	R	Z	Z	N	I	B	P	J	X	A	Y	F	C
Q	A	K	T	X	D	R	O	J	J	R	L	Y	W	D
K	H	T	R	A	R	P	L	A	C	E	S	S	Z	
Z	S	U	N	Y	N	E	O	H	Z	O	F	K	X	T
X	K	G	R	I	V	L	Y	C	J	D	W	K	N	R
Y	P	L	C	E	I	E	P	T	X	N	W	A	W	U
W	P	V	V	O	S	V	G	Q	W	I	T	B	G	U
A	Y	T	N	D	I	A	X	H	O	R	Q	A	G	D
S	U	J	B	G	B	N	J	I	O	S	Q	W	H	U
I	D	V	K	H	L	T	D	P	S	F	N	B	R	D
M	J	S	G	J	E	D	M	Q	R	F	U	Q	S	H
T	N	S	I	G	N	T	F	I	C	A	N	T	A	Z
F	T	F	O	N	N	O	D	K	T	L	A	T	Y	F
G	S	I	T	U	A	T	I	O	N	C	B	D	L	H

3. Ir al grano

G	K	J	E	S	S	E	N	T	I	A	L	Q	W	H	
X	Z	Z	P	D	E	T	A	I	L	L	S	W	Z	V	W
X	S	A	Y	I	M	P	O	R	T	A	N	T	T	Z	
C	O	N	C	I	S	E	N	C	O	X	E	X	R	V	
S	E	S	H	N	Q	T	P	J	Y	M	N	B	J	H	
Q	S	V	I	V	S	T	V	A	U	P	G	F	T	O	
N	G	J	Y	S	C	O	P	C	A	S	S	N	Q	K	
D	H	W	E	Z	C	P	S	M	O	U	Q	E	V	G	
M	H	B	H	I	S	I	T	A	Z	L	R	U	P	Z	
R	M	J	L	C	K	C	T	X	E	P	O	I	N	T	
N	C	O	N	V	E	R	S	A	T	I	O	N	F	R	
J	O	I	L	W	D	V	C	G	M	T	N	N	A	T	
O	W	Q	P	Z	L	B	W	I	I	L	T	P	D	D	
J	S	O	D	Y	J	T	Z	Y	U	G	Q	W	R	X	
D	Z	M	A	P	C	A	P	D	C	J	J	P	Q	K	

4. Tirar la toalla

F	Q	J	Z	X	R	E	H	K	Q	A	N	U	G	Y	
O	P	R	H	L	B	W	W	G	C	I	S	X	V	U	
Y	P	R	R	X	U	H	S	Q	F	H	T	A	O	H	
N	E	T	H	I	M	E	G	R	S	I	O	D	G	U	
Y	R	C	P	N	C	R	E	F	H	E	F	H	I	R	
A	S	M	D	C	M	C	M	L	B	V	T	Q	V	L	
M	I	P	U	E	T	Q	Y	J	A	E	R	E	E	D	
N	S	S	F	O	C	F	R	R	D	M	Y	R	U	V	
P	T	A	H	H	B	I	B	E	O	E	I	H	P	Z	
Q	E	C	Z	F	Y	K	S	Q	V	N	N	X	S	W	
I	N	S	P	O	V	F	O	I	T	G	Z	W	X		
U	T	P	L	I	N	P	C	O	I	E	T	N	Y		
R	A	Q	A	X	S	J	I	G	E	N	D	J	E	E	
H	Q	P	E	R	S	E	V	E	R	A	N	C	E	B	
H	V	B	F	G	M	O	T	I	V	A	T	I	O	N	

5. Estar en la luna

K	L	A	P	P	E	Y	D	Y	O	D	I	G	R	A	
J	V	S	D	N	G	H	T	A	F	X	Z	N	P	T	
D	R	J	O	O	E	O	N	H	F	T	I	E	T		
I	N	O	A	I	O	V	A	A	U	H	I	D	L	E	
O	E	U	N	T	N	W	L	Z	G	W	K	N	N	N	
N	T	L	A	C	C	V	X	U	C	A	Z	U	G	T	
L	S	U	J	A	E	N	O	P	V	R	E	O	C	I	
Z	I	Z	Z	R	N	H	S	P	R	V	B	R	X	O	
D	L	T	S	T	I	Z	K	M	W	T	U	R	G	N	
N	L	C	R	S	R	N	Y	K	F	Z	F	U	X	T	
M	I	N	D	I	A	Q	Q	E	J	W	H	S	R	O	
H	M	I	M	D	T	M	R	G	M	H	D	Q	Y	Y	
U	Q	I	J	N	I	W	C	Y	U	M	J	T	L	P	
G	G	H	K	R	O	L	C	U	A	T	Z	V	M	E	
C	F	T	I	L	N	O	Q	Y	Y	X	E	B	F	T	

6. Ser un bicho raro

I	Z	O	R	O	D	G	U	X	A	L	O	C	Y	R
K	A	H	C	N	W	O	D	D	B	A	L	L	F	E
O	C	M	K	N	I	W	J	B	D	V	Q	U	M	G
D	I	F	F	E	R	E	N	T	U	Y	S	R	X	T
T	T	V	Z	N	I	A	C	C	Y	P	S	H	M	R
M	A	J	P	E	T	E	K	P	U	Z	O	C	H	L
Y	H	C	V	U	A	N	U	O	X	H	Z	K	C	I
O	B	M	R	T	U	U	N	S	L	I	R	W	X	I
E	F	M	M	R	X	T	U	I	Y	D	H	E	X	Q
W	H	S	K	A	E	U	S	T	Q	T	D	I	H	W
X	A	O	T	L	N	U	U	I	L	B	K	R	N	X
P	V	E	F	Z	F	A	A	V	T	W	X	D	C	F
D	I	P	P	S	W	P	L	E	P	E	X	O	R	X
B	O	P	R	B	W	H	U	I	K	Y	X	V	W	Z
M	R	X	V	N	E	G	A	T	I	V	E	W	N	R

7. No tener pelos en la lengua

C	E	S	V	R	Y	H	E	G	E	Z	V	I	F	S
B	I	H	E	N	T	A	S	S	I	F	O	D	R	R
G	W	F	F	O	P	I	N	I	O	N	A	U	E	V
E	V	W	H	X	V	S	F	Q	U	N	B	E	E	L
R	U	C	M	Z	Y	Y	A	C	D	S	Z	F	L	X
X	N	R	U	S	D	V	E	B	S	R	T	W	V	P
G	A	C	M	F	O	N	K	E	S	X	U	O	E	R
J	B	O	S	I	G	N	E	U	E	A	J	N	T	E
K	A	F	H	C	A	R	R	G	V	I	R	K	C	S
X	S	S	Y	R	A	S	O	U	U	Q	I	A	S	
P	H	U	F	E	B	R	D	Q	O	P	D	D	N	I
G	E	Q	F	E	Z	K	O	U	V	N	E	I	D	O
T	D	R	F	V	Q	I	E	A	Y	N	A	L	I	N
K	I	X	N	N	A	D	Q	O	R	P	D	D	D	O
Y	Z	E	S	O	U	T	S	P	O	K	E	N	C	H

8. Echar una mano

X	X	M	E	T	Q	D	E	G	H	Z	X	G	B	W
U	P	U	S	U	P	P	O	R	T	W	Y	L	J	T
R	X	T	X	W	F	H	V	H	I	T	Q	B	S	R
P	X	O	T	X	Z	Y	D	V	S	C	V	I	F	I
M	A	R	C	V	B	P	J	O	H	I	S	J	B	H
K	A	I	D	K	N	F	N	E	P	S	C	I	A	E
G	F	G	G	C	R	U	O	R	A	S	S	Y	G	L
X	F	M	E	O	H	Y	V	L	E	L	E	A	N	P
G	D	N	S	O	U	Z	M	U	Z	C	Z	W	J	T
U	Q	S	L	P	I	V	Y	W	N	Q	M	P	P	
Q	N	E	A	E	E	O	T	H	X	Z	P	S	B	I
M	B	R	L	R	Y	D	L	W	Y	S	N	C	J	T
L	A	U	Y	A	Z	L	A	W	W	M	Z	F	B	W
J	O	D	D	T	H	B	S	Q	C	U	R	I	H	M
R	E	U	H	L	Y	E	A	L	F	F	G	G	Y	I

9. Estar hasta en la sopa

X	S	O	M	E	T	H	I	N	G	I	M	X	N	V
F	Q	X	Z	K	X	L	D	P	S	C	K	U	I	Q
E	S	Q	C	O	B	E	H	L	H	X	T	Y	X	W
Y	Z	T	S	G	N	G	X	O	U	N	L	W	Q	D
W	O	F	Y	O	U	S	Y	V	S	W	E	Y	F	S
J	P	S	E	A	H	U	R	H	P	L	N	C	F	Z
Y	Z	M	V	L	O	O	T	D	S	T	C	G	G	V
E	O	V	U	W	O	A	O	V	D	H	O	O	M	Z
S	T	B	U	A	J	S	M	B	X	S	U	D	V	E
X	S	N	W	Y	Q	X	M	W	N	K	N	U	P	C
T	T	J	N	S	N	V	M	U	A	V	T	I	Y	J
H	C	U	T	Y	F	F	Q	B	E	E	R	J	U	
G	I	F	G	G	E	J	M	Z	U	V	R	X	Q	
E	V	E	R	Y	W	H	E	R	E	R	Z	U	C	Z
W	S	O	O	Y	B	F	Z	D	X	B	P	W	B	U

10. Tirar la casa por la ventana

O	G	Q	U	H	S	W	V	Q	B	S	J	Y	I	L
O	G	P	E	K	S	D	H	U	Z	G	L	W	J	D
H	K	Q	G	N	P	R	L	C	Y	E	L	F	P	H
E	G	U	M	D	L	K	Q	W	V	D	N	X	U	F
K	O	S	N	G	U	H	F	J	J	O	N	P	Q	G
I	E	E	A	T	R	E	T	X	I	K	N	E	E	Z
K	P	N	M	R	G	Z	D	F	R	L	U	N	I	U
S	K	Z	I	O	E	E	A	X	C	S	O	S	Z	D
L	I	Z	Y	X	Z	R	D	P	J	J	A	I	M	F
M	O	N	E	Y	B	Z	O	L	K	K	W	V	F	N
C	R	D	P	E	X	P	E	N	S	E	C	E	A	N
O	I	W	L	X	T	L	X	K	X	C	Z	Z	U	X
Z	R	E	G	U	K	Y	Q	J	D	Z	P	C	R	H
X	C	O	H	F	O	Q	W	V	W	I	V	U	D	L
I	Q	Q	F	F	I	N	A	N	C	E	S	N	I	A



Answers (Exercises 11–12)

Exercise 11

- Situation 1. Ser un bicho raro
- Situation 2. Ponerse las pilas
- Situation 3. Echar una mano
- Situation 4. No tener pelos en la lengua
- Situation 5. Ser un cero a la izquierda
- Situation 6. Estar hasta en la sopa
- Situation 7. Ir al grano
- Situation 8. Tirar la casa por la ventana
- Situation 9. Estar en la luna
- Situation 10. Tirar la toalla

Exercise 12

- a) Ponte las pilas.
- b) Tú eres un bicho raro.
- c) Yo no tengo pelos en la lengua.
- d) Él se siente un cero a la izquierda.
- e) Ustedes están hasta en la sopa.
- f) Vamos al grano.
- g) Nosotros vamos a tirar la casa por la ventana.
- h) Tú estás en la luna.
- i) Yo no tiraré la toalla.

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Estar en la luna

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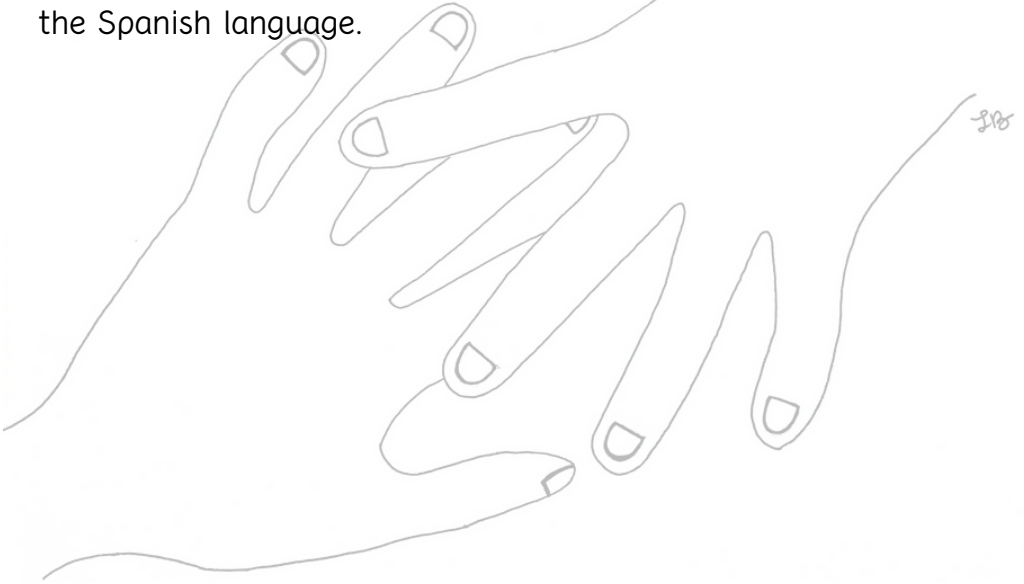
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About the author

I am Liliana Beleño, a Colombian pharmaceutical chemist. Although my background is not in Spanish linguistics or related fields, I am deeply interested in education, Spanish, and English. Therefore, I wrote this book from the authentic perspective of a native Spanish speaker, which I consider essential when it comes to idiomatic expressions. Moreover, I reviewed authoritative and reliable sources of the Spanish and English languages, which are listed in the bibliography of this book. In addition, my Diploma in University Teaching was a booster to write it and put into practice pedagogical aspects through its development. I hope my approach brings you closer to the richness and expressiveness of the Spanish language.



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