

The Crash Course for Firefighters is a hands-on, communicative-based course that will teach you simple, practical phrases and commands that are crucial in any emergency situation. Although some grammar lessons are included in this coursepack, they will not be focused on during class times. The grammar points will be introduced by the instructor, but students may feel the need to study them outside of class. Do not be intimidated by long vocabulary lists or difficult terms. Remember, this is an introduction to Spanish for firefighters and should be used as a reference and study guide. The communicative approach will prepare you to communicate with Hispanic members of the community during emergencies and educational sessions.

Our Intensive Language Course has been designed to:

- Teach prevention and educate members of the Hispanic community.
- Create stronger community ties and strengthen the department's presence in every neighborhood.
- Continue to save and protect lives by conveying basic Spanish medical phrases.
- Advance public safety to Hispanics through fire prevention, investigation, and education programs.
- Close the language and cultural barriers to increase responsiveness in all emergencies.

**The Intensive Firefighting Course will help you meet your goals to save lives and protect the community.
Good luck!**



Lección preliminar- Introducing yourself

In Spanish, you can use the following expressions to introduce yourself to others:

Hola. Soy _____

Hello, I am _____

Me llamo _____

literally – I call myself _____

Mi nombre es _____

My name is _____

To find out another person's name, you can ask:

Informal: ¿Cómo te llamas?

literally – What do you call yourself?

Formal: ¿Cómo se llama usted?

The informal question is used with a person your own age or with a friend or someone you are familiar with. The formal question is generally used with someone older than yourself or when there is social distance between you and the other person.

To find out where someone is from, you can ask:

Informal: ¿De dónde eres?

Formal: ¿De dónde es usted?

To respond to these questions, someone will say:

Soy de _____ (*name of place*)

or simply:

de _____ (*name of place*)

If a third party is reporting someone else's information, he or she will say:

Se llama _____ (*name*)

Es de _____ (*name of place*)

To say “nice to meet you”, you can say:

Mucho gusto.

Encantado. (*If you are a man*)

Encantada. (*If you are a woman*)

Actividad 1: ¡Mucho gusto!

Below you will find the beginnings of four conversations. Choose the conversation that would most likely follow each one.

1. ¿Cómo te llamas?

- a. Mucho gusto
- b. Mi nombre es Juan
- c. Es de Tacoma

2. ¿De dónde eres?

- a. Me llamo Alejandra
- b. De Querétaro, México
- c. Encantada

3. Hola. Soy Mike.

- a. Hola. ¿Cómo te llamas?
- b. De Yakima
- c. Mucho gusto. Soy Daniel

4. Soy de Seattle. ¿Y usted?

- a. De Burien
- b. ¿De dónde es usted?
- c. Mucho gusto

Ahora, te toca a ti..... (Now it's your turn)

Paso 1: Create a mini conversation using the vocabulary you just learned. Persona 2 should respond to the question or statement of Persona 1.

Persona 1:

Persona 2:

Persona 1:

Persona 2:

Persona 1:

Persona 2:

Paso 2: Now, stand up and talk to at least three members of your class. Find out where he or she is from. If you already know him or her, find out some new information, for example, the names of his or her family members and where they are from. Be prepared to answer questions about yourself or your classmate. Here is a list of useful vocabulary to help you with your questions:

Tu madre	<i>Your mother</i>
Tu padre	<i>Your father</i>
Tu hermano	<i>Your brother</i>
Tu hermana	<i>Your sister</i>
model: ¿Cómo se llama <i>tu padre</i> ?	

Lección Preliminar: ¡Hola!

There are a variety of ways to say *hello* in Spanish:

Hola	<i>Hello</i>
Buenos días	<i>Good morning</i>
Buenas tardes	<i>Good afternoon</i>
Buenas noches	<i>Good evening (or good night)</i>
¿Qué tal?	<i>How's it going?</i>

Some common ways to say *good-bye* are included in this list:

Adiós	<i>Good-bye</i>
Hasta pronto	<i>See you soon</i>
Hasta mañana	<i>See you tomorrow</i>
Chau	<i>Ciao</i>
Nos vemos	<i>We will be seeing each other</i>
Hasta luego	<i>See you later</i>
Bye (Mexico)	

Actividad 2: ¿Qué sigue?

Match each expression from column A with a logical response from column B.

- A**
1. Hola. ¿Cómo te llamas?
 2. ¿De dónde eres?
 3. Soy de Wenatchee.
 4. Mi nombre es Lupe.
 5. ¿Cómo se llama usted?
 6. Adiós.
 7. Buenas noches.

- B**
- a. Buenas noches. Hasta mañana.
 - b. De Nueva York.
 - c. Mucho gusto.
 - d. Soy Rodrigo. ¿Y tú?
 - e. Soy Jeff.
 - f. Ah, de Washington.
 - g. Chau.

Lección Preliminar: ¿Ser o no ser? (To be or not to be)

The verb *ser* translates into English as *to be*. In this lesson you have already seen some forms of *ser*. You will use this verb to give your name and to explain that you are a firefighter. Patients will use this verb to give their names, to explain some medical conditions, to explain where they are from, and to give family relationships. The following box includes all the verb forms:

yo	soy	(I am)	nosotros	somos	(we are)
tú	eres	(you are)	vosotros	sois	(you pl. are)
él	es	(he is)	ustedes	son	(you pl. are)
ella	es	(she is)	ellos	son	(they are)
usted	es	(you are)	ellas	son	(they are)

Ser is a common verb in Spanish and serves to express a variety of concepts.

1. To tell what someone or something is:

Ella **es** mi madre.

She is my mother

Soy bombero.

I am a firefighter

¿Tú **eres** la persona que nos llamó?

Are you the person who called us?

Es una medicina para el dolor.

It is medicine for pain

2. To say where someone or something comes from:

Yo **soy** de Seattle.

I am from Seattle

¿De dónde **eres**?

Where are you from?

Mi hermano **es** de Guatemala.

My brother is from Guatemala

3. To describe what someone or something is like. Ser is used with adjectives when traits are considered permanent conditions:

Es muy peligroso.

It is dangerous

Somos inteligentes y simpáticos.

We are intelligent and friendly

Es una camilla.

It is a stretcher

Soy alto y rubio.

I'm tall and blonde.

As can be seen in the examples in number three, these adjectives are assumed to be of a permanent state. Ser also is used to describe medical conditions that are permanent (Soy diabético). This will be covered shortly.

By now you have noticed subject pronouns such as tú (you). Unlike in English, pronouns are not necessary, but they are sometimes used in Spanish to emphasize or clarify to whom the speaker is referring.

Yo	I	Nosotros	We
Tú	You	Vosotros	You pl. (only in Spain)
Él	He	Ellos	They
Ella	She	Ellas	They (all female)
Usted	You (plural)	Ustedes	You plural

Actividad 3: Te toca a ti.....

In groups of two or three, think of a list of 5 permanent characteristics, qualities, or adjectives in English that you might use on a call or in an emergency. Remember, the verb *ser* is only used with permanent states and not temporary conditions (such as being tired, dizzy, anxious, scared etc.). We will translate as a class and create a comprehensive list.

ex: It is a fracture.

They are paramedics.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Now, write sentences using any adjectives or characteristics from your list. Remember, adjectives must agree with the subject in Spanish. For example, if you are describing a male, the adjective will usually end in *-o*. If you are describing a woman, the adjective will usually end in *-a*. Any plural description will carry an *-s* on the end.

ex. Él es rubio

Ella es rubia

Ellos son rubios

1. Yo _____ .
(conjugated SER) (permanent characteristic)
2. Él _____ .
(conjugated SER) (permanent characteristic)
3. Nosotros _____ .
(conjugated SER) (permanent characteristic)
4. Ellos _____ .
(conjugated SER) (permanent characteristic)
5. Ellas _____ .
(conjugated SER) (permanent characteristic)

Lección preliminar: No somos policía, somos bomberos (*We are not the police. We are firefighters.*)

Because a profession is considered a permanent characteristic, you will use the verb *SER* when explaining that you are a firefighter. The verb *SER* will be a vital part when communicating with patients.

SER will be used when:

1) Explaining who YOU are:

No soy la policía. *I am not the police*
Soy bombero. *I am a firefighter*

2) Finding out personal information about the patient and the relationships between members involved in an emergency:

¿Quién eres? *Who are you?*
¿Eres un pariente? *Are you a relative?*
Yo soy su madre. *I am his/her mother*
Él es mi hijo. *He is my son*
¿De dónde eres? *Where are you from*
Soy de _____. *I am from _____*
¿Quién es? *Who are you? (Formal)/ Who is he?/ Who is she?*

3) Medical conditions:

SER + A medical condition

Soy diabético	<i>I'm diabetic</i>
Ella es epiléptica	<i>She is epileptic</i>
Mi hermano es drogadicto	<i>My brother is a drug addict</i>
Es alcohólica	<i>She is an alcoholic</i>
Soy alérgica	<i>I'm allergic</i>
Eres anémico	<i>You are anemic</i>
Es genético	<i>It is genetic</i>

*** For a list of medical conditions, refer to page ____ of your textbook.

Actividad 4: Role play

In groups of three, create a conversation that might occur between three people on a call. Designate one person to be the **bombero**, one **paciente**, and one family member of the paciente. Try to get as much information as you can from each other using the Spanish phrases with SER that you are familiar with up until now. When you are finished, the class will discuss what other information you needed from the patient and we will make a vocabulary and phrase list of the missing information. Remember, you should use the various forms of the verb SER several times in this conversation.

Lección 1: ¿Cómo te llamas?

In the lección preliminar, you saw many ways to ask someone's name. You might have noticed that "me llamo" (I call myself) is another way of saying "Soy _____". In this lesson, you will learn all forms of the verb "llamarse" (to call oneself).

Before we begin, it is important to understand that *llamarse* is a reflexive verb. Don't worry too much about the terminology or the grammar, but do keep in mind that a reflexive verb is something someone does to *himself* or *herself*. For example, she gets herself up or he shaves himself. A patient will often use reflexive verbs when you are on a call, for example "I cut myself". We will study more reflexive verbs in later lessons.

Here are the forms for *LLAMARSE*

Me llamo	<i>I call myself/my name is</i>	Nos llamamos	<i>We call ourselves</i>
Te llamas	<i>You call yourself/your name is</i>	Os llamáis	<i>You call yourselves</i>
Usted se llama	<i>You formal call yourself</i>	Se llaman	<i>You call yourselves</i>
Él se llama	<i>He calls himself</i>	Se llaman	<i>They call themselves</i>
Ella se llama	<i>She calls herself</i>	Se llaman	<i>They call themselves</i>

Examples of how *llamarse* might be used on a call:

¿Cómo te llamas?	<i>What is your name?</i>
Me llamo:	<i>My name is (I call myself)</i>
Ella se llama:	<i>Her name is (She calls herself)</i>
Tomo una medicina que se llama _____.	<i>I take medicine called _____</i>
Tienes una condición que se llama _____.	<i>You have a condition called _____.</i>
El hospital se llama _____.	<i>The name of the hospital is _____.</i>



Actividad 5: ¿Quién se llama...?

Circle the correct form of *llamarse* in each sentence. OJO: Don't forget to pay attention to the subject in each sentence.

1. Sus padres (*their parents*) _____ Martín y Yolanda.
a. se llama b. te llamas c. se llaman
2. Mi pueblo (*my town*) _____ San Luis Potosí.
a. me llamo b. se llama c. nos llamamos
3. Tu hermano _____ Gerardo.
a. se llama b. te llamas c. me llamo
4. Yo _____ Jim. Soy bombero.
a. te llamas b. se llama c. me llamo

Actividad 6: ¿Cómo se llama?

Paso 1: Answer each question about your city, family, or personal life. We will study family vocabulary more in this lesson, so don't spend too much time memorizing the new words. Remember, you can discuss someone else's family instead of your own.

1. Mi restaurante favorito se llama _____.
2. Mis padres (*parents*) se llaman _____.
3. Mi mascota (*pet*) se llama _____.
4. La calle donde vivo (*the street where I live*) se llama _____.
5. Mis hermanos (*siblings*) se llaman _____.
6. Mis hijos/sobrinos/primos (*children/nephews & nieces/cousins*) se llaman _____.

Paso 2: Now, stand up and ask at least three different questions to three different class members. Your instructor will ask for volunteers to share answers when everyone finishes. Here is how you form questions for questions 1-6 from Paso 1:

1. ¿Cómo se llama tu restaurante favorito?
2. ¿Cómo se llaman tus padres?
3. ¿Cómo se llama tu mascota?
4. ¿Cómo se llama la calle donde vives?
5. ¿Cómo se llaman tus hermanos?
6. ¿Cómo se llaman tus hijos/sobrinos/primos?

Lección 1: Adjetivos posesivos

You have already seen possessive adjectives several times in this coursepak. A possessive adjective is one that indicates ownership of something. For example, in English we say “It is **my** house”. In this sentence, “my” is the possessive adjective. When communicating with a patient, it is important to recognize possessive adjectives. A patient will use them to describe family relationships and ownership.

The following box includes a list of singular possessive adjectives: (When only one thing is being possessed. For example, my car instead of my cars.)

Mi	<i>my</i>	Nuestro/Nuestra	<i>our</i>
Tu	<i>your</i>	Vuestro/Vuestra	<i>your plural</i>
Su	<i>his/her/your formal</i>	Su	<i>your plural</i>

When more than one thing is being possessed, you must use the plural form of the adjective. Here is a list of the plural forms:

Mis	<i>my</i>	Nuestros/Nuestras	<i>our</i>
Tus	<i>your</i>	Vuestros/Vuestras	<i>your plural</i>
Sus	<i>his/her/your formal</i>	Sus	<i>your plural</i>

Here are some example sentences using possessive adjectives:

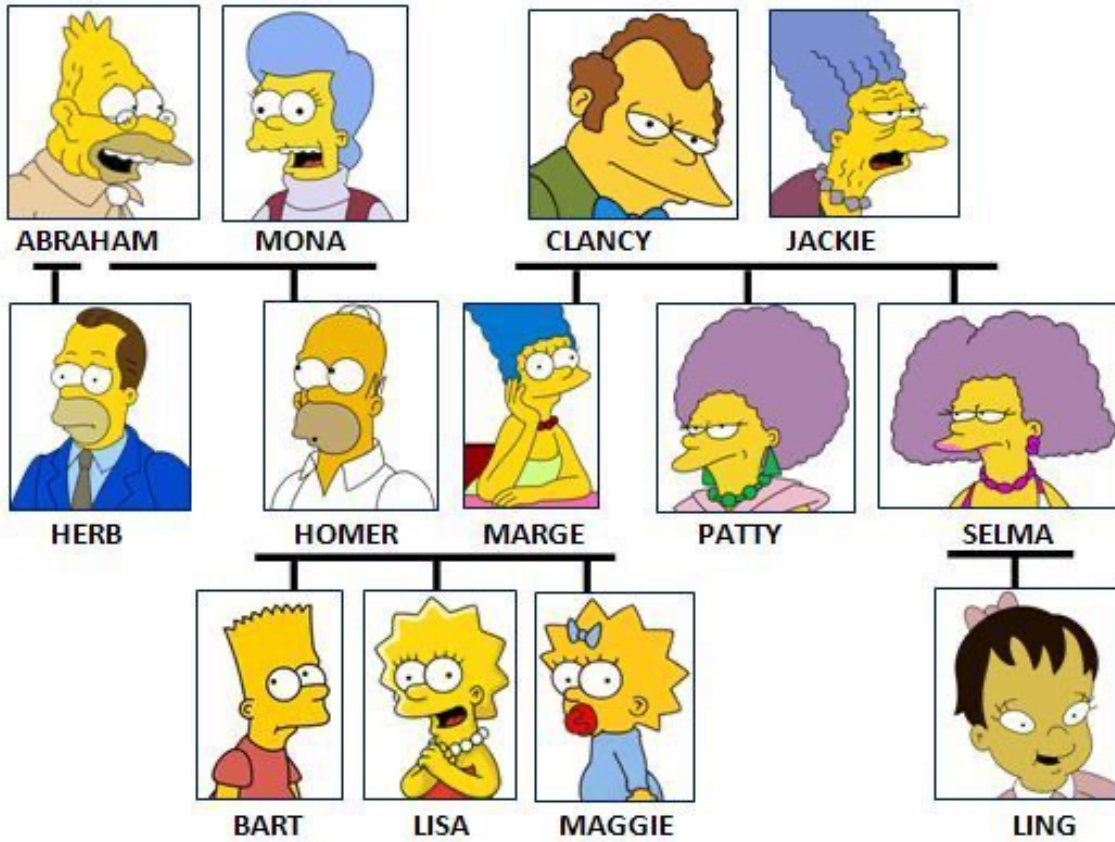
Mi madre está inconsciente:	<i>My mom is unconscious</i>
¿ Tus niños están en la casa?	<i>Are your children in the house?</i>
¿Cuál es su hospital preferido?	<i>Which hospital do you prefer?</i>

We will work with these adjectives more in future lessons when we study family vocabulary.

Lección 1: La familia

You have already seen many family vocabulary words. In this lesson, you will learn more. Study the Simpson family tree below and think about their relationships to one another.

THE SIMPSONS



Here is a list of useful family vocabulary words. Remember, you don't need to memorize them all immediately. You might already be able to recognize a few words.

La mamá/ madre:	<i>Mom</i>
El papá/ padre:	<i>Dad</i>
El hijo:	<i>Son</i>
La hija:	<i>Daughter</i>
El hermano:	<i>Brother</i>
La hermana:	<i>Sister</i>
El abuelo:	<i>Grandpa</i>
La abuela:	<i>Grandma</i>
El primo:	<i>Cousin (male)</i>
La prima:	<i>Cousin (female)</i>
El tío:	<i>Uncle</i>
La tía:	<i>Aunt</i>
El suegro:	<i>Father-in-law</i>
La suegra:	<i>Mother-in-law</i>
El cuñado:	<i>Brother-in-law</i>
La cuñada:	<i>Sister-in-law</i>
El sobrino:	<i>Nephew</i>
La sobrina:	<i>Niece</i>

The following is a list of the plural forms. Keep in mind that in Spanish, the masculine form is used when men and women are grouped together.

Los papás:	<i>Parents</i>
Los tíos:	<i>Aunts & uncles (or just uncles)</i>
Las tías:	<i>Aunts</i>
Los hermanos:	<i>Siblings</i>
Los primos:	<i>Cousins</i>
Los cuñados:	<i>Siblings-in-law</i>
Los suegros:	<i>Parents-in-law</i>

Actividad 7: La familia Simpson

Following the models below and paying close attention to the verb SER, write two sentences about each of the Simpson family members listed.



Marge es la mamá de Bart.

Homer es el papá.

Bart es el hijo de Marge y Homer.

Lisa Simpson:

Maggie Simpson:

Patty y Selma:

Grampa:

Actividad 8: Tu familia

Paso 1: Quickly sketch a family tree of your immediate family. Write their names and their relationship to you in Spanish.

Paso 2: Write at least five sentences about your family. Try to use all the information you have learned so far. For example, *LLAMARSE*, possessive adjectives, and family vocabulary.

Model: Mi abuelo se llama Joe. Él es el papá de mi papá.
Mi prima se llama Victoria. Ella es la hija de mi tía Rosario.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Lección 1: Los números

When talking about families, people often like to talk about how many siblings, cousins, or family members they have. Patients will also use numbers to tell time, to discuss their age, or their medication dosage.

To begin, here is a list of the numbers 1-30 in Spanish.

1	uno	16	dieciséis
2	dos	17	diecisiete
3	tres	18	dieciocho
4	cuatro	19	diecinueve
5	cinco	20	veinte
6	seis	21	veintiuno
7	siete	22	veintidós
8	ocho	23	veintitrés
9	nueve	24	veinticuatro
10	diez	25	veinticinco
11	once	26	veintiséis
12	doce	27	veintisiete
13	trece	28	veintiocho
14	catorce	29	veintinueve
15	quince	30	treinta

Here are some other helpful numbers. Do you notice a pattern?

40	cuarenta
41	cuarenta y uno
42	cuarenta y dos
50	cincuenta
60	sesenta
70	setenta
80	ochenta
90	noventa
100	cien
101	ciento uno
102	ciento dos
103	ciento tres
200	doscientos
1000	mil
2000	dos mil

In the space below, write the following numbers in Spanish:

51	_____	56	_____
52	_____	57	_____
53	_____	59	_____
54	_____	61	_____
55	_____	210	_____

Actividad 13: ¿Qué número?

Divide into pairs. Estudiante 1 will choose five numbers from the lists above and will say them aloud. Estudiante 2 will write the number down. Check to make sure your numbers are correct and then switch roles.

Actividad 14; ¿Qué número?

Listen to the numbers that your instructor reads. Write the number down as you hear it.

Lección 1: ¿Cuántos hay ... ? (How many are there ...?)

In addition to *SER*, the conjugated verb “HAY” (pronounced like “eye”) will also be very important when communicating with patients. Now that you have learned numbers, you will be able to use them with this verb.

HAY means “there is” and “there are”. **NO HAY** means “there is not” and “there are not”. It does not have any other form and is not used with any other verb.

Hay tres personas en la casa.

There are three people in the house.

Hay una persona en la cocina.

There is one person in the kitchen.

Hay mucho humo arriba.

There is a lot of smoke upstairs.

Actividad 10: ¿Cierto o falso?

Is each statement about your immediate family true (cierto) or false (falso)?

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1. Hay cinco personas en mi familia inmediata. | Cierto | Falso |
| 2. Hay más (<i>more</i>) mujeres que hombres. | Cierto | Falso |
| 3. Hay personas que viven (<i>that live</i>) en Oregón. | Cierto | Falso |
| 4. Hay un profesor en mi familia. | Cierto | Falso |

Actividad 11: En mi clase...

Thinking about Write three sentences using *HAY* that describe your Spanish class.

Modelo: En mi clase, hay cinco personas.

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

Actividad 12: Frases con HAY

With a partner, think of questions you might ask a patient during an interview or during an emergency that contain "THERE IS" or "THERE ARE". Write them below and we will translate them as a class.

ex. How many people are there in the house?

Extra note: If you are trying to express HAY in the past tense, you can use "HABÍA". Había means there was or there were.

Ex. Había cinco personas en la casa.

There were five people in the house.

Había pastillas en el suelo.

There were pills on the floor.

Lección 1: Gustar

To express a like or dislike in Spanish, we use the verb *GUSTAR*. *GUSTAR* literally translates as “to please”, instead of saying “I like ice cream”, in Spanish you say “Ice cream *pleases* me”.

There are only two verb forms you should learn right now. They are *GUSTA* (it pleases) and *GUSTAN* (they please). To indicate who likes something or to whom something is pleasing, the following pronouns are used:

ME (me)	NOS (us)		GUSTA
TE (you)	OS (you pl. Spain)	+	or
LE (him/her/you)	LES (them/you)		GUSTAN

Me gusta	It pleases me	<i>I like...</i>
Te gusta	It pleases you	<i>You like...</i>
Le gusta (usted)	It pleases him/her/ you (usted)	<i>He/she likes... you like ...</i>
Nos gusta	It pleases us	<i>We like...</i>
Os gusta	It pleases you (plural/informal/Spain)	<i>You plural like...</i>
Les gusta	It pleases them/ you	<i>They like/ you like...</i>

Or, if you like more than one thing. use “GUSTAN”

Me gustan	They please me	<i>I like...</i>
Te gustan	They please you	<i>You like...</i>
Le gustan (usted)	They please him/her/ you (usted)	<i>He/she likes... you like ...</i>
Nos gustan	They please us	<i>We like...</i>
Os gustan	They please you (plural/informal/Spain)	<i>You plural like...</i>
Les gustan	They please them/ you	<i>They like/ you like...</i>

Actividad 14: El verbo *GUSTAR*: ¿GUSTA O GUSTAN?

Llena el espacio con la forma correcta de *GUSTAR*.

Me _____ mi carro.

Te _____ la pizza.

A Enrique le _____ las clases de español.

A ellos les _____ el programa "Friends".

Nos _____ las vacaciones.

A ella le gusta _____ ser bombera.

Lección 2: ¿Qué hora es? (What time is it?)

The verb SER is used to tell time in Spanish by using either “es” (for one o'clock) and “son” (for all other times). “Y” is used to express minutes.

- * Es la una: It is 1:00
- * Es la una y dos: It is 1:02
- * Son las dos: It is 2:00
- * Son las seis y cinco: It is 6:05

To indicate the half hour, the word “media” is used.

- * Es la una y media: It is 1:30
- * Son las cuatro y media: It is 4:30.

To indicate quarter hours, the word “cuarto” is used.

- * Es la una y cuarto. It is 1:15.

It is customary to use menos to tell time during the second half of each hour, stating the number of minutes until the following hour.

- * Es la una menos diez. It is 12:50. (It is ten until one.)
- * Son las cinco menos cinco. It is 4:55. (It is five until five.)
- * Son las ocho menos cuarto. It is 7:45. (It is quarter until eight.)

Other useful vocabulary:

- * De la mañana: in the morning (a.m.)
- * El mediodía: noon
- * De la tarde: in the afternoon (p.m.)
- * De la noche: in the nighttime (p.m.)
- * La medianoche: midnight

Ex:

- * Es medianoche. It's midnight.
- * Son las siete y cuarto de la mañana. It's 7:15 a.m.
- * Es mediodía. It's noon.
- * Son las cuatro menos cinco de la tarde. It's 3:55 p.m.
- * Son las diez y media de la noche. It's 10:30 p.m.

Here are some other time-related expressions:

- * A la, a las: At (time).
ex. Me llamó a las dos. He called at 2:00.

* En punto: exactly, on the dot
ex. Son las tres y cuarto en punto. It's 3:15 on the dot.

* Más o menos: more or less, about
ex. Son las seis y media más o menos. It's about 6:30.

* Era/Eran: It was
ex. Era la una. It was 1:00
ex. Eran los dos (tres, cuatro, etc.). It was 2:00.

Actividad 11: ¿Qué hora es? ¿Qué horas son? (México)

Following the example below, write the time for each question.

Ex. 2:25: Son las dos y veinticinco.

1. 1:10 _____.

2. 7:30 _____.

3. 3:55 _____.

4. 12:50 _____.

5. 10:45 _____.

Actividad 12: ¿Por la tarde, por la noche o por la mañana?

In addition to writing the time for each question in Spanish, write whether it is morning, afternoon, or evening.

Ex. 2:25 p.m.: Son las dos y veinticinco de la tarde.

1. 2:30 a.m. _____.

2. 8:45 p.m. _____.

3. 5:00 a.m. _____.

4. 7:10 p.m. _____.

5. 11:40 p.m. _____.

Actividad 13: With a partner....

Using the clock that your instructor gives you, ask your partner the time. Change the clock hands after each question. Then, alternate roles, so your partner will ask you the time. Try to use the phrases below when you practice.

¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?
Es la una.	It is one o'clock.
Son las dos.	It is two o'clock.
¿Qué hora era?	What time was it?
Era la una.	It was one.
Eran las dos	It was two.

Lección 2: los días de la semana (days of the week)

<u>lunes</u>	<u>martes</u>	<u>miércoles</u>	<u>jueves</u>	<u>viernes</u>	<u>sábado</u>	<u>domingo</u>
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

To talk about the days of the week, the verb SER is used. For example, "hoy es lunes" means "today is Monday". The following vocabulary words are often used when talking about the days of the week.

Hoy:	Today
Mañana:	Tomorrow
Ayer:	Yesterday
Anteayer:	The day before yesterday
Día:	Day
En dos días:	In two days
Pasado mañana:	The day after next

Ex. Hoy es lunes

Mañana es martes

Pasado mañana es miércoles

Questions that you might ask in a patient interview:

¿Sabes qué día es hoy?	Do you know what day it is today?
¿Qué día es mañana?	What day is tomorrow?
¿Te empezó a doler hoy?	Did it start hurting today?