



The SESK Party Game

STUFF EVERY TRAVELER SHOULD SAY IN SPANISH

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek.

Cards 1 to 50 of 50. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-12.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Good morning' in Spanish?

- A** Buenos días
- B** Buenas noches
- C** Buenas tardes

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5439

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the rooster take Spanish lessons? To say
buenos días before sunrise.

A **Buenos días**
WHY Buenos días is the standard morning greeting, used until about noon. Notice it is plural: literally 'good days'. Use it with strangers, shopkeepers and hotel staff.

LANGUAGES



In Spanish, what do you say when greeting someone after dark?

- A** Buenos días
- B** Buenas noches
- C** Buenas tardes

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5440

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the clock learn Spanish? To say buenas
noches right on time.

B **Buenas noches**
WHY Spanish uses one phrase for both hello and goodnight after dark. Where tardes ends and noches begins varies by country and habit, so follow the locals.

LANGUAGES



Someone says 'Gracias.' You reply 'De nada.' What did you just say?

- A** Excuse me
- B** See you later
- C** You're welcome

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5441

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is de nada the laziest reply? It is literally 'of
nothing'.

C **You're welcome**
WHY De nada is literally 'of nothing', the Spanish way of saying it was no trouble. It is the standard reply to gracias everywhere.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Glad to meet you' in Spanish?

- A** Mucho gusto
- B** Muchas gracias
- C** Hasta luego

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5442

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock, knock. Who's there? Amarillo. Amarillo
who? Amarillo nice guy.

A **Mucho gusto**
WHY Use mucho gusto when you are introduced to someone. The usual reply is igualmente, which means 'likewise'.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I'm sorry' in Spanish?

- A** Lo quiero
- B** Lo tengo
- C** Lo siento

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5443

SESK.INFO

What do you call an apology written in dots and dashes? Re-Morse code.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Lo siento comes from sentir, 'to feel', so it is like 'I feel it' or 'I regret it'. Lo quiero means 'I want it' and lo tengo means 'I have it'.

C Lo siento

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'please' in Spanish?

- A** Por favor
- B** Por qué
- C** Por fin

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5444

SESK.INFO

Why is por favor the best travel pass? It opens every door.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Por favor literally means 'for a favor'. Add it to any request. Por qué means 'why' and por fin means 'finally'.

A Por favor

LANGUAGES



A woman is introduced to someone. Which word does she use for 'Pleased to meet you'?

- A** Encantado
- B** Encantados
- C** Encantada

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5445

SESK.INFO

Knock, knock. Who's there? Abe. Abe who? Abe-
solutely wonderful to meet you!

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Encantado literally means 'enchanted' and agrees with the speaker. A woman says encantada, a man says encantado, and a group of men or a mixed group says encantados.

C Encantada

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'What time is it?' in Spanish?

- A** ¿Qué hora es?
- B** ¿Qué es eso?
- C** ¿Qué tal el viaje?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5446

SESK.INFO

Why did the watch go to Spanish class? It wanted to learn what hora it was.

STRAIGHT FACE

WHY Hora means hour or time of day. The question is the same across the Spanish-speaking world. ¿Qué es eso? means 'What is that?'

A ¿Qué hora es?

LANGUAGES



In Spanish, 'Son las doce menos cuarto' means what time?

- A** 12:15
- B** 11:45
- C** 12:45

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5447

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is a quarter to twelve so generous? It is menos cuarto, so you get a quarter back.

B 11:45
WHY Menos means 'minus' or 'less', so it is twelve minus a quarter hour. For 12:15 you say las doce y cuarto, using y for 'and'.

LANGUAGES



What does the Spanish word 'ayer' mean?

- A** Tomorrow
- B** Today
- C** Yesterday

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5448

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Did you hear about the two people who stole a calendar? They each got six months.

C Yesterday
WHY Ayer is yesterday and mañana is tomorrow. Be careful: mañana can also mean 'morning', so context matters.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'How do you say table in Spanish?'

- A** ¿Qué quiere decir table?
- B** ¿Cómo se dice table en español?
- C** ¿Cómo está usted?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5449

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Yesterday I saw a guy spill all his Scrabble letters on the road. I asked him, 'What's the word on the street?'

B ¿Cómo se dice table en español?
WHY Put the English word in the blank. It is handy when you point at something and do not know the Spanish word. ¿Qué quiere decir...? asks what a Spanish word means.

LANGUAGES



You did not catch what someone said. Which polite Spanish phrase asks what they said?

- A** Perdón, ¿cuánto cuesta?
- B** Perdón, ¿dónde está?
- C** Perdón, ¿cómo dice usted?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5450

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My Spanish is so bad that even the echo says ¿cómo dice?

C Perdón, ¿cómo dice usted?
WHY Perdón gets attention politely and ¿cómo dice? asks for a repeat. It is more polite than just saying ¿Qué? The other two ask the price or a location.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I speak a little' in Spanish?

- A** Hablo un poco
- B** Hablo muy bien
- C** No hablo inglés

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5451

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock, knock. Who's there? Turnip who? Turnip the volume on the TV, I can't hear a word they're saying!

A Hablo un poco
WHY Hablo is the I form of hablar, to speak. Un poco means a little. A humble Hablo un poco makes people patient and friendly.

LANGUAGES



A host greets you at the door and asks, '¿Qué tal el viaje?' What did they ask?

- A** What time is the flight?
- B** How was the trip?
- C** Where is the trip?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5452

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What stays in the corner but travels around the world? A stamp!

B How was the trip?
WHY ¿Qué tal...? asks 'how is it?' about something. It also works as ¿Qué tal? for 'How's it going?' Viaje is trip or journey.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask the price: 'How much does it cost?'

- A** ¿Cuántos hay?
- B** ¿Cuándo llega?
- C** ¿Cuánto cuesta?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5453

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
It's not hard to meet expenses. They're everywhere.

C ¿Cuánto cuesta?
WHY Cuánto is 'how much' and cuesta is the it form of costar. Use cuestan for plural things. ¿Cuántos hay? means 'How many are there?'

LANGUAGES



At the register you want to ask, 'How much do I owe you?' Which phrase is it?

- A** ¿Cuánto le debo?
- B** ¿Cuánto tiempo falta?
- C** ¿Cuándo le pago?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5454

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How does a duck buy lipstick? She just puts it on her bill.

A ¿Cuánto le debo?
WHY Debo is the I form of deber, to owe. It is a polite way to ask a shopkeeper or driver for the total. ¿Cuánto tiempo falta? means 'How much longer?'

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'Is it very expensive?' in Spanish?

- A** ¿Es muy barato?
- B** ¿Es muy caro?
- C** ¿Está muy cerca?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5455

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Where do birds stay when they travel? Somewhere cheap.

B ¿Es muy caro?
WHY Caro means expensive and barato means cheap. Muy means very. Notice ¿Es muy barato? asks the opposite.

LANGUAGES



A taxi costs 'dos veinticinco'. What number is 'veinticinco'?

- A** 15
- B** 52
- C** 25

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5456

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did 0 say to 8? Nice belt

C 25
WHY From 16 to 29 Spanish joins the words: veinte plus cinco becomes veinticinco. Quince is 15 and cincuenta is 50.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'How much is the tip?' in Spanish?

- A** ¿Cuánto es la propina?
- B** ¿Cuánto es la cuenta?
- C** ¿Cuánto es el cambio?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5457

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Life tip: Never make plans with croissants. They're flaky.

A ¿Cuánto es la propina?
WHY Propina is a tip. Tipping customs vary a lot between countries, so asking a local or checking the bill is wise. La cuenta is the bill and el cambio is the change.

LANGUAGES



You hold a big bank note. How do you ask, 'Can you break this bill for me?'

- A** ¿Puede decirme la hora?
- B** ¿Puede cambiarme este billete?
- C** ¿Puede ayudarme con el equipaje?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5458

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How many therapists does it take to change a lightbulb? Only one, but the lightbulb has to want to change.

B ¿Puede cambiarme este billete?
WHY Cambiar means to change or exchange. In Spain a billete is also a transport ticket, and many Latin American countries use boleto for tickets. For money, billete is a banknote.

LANGUAGES



A clerk points and says, 'Ahí a la derecha.' Which way do you go?

- A** To the right
- B** To the left
- C** Straight ahead

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5459

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My GPS said 'a la derecha' and I still turned left.
Now we both need directions.

A To the right
WHY Derecha is right and izquierda is left. Ahí means 'there'. Straight ahead is adelante, so Ahí adelante points forward.

LANGUAGES



What does 'Ahí adelante' mean when you ask for directions?

- A** Back there
- B** Straight ahead, there
- C** Down the stairs

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5460

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why do ghosts love 'Adelante'? They never have to knock.

B Straight ahead, there
WHY Ahí adelante is 'ahead, over there'. Shouted at a door, 'Adelante!' means 'Come in!', welcoming the person forward.

LANGUAGES



You lost your passport. How do you ask 'Where is the U.S. Embassy?'

- A** ¿Dónde está el aeropuerto?
- B** ¿Dónde está el hotel?
- C** ¿Dónde está la Embajada de Estados Unidos?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5461

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the passport go to the embassy? It was feeling a little stamped out.

C ¿Dónde está la Embajada de Estados Unidos?
WHY Embajada means embassy. Older courses say Embajada Americana, but americano can mean anyone from the Americas, so name the country. Your embassy or consulate helps with lost passports.

LANGUAGES



Which Spanish sign marks the way out of a building?

- A** Salida
- B** Entrada
- C** Cerrado

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5462

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the cow follow the salida sign? It was time to moo-ve out.

A Salida
WHY Salida comes from salir, to go out. Entrada comes from entrar, to go in. Both appear on signs at airports, stores and stations.

LANGUAGES



Which word for 'waiter' is typical of Spain?

- A** Mesero
- B** Camarero
- C** Cajero

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5463

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is a camarero never lonely? He is always surrounded by tables.

B Camarero
WHY In Mexico, Central America and parts of South America, a waiter is a mesero. In Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru you will also hear mozo. Cajero is a cashier.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask a waiter for the check?

- A** El menú, por favor
- B** La llave, por favor
- C** La cuenta, por favor

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5464

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Q: Waiter, this food tastes kind of funny? A: Then why aren't you laughing!

C La cuenta, por favor
WHY Cuenta means bill or check. Add por favor to be polite, or ask ¿Me trae la cuenta, por favor? To get the waiter's attention, say Disculpe or Perdón.

LANGUAGES



At your table, how do you say 'Let's see the menu'?

- A** Veamos el menú
- B** Vamos a sentarnos
- C** Veamos la cuenta

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5465

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the tourist photograph the menu? He wanted to translate his appetite.

A Veamos el menú
WHY Veamos is 'let's see'. Vamos a sentarnos means 'Let's sit down'. In Spain you may also hear la carta for the menu.

LANGUAGES



A waiter asks a table of guests, '¿Qué desean ustedes?' What does he mean?

- A** How many are you?
- B** What would you like?
- C** Where are you from?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5466

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Trying to decide what to order? Taco your time.

B What would you like?
WHY Desean is the they or you-all form of desear, to want or wish. For one person the waiter says ¿Qué desear?

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I'm hungry' in Spanish?

- A** Tengo sed
- B** Tengo frío
- C** Tengo hambre

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5467

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why don't you starve in a desert? Because of all the sand which is 'there.

C Tengo hambre
WHY Spanish uses tener, to have: you 'have hunger'. Tengo sed is 'I'm thirsty' and tengo frío is 'I'm cold'.

LANGUAGES



Which meal is 'el desayuno'?

- A** Breakfast
- B** Lunch
- C** Dinner

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5468

SESK.INFO

WHY Desayuno is the first meal of the day, and desayunar is the verb. In FSL, breakfast is simply on the table: el desayuno está en la mesa.

A Breakfast

LANGUAGES



Looking at a rental room or apartment, how do you ask 'Can we see it?'

- A** ¿Podemos pagarlo?
- B** ¿Podemos verlo?
- C** ¿Podemos llevarlo?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5469

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I asked to see the room. It was so small I saw it, the closet and the hallway at once.

B ¿Podemos verlo?
WHY Podemos is 'we can' from poder, and ver is to see. Lo means 'it'. Use it when you want a room or apartment shown before deciding.

LANGUAGES



A host says, 'Cualquier cosa que necesite, avísame.' What are they offering?

- A** Free breakfast every day
- B** A ride to the airport
- C** Tell me if you need anything

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5470

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Avísame sounds like 'a visa for me', but all I wanted was extra towels.

C Tell me if you need anything
WHY Cualquier cosa que necesite means 'whatever you need'. Avísame is 'notify me' or 'let me know'. It is a friendly offer of help.

LANGUAGES



At the hotel desk, how do you say 'the key' in Spanish?

- A** La llave
- B** La cuenta
- C** La luz

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5471

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Where do pianists go on vacation? The Florida Keys!

A La llave **WHY** At a hotel, ask for la llave de la habitación to mean the room key.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask, 'How much does a taxi to the hotel cost?'

- A** ¿Cuánto cuesta un cuarto en el hotel?
- B** ¿Cuánto cuesta un taxi al hotel?
- C** ¿Dónde está el taxi del hotel?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5472

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the taxi say to the hotel? 'I'll drop by.'

B ¿Cuánto cuesta un taxi al hotel? **WHY** Al is a contraction of a plus el meaning 'to the'. Asking the price before you get in is a good habit. The room version would use cuarto or habitación.

LANGUAGES



What does the sentence 'El equipaje está aquí' say?

- A** The airport is here
- B** The passport is here
- C** The luggage is here

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5473

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the kid study in the airplane? Because he wanted a higher education!

C The luggage is here **WHY** Equipaje is baggage and luggage as one word. Maleta means suitcase. Está aquí means 'is here'.

LANGUAGES



After you land, how do you ask, 'Where is customs?'

- A** ¿Dónde está la aduana?
- B** ¿Dónde está la salida?
- C** ¿Dónde está el equipaje?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5474

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I packed you an extra taco, just in queso you need it!

A ¿Dónde está la aduana? **WHY** Aduana is customs. It is feminine, so it is la aduana. Follow the signs for aduana before leaving the airport.

LANGUAGES



At customs you say, 'Todo está declarado.' What are you telling the officer?

- A** Everything is packed
- B** Everything is declared
- C** Everything is paid

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5475

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock, knock. Who's there? Alpaca. Alpaca who? Alpaca suitcase, you pack the car.

B Everything is declared
WHY Declarado is the past participle of declarar, to declare. Customs forms ask you to declare items you bring in.

LANGUAGES



Which Spanish word means 'car'?

- A** Carta
- B** Carne
- C** Carro

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5476

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What part of the car is the laziest? The wheels, because they are always tired!

C Carro
WHY Carro is used in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, Colombia and Venezuela. Spain says coche, and Argentina and Chile say auto. Carta is a letter and carne is meat.

LANGUAGES



In Mexico, which word is often used for a city bus?

- A** Camión
- B** Camino
- C** Camarón

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5477

SESK.INFO

A Camión
WHY Autobús is understood everywhere. In Mexico, camión often means bus, though elsewhere it means truck. The Canary Islands and the Caribbean say guagua.

LANGUAGES



Which word for 'juice' is the usual one in Spain?

- A** Jugo
- B** Zumo
- C** Jarabe

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5478

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
You better get juiced to my jokes!

B Zumo
WHY Spain says zumo de naranja, while most Latin America says jugo de naranja. Both mean orange juice. Jarabe means syrup.

LANGUAGES



You need urgent help and shout in Spanish. Which word means 'Help!'?

- A** ¡Cuidado!
- B** ¡Salud!
- C** ¡Socorro!

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5479

SESK.INFO

What did the computer say when it fell into quicksand? Help me! I'm syncing!

STRAIGHT FACE

C ¡Socorro! **WHY** Socorro is the cry for help, like 'mayday'. ¡Ayuda! also works. ¡Cuidado! means 'Watch out' and ¡Salud! is said as a toast or after a sneeze.

LANGUAGES



A sign says '¡Cuidado!' What does it mean?

- A** Careful! Watch out!
- B** Welcome!
- C** Excuse me!

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5480

SESK.INFO

Why shouldn't you trust tacos? Because they always spill the beans!

STRAIGHT FACE

A Careful! Watch out! **WHY** Cuidado warns you about danger, like a wet floor or a step. It comes from cuidar, to take care of. Take it seriously.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'I need a doctor' in Spanish?

- A** Necesito un mesero
- B** Necesito un médico
- C** Necesito un taxi

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5481

SESK.INFO

Why did the cookie go to the hospital? He was feeling really crumbie!

STRAIGHT FACE

B Necesito un médico **WHY** Médico is doctor and necesito means 'I need'. Doctor and doctora are also understood. Know the local emergency number before you travel.

LANGUAGES



You have a headache. Where in a Spanish-speaking country do you buy medicine?

- A** La biblioteca
- B** La panadería
- C** La farmacia

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5482

SESK.INFO

Why did the banana go to the doctor? Because it wasn't peeling well!

STRAIGHT FACE

C La farmacia **WHY** Farmacia is pharmacy, drugstore or chemist. Biblioteca is a library and panadería sells bread. Pharmacists can often give simple advice.

LANGUAGES



A shop sign says 'Cerrado.' What does it mean?

- A** Closed
- B** Open
- C** Push

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5483

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Knock, knock. Who's there? Orange. Orange who? Orange you even going to open the door!

A Closed
WHY Cerrado comes from cerrar, to close, and abierto from abrir, to open. Check opening hours, since many shops close for a midday break.

LANGUAGES



A door sign says 'Empujar.' What should you do?

- A** Pull the door
- B** Push the door
- C** Knock twice

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#5484

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the door sign say Empujar? It was feeling pushy.

B Push the door
WHY Empujar is the verb to push. Door signs often pair it with tirar or jalar for pull, depending on the country. Read the sign before wrestling a door.

LANGUAGES



You need to squeeze past someone in a crowded aisle. What do you say?

- A** De nada
- B** Con permiso
- C** Hasta mañana

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#6317

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What does a nosy pepper do? Gets jalapeño business!

B Con permiso
WHY Con permiso, literally 'with permission', asks to get past people or leave a group, especially in Latin America. In Spain, permiso is more common for squeezing past. Use perdón or disculpe when you bump someone.

LANGUAGES



How do you say 'Thank you very much' in Spanish?

- A** Mucho gusto
- B** Muchas gracias
- C** Muchas veces

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#6318

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Thank you cherry much!

B Muchas gracias
WHY Gracias alone is thanks, and muchas makes it 'many thanks'. Muchas must be feminine plural to match gracias. Mucho gusto is a different phrase for meeting people.

LANGUAGES



How do you politely ask a stranger 'Do you speak English?'

- A** ¿Habla usted inglés?
- B** ¿Habla usted español?
- C** ¿Cómo se dice en inglés?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#6319

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I asked a parrot in Spain if it spoke English. It said 'Polly-glot'.

A **WHY** ¿Habla usted inglés? Usted is the formal 'you', which is the safe choice with strangers. With friends and kids you can use 'Hablas inglés?' Inglés has an accent mark.

LANGUAGES



How do you ask 'Where is the bathroom?' in Spanish?

- A** ¿Dónde está la entrada?
- B** ¿Dónde está la embajada?
- C** ¿Dónde está el baño?

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#6320

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Where does Batman go to the bathroom? The bathroom.

C **WHY** ¿Dónde está el baño? Donde is 'where' and está is 'is'. Baño is understood nearly everywhere, in Spain and Latin America. Remember the tilde: baño is spelled with ñ.

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