

Collins

Learn Spanish

WITH

Paul
Noble



Review booklet

Collins Learn Spanish with Paul Noble

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French, Italian and German

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The Paul Noble Method

Over the years, I have taught many, many people. Curiously, they have each had much the same story to tell regarding their previous experiences of language learning. As a result, these days, when I first start a teaching session, I ask my students to raise their hands if they have had any of the following experiences.

Raise your hand, I say:

- **If you studied a language for several years at school but came out unable to really say anything.**
- **If you have ever bought a language course and given up around page thirty, somewhere around chapter two.**
- **If you have ever felt more confused by a teacher's explanation of the language than by the language itself.**
- **If you have ever been amazed by just how closely grammar books resemble furniture assembly instructions.**
- **If you have ever felt that you may in fact be more or less incapable of learning a foreign language.**

Invariably, all the students soon have at least one hand in the air – and they laugh. They laugh because for some reason our language-learning experiences tend to be very similar and, sadly, these similar experiences tend not to be very good ones.

My own initial experiences of language learning were also uncannily similar to those described above. In fact, when I ask my students these questions, my own hand is the first to go up – and it stays up until we have gone through them all.

However, these less-than-positive experiences have had an upside both for myself and for those individuals I have taught because they, along with a number of other factors, have helped inform and shape the method that will be used during this course.

Using this method, you will learn how to communicate in Spanish and how to formulate your own ideas and thoughts using Spanish.

The Paul Noble Method

As you learn with it, you will quickly discover that I do not use complicated grammatical explanations at all, and I will not ask you to memorise long lists of vocabulary – the way the course is structured will by itself ensure that you remember what you are taught. Instead, through your interaction with the CDs, I will lead you through the Spanish language, enabling you to build up complex sentences by yourself, step by step, so that you are actually speaking independently in Spanish by the end of the course. And this is regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

You will also discover that the language I teach is designed to be adaptable, so that you will be able to use it just as easily for holidaying in a Spanish-speaking country as for living or working in one; it will be just as easy to use it to order a coffee as to hold a conversation with the waiter who brings it to you. And, again, all of this regardless of how little, or how much, you know when you begin.

At the time of writing, this method has already proved extremely successful with a very great many students, including hundreds of so-called “no-hopers”. Interestingly, not one of these students failed to learn using this method. It is these many success cases and thank-you letters – and even the occasional hug – that have made teaching languages so very worthwhile for me and it is this which has persuaded me to publish my courses here, for the first time.

I anticipate and hope that they will be as effective for you as they have been for so many of my other students.

Paul Noble

Paul Noble
Head of the Paul Noble Language Institute

How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce the key vocabulary, structures and contents of your Paul Noble Method Spanish course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course CDs, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language, as well as a way to begin to get to grips with both reading and writing Spanish, should you wish to do so.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used *after* you have begun working through the accompanying CDs. It will serve as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you Spanish by itself. This is what the CDs will do – and very rapidly, too. After you have begun working through the CDs, you will find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource, but you must start by listening to the CDs.

So, if you haven't done so already, go and unwrap CD 1 and get started. You are about to find out just how good a course this is!

Creating Spanish words

Use these conversion techniques to create several thousand Spanish words out of English.

Words ending in... in English	become... in Spanish	Examples
ible/able	stay the same	terrible visible probable
al	stay the same	local personal central
or	stay the same	doctor actor pastor
ation	ación	transformación información invitación
ic/ical	ico	político típico dramático
ant/ent	ante/ente	importante presidente cliente
ty	dad	publicidad actividad realidad
ous	oso	delicioso curioso furioso

Words ending in... in English	become... in Spanish	Examples
ude	ud	gratitud aptitud altitud
id	ido	vívido rápido tímido
ive	ivo	activo explosivo creativo
mum	mo	óptimo máximo mínimo
sm	smo	optimismo pacifismo sarcasmo
ary	ario	primario salario voluntario
ory	oria	gloria historia victoria
ade	ada	barricada escapada cascada
ist	ista	artista pianista fascista
ure	ura	agricultura caricatura textura

Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and the Spanish. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the Spanish side of the text, translate the English into Spanish – just as you did when you listened to the course CDs.

Once you can get 90% of a page's content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the CDs.

The past

The past using “have”

I have

He

To say “visited” in Spanish, simply take the English word “visit” and then add the “ado” from “bravado” onto the end of it.

visited

visitado

NOTE! The letters **V** and **B** are pronounced in exactly the same way in Spanish – both are pronounced in a similar way to the English letter **B**.

I have visited

He visitado

Madrid

Madrid

I have visited Madrid.

He visitado Madrid.

Barcelona

Barcelona

NOTE! You have two options regarding how to pronounce **Barcelona**.

The **Cecilia Rule** states that a letter **C** in front of an **E** or an **I** in Spanish is pronounced like an “s” in Latin America, or like a “th” (as in “think”) in most of Spain. To practise the difference between the two types of pronunciation, try saying the name **Cecilia**, first with each **C** pronounced like an “s”, and then again but this time with each **C** pronounced as a “th”. You should use whichever pronunciation you prefer and then stick to it.

I have visited Barcelona.

He visitado Barcelona.

You have

Ha

You have visited Madrid.

Ha visitado Madrid.

Have you visited Madrid?

¿Ha visitado Madrid?

prepared

preparado

You have prepared

Ha preparado

the coffee

el café

You have prepared the coffee.

Ha preparado el café.

NOTE! The **C** in **café** is pronounced like the hard “c” in the English word “car”. This is how the letter **C** is pronounced in Spanish unless it comes before an **E** or an **I**, in which case it’s pronounced according to the **Cecilia Rule**.

I have prepared the coffee.
I have prepared the coffee.

He preparado el café.
Yo he preparado el café.

NOTE! In Spanish, the words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you”, “we” and “they” don’t always need to be included in a sentence in the way they would be in English. In fact, they tend to be left out. If you do include one of these words, however, such as the word for “I” (which is **yo**), it simply makes the sentence far more emphatic. The above two sentences demonstrate this, with the first stating simply that “I have prepared the coffee”, while the second, by contrast, emphasises who made it. So, normally, you will not include the words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you”, “we” or “they” unless you either want to make the sentence more emphatic or you feel it might not be clear who you are referring to.

I have not
I have not prepared the coffee.
You have prepared the coffee.
You have prepared the coffee.
You have not
You have not prepared the coffee.
Haven’t you prepared the coffee?
for you
I have prepared the coffee for you.

the tortilla
I have prepared the tortilla.
I have prepared (the) paella for you.

No he
No he preparado el café.
Ha preparado el café.
Usted ha preparado el café.
No ha
No ha preparado el café.
¿No ha preparado el café?
para usted
He preparado el café
para usted.
la tortilla
He preparado la tortilla.
He preparado la paella
para usted.

NOTE! The “**lla**” at the end of **paella** is not pronounced “la” as it would be in English, but instead as “ya” – just as it is in **tortilla**. This is because a double **L** in Spanish always sounds like the “y” in the English word “yes”.

I haven't prepared the paella for you.

No he preparado la paella para usted.

You haven't prepared the coffee for me

No ha preparado el café para mí

You haven't prepared the coffee for me.

No ha preparado el café para mí.

Haven't you prepared the coffee for me?

¿No ha preparado el café para mí?

You have

Ha

He has

Ha

He has prepared the coffee for me.

Ha preparado el café para mí.

He has prepared the coffee for me.

Él ha preparado el café para mí.

She has

Ha

She has prepared the coffee for me.

Ha preparado el café para mí.

She has prepared the coffee for me.

Ella ha preparado el café para mí.

NOTE! Again, remember that the double **L** in **ella** makes the same “y” sound that you have already heard in **tortilla** and **paella**.

Words that end in “ion”

English words that end in “ion” came into English via Latin languages. There are 1250 of them. With only a minor spelling change, you’ll find that you now know most of these words in Spanish as well.

reservation	reservación
decoration	decoración
invitation	invitación

Gaining this instant thousand words in Spanish is, of course, very helpful, but these words can be even more useful than that. For instance, if you take an “ation” word, such as “preparation”, cut off the “ation” from the end and add the “ado” from “bravado” in its place, you’ll end up with a word like **preparado**, which means *prepared*. By doing this, you can now say “I have prepared”, and using the same technique you will also be able to say “I have reserved”, “I have decorated” etc. Try this with the examples below:

preparation	preparación
-------------	--------------------

Now, cut off the “ation” / “**ación**”, which leaves you with “**prepar**”, and then add the “ado” from “bravado”. You’ll end up with **preparado**, which means *prepared*.

prepared	preparado
I have prepared	He preparado
decoration	decoración
decorated	decorado
I have decorated	He decorado
the house	la casa
I have decorated the house.	He decorado la casa.
He has decorated the house.	Ha decorado la casa.
She has decorated the house.	Ha decorado la casa.
You have decorated the house.	Ha decorado la casa.
You have decorated the house.	Usted ha decorado la casa.
You have decorated the house. (<i>informal</i>)	Has decorado la casa.

You have decorated the house. (*informal*)

You have decorated the house. (*plural*) → 1

You have decorated the house. (*plural*)

Tú has decorado la casa.

Han decorado la casa.

Ustedes han decorado la casa.

NOTE! As you may have noticed above, there are several words that mean *you* in Spanish. **Usted** means *you* when you are talking to just one person. It is polite and is what you will use when you first meet someone, so it's the most important one to learn.

Tú is also for talking to just one person, but it's the "informal" *you*: it's used only when talking to family, close friends and children. English speakers are often unsure when it's appropriate to start using **tú** with Spanish speakers. The rule of thumb is: don't use it first! Wait until a native speaker initiates it with you and then it should be all right to use it back.

Ustedes means *you* when you are talking to more than one person – it's the "plural" *you*. You can use this with people you would call both **usted** and **tú**.

→ JARGON BUSTER 1

"Plural" simply means that there is more than one of something. In this case, you are talking to more than one person, so the "you" is referring to more than one person. It's a bit like saying "you two" or "all of you" in English.

They have decorated the house.

They have decorated the house.

They have decorated the house.
(*female group*)

Han decorado la casa.

Ellos han decorado la casa.

Ellas han decorado la casa.

NOTE! As you may have noticed, there are two words for *they* in Spanish. Normally, as with the words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you” and “we”, you won’t mention either of the words for *they* in Spanish anyway. However, if you feel you do need to use them for emphasis, or to make extra clear who it is that is doing something, you need to choose the right word.

If you are talking about a 100% female group – a group of five women, for example – you should use **ellas** for *they*. If the group is male, or even partly male, however, you will use **ellos** – which is more or less the default form. In fact, even if a group contained 99 women and just one man, you would still have to use **ellos**.

This is not something to worry or think too much about, though, especially as you will normally leave out the word for *they* anyway!

to reserve

reserved

I have reserved

a table

I have reserved a table.

for (the) dinner

I have reserved a table for dinner.

Have you reserved a table for dinner?

Have you reserved a table for dinner?

(informal)

Have you reserved a table for dinner?

(plural)

Have they reserved a table for dinner?

to invite

I have invited

reservar

reservado

He reservado

una mesa

He reservado una mesa.

para la cena

He reservado una mesa

para la cena.

¿Ha reservado una mesa

para la cena?

¿Has reservado una mesa

para la cena?

¿Han reservado una mesa

para la cena?

¿Han reservado una mesa

para la cena?

invitar

He invitado

NOTE! To say “I have invited someone” in Spanish, you will say “I have invited _____
to someone”.

I have invited to

I have invited (to) Paul
to Madrid

I have invited (to) Paul to Madrid.

We have invited Paul to Madrid.

We have invited Paul to Madrid.

We (*female group*) have invited Paul
to Madrid.

He invitado a

**He invitado a Paul
a Madrid**

He invitado a Paul a Madrid.

Hemos invitado a Paul a Madrid.

**Nosotros hemos invitado
a Paul a Madrid.**

**Nosotras hemos invitado
a Paul a Madrid.**

NOTE! As you may have noticed above, there are two words for *we* in Spanish.

They work just like **ellos** and **ellas**. If you are part of a 100% female group (yourself
included), you should use **nosotras** for *we*. If the group is male, or even partly male,
however, you will use **nosotros** – which is more or less the default form.

This is not something to worry or think too much about, though, especially as you
will normally leave out the word for *we* anyway!

All of the verbs → 2 we have so far looked at above are verbs that end in “**ar**”: (*to visit*) **visitar**, (*to prepare*) **preparar**, (*to reserve*) **reservar**, (*to invite*) **invitar**. In the past tense they have all become “**ado**”: **visitado**, **preparado**, **reservado**, **invitado**.

Ninety per cent of all verbs in Spanish end in “**ar**” and work in this way. The ten per cent that don’t end in “**ar**” work equally simply, however. Whereas for verbs that end in “**ar**” we replace the “**ar**” with the “**ado**” from “**bravado**”, for verbs that don’t end in “**ar**” we replace their endings with the “**ido**” from “**libido**” instead.

→ **JARGON BUSTER 2**

What is a verb? An easy way to identify a verb is to see if you can put “I”, “he” or “we” directly in front of it. If you can, it is a verb. For example: I go, he eats, we fly. I buy, he thinks, we leave. All the underlined words are verbs; you know this because you can put “I”, “he” or “we” **directly in front of them**.

Let’s have a practice with both types in order to better understand how they work:

to prepare

prepared

I have prepared

to speak

spoken

We have spoken

to buy

We have bought

it

We have bought it.

We haven’t bought it.

to leave

left

preparar

preparado

He preparado

hablar

hablado

Hemos hablado

comprar

Hemos comprado

lo

Lo hemos comprado.

No lo hemos comprado.

salir

salido

Salir (*to leave*) doesn’t end in “**ar**” but in “**ir**” and so, as stated previously, we don’t replace the ending with the “**ado**” from “bravado” but rather with the “**ido**” from “libido”.

They have left.

to eat

eaten

Han salido.

comer

comido

Again, **comer** (*to eat*) doesn't end in "ar" but in "er" and so we don't replace the ending with the "ado" from "bravado" but rather with the "ido" from "libido". Remember: only verbs ending in "ar" in Spanish replace the "ar" at the end with the "ado" from "bravado"; those that do not end in "ar" (such as **salir**, which ends in "ir", and **comer**, which ends in "er") replace their endings instead with the "ido" from "libido".

We have eaten.

to understand

They have understood.

They have not understood.

They have not understood me.

They have not understood me.

They have not understood me.

(female group)

Hemos comido.

comprender

Han comprendido.

No han comprendido.

No me han comprendido.

Ellos no me han comprendido.

Ellas no me han comprendido.

The past without “have”

To create the past tense without “have” in Spanish is very easy.

Let’s do this first by looking again at those words which end in “ation” in English, such as “preparation”. To say *I prepared* in Spanish, you simply cut off the “ation” from the end of “preparation” and replace it with an “é”. Let’s try this now.

NOTE! You should be familiar with the letter “é” and its pronunciation from the English word “café”. As you will know from using the word “café” in English, the “é” is pronounced “ay” as in “pay” – giving us “café”, with that nice “ay” sound at the end of it. This “é” is pronounced in exactly the same way in Spanish.

I prepared

I prepared the coffee.

Preparé

Preparé el café.

The same can be done with all the other “ation” / “**ación**” words too! Again, simply cut off the “ation” / “**ación**” from the end of the word and in its place put an “é”.

decoration

I decorated

I decorated the house.

invitation

I invited

I invited (to)

I invited (to) Paul.

reservation

I reserved

I reserved a table.

decoración

Decoré

Decoré la casa.

invitación

Invité

Invité a

Invité a Paul.

reservación

Reservé

Reservé una mesa.

NOTE! Any word in Spanish with an accent over one of its letters is stressed where that accent has been placed. So, in **reservé**, the stress will fall on the last syllable because that’s where the accent is. **Reservé** is therefore pronounced **reservé**, with a clear stress placed on the end of the word (where the accent is).

To say *you prepared*, *he prepared* and *she prepared* you do exactly the same thing: you cut off the “ation” from the end of “preparation”, but this time, instead of adding an “é” on the end, you add an “ó”.

You prepared	Preparó
He prepared	Preparó
She prepared	Preparó
She prepared the coffee.	Preparó el café.
You decorated the house	Decoró la casa.
He invited (to) Paul.	Invitó a Paul.
She reserved a table.	Reservó una mesa.

To say *you prepared* (informal) you do exactly the same once again: you cut off the “ation” from the end of “preparation”, but this time, instead of adding an “é” or “ó” on the end, you add “aste”.

You prepared (<i>informal</i>)	Preparaste
You prepared the coffee. (<i>inf.</i>)	Preparaste el café.
You decorated the house. (<i>inf.</i>)	Decoraste la casa.
You invited (to) Paul. (<i>inf.</i>)	Invitaste a Paul.
You reserved a table. (<i>inf.</i>)	Reservaste una mesa.

To say *you prepared* (plural) and *they prepared*, yet again you cut off the “ation” from the end of “preparation”, but this time, instead of adding “é”, “ó” or “aste” on the end, you add “aron”.

You prepared (<i>plural</i>)	Prepararon
You prepared the coffee. (<i>plural</i>)	Prepararon el café.
They prepared the coffee.	Prepararon el café.
They decorated the house.	Decoraron la casa.
You invited (to) Paul. (<i>plural</i>)	Invitaron a Paul.
They reserved a table.	Reservaron una mesa.

Finally, to say *we prepared* you do the same for a final time: cut off the “ation” from the end of “preparation”, but this time you add “amos” on the end.

We prepared	Preparamos
We prepared the coffee.	Preparamos el café.

The Past

We decorated the house.
We invited (to) Paul.
We reserved a table.

Decoramos la casa.
Invitamos a Paul.
Reservamos una mesa.

Using the past without “have” is therefore simply a matter of adding the right letter, or letters, on the end of the verb. Let’s try some more examples:

to prepare
I prepared

preparar
Preparé

NOTE! Notice how, if your starting point for making the past tense is an “ation” / “**acción**” word, you simply cut off the “ation” / “**acción**” and replace it with “**é**”, “**ó**”, “**aste**”, “**aron**” or “**amos**”. If your starting point is a verb ending in “**ar**”, however, as it is in the example immediately above, you simply cut the final “**ar**” off the verb and then add the “**é**”, “**ó**”, “**aste**”, “**aron**” or “**amos**” in its place. It all adds up to the same thing.

to speak

I spoke

He spoke

She spoke

You spoke

You spoke (*inf.*)

You spoke (*plural*)

They spoke

We spoke

hablar

Hablé

Habló

Habló

Habló

Hablaste

Hablaron

Hablaron

Hablamos

to buy

I bought

He bought

She bought

You bought

You bought (*inf.*)

You bought (*plural*)

They bought

We bought

comprar

Compré

Compró

Compró

Compró

Compraste

Compraron

Compraron

Compramos

The present

Talking about what you would like to, want to, can and must do

“would like”

I would like

I would like to prepare the dinner.

I would like to reserve a table.

I would like to reserve a table for
(the) dinner.

a room / a habitation

I would like to reserve a room.

I would like a room.

because

I would like to reserve a table for
dinner because it's romantic.

I would like

He would like

She would like

You would like

I would like to visit Chihuahua.

He/She/You would like to visit Chihuahua.

Your mother would like to visit Chihuahua.

to know

I would like to know

if

I would like to know if it's romantic.

but

I would like to reserve a table for dinner
but I would like to know if it's romantic.

Quisiera

Quisiera preparar la cena.

Quisiera reservar una mesa.

Quisiera reservar una mesa
para la cena.

una habitación

Quisiera reservar

una habitación.

Quisiera una habitación.

porque

Quisiera reservar una mesa
para la cena porque es
romántico.

Quisiera

Quisiera

Quisiera

Quisiera

Quisiera visitar Chihuahua.

Quisiera visitar Chihuahua.

Su madre quisiera visitar
Chihuahua.

saber

Quisiera saber

si

Quisiera saber si es romántico.

pero

Quisiera reservar una mesa
para la cena pero quisiera
saber si es romántico.

The Present

It's not romantic.
I would like to know if it's not romantic.

why?
I would like to know why it's not romantic.

I would like to know why you haven't prepared dinner.

I would like to know why they haven't prepared the dinner.

I would like to know why you (*plural*) haven't reserved a room.

I'm sorry

I'm sorry but...

I'm sorry but I haven't reserved a table for dinner.

I'm sorry but I haven't invited Paul to Chihuahua.

“want”

I want

to go

I want to go

there

I want to go there.

I want to go there.

I want to go there with you.

I don't want to go there with you.

I want

He wants

He doesn't want to go there with you.

later

He doesn't want to go there later.

He doesn't want to go there later.

now

He doesn't want to go there now.

No es romántico.

Quisiera saber si no es romántico.

¿por qué?

Quisiera saber por qué no es romántico.

Quisiera saber por qué no ha preparado la cena.

Quisiera saber por qué no han preparado la cena.

Quisiera saber por qué no han reservado una habitación.

Lo siento

Lo siento pero...

Lo siento pero no he reservado una mesa para la cena.

Lo siento pero no he invitado a Paul a Chihuahua.

Quiero

ir

Quiero ir

allí

Quiero ir allí.

Yo quiero ir allí.

Quiero ir allí con usted.

No quiero ir allí con usted.

Quiero

Quiere

No quiere ir allí con usted. más tarde

No quiere ir allí más tarde.

Él no quiere ir allí más tarde.

ahora

Él no quiere ir allí ahora.

She wants

She wants to go there now.

She wants to go there now.

today

She wants to go there today.

You want

You want to go there today.

You want to go there today.

this evening

You want to go there this evening.

You want (*inf.*)

You want to go there this evening. (*inf.*)

You want to go there this evening. (*inf.*)

to eat

You want to eat. (*inf.*)

You want (*plural*)

You want to eat. (*plural*)

You want to eat. (*plural*)

They want

They want to eat.

They want to eat.

They want to eat. (*female group*)

to eat it

They want to eat it. (*female group*)

We want

We want to eat it.

We want to eat it.

We want to eat it. (*female group*)

We don't want to eat it.

They want to know why we don't

want to eat it.

They want to know why **we** don't

want to eat it.

Quiere

Quiere ir allí ahora.

Ella quiere ir allí ahora.

hoy

Ella quiere ir allí hoy.

Quiere

Quiere ir allí hoy.

Usted quiere ir allí hoy.

esta noche

Usted quiere ir allí esta noche.

Quieres

Quieres ir allí esta noche.

Tú quieres ir allí esta noche.

comer

Quieres comer.

Quieren

Quieren comer.

Ustedes quieren comer.

Quieren

Quieren comer.

Ellos quieren comer.

Ellas quieren comer.

comerlo

Ellas quieren comerlo.

Queremos

Queremos comerlo.

Nosotros queremos comerlo.

Nosotras queremos comerlo.

No queremos comerlo.

Quieren saber por qué no

queremos comerlo.

Ellos quieren saber por qué

nosotros no queremos

comerlo.

You want (*familiar group, Spain only*) → 3

You want to eat it (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You want to eat it (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You want to eat it

(*familiar female group, Spain only*)

Queréis

Queréis comerlo.

Vosotros queréis comerlo.

Vosotras queréis comerlo.

→ JARGON BUSTER 3

In addition to the ways already mentioned to say “you” in Spanish, there is no additional word meaning “you” that is used only in Spain. It is *not* used in Latin America. In Spain, when you are talking to more than one person who you would normally call **tú**, you will use **vosotros** – or **vosotras** when you are talking to an entirely female group. In Latin America, by contrast, you will simply use **ustedes** whenever you are talking to more than one person.

“can”

I can

I can go there with you.

I can go there this evening.

I cannot go there this evening.

He can

He cannot

He cannot go there this evening.

She can

She cannot

She cannot go there today.

tomorrow

She cannot go there tomorrow.

You can

You cannot

You cannot go there tomorrow.

You can (*inf.*)

You cannot (*inf.*)

Puedo

Puedo ir allí con usted.

Puedo ir allí esta noche.

No puedo ir allí esta noche.

Puede

No puede

No puede ir allí esta noche.

Puede

No puede

No puede ir allí hoy.

mañana

No puede ir allí mañana.

Puede

No puede

No puede ir allí mañana.

Puedes

No puedes

You cannot go there tomorrow. (*inf.*)

We can

We can go there this evening.

We cannot go there this morning.

to come

We cannot come this morning.

to see

to see it

We cannot see it.

to see them

We cannot see them.

They can

They cannot

They cannot see them.

They cannot leave.

They cannot leave tomorrow.

I want to know why they cannot leave tomorrow.

to understand

They cannot understand it.

to understand me

They cannot understand me.

to understand you

They cannot understand you.

to sell

They cannot sell it.

You cannot sell it. (*plural*)

to wait

to wait for me

You cannot wait for me. (*plural*)

You can (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You can wait for me (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You can wait for me

(*familiar group, Spain only*)

You can wait for me

(*familiar female group, Spain only*)

No puedes ir allí mañana.

Podemos

Podemos ir allí esta noche.

No podemos ir allí esta mañana.

venir

No podemos venir esta mañana.

ver

verlo

No podemos verlo.

verlos

No podemos verlos.

Pueden

No pueden

No pueden verlos.

No pueden salir.

No pueden salir mañana.

Quiero saber por qué no pueden salir mañana.

entender / comprender

No pueden entenderlo.

entenderme

No pueden entenderme.

entenderle

No pueden entenderle.

vender

No pueden venderlo.

No pueden venderlo.

esperar

esperarme

No pueden esperarme.

Podéis

Podéis esperarme.

Vosotros podéis esperarme.

Vosotras podéis esperarme.

“must”

I must

I must go there with you.

to prepare the paella

I must prepare the paella.

to prepare it

I must prepare it.

She must

She must prepare it.

to find

She must find it.

He must

You must

You must find it.

You must (*inf.*)

You must find it. (*inf.*)

You must (*plural*)

You must find it. (*plural*)

They must buy it.

We must buy it.

You must (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You must buy it (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You must buy it (*familiar group, Spain only*)

You must buy it

(*familiar female group, Spain only*)

Using “it”, “me”, “you”, “them”

to send

to send me

to send it to me

to send them to me

to send them to you (*formal*)

to send it to you (*formal*)

to send it to her

to send it to him

to send it to you (*informal*)

to send them to you (*informal*)

Tengo que

Tengo que ir allí con usted.

preparar la paella

Tengo que preparar la paella.

prepararlo

Tengo que prepararlo.

Tiene que

Tiene que prepararlo.

encontrar

Tiene que encontrarlo.

Tiene que

Tiene que

Tiene que encontrarlo.

Tienes que

Tienes que encontrarlo.

Tienen

Tienen que encontrarlo.

Tienen que comprarlo.

Tenemos que comprarlo.

Tenís que

Tenís que comprarlo.

Vosotros tenís que comprarlo.

Vosotras tenís que comprarlo.

mandar

mandarme

mandármelo

mandármelos

mandármelos

mandárselo

mandárselo

mandárselo

mandártelo

mandártelos

The present tense without “want”, “can”, “must” etc.

We'll now take a look at the more general present tense in Spanish – the present tense without “want”, “can”, “must” etc. By the end of this quick run-through, you will be able to use the vast majority of verbs in Spanish, in the present tense, with almost no difficulty whatsoever.

Verbs ending in “ar”

Ninety per cent of all verbs in Spanish end in “ar”. If you can use the verbs below correctly, then you will find that you can use ninety per cent of all verbs in Spanish correctly.

We'll also use this as an opportunity to make sure you have been placing your stress on the right part of Spanish words. Let's begin:

to speak

hablar

NOTE! Words ending in a consonant → 4 in Spanish are stressed on the final syllable. Therefore, *to speak*, above, will be pronounced **hablar**, with the stress placed clearly on the final syllable.

I speak

hablo

he speaks

habla

she speaks

habla

you speak

habla

NOTE! Words ending in a vowel → 5 in Spanish are stressed on the penultimate (next to last) syllable. Therefore, *I speak*, above, will be pronounced **hablo**, with the stress placed clearly on the penultimate (next to last) syllable.

you speak (*inf.*)

hablas

you speak (*plural*)

hablan

they speak

hablan

we speak

hablamos

NOTE! The four words above are each stressed on their penultimate (next to last) syllable, even though they all end in a consonant. As mentioned earlier, words ending in a consonant should **normally** be stressed on the final syllable. These four words are different, however: they follow the **Onus Rule**.

The **Onus Rule** tells us that words ending in **N** or **S** are exceptional and have a different **onus** from words ending in any of the other consonants. So, unlike with the other consonants, words ending in **N** or **S** are stressed on the penultimate (next to last) syllable, exactly like words that end in a vowel. Simply remember that words ending in **N** or **S** share the same **onus**/stress as words ending in a vowel. Following this rule, *they speak*, above, will be pronounced **hablan**, with the stress placed clearly on the penultimate syllable.

Let's practise using this with some examples:

Spanish

I speak Spanish.

He speaks Spanish.

She speaks Spanish.

English

You speak English.

You speak English. (*inf.*)

You speak English. (*plural*)

They speak English.

We speak English.

español

Hablo español.

Habla español.

Habla español.

inglés

Habla inglés.

Hablas inglés.

Hablan inglés.

Hablan inglés.

Hablamos inglés.

Now try it with some additional ingredients included:

We don't speak English.

They don't speak Spanish.

No hablamos inglés.

No hablan español.

Don't they speak Spanish?

Don't you speak Spanish? (*plural*)

Don't you speak English? (*inf.*)

You don't speak English. (*inf.*)

¿No hablan español?

¿No hablan español?

¿No hablas inglés?

No hablas inglés.

She doesn't speak Spanish.
Do you speak English?

No habla español.
¿Habla inglés?

→ **JARGON BUSTER 4**

All letters apart from **A, E, I, O** and **U**
are consonants.

→ **JARGON BUSTER 5**

A, E, I, O and **U** are vowels.

The future

Using “going to” to express the future

“Going to” can be used in Spanish in essentially the same way as it is in English in order to express what you are “going to” do in the future. It’s very easy to get the hang of, as you’ll see.

I am going

I am going to

I am going to eat.

I am going to eat.

He is going

He is going to

He is going to speak.

He is going to speak.

She is going

She is going to

She is going to buy it.

She is going to buy it.

You are going

You are going to

You are going to sell it.

You are going to sell it.

You are going (*inf.*)

You are going to (*inf.*)

You are going to sell them. (*inf.*)

You are going to sell them. (*inf.*)

You are going (*plural*)

You are going to (*plural*)

to do

You are going to do it. (*plural*)

You are going to do it. (*plural*)

They are going

They are going to

Voy

Voy a

Voy a comer.

Yo voy a comer.

Va

Va a

Va a hablar.

Él va a hablar.

Va

Va a

Va a comprarlo.

Ella va a comprarlo.

Va

Va a

Va a venderlo.

Usted va a venderlo.

Vas

Vas a

Vas a venderlos.

Tú vas a venderlos.

Van

Van a

hacer

Van a hacerlo.

Ustedes van a hacerlo.

Van

Van a

They are going to do it later.

They are going to do it later.

They are going to do it later. (*female group*)

We are going

We are going to

to take

We are going to take it.

We are going to take it.

We are going to take it. (*female group*)

Van a hacerlo más tarde.

Ellos van a hacerlo más tarde.

Ellas van a hacerlo más tarde.

Vamos

Vamos a

tomar

Vamos a tomarlo.

Nosotros vamos a tomarlo.

Nosotras vamos a tomarlo.

NOTE! Once more, keep in mind that, in Spanish, the words for “I”, “he”, “she”, “you”, “we” and “they” (**yo, él, ella, usted** etc.) don’t need to be included in a sentence in the way they would be in English. In fact, they tend to be left out unless you either want to make the sentence more emphatic or you feel it might not be entirely clear who you are referring to.

I’m going to go

I am going to go there.

I’m going to go there later.

I’m not going to go there later.

He is going to prepare

He is going to prepare the paella.

Is he going to prepare the paella?

He is going to leave this evening.

You are going to make it this evening.

to call

You are going to call me this evening. (*inf*)

Are you going to call me this evening? (*inf*)

We are going to call you this evening.

They are going to call you.

They aren’t going to call you.

Voy a ir

Voy a ir allí.

Voy a ir allí más tarde.

No voy a ir allí más tarde.

Va a preparar

Va a preparar la paella.

¿Va a preparar la paella?

Va a salir esta noche.

Va a hacerlo esta noche.

llamar

Vas a llamarme esta noche.

¿Vas a llamarme esta noche?

Vamos a llamarle esta noche.

Van a llamarle.

No van a llamarle.

Using “will” to express the future

There are two main ways to express the future in Spanish. The first is by using “going to”, which we have just looked at; the second is by using “will”. Both “going to” and “will” are relatively interchangeable in spoken Spanish, so in general you will be able to use whichever you prefer when speaking the language. In formal written Spanish, however, there is something of a preference for “will”.

Let’s learn about this tense now.

Finding “will” by borrowing “have”

The key to using “will” correctly in Spanish is the Spanish word for “have”. As you may remember from your work with the CDs, there are two verbs that mean “have” in Spanish. Here’s a reminder of these, so that you don’t get mixed up. We’ll begin with *you have*:

You have

Tiene

Tiene is the usual way to say *you have* in Spanish. You use this to show that someone has, owns or possesses something; for example, “You have a dog” or “You don’t have any money” or “You have a beautiful home”.

Unlike English, however, Spanish has another word for “have”, which comes into play when “have” is used to form the past tense. Let’s look at some examples of this, again using *you have*:

You have visited Madrid.

Ha visitado Madrid.

You have prepared the coffee.

Ha preparado el café.

You have reserved a table.

Ha reservado una mesa.

This is the “have” that we are going to use to create the “will” tense in Spanish. And all we need to do is “borrow” part of it.

Borrow everything after the “h”!

As the heading above says, all you need to do to form the “will” tense in Spanish is to borrow everything after the “h”.

As you can see on page 34, *you have* in Spanish is **ha**. So, to make “you will”, we simply borrow all the letters that come after the “h” in **ha** – in this case, it is just a solitary, lone “a”.

Having borrowed this “a” you can now make *you will...* Simply take a verb, such as *to visit*, which in Spanish is **visitar**, and then add this “a” onto the end. Doing this gives you *you will visit*. Let’s try this:

to visit	visitar
you will visit	visitará

Stick an accent on what you borrowed!

As you can see, simply borrowing the “a” from **ha** and adding it onto the end of *to visit* has given us *you will visit* in Spanish. Spanish also adds an accent onto what you have borrowed; this is just to let you know how to pronounce the word. (Remember: an accent on a Spanish word means that the stress on that word is placed on the syllable with the accent over it.)

Let’s try adding this “á” onto two more examples to make *you will...*:

to eat	comer
you will eat	comerá
to speak	hablar
you will speak	hablará

The Future

This also works for *he will* and *she will* because *he has* and *she has* are also **ha**.

to visit	visitar
he will visit	visitará
to eat	comer
she will eat	comerá
to speak	hablar
he will speak	hablará

Using exactly the same technique, we can make *I will* by first looking at *I have*:

I have visited	he visitado
I have prepared	he preparado
I have reserved	he reservado

Once more, we borrow everything after the “**h**” – which in this case is just an “**e**” – and then add an accent onto what we’ve borrowed. Again, this letter simply goes on the end of the verb:

to visit	visitar
I will visit	visitaré
to eat	comer
I will eat	comeré
to speak	hablar
I will speak	hablaré

Using exactly the same technique, we can make *you will* (informal) by first looking at *you have* (informal):

you have visited (<i>inf.</i>)	has visitado
you have prepared (<i>inf.</i>)	has preparado
you have reserved (<i>inf.</i>)	has reservado

Once more, we borrow everything after the “**h**” – which in this case is “**as**” – and then add an accent onto what we’ve borrowed. Again, it simply goes on the end of the verb:

to visit	visitar
you will visit (<i>inf.</i>)	visitarás
to eat	comer
you will eat (<i>inf.</i>)	comerás
to speak	hablar
you will speak (<i>inf.</i>)	hablarás

Using exactly the same technique, we can make *you will* (plural) and *they will* by first looking at *you have* (plural) and *they have*:

you have visited (<i>plural</i>)	han visitado
they have visited	han visitado
you have prepared (<i>plural</i>)	han preparado
they have prepared	han preparado

Once more, we borrow everything after the “**h**” – in this case “**an**” – and then add an accent onto what we’ve borrowed. Again, it simply goes on the end of the verb:

to visit	visitar
you will visit (<i>plural</i>)	visitarán
they will visit	visitarán
to eat	comer
you will eat (<i>plural</i>)	comerán
they will eat	comerán
to speak	hablar
you will speak (<i>plural</i>)	hablarán
they will speak	hablarán

The Future

Let's try it now with *we have*.

We have visited	hemos visitado
We have prepared	hemos preparado
We have reserved	hemos reservado

Once more, we borrow everything after the “h” – which in this case is “emos” – although this time you do not need to add an accent. Again, the bit we borrow simply goes on the end of the verb:

to visit	visitar
we will visit	visitaremos
to eat	comer
we will eat	comeremos
to speak	hablar
we will speak	hablaremos

So, if you can remember the relevant word for “have” in Spanish, then you can also use the “will” tense. Just remember: **borrow everything after the “h”!**

Practise with these final examples:

to buy	comprar
I will buy it.	Lo compraré.
We will buy it.	Lo compraremos.
He will buy it.	Lo comprará.
She will buy it.	Lo comprará.
You will buy it.	Lo comprará.
You will buy it. (<i>inf.</i>)	Lo comprarás.
You will buy it. (<i>plural</i>)	Lo comprarán.
They will buy it.	Lo comprarán.
to visit	visitar
I will visit Madrid tomorrow.	Visitaré Madrid mañana.
We will visit Madrid tomorrow.	Visitaremos Madrid mañana.
He will visit Madrid tomorrow.	Visitará Madrid mañana.
She will visit Madrid later.	Visitará Madrid más tarde.

to eat

She will eat with us later.

You will eat with us later.

You will eat with us later. (*inf.*)

to take

You will take it later. (*inf.*)

You will take it later. (*plural*)

They will take it later.

They won't take it.

comer

**Comerá con nosotros
más tarde.**

**Comerá con nosotros
más tarde.**

**Comerás con nosotros
más tarde.**

tomar

Lo tomarás más tarde.

Lo tomarán más tarde.

Lo tomarán más tarde.

No lo tomarán.

Travelling in Spanish-speaking countries

You now have a chance to use what you have learnt to deal with those everyday situations you are likely to come across when travelling in Spanish-speaking countries.

You will be familiar with the following scenarios from their use on the CDs. The best way to use them here is in the same way as in the core course review: first read through a scenario, looking at both the English and the Spanish, and then go back to the beginning of that same scenario and, while covering the Spanish side of the text, translate the English into Spanish – just as you did when you listened to the CDs.

At the hotel

<i>Traveller</i>	I would like a double room for two nights.	Quisiera una habitación doble por dos noches.
<i>Receptionist</i>	I have a double room with bath.	Tengo una habitación doble con baño.
<i>Traveller</i>	How much is it?	¿Cuánto es?
<i>Receptionist</i>	For two nights... 100 euros / pesos.	Por dos noches... cien euros / pesos.
<i>Traveller</i>	Can I see the room?	¿Puedo ver la habitación?
<i>Receptionist</i>	Yes.	Sí.

You are taken up to see the room; it's not bad.

<i>Traveller</i>	Ah yes, it's perfect!	¡Ah sí, es perfecto!
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You go back downstairs to reception.

<i>Receptionist</i>	Your name, please?	Su nombre, ¿por favor?
<i>Traveller</i>	Moon, M-O-O-N.	Moon, M-O-O-N.
<i>Traveller</i>	Can I pay by (with) credit card?	¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta de crédito?
<i>Receptionist</i>	Yes.	Sí.

The receptionist then takes your card, and you enter your PIN.

<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.
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Finding a campsite

<i>Traveller</i>	Where is the campsite?	¿Dónde está el camping?
<i>Passer-by</i>	The campsite is over there.	El camping está allí.

You walk over to someone who appears to be a farmer / campsite owner.

<i>Traveller</i>	Can we camp here?	¿Podemos acampar aquí?
<i>Farmer</i>	Yes, you can camp here.	Sí, pueden acampar aquí.
<i>Traveller</i>	For one night, how much is it?	Por una noche, ¿cuánto es?
<i>Farmer</i>	For (a) caravan ten pesos, for (a) tent five pesos.	Por caravana diez pesos, por tienda de acampar cinco pesos.
<i>Traveller</i>	One tent for three nights, please.	Una tienda de acampar por tres noches, por favor.
<i>Farmer</i>	Fifteen pesos, please.	Quince pesos, por favor.

Taking a taxi

<i>Traveller</i>	To the plaza, please.	¡A la plaza, por favor!
<i>Traveller</i>	How much is it?	¿Cuánto es?
<i>Driver</i>	Ten euros.	Diez euros.

At a café

<i>Waiter</i>	What do you want?	¿Qué desea?
<i>Traveller</i>	A coffee, please.	Un café, por favor.
<i>Traveller 2</i>	For me, a white wine and a sandwich, please.	Para mí, un vino blanco y un sandwich, por favor.
<i>Traveller</i>	How much is it?	¿Cuánto es?
<i>Waiter</i>	Twenty euros.	Veinte euros.

Eating out

On the telephone.

<i>Traveller</i>	I would like to reserve a table for two people.	Quisiera reservar una mesa para dos personas.
<i>Restaurant</i>	For this evening?	¿Para esta noche?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes, for seven o'clock.	Sí, para las siete.
<i>Restaurant</i>	Your name, please ?	¿Su nombre, por favor?
<i>Traveller</i>	Moon, M-O-O-N.	Moon, M-O-O-N.
<i>Restaurant</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.

Later, in the hotel reception.

<i>Traveller</i>	Where can I get (take) a taxi?	¿Dónde puedo tomar un taxi?
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The concierge simply flags one down for you and you get in.

<i>Traveller</i>	To the plaza, please.	A la plaza, por favor.
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The taxi arrives, just opposite the restaurant.

<i>Traveller</i>	How much is it ?	¿Cuánto es?
<i>Taxi driver</i>	Eleven euros.	Once euros.

You cross the road and enter the restaurant.

<i>Traveller</i>	I have reserved (a table).	He reservado.
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You are seated and given a menu. You decide to order something inexpensive.

<i>Traveller</i>	A bottle of white wine and two paellas, please.	Una botella de vino blanco y dos paellas, por favor.
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You finish your meal but have clearly drunk too much wine.

<i>Traveller</i>	Where are the toilets?	¿Dónde están los servicios?
------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------

He gestures in their direction and, later, after you come back:

<i>Waiter</i>	Anything else?	¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes, two coffees and the bill, please.	Sí, dos cafés y la cuenta, por favor.

At the tourist office / Asking for directions

In the street.

<i>Traveller</i>	Excuse me, where is the tourist office?	Perdone, ¿dónde está la oficina de turismo?
<i>Passer-by</i>	The tourist office is opposite (in front of) the cathedral, over there.	La oficina de turismo está enfrente de la catedral - allí.

In the tourist office.

<i>Traveller</i>	Do you have a map of Madrid?	¿Tiene un mapa de Madrid?
<i>Tourist officer</i>	Yes.	Sí.
<i>Traveller</i>	How much is it?	¿Cuánto es?
<i>Tourist officer</i>	Five euros.	Cinco euros.

You pay and take the map.

<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.
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Back outside.

<i>Traveller</i>	Excuse me (pardon), where is the station?	Perdone, ¿dónde está la estación?
<i>Passer-by</i>	Mmmm, do you have a map?	Mmmh, ¿tiene un mapa?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes.	Sí.
<i>Passer-by</i>	I can mark the station on the map.	Puedo marcar la estación en el mapa.

He marks it on the map and you thank him.

<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.
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Taking a coach in Latin America

<i>Traveller</i>	Where can I buy a ticket?	¿Dónde puedo comprar un boleto?
<i>Passer-by</i>	Over there.	Allí.
<i>Traveller</i>	A ticket for Chihuahua, please.	Un boleto para Chihuahua, por favor.
<i>Ticket office</i>	First or second class?	¿Primera o segunda clase?
<i>Traveller</i>	First class, please.	Primera clase, por favor.
<i>Ticket office</i>	Twelve pesos, please.	Doce pesos, por favor.

Taking a coach in Spain

<i>Traveller</i>	Where can I buy a ticket?	¿Dónde puedo comprar un billete?
<i>Passer-by</i>	Over there.	Allí.
<i>Traveller</i>	A ticket for Madrid, please.	Un billete para Madrid, por favor.
<i>Ticket office</i>	First or second class?	¿Primera o segunda clase?
<i>Traveller</i>	First class, please.	Primera clase, por favor.
<i>Ticket office</i>	Twelve euros, please.	Doce euros, por favor.

Taking a train in Latin America

At the train station.

<i>Traveller</i>	Where can I buy a ticket?	¿Dónde puedo comprar un boleto?
<i>Station employee</i>	Over there.	Allí.
<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.

In the ticket office.

<i>Traveller</i>	I would like two tickets for Chihuahua, please.	Quisiera dos boletos para Chihuahua, por favor.
<i>Ticket office</i>	First or second class?	¿Primera o segunda clase?
<i>Traveller</i>	Second class, please.	Segunda clase, por favor.
<i>Traveller</i>	Is it direct?	¿Es directo?
<i>Ticket office</i>	Yes, it's direct.	Sí, es directo.
<i>Ticket office</i>	Thirty pesos, please.	Treinta pesos, por favor.

You pay and she hands you your tickets.

<i>Ticket office</i>	Your tickets.	Sus boletos.
<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.

On the platform.

<i>Traveller</i>	Is this the train for Chihuahua?	¿Es este el tren para Chihuahua?
<i>Station guard</i>	No, the train for Chihuahua is over there.	No, el tren para Chihuahua está allí.

Some time later, on the train headed for Chihuahua.

<i>Conductor</i>	Tickets, please.	Boletos, por favor.
------------------	------------------	----------------------------

To another passenger, who has brought a bicycle on board:

<i>Conductor</i>	You must pay a supplement.	Tiene que pagar un suplemento.
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Finally, he reaches the area where you are sitting.

<i>Conductor</i>	Your tickets, please.	Sus boletos, por favor.
------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

A while later, as the train slows down, you ask another passenger:

<i>Traveller</i>	Excuse me, at what time does the train arrive in Chihuahua?	Perdone. ¿A qué hora llega el tren a Chihuahua?
<i>Passenger</i>	Now!	¡Ahora!

You quickly get off the train!

Taking a train in Spain

At the train station.

<i>Traveller</i>	Where can I buy a ticket?	¿Dónde puedo comprar un billete?
<i>Passer-by</i>	Over there.	Allí.
<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.

In the ticket office.

<i>Traveller</i>	I would like two tickets for Madrid, please.	Quisiera dos billetes para Madrid, por favor.
<i>Ticket office</i>	First or second class?	¿Primera o segunda clase?
<i>Traveller</i>	Second class, please.	Segunda clase, por favor.
<i>Traveller</i>	Is it direct?	¿Es directo?
<i>Ticket office</i>	Yes, it's direct.	Sí, es directo.
<i>Ticket office</i>	Thirty euros, please.	Treinta euros, por favor.

You pay and she hands you your tickets.

<i>Ticket office</i>	Your tickets.	Sus billetes.
<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you.	Gracias.

On the platform.

<i>Traveller</i>	Is this the train for Madrid?	¿Es este el tren para Madrid?
<i>Station guard</i>	No, the train for Madrid is over there.	No, el tren para Madrid está allí.

Some time later, on the train headed for Madrid.

<i>Conductor</i>	Tickets, please.	Billetes, por favor.
------------------	------------------	-----------------------------

To another passenger, who has brought a bicycle on board:

<i>Conductor</i>	You must pay a supplement.	Tiene que pagar un suplemento.
------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------------

Finally, he reaches the area where you are sitting.

<i>Conductor</i>	Your tickets, please.	Sus billetes, por favor.
------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------

A while later, as the train slows down, you ask another passenger:

<i>Traveller</i>	Excuse me, at what time does the train arrive in Madrid?	Perdone. ¿A qué hora llega el tren a Madrid?
<i>Passenger</i>	Now!	¡Ahora!

You quickly get off the train!

Introducing yourself (a man)

<i>Traveller</i>	I'm Paul. I'm from London.	Soy Paul. Soy de Londres.
<i>Traveller</i>	And you?	¿Y usted?
<i>David</i>	I'm David. I'm from Mexico.	Soy David. Soy de México.
<i>Traveller</i>	What do you do?	¿Qué hace?
<i>David</i>	I'm (a) teacher.	Soy profesor.

Introducing yourself (a woman)

<i>Traveller</i>	I'm Paul. I'm from London.	Soy Paul. Soy de Londres.
<i>Traveller</i>	And you?	¿Y usted?
<i>Eva</i>	I'm Eva. I'm from Spain.	Soy Eva. Soy de España.
<i>Traveller</i>	What do you do?	¿Qué hace?
<i>Eva</i>	I'm (a) teacher.	Soy profesora.

A brief encounter

Outside, looking for the market.

Traveller	Excuse me, where is the market?	Perdone, ¿dónde está el mercado?
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The gentleman you ask replies but you do not understand.

Traveller	I don't understand. Can you repeat that (it), please?	No comprendo. ¿Puede repetirlo, por favor?
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Again, you do not understand because he speaks so quickly.

Traveller	Can you speak more slowly, please?	¿Puede hablar más despacio, por favor?
-----------	------------------------------------	--

He tries again, this time more slowly.

Man in the street	The market is in front of the plaza, over there.	El mercado está enfrente de la plaza - allí.
Traveller	Ah, I understand. Thank you.	Ah, comprendo. Gracias.

You are about to leave but he continues talking to you.

Man in the street	Where are you from?	¿De dónde es?
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You say where you are from.

Traveller	I am from Sydney. And you?	Soy de Sydney. ¿Y usted?
Man in the street	I'm from Madrid. I'm Pablo.	Soy de Madrid. Soy Pablo.

You tell him your name.

Traveller	I'm Kylie.	Soy Kylie.
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Travelling in Spanish-speaking countries: A Brief Encounter

You notice how smartly dressed he is and ask him what it is he does.

<i>Traveller</i>	What do you do?	¿Qué hace?
<i>Man in the street</i>	I am (an) architect. And you?	Soy arquitecto. ¿Y usted?

You tell him your profession.

<i>Traveller</i>	I'm a doctor.	Soy doctor(a).
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He looks at his watch and realises he has to go.

<i>Man in the street</i>	Goodbye.	Adiós.
<i>Traveller</i>	Goodbye.	Adiós.

At the baker's in Latin America

<i>Baker</i>	What do you want?	¿Qué desea?
<i>Traveller</i>	This tart, please.	Esta tarta, por favor.
<i>Baker</i>	Anything else?	¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes. A doughnut and a baguette, please.	Sí. Una dona y una baguette, por favor.
<i>Baker</i>	Anything else?	¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	No, thank you.	No, gracias.
<i>Baker</i>	Eight pesos, please.	Ocho pesos, por favor.

At the baker's in Spain

<i>Baker</i>	What do you want?	¿Qué desea?
<i>Traveller</i>	This tart, please.	Esta tarta, por favor.
<i>Baker</i>	Anything else?	¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes. A doughnut and a baguette, please.	Sí. Un donut y una barra de pan, por favor.
<i>Baker</i>	Anything else?	¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	No, thank you.	No, gracias.
<i>Baker</i>	Eight euros, please.	Ocho euros, por favor.

Shopping at the market

At the first stall.

<i>First stallholder</i>	What would you like?	¿Qué desea?
<i>Traveller</i>	Do you have mangoes?	¿Tiene mangos?
<i>First stallholder</i>	Yes, here.	Sí, aquí.
<i>Traveller</i>	I would like a kilo of mangoes.	Quisiera un kilo de mangos.
<i>First stallholder</i>	Here you are. Anything else (something more)?	Aquí tiene. ¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes, a melon, please.	Sí, un melón, por favor.
<i>First stallholder</i>	Here you are. Anything else?	Aquí tiene. ¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes, six pears, please.	Sí, seis peras, por favor.
<i>First stallholder</i>	Here you are. Anything else?	Aquí tiene. ¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	No, thank you. How much is it?	No, gracias. ¿Cuánto es?
<i>First stallholder</i>	Ten euros, please.	Diez euros, por favor.

At the second stall.

<i>Second stallholder</i>	What would you like?	¿Qué desea?
<i>Traveller</i>	I would like a bottle of red wine and a bottle of white wine.	Quisiera una botella de vino tinto y una botella de vino blanco.
<i>Second stallholder</i>	Here you are. Anything else?	Aquí tiene. ¿Algo más?
<i>Traveller</i>	No, thank you. How much is it?	No, gracias. ¿Cuánto es?
<i>Second stallholder</i>	Fourteen euros, please.	Catorce euros, por favor.

At the pharmacy (a man)

<i>Traveller</i>	I am ill.	Estoy enfermo.
<i>Pharmacist</i>	What symptoms do you have?	¿Qué síntomas tiene?
<i>Traveller</i>	I have been sick.	He vomitado.
<i>Pharmacist</i>	Do you have a fever?	¿Tiene fiebre?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes.	Sí.
<i>Pharmacist</i>	You have sunstroke and you must find a doctor.	Tiene una insolación y tiene que encontrar un doctor.

At the pharmacy (a woman)

<i>Traveller</i>	I am ill.	Estoy enferma.
<i>Pharmacist</i>	What symptoms do you have?	¿Qué síntomas tiene?
<i>Traveller</i>	I have been sick.	He vomitado.
<i>Pharmacist</i>	Do you have a fever?	¿Tiene fiebre?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes.	Sí.
<i>Pharmacist</i>	You have sunstroke and you must find a doctor.	Tiene una insolación y tiene que encontrar un doctor.

Seeing a doctor (a man)

Feeling unwell, you go down to the reception in your hotel.

<i>Traveller</i>	I am ill. Can you recommend me a doctor?	Estoy enfermo. ¿Puede recomendarme un doctor?
<i>Receptionist</i>	Is it urgent?	¿Es urgente?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes, it's very urgent – can the doctor come here?	Sí, es muy urgente. ¿El doctor puede venir aquí?
<i>Receptionist</i>	One moment please.	Un momento, por favor.
<i>Receptionist</i>	He is going to come immediately.	Él va a venir inmediatamente.

The doctor arrives a while later and comes to your room.

<i>Doctor</i>	What symptoms do you have?	¿Qué síntomas tiene?
<i>Traveller</i>	I have been sick.	He vomitado.
<i>Doctor</i>	Do you have a fever?	¿Tiene fiebre?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes.	Sí.
<i>Doctor</i>	For how long? / Since when?	¿Desde cuándo?
<i>Traveller</i>	For two hours.	Desde hace dos horas.
<i>Doctor</i>	Can you tell me...?	¿Puede decirme...?
<i>Doctor</i>	Are you diabetic?	¿Es diabético?
<i>Traveller</i>	No.	No.
<i>Doctor</i>	Are you asthmatic?	¿Es asmático?
<i>Traveller</i>	No.	No.

He examines you further and then decides.

<i>Doctor</i>	You have sunstroke.	Tiene una insolación.
<i>Traveller</i>	Is it serious?	¿Es grave?
<i>Doctor</i>	No, it's not very serious but you cannot go out today.	No, no es muy grave pero no puede salir hoy.

He leaves you some rehydration salts and says goodbye.

<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you, goodbye.	Gracias, adiós.
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Seeing a doctor (a woman)

Feeling unwell, you go down to the reception in your hotel.

<i>Traveller</i>	I am ill. Can you recommend me a doctor?	Estoy enferma. ¿Puede recomendarme un doctor?
<i>Receptionist</i>	Is it urgent?	¿Es urgente?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes, it's very urgent – can the doctor come here?	Sí, es muy urgente. ¿El doctor puede venir aquí?
<i>Receptionist</i>	One moment please.	Un momento, por favor.
<i>Receptionist</i>	He is going to come immediately.	Él va a venir inmediatamente.

The doctor arrives a while later and comes to your room.

<i>Doctor</i>	What symptoms do you have?	¿Qué síntomas tiene?
<i>Traveller</i>	I have been sick.	He vomitado.
<i>Doctor</i>	Do you have a fever?	¿Tiene fiebre?
<i>Traveller</i>	Yes.	Sí.
<i>Doctor</i>	For how long? / Since when?	¿Desde cuándo?
<i>Traveller</i>	For two hours.	Desde hace dos horas.
<i>Doctor</i>	Can you tell me...?	¿Puede decirme...?
<i>Doctor</i>	Are you diabetic?	¿Es diabética?
<i>Traveller</i>	No.	No.
<i>Doctor</i>	Are you asthmatic?	¿Es asmática?
<i>Traveller</i>	No.	No.

He examines you further and then decides.

<i>Doctor</i>	You have sunstroke.	Tiene una insolación.
<i>Traveller</i>	Is it serious?	¿Es grave?
<i>Doctor</i>	No, it's not very serious but you cannot go out today.	No, no es muy grave pero no puede salir hoy.

He leaves you some rehydration salts and says goodbye.

<i>Traveller</i>	Thank you, goodbye.	Gracias, adiós.
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Numbers

You can listen to all these numbers on tracks 10 to 12 of CD 11 for the correct pronunciation.

0	cero	30	treinta
1	uno	31	treinta y uno
2	dos	32	treinta y dos
3	tres	33	treinta y tres
4	cuatro	34	treinta y cuatro
5	cinco	35	treinta y cinco
6	seis	36	treinta y seis
7	siete	37	treinta y siete
8	ocho	38	treinta y ocho
9	nueve	39	treinta y nueve
10	diez	40	cuarenta
11	once	41	cuarenta y uno
12	doce	42	cuarenta y dos
13	trece	43	cuarenta y tres
14	catorce	44	cuarenta y cuatro
15	quince	45	cuarenta y cinco
16	dieciséis	46	cuarenta y seis
17	diecisiete	47	cuarenta y siete
18	dieciocho	48	cuarenta y ocho
19	diecinueve	49	cuarenta y nueve
20	veinte	50	cincuenta
21	veintiuno	51	cincuenta y uno
22	veintidós	52	cincuenta y dos
23	veintitrés	53	cincuenta y tres
24	veinticuatro	54	cincuenta y cuatro
25	veinticinco	55	cincuenta y cinco
26	veintiséis	56	cincuenta y seis
27	veintisiete	57	cincuenta y siete
28	veintiocho	58	cincuenta y ocho
29	veintinueve	59	cincuenta y nueve

60	sesenta	94	noventa y cuatro
61	sesenta y uno	95	noventa y cinco
62	sesenta y dos	96	noventa y seis
63	sesenta y tres	97	noventa y siete
64	sesenta y cuatro	98	noventa y ocho
65	sesenta y cinco	99	noventa y nueve
66	sesenta y seis	100	cien
67	sesenta y siete	101	ciento uno
68	sesenta y ocho	102	ciento dos
69	sesenta y nueve	103	ciento tres
70	setenta	104	ciento cuatro
71	setenta y uno	105	ciento cinco
72	setenta y dos	106	ciento seis
73	setenta y tres	107	ciento siete
74	setenta y cuatro	108	ciento ocho
75	setenta y cinco	109	ciento nueve
76	setenta y seis	110	ciento diez
77	setenta y siete	111	ciento once
78	setenta y ocho	112	ciento doce
79	setenta y nueve	113	ciento trece
80	ochenta	114	ciento catorce
81	ochenta y uno	115	ciento quince
82	ochenta y dos	116	ciento dieciséis
83	ochenta y tres	117	ciento diecisiete
84	ochenta y cuatro	118	ciento dieciocho
85	ochenta y cinco	119	ciento diecinueve
86	ochenta y seis	120	ciento veinte
87	ochenta y siete	121	ciento veintiuno
88	ochenta y ocho		
89	ochenta y nueve		
90	noventa		and so on...
91	noventa y uno		
92	noventa y dos		
93	noventa y tres		

Numbers

200	doscientos
201	doscientos uno
202	doscientos dos
300	trescientos
400	cuatrocientos
500	quinientos
600	seiscientos
700	setecientos
800	ochocientos
900	novecientos
1000	mil
1001	mil uno
2000	dos mil
10,000	diez mil
50,000	cincuenta mil
1,000,000	un millón

The alphabet

You can listen to the entire Spanish alphabet on track 13 of CD 11 for the correct pronunciation.

Letter	Pronounced in Spanish as
A	ah
B	bay
C	say (Latin America) / thay (Spain)
CH	chay
D	day
E	ay
F	ay-fay
G	hay
H	ach-ay
I	ee
J	hoh-tah
K	kah
L	ay-lay
M	ay-may
N	ay-nay
Ñ	ay-nyay
O	oh
P	pay
Q	coo
R	ay-ray

The Alphabet

S	ay-say
T	tay
U	oo
V	oo-vay
W	dob-lay oo-vay
X	ek-eess
Y	ee gree-ay-gah
Z	say-tah (Latin America) / thay-tah (Spain)

CD track listing

Download Part 1

CD 1

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	Introduction	The Paul Noble Method
2	Ground rules	Relax and don't worry if you forget
3	Language links	The similarities between Spanish and English
4	The past with <i>have</i>	Plus asking questions using an intonation, and the Cecilia C rule
5	<i>I haven't</i>	Using the negative in the past; plus <i>for you</i> and <i>for me</i>
6	<i>He has, she has</i>	Plus the paella "Il" rule and <i>your</i>
7	<i>-ation</i> words	1,250 easy Spanish words
8	Pronunciation of the letter C	Hard C and the Cecilia rule
9	Saying what you have done in the past with <i>have</i>	<i>I have decorated...</i> and <i>I have reserved a table...</i>
10	<i>I invited...</i>	<i>Invited</i> in the past with <i>have</i> ; plus <i>yo</i>
11	<i>To prepare</i>	Plus <i>to visit, to reserve, I would like</i>
12	Reserving a room	Single and double rooms and using <i>for</i>

CD 2

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	<i>-ic</i> and <i>-ical</i> words	Plus <i>it is</i> and <i>because</i>
2	More on <i>-ic</i> and <i>-ical</i> words	Plus <i>to know, if, why</i> and <i>I'm sorry but...</i>
3	<i>I can, can I?</i>	Turning statements into questions using <i>can</i> with a questioning intonation
4	Putting 'it' in its place	An introduction to pronouns; plus <i>can</i>
5	You and you	Formal <i>usted</i> and informal <i>tú</i> ; plus <i>you</i> (plural) <i>can</i>
6	Here and there	Plus <i>to come</i> and <i>to go</i>
7	<i>I have</i>	To possess something; plus <i>we can</i>
8	Numbers	1-20 and 100
9	Does it come with a bath?	<i>With</i> ; plus the different uses of <i>for</i>
10	Asking questions	Including: <i>how much?</i> Plus <i>-ect</i> words

CD 3

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	<i>To camp, to pay</i>	Including: <i>can, here, there</i> and <i>with credit card</i>
2	In a hotel	Asking for a room and giving your name
3	The different uses of <i>it is</i>	<i>It is</i> with <i>where</i> and with <i>what</i> ; plus some camping vocabulary
4	Going camping	Looking for a campsite and paying for your pitch
5	Wanting	<i>I want, you want, late</i> and <i>later</i> ; plus <i>to eat</i>
6	More ways of asking questions	Using <i>why?</i> Plus <i>to want</i> and <i>to take</i> ; <i>now</i>
7	<i>Something more?</i>	<i>Something</i> ; eating now or later; using the word <i>and</i>
8	Further similarities	Plus <i>where is...? Where are...?</i> Plus pronunciation tips
9	Ordering drinks	<i>¿Qué desea? ¿Qué quiere?</i> Ordering wine and more
10	Taking a taxi	Plus practising ordering food and drinks
11	Using what you know 1	In the café

CD 4

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	At a restaurant	Including reserving a table for a specific time and dealing with <i>la cuenta</i>
2	Using what you know 2	A trip to a restaurant
3	A little practice 1	<i>To be able to</i> and <i>to see</i> ; plus <i>to do</i>
4	A little practice 2	<i>To want, to do, to eat, to see</i> and more
5	<i>I have to go now</i>	<i>I have to, you have to, they have to...</i>
6	<i>Excuse me, where is...?</i>	Asking for and giving directions
7	At the tourist office	Finding your way around
8	<i>To have to, must</i>	Plus questions with <i>¿por qué ...?</i>
9	Going, going...	<i>Voy a...</i> and similar phrases in the future

Download Part 2

CD 5

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	'Going' further	Uses of the 'going to' future
2	Buying tickets	Including: the different words for ticket in Spain, first/second class and <i>or</i>
3	Taking a coach in Mexico	Practice of buying tickets
4	Taking a coach in Spain	Further practice of buying tickets
5	Taking the train	Plus practice of <i>-ect</i> words and <i>this</i>
6	At the station	Asking for train arrival times
7	<i>Your</i> and <i>your</i>	Adding an S; plus necessity and <i>un suplemento</i>
8	Using what you know 3	<i>¿Dónde puedo comprar un boleto?</i>
9	Using what you know 4	<i>¿Dónde puedo comprar un billete?</i>
10	A little practice 3	With <i>can</i> and <i>see</i> ; plus <i>es perfecto</i>
11	A little practice 4	Including: <i>pagar</i> and <i>¿Dónde está?</i>
12	A little practice 5	Finding your way around
13	A little practice 6	Including: in a taxi and asking directions
14	A little practice 7	<i>To want, to know, what do you want?, why?</i>
15	Making reservations	Including the difference between <i>por</i> and <i>para</i>

CD 6

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	A little practice 8	<i>Algo (más)</i> ; and dealing with <i>la cuenta</i>
2	Asking for directions	<i>Perdone, ¿dónde está...?</i> ; plus <i>tener</i>
3	A little practice 9	Further practice of buying tickets; <i>primera/segunda clase</i> ; Also <i>es correcto</i>
4	<i>Going to ...</i>	Further practice of <i>ir a...</i> ; reminder of pronunciation of "ll"
5	<i>To arrive</i>	Including <i>¿a qué hora?</i>
6	Further practice of talking about the past with <i>have</i> (-ar verbs)	Including <i>preparado, reservado, tomado, and invitado</i>
7	Revision of the past with <i>have</i> (-ar, -er and -ir verbs) and pronouns	Including <i>visitado, comido, ido, salido, and venido</i>
8	Position of pronouns when talking about the past	<i>lo</i>
9	<i>To understand</i>	Using <i>comprender</i> with <i>querer</i> and <i>poder</i>
10	Different uses of <i>ser</i> and <i>estar</i>	<i>Es/está</i> and <i>soy/estoy</i>

CD 7

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	Introducing yourself	Saying where you are from (<i>ser de...</i>)
2	Feminine endings	Saying what you do using <i>soy</i> ; masculine and feminine endings
3	Using what you know 5	Introducing yourself (a man)
4	Using what you know 6	Introducing yourself (a woman)
5	A little practice 10	<i>Soy de...</i> , <i>¿dónde está?</i> , the 'l' form in the present tense; introducing <i>repetir</i>
6	Comparisons	Using <i>más</i> to make comparisons
7	Saying you are sorry	<i>Lo siento, pero...</i> ; plus <i>tengo que</i>
8	Using what you know 7	A brief encounter
9	A little practice 11	The past tense with <i>have</i>
10	Vocabulary to use at the baker's	Including <i>desear</i>
11	Using what you know 8	At the baker's in Latin America
12	Using what you know 9	At the baker's in Spain
13	Vocabulary to use when shopping for food	Singular and plural nouns
14	A little practice 12	Vocabulary for shopping at the market; revision of <i>tiene / ¿tiene?</i>
15	Revision of <i>can</i>	Emphasising I/he/she, etc. with verbs; introduction of <i>ustedes</i>

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CD 8

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	<i>It; me</i>	Emphasising <i>I/he/she</i> , etc. with verbs
2	<i>To tell/to say</i>	Further practice of <i>ir a...</i>
3	A little practice 13	Further practice of <i>ser/estar</i> ; masculine/feminine endings
4	Vocabulary to use to say what is wrong (illness)	Revision of <i>tener</i>
5	Using what you know 10	At the pharmacy (a man)
6	Using what you know 11	At the pharmacy (a woman)
7	Using <i>me</i> with <i>to recommend</i>	Plus words ending in <i>ent/ente</i> ; further practice of <i>ir a...</i>
8	Saying <i>since</i> and <i>since when</i>	<i>desde hace; ¿desde cuándo?</i>
9	More words ending in <i>-ic/-ical</i>	Plus more on masculine/feminine endings; <i>grave</i>
10	Using what you know 12	Seeing a doctor (a man)
11	Using what you know 13	Seeing a doctor (a woman)
12	A little practice 14	More practice of <i>ser</i> and <i>estar</i>
13	A little practice 15	Giving and asking for directions, including <i>no comprendo, ¿puede repetir?, más despacio</i>
14	A little practice 16	Asking for items in the baker's
15	A little practice 17	At a café/shopping at the market
16	A little practice 18	Saying what is wrong

CD 9

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	A little practice 19	Seeing a doctor
2	A little practice 20	<i>desde hace, ¿desde cuándo?</i>
3	Introduction to section using Castilian Spanish only	
4	A little practice 21	Using <i>me</i> and <i>lo</i> together; revision of <i>poder</i> and <i>decir</i>
5	A little practice 22	Using <i>me</i> and <i>te</i> with <i>lo</i> and <i>los</i> ; revision of <i>ir a...</i>
6	A little practice 23	Using <i>me</i> , <i>te</i> and <i>se</i> with <i>lo</i> and <i>los</i>
7	A little practice 24	Using <i>dar</i> ; using <i>me</i> and <i>te</i> with <i>lo</i> and <i>los</i>
8	Intonation and stress	The rules for where to put the stress on words: words ending in vowels or consonants
9	A little practice 25	The exceptions to stress rules: the 'onus' rule
10	A little practice 26	The stress rules for the different parts of <i>hablar</i>
11	<i>I, you, he, she</i> , etc.	Emphasising who has done something; revision of the past tense with <i>have</i>
12	A little practice 27	Practising who did what

CD 10

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	The future	How to talk about future plans
2	More on the future	Practice of future formations
3	The past without <i>have</i>	How to form the past tense without using <i>have</i> (<i>I</i> and <i>he/she/you</i> (formal) forms)
4	A little practice 28	More on the past without <i>have</i> ; informal <i>you</i> and <i>you</i> plural/ <i>they</i> forms
5	Forming the past tense from verbs	Including the definition of 'verb'
6	Examples of the past with and without <i>have</i>	Practice of some <i>-ar</i> verbs in the past tense, with and without <i>have</i>
7	<i>Nosotros/nosotras</i>	Including revision of <i>poder</i> with emphasis on the speaker (<i>I/he/she</i> , etc.)
8	A little practice 29	More on <i>nosotros/nosotras</i> ; including revision of <i>want</i> , <i>can</i> , <i>have to</i> , <i>te/se + lo</i> and <i>he/she/it</i> etc.
9	<i>Vosotros</i>	Including revision of other <i>you</i> forms
10	A little practice 30	<i>por/para</i> and <i>con</i> , and including hotel vocabulary
11	A little practice 31	<i>es/está</i> , and including campsite vocabulary

CD 11

Track	Topic	Key elements
1	A little practice 32	Asking for and giving directions, including vocabulary for ordering in a café
2	A little practice 33	More on <i>por/para</i> ; vocabulary to use in a restaurant/hotel; revision of <i>quisiera</i>
3	A little practice 34	Asking for and giving directions; revision of <i>tener</i>
4	A little practice 35	Buying tickets to travel
5	A little practice 36	Travelling by train; revision of <i>llegar</i>
6	A little practice 37	<i>Soy/estoy</i> ; revision of <i>hacer</i>
7	A little practice 38	<i>Comprender</i> and <i>repetir</i>
8	A little practice 39	Vocabulary for the baker's and the market
9	A little practice 40	Vocabulary to say what is wrong (illness) and to ask for a doctor
10	Numbers	Both Mexican and Castilian pronunciation, with English prompts
11	Numbers	Mexican pronunciation only
12	Numbers	Castilian pronunciation only
13	The Spanish alphabet	
14	Goodbye	

Review

Track No.	Topic
1	Introduction
2	Formation of the past using <i>have</i>
3	Some common verbs
4	<i>Can, want to</i> and <i>have to/must</i>
5	Future using <i>going to</i>
6	Practice of the past using <i>have</i>
7	Speaking about the present
8	Question words
9	Talking about when something happens
10	Practice using pronouns
11	More on pronouns
12	A typical hotel scenario
13	A typical campsite scenario
14	Going out for dinner
15	Finding your way around and asking for help
16	Taking a coach