

Collins easy learning

Spanish Audio Course

THE EASIEST WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE



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Spanish Audio Course

Stage 1

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INTRODUCTION

Track 1

Easy Learning Spanish is a course specifically designed to help you to ask for the things you are most likely to need when visiting Spain and to give you the skills to cope with situations you might find yourself in. This course is different from other courses in that you also learn to understand the likely replies to your questions. You hear key words and phrases used in dialogues between native speakers, so you learn not only how to say them but also how they are used in conversation. To help you remember what you learn, the course makes use of all the latest techniques in memory building, backed up by regular revision. Unlike some other courses, *Easy Learning Spanish* is not just a collection of useful phrases to learn by rote; it allows you to practise them, gives you listening tips to help you to recognize what you hear, and tells you what to say when you don't understand and need help.

Your course consists of audio files and this accompanying guide. There are 12 units per stage, each divided into two parts. In the first part, *The basics*, you are given just a handful of key words or phrases to learn. You can listen to them and repeat them as many times as you like. We will suggest connections and references that might help you to remember them. Next, you hear these words and phrases in short conversations, to help you to recognize them when you hear them. Finally, you are given the chance to say the words and phrases yourself. By learning just a few new words or phrases at a time you can quickly build up a store of essential language that you can draw on when you need it.

If you already know some of the language in *The basics*, you can carry straight on to the second part of the unit, *Taking it further*. Otherwise, you can come back to this part later. *Taking it further* is optional and provides more listening and speaking practice. You hear the new language in one or more longer conversations, with further explanations and cultural tips related to the situation presented in the unit.

First you hear each conversation straight through. Then you hear it again line by line, with explanations of new words and phrases. After that, you listen to the whole dialogue again before going on to take the part of one of the speakers. This step-by-step approach is designed to build up your confidence in understanding and speaking.

Revision of the key words and phrases is built into the course, so you don't have to keep going back if you have forgotten something. There is a quick review before the second part of each unit. Then a revision section called ***Una vez más*** - *Once again* - gives you the chance to revise the key words and phrases from the previous four units and to practise the main dialogues again. If you find you have forgotten something, you can always go back and repeat the appropriate track.

In this guide you will find extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Language lab* boxes give simple explanations of how Spanish works.

It has been found that the optimum learning time for new material is about 8 to 10 minutes, although you can manage longer sessions if some of the material is already familiar to you. In each unit, *The basics* is about 6 to 8 minutes long, so if the material is new to you, take a break before going on to *Taking it further*. This lasts about 8 to 10 minutes. Don't try to tackle too much at a time, and remember to take frequent breaks.

UNIT 1

Hello! · ¡Hola!

Track 2

Tip

Sounding Spanish

The sound of the Spanish vowels **a, e, i, o, u** is full, clear and short. Each vowel has only one sound. When a **u** is followed by another vowel, as in **buenos** or **buenas**, it is normally pronounced like an English 'w'.

The accent on the **o** in **adiós** indicates that the emphasis falls on the last syllable; in all the other words here, the first syllable is emphasized.

Track 4

Tip

Greetings

You say **buenos días**, *good morning*, from early morning till midday, **buenas tardes**, *good afternoon* or *good evening*, from midday to sunset, and **buenas noches**, *good evening*, after dark, but not before 8 p.m.

Buenas noches is also used for *good night* when you go to bed or say goodbye to someone late at night.

Key phrases

The first things you need to be able to say in any language are *hello* or *good morning*, *good afternoon* and *good evening*. You'll also need to say *good night* or *goodbye*. So your first words and phrases are:

Hola Hello

Buenos días Good morning

Buenas tardes Good afternoon/Good evening

Buenas noches Good evening/Good night

Adiós Goodbye

Dialogue 1

Hola, buenos días, señor López.

Hello, good morning, Mr López.

Ah, buenos días, señora García.

Ah, good morning, Mrs García.

¿Cómo está?

How are you?

Bien, gracias.

Fine, thanks.

¿Y usted?

And you?

Bien, bien ...

I'm OK ...

Adiós.

Goodbye.

¡Adiós!

Goodbye!

Track 5

Dialogue 2

Tip

Titles & surnames

When Spanish people address each other formally, they use the titles **señor** *Mr* and **señora** *Mrs* or *Ms* followed by the person's first surname. In many Spanish-speaking countries, people use two surnames. Traditionally, a person's first surname is their father's, while their second surname is their mother's maiden name. When a woman marries, she keeps her maiden name.

Buenas tardes, señor Varela.

Good afternoon/evening, Mr Varela.

Buenas tardes, señora Castro.

Good afternoon/evening, Mrs Castro.

¿Cómo está?

How are you?

Muy bien, gracias.

Very well, thank you.

¿Y usted?

And you?

Bien, bien.

I'm OK.

Adiós.

Goodbye.

¡Adiós!

Goodbye!



LANGUAGE LAB

You may have wondered why there are two ways of writing and pronouncing the word for *good*: **buenos** and **buenas**, as in **buenos días** and **buenas tardes**. This is because in Spanish all nouns (such as **días** and **tardes**) are either masculine or feminine, and either singular or plural. You use **buenos** with masculine plural nouns and **buenas** with feminine plural nouns.

UNIT 2

Excuse me · Perdone

Track 6

Key phrases

You will need to be able to say and understand these words and phrases when you arrive in Spain.

- Perdone** Excuse me
¿Habla inglés? Do you speak English?
No, lo siento No, sorry
No entiendo I don't understand
Gracias Thank you
Sí Yes
No No

Track 8

Dialogue 1

Tip

una oficina de turismo
 a tourist office

A lot of Spanish words are similar to English words but pronounced differently: **oficina** office, **turismo** tourism. But Spanish often puts the words in the opposite order: **oficina de turismo** ('office of tourism') for *tourist office*. The city/town centre is **el centro de la ciudad** and the Prado Museum is **el Museo del Prado**.

Remember: don't try to understand every word – just pick out the key words and phrases.

Perdone, señor.

Excuse me.

¿Habla inglés?

Do you speak English?

No, lo siento.

No, I'm sorry.

No puedo ayudarle.

I can't help you.

No entiendo.

I don't understand.

Hay una oficina de turismo allí.

There's a tourist office over there.

Gracias.

Thank you.

Adiós.

Goodbye.

Track 9

Dialogue 2

Tip

.....

Communication

Did you know that the actual words you use convey only about 30 to 40 per cent of your message? The situation you are in and the tone of voice you use convey about another 40 per cent and the rest of the message is made up of facial expression, body language and gestures. Listen and watch carefully for non-verbal clues.

Perdone, señora. ¿Habla inglés?

Excuse me. Do you speak English?

No, lo siento ...*No, I'm sorry ...***... pero podría preguntar en la oficina de turismo, allí.***... but you could ask at the tourist office, over there.***No entiendo.**

I don't understand.

Oficina de turismo, allí.*Tourist office, over there.***Gracias, señora.**

Thank you.

UNIT 3

Where's the bar? · ¿Dónde está el bar?

When you are visiting a country, one of the first things you are likely to want to do is to ask the way. This unit is about asking where something is.

Track 10

Tip

Spelling

A lot of words are spelt more or less the same in English and Spanish. For instance, *restaurant* is **restaurante**, *theatre* is **teatro** and *airport* is **aeropuerto**. Of course, the Spanish words sound different, as you can hear on the audio files.

Key phrases

¿Dónde? Where?

¿Dónde está el bar? Where is the bar?

¿Dónde está la oficina de turismo? Where is the tourist office?

¿Dónde está el hotel? Where is the hotel?

¿Dónde está mi habitación? Where is my room?

¿Dónde está el ascensor? Where is the lift?

¿Dónde está el restaurante? Where is the restaurant?

Por favor Please

Track 11

Listening and speaking

Perdone, señor. ¿Dónde está la oficina de turismo?

Excuse me, where's the tourist office?

Lo siento pero no lo sé.

I'm sorry, but I don't know.

Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el hotel?

Excuse me, where's the hotel?

Lo siento pero no lo sé.

I'm sorry, but I don't know.

Señora, perdone ... ¿dónde está mi habitación, por favor?

Excuse me ... Where's my room, please?

No lo sé.

I don't know.

Señor, perdone ... ¿dónde está el ascensor?

Excuse me ... Where's the lift?

Ahí.*There it is.***Buenos días. ¿Dónde está el restaurante, por favor?**

Good morning. Where's the restaurant, please?

Lo siento, no lo sé.*I'm sorry, I don't know.***Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el bar?**

Excuse me, where's the bar?

Track 12

Dialogue 1**Perdone, señor. ¿Dónde está el hotel Atlántico?**

Excuse me, where is the Atlántico Hotel?

¿Perdón?*Pardon?***¿Dónde está el hotel Atlántico?**

Where is the Atlántico Hotel?

Lo siento, no lo sé.*I'm sorry, I don't know.***Gracias. Adiós.**

Thank you. Goodbye.

Track 13

Dialogue 2**Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el ascensor, por favor?**

Excuse me, where is the lift, please?

¿Perdón?*I beg your pardon?***¿Dónde está el ascensor, por favor?**

Where is the lift, please?

No hay ascensor.*There isn't a lift.***Las escaleras están allí.***The stairs are over there.***Perdón, no entiendo.**

Sorry, I don't understand.

¿Habla inglés?

Do you speak English?

No, lo siento.*No, I'm sorry.***Las escaleras están allí ...***The stairs are over there ...***... justo detrás de las plantas verdes.***... just behind the green plants.***Ah, ¡sí! Gracias, señora.**

Oh yes! Thank you.

De nada.*Don't mention it.*

LANGUAGE LAB

You may have noticed that some words are preceded by **el** (**el restaurante, el bar, el hotel, el ascensor**), some by **la** (**la oficina**). Plural words are followed by **los** (**los restaurantes**) or **las** (**las escaleras, las plantas**). **El, la, los** and **las** all mean *the*. In Spanish, the word for *the* changes according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
singular	singular	plural	plural
el bar	la oficina	los restaurantes	las plantas

UNIT 4

Over there · Allí

This unit is about understanding the answers to the questions you were asking in Unit 3, so the emphasis is on listening and understanding.

Track 14

Key phrases

- aquí** here
- ahí** there
- allí** over there
- a la derecha** on the right
- a la izquierda** on the left
- enfrente de** opposite
- delante de** in front of
- detrás de** behind
- después de** after
- en el primer piso** on the first floor



You can add **justo**, *just*, to most of these words and phrases:

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- justo aquí** just here
- justo a la izquierda** just on the left
- justo a la derecha** just on the right
- justo enfrente de** just opposite
- justo delante de** just in front of
- justo detrás de** just behind
- justo después de** just after

Remember to add **de** after the words **enfrente**, **delante**, **detrás** and **después**.

Track 15

Tip

.....
 Spanish people use **por favor** much less than the British use *please*. That doesn't mean that they are being less polite: the politeness is implied in the way they speak, in their intonation.

Listening practice

Perdone, señor. ¿Dónde está el ascensor?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

¿El ascensor? Ahí, a la izquierda.

The lift? There, on the left.

Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el restaurante?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant?

¿El restaurante? ... Hmm ... creo que está allí, a la derecha.

The restaurant? Um ... I think it's over there, on the right.

Perdón, no entiendo.

Excuse me, I don't understand.

Allí, a la derecha.

Over there, on the right.

¡Ah! muchas gracias.

Ah! Many thanks.

Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el bar?

Excuse me, where is the bar?

¿El bar? Allí, justo enfrente de la recepción.

The bar? Over there, just opposite reception.

Gracias.

Thank you.

De nada.

You're welcome.

Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el hotel?

Excuse me, where is the hotel?

Aquí, justo detrás de usted.

Here, just behind you.

Gracias.

Thank you.

De nada.

Don't mention it.

**Perdone, ¿dónde está la oficina de turismo,
por favor?**

Excuse me, where is the tourist office, please?

**¿La oficina de turismo? Allí, a la izquierda,
justo después de la floristería.**

*The tourist office? Over there, on the left, just after
the florist's.*

Gracias.

Thank you.

De nada.

You're welcome.

Track 16

Dialogue 1

Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está mi habitación?

Excuse me, where is my room?

Su habitación está en el segundo piso.

Your room is on the second floor.

Puede tomar el ascensor.

You can take the lift.

¿Dónde está el ascensor?

Where is the lift?

Allí, a la izquierda ...

Over there, on the left ...

... enfrente de la recepción.

... opposite reception.

Gracias.

Thank you.

De nada.

Don't mention it.

Track 17

Dialogue 2

Tip

la planta baja
the ground floor

You will often see the letters **PB** on the lift button for the ground floor.

Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde está el bar?

Excuse me, where is the bar?

El bar está en la planta baja.

The bar is on the ground floor.

Perdón, no entiendo.

Sorry, I don't understand.

¿Habla inglés?

Do you speak English?

No, lo siento ...

No, I'm sorry ...

El bar está en la planta baja ...

The bar is on the ground floor ...

... después de la recepción ...

... beyond reception ...

... a la izquierda.

... on the left.

Y ¿dónde está el cajero, por favor?

And where is the cash machine, please?

No sé ...

I don't know ...

... pero hay una oficina de cambio a la salida.

... but there's a bureau de change by the exit.

Gracias.

Thank you.

De nada.

Don't mention it.



To make a statement negative, you put **no** in front of the verb:

LANGUAGE LAB

entiendo I understand

sé I know

no entiendo I don't understand

no sé I don't know

When you hear **no**, you know the statement is a negative one.

UNIT 5

What would you like? · ¿Qué deseaba?

This unit is about how to ask for a drink.

Track 27

Tip

agua mineral
mineral water

Agua is *water*. As you know, in Spanish the words are often the other way round, so *a mineral water* is **un agua mineral**. The same applies to colours, so *red wine* is 'wine red', **vino tinto**, and *white wine* is **vino blanco**.

Track 29

Tip

¿Qué deseaba? literally means *What do you desire?*, and it is what waiters and shop assistants will usually ask you.

Tip

Rioja, one of the most popular wines in Spain, carries the label **Denominación de Origen Calificada** (*Protected designation of origin*) in recognition of its high quality. The Rioja wine district is in northern Spain, in the Ebro valley.

Key phrases

Quería I'd like
Quería un café I'd like a coffee
Quería un té I'd like a tea
Quería un agua mineral I'd like a mineral water
Quería una cerveza I'd like a beer
Quería un vino I'd like a wine

Dialogue 1

Remember: don't try to understand every word; you don't need to.

Buenos días. ¿Qué deseaba?

Good morning, what would you like?

Quería un vino tinto, por favor.

I'd like a red wine, please.

¿Un rioja?

A Rioja?

Sí, un rioja, por favor.

Yes, a Rioja, please.

Aquí tiene.

Here you are.

Gracias.

Thank you.

Track 30

Dialogue 2

Tip

Coffee & tea

If you ask for **un café** you'll be asked whether you want **un café solo**, a small black coffee, or **un café con leche**, a coffee with milk. If you want a strong black coffee, ask for **un expreso**. A decaffeinated coffee is **un descafeinado**. Tea is normally served without milk; a tea with milk is **un té con leche**.

Buenos días, señores. ¿Qué deseaban?

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. What would you like?

Un expreso, dos cafés con leche y un descafeinado, por favor.

A black coffee, two white coffees and a decaffeinated coffee, please.

Un expreso, dos cafés con leche y un descafeinado.

A black coffee, two white coffees and a decaffeinated coffee.

¿Algo más?

Anything else?

No, gracias. Eso es todo.

No, thank you. That's all.



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Here are the numbers from 0 to 5.

0 **cero**

1 **uno/una**

2 **dos**

3 **tres**

4 **cuatro**

5 **cinco**



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Un and **una** both mean *a*: **un té** *a tea*, **una cerveza** *a beer*.

In Spanish, all nouns are either masculine or feminine. You have already met **el** (masculine) and **la** (feminine) meaning *the*. Remember: the words for *a* and for *the* change according to whether a noun is masculine or feminine.

	masculine	feminine
a	un	una
the	el	la

If you look up a word in a dictionary, you can tell whether it is masculine or feminine because it will have *nm* or *nf* after it.

UNIT 6

Have you got ...? · ¿Tiene ...?

Track 31

Key phrases

¿Tiene ...? Have you got ...?

¿Tiene pan? Have you got any bread?

¿Tiene mantequilla? Have you got any butter?

¿Tiene zumo de naranja? Have you got any orange juice?

¿Tiene chocolate caliente? Have you got any hot chocolate?

¿Tiene azúcar? Have you got any sugar?

¿Tiene sal? Have you got any salt?

Track 32

Listening and speaking

Perdone, ¿tiene pan?

Excuse me, have you got any bread?

Sí, el pan está allí.

Yes, the bread is over there.

Perdone, señor. ¿Tiene zumo de naranja?

Excuse me, have you got any orange juice?

Hmm ... ¡Sí! Ahí, a su izquierda.

Er ... yes. It's there, on your left.

Perdone, señora. ¿Tiene mantequilla?

Excuse me, have you got any butter?

Sí, señor. La mantequilla está allí, a su derecha.

Yes. The butter is over there, on your right.

Track 33

Tip

zum de naranja
orange juice

This is another case where Spanish has the words the other way round: **zum de naranja** juice of orange, **zum de manzana** juice of apple.

Dialogue 1

Perdone, ¿tiene más pan, por favor?

Excuse me, have you got any more bread, please?

¿Pan? Sí, ¿cómo no, señor?

Bread? Yes, of course.

Enseguida.

Straight away.

Y ¿tiene más leche?

And is there any more milk?

Sí, enseguida.

Yes, straight away.

Y ... ¿tiene más zum de naranja?

And ... have you got any more orange juice?

No, lo siento, no queda. ¿Le gustaría un zum de manzana?

No, sorry, there's none left. Would you like an apple juice?

Sí, gracias.

Yes, thank you.

Track 34

Tip

Pan tostado means *toast* – literally: 'bread toasted'. By now you will be getting used to listening out for words the wrong way round: **pan tostado** *toasted bread*, **zum de tomate** *tomato juice*, **pastel de chocolate** *chocolate cake*.

Dialogue 2

Perdone, ¿dónde están los cereales?

Excuse me, where are the cereals?

Allí en esa mesa ...

Over there on that table ...

... a su derecha.

... on your right.

¿Quiere pan tostado?

Do you want some toast?

No, gracias.

No, thank you.

¿Tiene más leche, por favor?

Is there any more milk, please?

Sí, enseguida.

Yes, straight away.

Tip

When in Spain you may feel like trying **chocolate con churros**, a thick hot chocolate drink served with sweet dough fritters.

Y ... ¿tiene sacarina, por favor?

And ... have you got any sweetener, please?

Sí, ahora se la traigo.

Yes, I'll fetch it for you straight away.

Gracias.

Thank you.



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You use **¿Dónde está ...?** with singular words:

¿Dónde está el ascensor? Where is the lift?

and **¿Dónde están ...?** with plural words:

¿Dónde están los cereales? Where are the cereals?

UNIT 7

Can you help me? · ¿Podría ayudarme?

This unit is about asking the way.

Track 35

Tip

¿Está lejos?

Is it far?

Yes, it's a long way is **Sí, está lejos**. If you want to answer *No, it's not far*, remember to add a second **no** before the verb: **No, no está lejos**.

Key phrases

¿Podría ayudarme? Can you help me?

Quería ir a ... I want to go to ...

¿Está lejos? Is it far?

Tome el metro or **Coja el metro** Take the underground

¿Podría repetir, por favor? Could you say that again, please?

Track 36

Tip

Tome and **coja**, *take*, are very useful words. You can also say:

Tome/Coja el tren

Take the train

Tome/Coja el autobús

Take the bus

Tome/Coja un taxi

Take a taxi

But the word **coja** is taboo in some Latin American countries, because it has sexual connotations, so use **tome** there.

Listening and speaking

Perdone, señora. ¿Podría ayudarme? Quería ir al Palacio Real.

Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the Royal Palace.

Eh ... Está bastante lejos. Tome un autobús.

Eh ... It's quite a long way. Take a bus.

Perdone, señora. ¿Podría ayudarme? Quería ir al Museo del Prado. ¿Está lejos?

Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the Prado Museum.

Is it far?

No, no está lejos. Está a dos minutos de aquí.

No, it isn't far. It's two minutes from here.

Perdone, señor. ¿Podría ayudarme? Quería ir al Rastro. ¿Está lejos?

Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the Rastro.

Is it a long way?

Sí, está lejos - coja un taxi.

Yes, it's a long way - take a taxi.

¿Podría repetir, por favor?

Could you repeat that, please?

Está lejos - coja un taxi.

It's a long way - take a taxi.

¡Ah! Gracias, señor.

Ah! Thank you.

Perdone, señor. ¿Podría ayudarme? Quería ir al aeropuerto de Barajas. ¿Está lejos?

Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to Barajas Airport.

Is it a long way?

¿Barajas? Eh ... sí, está bastante lejos. Tome un autobús o un taxi. El taxi es más rápido.

Barajas? Er ... yes, it's quite a long way. Take a bus or a taxi. It's quicker by taxi.

Muchas gracias, señor.

Many thanks.

Track 37

Dialogue 1**Perdone, señor. ¿Podría ayudarme?**

Excuse me, can you help me?

Sí, ¿dígame?

Yes?

Quería ir a la estación de Atocha.

I want to go to Atocha station.

Está bastante lejos: tome el metro.

It's quite a long way: take the underground.

¿Dónde está la estación del metro?

Where is the underground station?

Tiene una estación a dos minutos de aquí.

There's a station two minutes from here.

Al salir del hotel, la estación está justo a su izquierda.

As you leave the hotel, the station is just on your left.

Eh ... ¿Podría repetir, por favor?

Er ... Could you repeat that, please?

¿Cómo no?*Of course!***Al salir del hotel, doble a la izquierda ...***On leaving the hotel, turn left ...***la estación del metro está justo al doblar.***... the underground station is just there
(literally: just as you turn).***Gracias.**

Thank you.

De nada. Buenas tardes, señora.*Don't mention it. Have a good afternoon.*

Track 38

Dialogue 2

Perdone, señora. ¿Podría ayudarme?

Excuse me, can you help me?

Sí, ¿dígame?*Yes?***Quería ir al Museo del Prado.**

I want to go to the Prado.

¿Está lejos?

Is it far?

No, no está nada lejos:*No, it's not far at all:***puede ir a pie.***you can walk.***Pero hoy está cerrado.***But it's closed today.***Cierra los lunes.***It closes on Mondays.***Perdón, no entiendo.**

Sorry, I don't understand.

Tip

Cerrado, *shut or closed*, and **abierto**, *open*, are the signs you will see on shop doors or at ticket counters.

¿Podría repetir, por favor?

Could you say that again, please?

El Prado está cerrado hoy.

The Prado is closed today.

Cierra los lunes.

It closes on Mondays.

Vaya al Museo Reina Sofía.

Go to the Reina Sofía Museum.

El Museo Reina Sofía abre los lunes.

The Reina Sofía Museum is open on Mondays.

Gracias, señora.

Thank you.

De nada.

You're welcome.

Some places to visit in Madrid:

el museo del Prado the Prado Museum

el museo Reina Sofía the Queen Sofía Museum

el museo Thyssen-Bornemisza the Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum

el Palacio Real the Royal Palace

el Rastro the Madrid flea market

el Palacio del Escorial the Escorial Palace (about 30 miles north-west of Madrid)

la Plaza Mayor Madrid's grand square

la estación de Atocha Atocha station (Madrid's main railway station and terminal for the AVE, the high-speed train)

el aeropuerto de Barajas Barajas Airport (Madrid's international airport, 8 miles north-west of the city centre)

UNIT 8

I want to go to ... · Quería ir a ...

This unit is about asking the way wherever you are ... and understanding the answers.

Track 39

Key phrases

Quería ir a ... I want to go to ...

The words for these places look and sound like the English words.

Quería ir al banco I want to go to the bank
 ... **a la farmacia** ... to the chemist's/the pharmacy
 ... **al centro comercial** ... to the shopping centre
 ... **al mercado** ... to the market
 ... **al camping** ... to the camp site
 ... **al hospital** ... to the hospital
 ... **al cine** ... to the cinema
 ... **al castillo** ... to the castle

These are less like English:

... **a la oficina de correos** ... to the post office
 ... **a la playa** ... to the beach
 ... **a la piscina** ... to the swimming pool



LANGUAGE LAB

You may wonder why some words have **a la** in front of them and others have **al**. The word for *to* is **a** and *the* before a feminine singular noun is **la**, so *to the station* is **a la estación**. The word for *the* before a masculine singular noun is **el**, but **a** combines with **el** to become **al**, so *to the hospital* is **al hospital**.

Track 40

Listening and speaking

Quería ir al mercado.

I'd like to go to the market.

¿Dónde está el banco, por favor?

Where is the bank, please?

¿Para ir a la oficina de correos, por favor?

How do I get to the post office, please?

Quería ir a la farmacia.

I want to go to the chemist's.

A la estación de tren, por favor, lo más rápidamente posible.

To the railway station, please, as quickly as possible.

Queríamos ir a la playa esta tarde.

We want to go to the beach this afternoon.

Los niños quieren ir a la piscina.

The children want to go to the swimming pool.

Queríamos ir al castillo.

We want to go to the castle.

Rápido, por favor, al hospital.

Quick, the hospital, please.

Quería ir al cine.

I want to go to the cinema.

Track 41

Tip

un plano de la ciudad

a town plan

A town plan or street map is **un plano**; **ciudad** is the word for town or city.

A road map is **un mapa de carreteras**.

Tip

el semáforo

the traffic lights

Semáforo is *semaphore*, an old way of sending messages by signalling with flags, and traffic lights send a signal.

Dialogue

Perdone. ¿Tiene un plano de la ciudad?

Excuse me, have you got a town plan?

Ah, ¡buenos días, señora Smith!

Ah, good morning, Mrs Smith!

No, lo siento.

No, I'm sorry.

No tengo ninguno.

I haven't got one.

¿Adónde quería ir?

Where do you want to go?

Quería ir de compras.

I'd like to go shopping.

Entonces, vaya al centro comercial Arturo Soria Plaza.

Then, go to the Arturo Soria Plaza shopping centre.

¿Dónde está este centro comercial?

Where is this shopping centre?

Vaya hasta el semáforo ...

Go as far as the traffic lights ...

... y después gire a la izquierda ...

... and then turn left ...

... y siga todo recto.

... and carry straight on.

¿Está lejos?

Is it far?

Sí, está bastante lejos.

Yes it's quite a long way.

Tome el autobús.

Take the bus.

Tome el autobús ocho ...,

Take the bus number eight ...,

... que para justo enfrente del centro comercial.

... which stops just opposite the shopping centre.

Gracias.

Thank you.

De nada. Pase un buen día.

You're welcome. Have a good day.



LANGUAGE LAB

Some words have **de la** before them and others have **del**. **Del** is **de of** combined with **el** - which, as you know, is the word for *the* before a singular masculine noun, such as **el centro comercial**.

Enfrente del centro commercial means *opposite the shopping centre*; don't forget to add **de** after the words **enfrente** *opposite*, **detrás** *behind*, **después** *after* and of course **delante** *in front of*.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 6 to 10. (If you need to revise 1 to 5, turn to Unit 5.)

6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez

UNIT 9

Have you got a room? · ¿Tiene una habitación?

Track 51

Key phrases

- una habitación** a room
para una persona for one person
para dos personas for two people
para una noche for one night
para dos noches for two nights
para una semana for a week
de fumador smoking
de no fumador non-smoking

Track 52

Listening practice

Tip

Three ways of asking for a room:

¿Tiene una habitación?

Have you got a room?

Quería una habitación.

I'd like a room.

Busco una habitación.

I'm looking for a room.

¿Tiene una habitación para una persona, para una noche, por favor?

Have you got a single room for one night, please?

Quería una habitación para dos personas para una semana.

I'd like a double room for one week.

Quería una habitación de no fumador para una persona para dos noches.

I'd like a non-smoking single room for two nights.

¿Le queda una habitación para dos personas para una semana?

Do you still have a double room for one week?

Busco una habitación para dos personas para el fin de semana, con vistas al mar.

I'm looking for a double room for the weekend, with a sea view.

Track 54

Dialogue

Buenas noches, señora. ¿En qué puedo ayudarle?

Good evening. How can I help you?

Buenas noches. Quería una habitación para una persona para dos noches, por favor.*Good evening. I'd like a single room for two nights, please.***Veamos ... sí ... ¿de fumador o de no fumador?**

Let's see ... yes ... smoking or non-smoking?

De no fumador, por favor.*Non-smoking, please.***Muy bien, habitación ciento diez ...**

Fine: room one hundred and ten ...

... en el primer piso.

... on the first floor.

¿Hay un ascensor?*Is there a lift?***Lo siento ...**

I'm sorry ...

... el ascensor está fuera de servicio.

... the lift is out of service.

La escalera está allí, a su derecha.

The stairs are over there, to your right.

Muchas gracias.*Many thanks.***De nada, señora. Buenas noches.**

You're welcome. Have a good evening.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 11 to 15 and some larger numbers, alongside the numbers 0 to 10, which you have already met:

0	cero	6	seis	11	once	100	cien
1	uno	7	siete	12	doce	101	ciento uno
2	dos	8	ocho	13	trece	105	ciento cinco
3	tres	9	nueve	14	catorce	111	ciento once
4	cuatro	10	diez	15	quince	115	ciento quince

As long as you can remember the numbers 0 to 10, you can say any larger number one digit at a time, whether it is a room number, a telephone number, a post code or a price.

UNIT 10

It hurts · Tengo dolor

Talking about what is wrong with you physically, what hurts ...

Track 55

Key phrases

Tengo dolor de cabeza I've got a headache
Tengo dolor de garganta I've got a sore throat
Tengo dolor de estómago I've got a stomach ache
Tengo dolor de muelas I've got toothache
Tengo dolor de espalda I've got back ache
Tengo fiebre I've got a temperature/a fever
Estoy cansado/Estoy cansada* I'm tired

* A man would say **estoy cansado** and a woman would say **estoy cansada**.

Track 56

Listening practice

Tip

In Spain you can only buy medicines at a chemist's – **una farmacia**. You can't even get throat pastilles or aspirin in a supermarket. But for most minor ailments you don't need a prescription and the pharmacist will be able to help you. The sign for a chemist's is a green cross. Some are made of neon tubing, and if the chemist's is open, the sign will be flashing. If it isn't open, there will be a sign on the door telling you where the nearest duty chemist's is.

Buenos días, señor Ríos. ¿Cómo está?

Good morning, Mr Ríos. How are you?

Buenos días, señora Pascual. No muy bien.

Tengo dolor de espalda.

Good morning, Mrs Pascual. I'm not very well.

I've got back ache.

Vaya, señor Ríos. Lo siento mucho.

Oh, Mr Ríos. I'm very sorry.

Hola, Teresa. ¿Todo bien?

Hí, Teresa. Everything all right?

Oh no, ¡estoy fatal! Tengo dolor de cabeza y tengo fiebre. Bueno, me voy a la cama.

No, I feel dreadful! I've got a headache and I've got a temperature. So I'm going to bed.

¡Buena idea! ¡Hasta pronto!

Good idea! See you soon!

Hola, Pedro. ¿Qué tal?

Hi, Pedro. How's things?

Uff... Tengo dolor de garganta, no paro de toser.*Oh ... I've got a sore throat; I can't stop coughing.***Deberías ir al médico.**

You should see the doctor.

Sí, tienes razón.*Yes, you're right.***¡Que te mejores!**

Get well soon!

Gracias.*Thanks.***Hola, José. ¿Todo bien?**

Hello, José. Everything all right?

No. Tengo un dolor de muelas terrible.*No. I've got raging toothache.***¡Deberías ir al dentista!**

You should go to the dentist!

Buenos días, señora Román. Parece cansada.

Hello, Mrs Román. You look tired.

Ah, sí, tengo gripe. El médico me ha dado una receta. Voy a la farmacia.*Yes, I've got flu. The doctor has given me a prescription.**I'm on my way to the chemist's.***Bueno, ¡que se mejore pronto!**

Well, get well soon!

Gracias, hasta luego.*Thank you, see you soon.*

Track 57

Dialogue

Hola, Celia.

Hello, Celia.

Hola, Hugo. ¿Todo bien?

Hello, Hugo. Everything all right?

No, no muy bien.

No, I'm not very well.

¿Qué te pasa?

What's the matter with you?

Estoy enfermo: ...

I'm ill: ...

... tengo dolor de cabeza ...

... I've got a headache ...

... tengo fiebre ...

... I've got a temperature ...

¡Deberías ir al médico!

You should go and see the doctor!

¿Dónde hay un ambulatorio?

Where is there a surgery?

A doscientos metros, justo a tu derecha.

Two hundred metres away, just on your right.

Pero cierra al mediodía ...

But it closes at noon ...

... ¡corre!

... hurry!

Gracias, Celia. ¡Hasta luego!

Thank you, Celia. See you soon!

¡Adiós, Hugo! ¡Que te mejores pronto!

Bye, Hugo! Get well soon!



LANGUAGE LAB

Deberías means *you should* or *you ought to* or *you'd better*:

Deberías ir al médico. You should go and see the doctor.

Deberías tomar el metro. You'd better take the underground.

Deberías ir al museo del Prado. You ought to go to the Prado.

It is a very useful way of telling someone what they should do.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 16 to 19. (If you need to revise 0 to 15, turn to Unit 9.)

- | | |
|----|-------------------|
| 16 | dieciséis |
| 17 | diecisiete |
| 18 | dieciocho |
| 19 | diecinueve |

UNIT 11

When for? · ¿Para cuándo?

This unit is about making an appointment to see a doctor or dentist, or arranging a meeting with anyone.

Track 58

Tip

Some people you might want to make an appointment with:

el médico

the doctor

el dentista

the dentist

la enfermera

the nurse

el fisio

the physio

el veterinario

the vet

Key phrases

Quería hacer una cita I want to make an appointment

¿Para cuándo? When for?

para hoy for today

mañana tomorrow

el lunes que viene next Monday

el viernes que viene next Friday

la semana que viene next week

¿Podría anotármelo, por favor? Can you write it down for me, please?

Track 59

Listening practice

Quería hacer una cita con un médico, por favor.

I'd like to make an appointment with a doctor, please.

Sí, un momento, por favor. El doctor Salas podrá verle hoy a las once.

Yes, one moment, please. Doctor Salas will be able to see you today at eleven o'clock.

Buenos días. Quería hacer una cita con el dentista, por favor.

Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment with the dentist, please.

Un momento, por favor. Sí, el lunes que viene a las dos.

Just a moment, please. Yes, next Monday at two o'clock.

¿Podría repetir?

Could you say that again?

Sí: el lunes que viene a las dos.

Yes: next Monday at two o'clock.

¿Podría anotármelo?

Could you write it down for me?

Quería una cita con la enfermera, por favor.

I'd like to make appointment with the nurse, please.

Sí, un momento, por favor ...

Yes, one moment, please ...

¿Mañana a la una de la tarde?

Tomorrow at one o'clock in the afternoon?

Muy bien.

Fine.

¿Quiere que se lo anote?

Would you like me to write it down for you?

Sí, por favor.

Yes, please.

Usted tiene cita con el señor Martín el viernes que viene a las diez y media de la mañana.

You have an appointment with Mr Martín next Friday at half past ten in the morning.

¿Podría anotármelo, por favor?

Could you write it down for me, please?

Tengo que hacer una cita con el fisio para la semana que viene.

I need to make an appointment with the physiotherapist for next week.



LANGUAGE LAB

Saying at what time something happens:

a las diez de la mañana at ten o'clock in the morning

a la una de la tarde at one o'clock in the afternoon

a las dos y media at half past two

You just put **a las** in front of the number for the hour, or **a la** for one o'clock. To say *half past*, add **y media** – literally: 'and half'.

Track 61

Dialogue

Tip

The days of the week

lunes Monday
martes Tuesday
miércoles Wednesday
jueves Thursday
viernes Friday
sábado Saturday
domingo Sunday

The days of the week don't have a capital letter in Spanish. They are all masculine words.

Ambulatorio La Marina, dígame.

La Marina Surgery, hello.

Buenos días. Quería hacer una cita con el doctor Salas, por favor.

Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment with Dr Salas, please.

¿Para cuándo la quiere?

When do you want it for?

¿Para hoy?

For today?

No, hoy no es posible.

No, today isn't possible.

Pero el doctor Salas podría verla ...

But Doctor Salas could see you ...

... mañana a las once de la mañana.

... tomorrow at eleven a.m.

Perdone, ¿podría repetir, por favor?

Sorry, can you say that again, please?

Mañana a las once de la mañana.

Tomorrow at eleven a.m.

¿Su nombre, por favor?

Your name, please?

Señora Smith.

Mrs Smith.

Señora Smith. Perfecto. Anotado.

Mrs Smith. Good. That's confirmed.

Gracias, adiós.

Thank you. Goodbye.

De nada, adiós.

You're welcome. Goodbye.

UNIT 12 What's it like? · ¿Cómo está?

This unit is about saying whether you like things or not and why.

Track 62

Key phrases

Me gusta ... I like ...

No me gusta ... I don't like ...

Prefiero ... I prefer ...

Está bueno/Está buena It's good

Está muy bueno/Está muy buena It's very good



LANGUAGE LAB

Está bueno and **está buena** both mean *it's good*. You use **bueno** if you are referring to a masculine noun (such as **vino**) and **buena** if you are referring to a feminine noun (such as **pizza**).

El vino está bueno. La pizza está buena.

Don't worry if you get it wrong: you will still be understood.

Track 63

Listening practice

Tip

Tapas are small portions of food which are served with drinks in Spanish bars. They're usually eaten before lunch or dinner to whet the appetite, but sometimes people go **de tapas** from one

¿Cenamos en un restaurante esta noche?

Shall we eat at a restaurant tonight?

No, gracias. Prefiero pedir una pizza.

No, thanks. I'd rather have a take-away pizza.

¿Cenamos en un restaurante esta noche?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Vale. Me gusta cenar en restaurantes.

OK. I like eating out.

bar to the next, instead of having dinner in a restaurant. It's a good way to sample a variety of Spanish food.

¿Cenamos en un restaurante esta noche?

Shall we eat at a restaurant tonight?

Gracias por la invitación. Me gusta cenar en restaurantes.

Thanks for the invitation. I like eating out.

¿Cenamos en un restaurante esta noche?

How about eating at a restaurant tonight?

Gracias, pero no. No me gusta cenar en restaurantes. Prefiero ir de tapas.

Thanks, but no. I don't like eating in restaurants. I'd rather go out for tapas.

Track 65

Tip

.....
Listen to what people say. They will often include words and expressions you can use in your replies or use again at a later date.

Dialogue

Buenos días, señora. ¿Qué deseaba?

Good morning. What would you like?

Buenos días. Quería comprar vino.

Good morning. I'd like to buy some wine.

¿Qué prefiere: vino blanco o vino tinto?

Which do you prefer: white wine or red wine?

Prefiero vino blanco.

I prefer white wine.

Pruebe este vino blanco.

Try this white wine.

Hmm, no está muy bueno.

Hmm, it's not very good.

Pruebe éste.

Try this one.

Mmm ... Éste está bueno.

Mmm ... this one's good.

¿Y ése?

And that one?

Mmm. Ése está muy bueno. Me llevo ése.

Mmm. That one's very good. I'll take that one.

¿Cuántas botellas quiere?

How many bottles do you want?

¿Cuánto cuesta una botella?

How much does it cost per bottle?

Tip

Understanding

When talking to Spanish-speaking people, don't expect to understand everything everyone says to you. There are probably lots of times when you have to say 'pardon' or 'what?' in the course of a normal day – and that is in English! Remember to use

Perdón, no entiendo and **¿Podría repetir, por favor?** when you don't understand.

Diez euros ...

Ten euros ...

... **pero doce botellas cuestan cien euros.**

... but twelve bottles are a hundred euros.

Muy bien. Me llevo doce botellas.

OK. I'll take twelve bottles.

¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta de crédito?

Can I pay by credit card?

Sí, ¿cómo no? ...

Yes, of course ...

Su pin, por favor.

Your pin, please.



LANGUAGE LAB

When talking about **el vino** (masculine), you use **éste** for *this one* and **ése** for *that one*. If you are talking about **la botella** (feminine), you use **ésta** and **ésa**.

	masculine	feminine

this one	éste	ésta
that one	ése	ésa

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INTRODUCTION TO STAGE 2

Track 1

Easy Learning Spanish Stage 2 is an audio course for people who already know some Spanish and want to take it a step further. You might have already done Stage 1 or you might have learned some Spanish through other courses or have some half-remembered Spanish from school. Whatever you have done, this course will help you to become more fluent and to acquire a good basis of useful vocabulary on which you can build.

As in Stage 1, this part of the course consists of audio files with an accompanying written guide. Once again, there are 12 units, each divided into two parts - *The basics* and *Taking it further*.

This part of the guide, for Stage 2, again has extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Language lab* boxes give simple explanations of how Spanish works.

UNIT 1

At the reception desk · En la recepción

You will need to be able to understand the questions you will be asked when you arrive in Spain and check in to your hotel – and learn how to answer them.

Track 2

Key phrases

Tip

How to remember the possessive word **su**

Think of a girl called Sue who is always discussing other people's possessions or personal information.

Su número de teléfono

Your phone number

Su billete, señor

Your ticket, sir

¿Cómo se llama su hija?

What is your daughter called?

He reservado una habitación I have booked a room

¿Cuál es su nombre? What is your name?

¿Cuál es su dirección? What is your address?

¿Cuál es su código postal? What is your postcode?

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad? What is your nationality?

Track 3

Listening and speaking

¿Cuál es su dirección?

Where do you live? (literally "What is your address?")

Calle Lope de Vega, 10, Barcelona.

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?

What nationality are you?

Perdone. No entiendo.

Excuse me, I don't understand.

Tip

Accents

Notice the **ó** in **código** and **dirección**, above. In Spanish this accent is called **un acento**. The addition of a written accent to a Spanish vowel makes no difference to how it is pronounced (unlike in French, for example). It is simply a device to tell us which syllable of the word is to be stressed when we pronounce it.

Track 4

Tip

Saying what nationality you are

Soy ...

*I am ...***británico/británica***British (male/female)***inglés/inglesa***English***australiano/****australiana***Australian***canadiense/****canadiense***Canadian***escocés/escocesa***Scottish***español/española***Spanish***francés/francesa***French***galés/galesa***Welsh***irlandés/irlandesa***Irish***italiano/italiana***Italian*

¿Nacionalidad?

Nationality?

Soy italiana.*I am Italian.*

¿Cuál es su código postal?

What is your postcode?

08012

Dialogue

Buenas tardes, señor. ¿En qué puedo servirle?

Good evening, sir. How can I help you? (literally 'In what can I serve you?')

He reservado una habitación.*I have reserved a room.*

¿A qué nombre, por favor?

What name, please?

Williams.

¿Cuál es su dirección?

What is your address?

25 Main Street, Manchester.

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?

What is your nationality?

Perdone. ¿Puede repetir, por favor?*Sorry. Can you repeat that, please?*

¿Su nacionalidad? ¿Es usted británico?

Your nationality? Are you British?

Sí, soy británico*Yes, I'm British.*

Tip

estadounidense/estadounidense
*American (from USA)**
 * Note that **americano/americano** exists too, but strictly speaking it refers to someone from anywhere in the Americas, not just the USA.

Note also that nationalities (and languages) in Spanish use a small letter.

¿Cuántas noches se queda?

How long are you staying? (literally 'How many nights are you staying?')

Tres noches.

Three nights.

Muy bien. La habitación 25.

That's fine. Room 25.

Gracias.

Thank you.

Gracias a usted.

Thank you.

Track 5



LANGUAGE LAB

The Spanish alphabet and how to say it

a (ah)	i (ee, like the beginning of the English 'even')	rr (as 'r' above, but trilled)
b (beh)	j (guttural <u>hoh</u> -tah)	s (<u>ess</u> -eh)
c (like 'the' in English 'theft')	k (kah)	t (teh)
ch (as in 'Che' Guevara)	l (<u>ell</u> -eh)	u (oo, as in 'hoover')
d (like 'de' in English 'deaf')	ll (<u>el</u> -yeh)	v (<u>oo</u> -veh)
e (eh)	m (<u>emm</u> -eh)	w (oo-veh- <u>dob</u> -leh)
f (like first 4 letters of English 'effect')	n (<u>enn</u> -eh)	x (<u>ek</u> -eess)
g (guttural 'he' of English 'help')	ñ (<u>enn</u> -yeh)	y (ee-gree- <u>ehh</u> -gah, literally 'Greek letter i')
h (<u>at</u> -che)	o (oh)	z (theta: like 'the' in English 'theft', plus 'tah')
	p (peh)	
	q (kuu)	
	r (<u>erre</u> , a bit like the English 'air raid')	



LANGUAGE LAB

Letters to watch out for:

c -

- **casa**, **cosa** and **cubo** are straightforward, with a 'k' sound
- **cero** is like the English 'theft' and **cita** like the English 'thief'

g -

- **gato**, **gota** and **gusano** are straightforward, like the 'g' in the English 'got'
- **guerra** is like the 'ge' in the English 'get'; **guiso** is like the 'gee' in the English 'geese'
- **guapo** is pronounced 'gwa'
- both **gel** and **gitano** have a guttural sound, as in the Scottish 'loch'

h -

- **hablo** - 'h' is always silent in Spanish

j -

- **jota**, **jaca**, **jeta** - always pronounced gutturally like the 'ch' in the Scottish 'loch'

ñ -

- the 'ny' sound, as heard in **España**. (The wavy accent on top of the 'n' is called **una tilde**.)

q -

- **que** is like the 'ke' in the English 'Ken' and **Quito** like the 'kei' in the English 'Keith'

r / rr -

- these need practice; the former is a quick tap of the tongue, the latter a more complex trill. Try saying **para** and **parra**

v -

- more or less identical to the Spanish 'b' - **vaca** and **baca** are pronounced the same

UNIT 2 Hiring a car · Alquilar un coche

In this unit you will learn how to say some numbers in Spanish so that you can give your phone number and take down someone else's number. Numbers will also be useful for telling the time and understanding prices.

Track 6

Key phrases

- Quiero alquilar un coche** I want to hire a car
Mi número de teléfono es el ... My telephone number is ...
Mi número de móvil es el ... My mobile number is ...
¿Me lo apunta, por favor? Can you write it down for me, please?

Track 7

Numbers from 0 to 30

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

Track 8

Listening and speaking

In Spanish, phone numbers are read out in pairs of digits. If there are an odd number of digits, the first one is given on its own, then the pairs begin.

¿Cuál es su número de móvil?

What's your mobile phone number?

6 28 30 05 12 17

Tip

El móvil

mobile phone

The only difficulty here is remembering that the Spanish word is spelt with a 'v' in the middle, not a 'b'!

seis	6
veintiocho	28
treinta	30
cero cinco	05
doce	12
diecisiete	17

Learn your own phone numbers off by heart so you can say them easily. An international call will start with *cero cero* and then the number for the country: **cero cero cuarenta y cuatro** 00 44 for the UK.

Remember you can always ask someone to repeat a number: **¿Puede repetirlo?** *Could you repeat that?*

Track 9

Dialogue

¡Dígame!

Hello? (**¡Dígame!**, or **¿sí?**, is how you answer the phone in Spanish.)

Buenos días, señora.

Good morning, madam.

Hola, buenos días. ¿En qué puedo servirle?

Hello, good morning. How can I help you?

Quiero alquilar un coche.

I want to hire a car.

¿A qué nombre?

What name? (literally 'At what name?')

Smith.

¿Cómo se escribe?

How do you spell that? (literally 'How do you write it?')

S, M, I, T, H.

¿Cuál es su número de móvil?

What is your mobile number?

Es el 6 28 30 05 12 17.

It's 6 28 30 05 12 17.

Muy bien. Su número de referencia es el B 23.

That's fine. Your reference number is B 23.

¿Puede repetirlo, por favor?*Can you repeat that, please?***Sí, claro. B 23.**

Yes, of course. B 23.

Gracias.*Thank you.***Gracias a usted. Adiós, señor.**

Thank you. Goodbye, sir.

Adiós, señora.*Goodbye, madam.*

Track 10

Extra

Numbers 30-100

treinta	30	sesenta y cinco	65
treinta y uno	31	setenta	70
treinta y dos	32	setenta y seis	76
cuarenta	40	ochenta	80
cuarenta y tres	43	ochenta y siete	87
cincuenta	50	noventa	90
cincuenta y cuatro	54	noventa y nueve	99
sesenta	60	cien	100

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Note that all numbers up to 30 are expressed as a single word.

From 31 to 99, numbers are expressed as three words (e.g. 47 is 'forty and seven', unless they are a multiple of ten).

30 treinta	50 cincuenta
31 treinta y uno	60 sesenta
32 treinta y dos	70 setenta
33 treinta y tres ...	80 ochenta
40 cuarenta	90 noventa
41 cuarenta y uno ...	100 cien

Pick out the numbers you need for your own details (phone, mobile, address and postcode) and try to memorize them.

UNIT 3

Where are you from? · ¿De dónde es usted?

This unit introduces you to questions you can use to start a conversation with someone you have just met.

Track 11

Key phrases

¿De dónde es (usted)? Where are you from?
¿Está (usted) de vacaciones? Are you on holiday?
¿Quiere (usted) tomar algo? Do you want a drink?
Yo también. Me too.

Track 12

Listening and speaking

Tip

Estoy de vacaciones

I am on holiday

The Spanish term **las vacaciones** – *holidays* – is always left in the plural, even if you want to convey the English ‘I am on holiday [singular]’

¿Está aquí de vacaciones?

Are you here on holiday?

Voy siempre de vacaciones a Estados Unidos

I always go on holiday to the United States

Buenas tardes.

Good evening.

Buenas tardes. ¿De dónde es usted?

Good evening. Where do you come from?

Soy de Valencia. Soy valenciana.

I'm from Valencia. I'm a Valencian.

¿Está usted de vacaciones?

Are you on holiday?

No, no estoy de vacaciones. Estoy aquí de negocios.

No, I'm not on holiday. I'm here on business.

¿Quiere usted tomar algo?

Do you want a drink?

Con mucho gusto.

With pleasure.

Track 13

Dialogue

Buenas tardes.

Good evening.

Buenas tardes. ¿Quiere usted tomar algo?*Good evening. Do you want a drink?***Sí. Una copa de vino tinto, por favor.**

Yes. A glass of red wine, please.

¿Está usted de vacaciones?*Are you on holiday?***No, estoy aquí de negocios. ¿Y usted?**

No, I am here on business. And you?

Yo también estoy aquí de negocios. ¿De dónde es usted?*I am here on business too. Where are you from?***Vivo en Madrid. ¿Y usted? ¿Es de Inglaterra?**

I live in Madrid. And you? Are you from England?

Sí, de Manchester, en Inglaterra.*Yes, from Manchester, in England.*

Tip

¡Salud!

¡Salud! is one way you can say 'Cheers!' in Spanish. You can also say chin-chin - or say nothing and raise your glass with a smile.

Aquí tiene, señor. Dos copas de vino tinto.

Here you are, sir. Two glasses of red wine.

¡Salud!*Cheers!***¡Salud!**

Cheers!

**LANGUAGE LAB****Answering questions**

question	answer	verb being used
¿es (usted)? are you?	soy I am	ser to be
¿está (usted)? are you?	estoy I am	estar to be
¿quiere (usted)? do you want?	quiero I want	querer to want
¿puede (usted)? can you?	puedo I can	poder to be able

You can see that there are two different verbs for *to be*: **ser** and **estar**. Don't worry too much about this just yet; just focus on the structures we're studying.

Note also that we have bracketed the word **usted** in the examples.

Usted means *you*, in a formal situation when we don't yet know someone very well. It's possible to leave it out, as the verb next to it conveys the meaning, but leaving **usted** in means that there is absolute clarity.

More about verbs

If you look a verb up in a dictionary you will find the infinitive – this is the part of the verb with *to* in English – to run, to play, to walk. Spanish infinitives end in one of three ways:

comprar – *to buy* – is known as an **-ar** verb

beber – *to drink* – is known as an **-er** verb

escribir – *to write* – is known as an **-ir** verb

For more about verbs see *Collins Easy Learning Spanish Verbs*.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

vivo means *I live*.

vivir is the verb *to live*.

Vivo en Londres	I live in London
Vivo en Sevilla	I live in Sevilla
Vivo en Inglaterra	I live in England
Vivo en España	I live in Spain
Vivo en Francia	I live in France

UNIT 4

What do you do? · ¿A qué se dedica usted?

Talking about the jobs you and other people do.

Track 14

Key phrases

¿A qué se dedica usted? What do you do for a living?

Soy asesor I'm a consultant

Es interesante It's interesting

Es aburrido It's boring

Es estresante It's stressful



LANGUAGE LAB

Remember you can make statements negative by putting **no** before the verb.

No soy asesor I'm not a consultant

No es interesante It isn't interesting

No es aburrido It isn't boring

No es estresante It isn't stressful

You can vary your statements by using:

demasiado too

no es demasiado estresante it's not too stressful

bastante quite

es bastante aburrido it's quite boring

muy very

es muy interesante it's very interesting

no es muy interesante it's not very interesting



LANGUAGE LAB

Some jobs have different forms (masculine and feminine) depending on whether they are done by a man or a woman.

actor, actriz	actor, actress
director, directora	director, head teacher
peluquero, peluquera	hairdresser

Some words have similarities to their English equivalents.

piloto	pilot
mecánico/a	mechanic (m/f)
fotógrafo/a	photographer (m/f)

Other words are not so easy.

enfermero/a	male/female nurse
(you can remember these by thinking of someone who works in an infirmary)	
periodista	journalist
fontanero/a	plumber

Track 15

Listening and speaking

What do they do and what do they think of their job?

¿A qué se dedica usted?

What do you do?

Soy policía.
I'm a police officer.

¿Es interesante?

Is it interesting?

¡Es emocionante!
It's really exciting!

¿A qué se dedica usted?

What do you do?

Soy profesora. Trabajo en un colegio de primaria.
I'm a teacher. I work in a primary school.

¿Es interesante?

Is it interesting?

Sí, pero es estresante también!*Yes, but it's stressful, too!***¿A qué se dedica usted?**

What do you do?

Soy dependiente. Trabajo en una tienda.*I'm a shop assistant. I work in a shop.***¿Es interesante?**

Is it interesting?

No, es aburrido.*No, it's boring.*

Track 16

Dialogue**¿A qué se dedica usted?**

What do you do for a living?

(literally 'What do you dedicate yourself to?')

Soy informática*I'm a (female) computer specialist.***¿Es interesante?**

Is it interesting?

Es aburrido. ¿Y usted? ¿A qué se dedica?*It's boring. And you? What do you do?***Tip****iClaro!**

The Spanish word for 'clear' has a common usage to express agreement: 'of course'.

You can give it a positive or negative spin:

iClaro que sí!

Of course!

iClaro que no!

Of course not!

Soy asesor.

I'm a consultant.

¿Es emocionante?*Is it exciting?***Es estresante. ¿Qué hace usted esta noche?**

It's stressful. What are you doing this evening?

Nada en particular.*Nothing special.***¿Podríamos cenar juntos?**

Could we have dinner together?

iClaro que sí!*Sure! (literally 'Clearly, yes!')*

UNIT 5

How are you? · ¿Cómo está usted?

Track 26

When we meet someone and start a conversation, we usually ask, 'How are you?' The Spanish do the same. This unit tells you how to ask and answer the question **¿Cómo está usted?** and its informal alternative **¿Qué tal?**

Key phrases

¿Cómo está usted? How are you?

¿Qué tal? How are things?/How's it going?

¿Tiene (usted) hambre? Are you hungry?

¿Tiene (usted) sed? Are you thirsty?

¿Tiene (usted) frío? Are you cold?

¿Tiene (usted) calor? Are you hot?

¿Está (usted) cansado? Are you tired? (m)

¿Está (usted) cansada? Are you tired? (f)



LANGUAGE LAB

In English we say *I'm hungry*. The Spanish say **tengo hambre** 'I have hunger'. The Spanish sometimes talk about 'having' something (the verb **tener** to *have*) where the English talk about 'being' something.

¿Tiene hambre? Are you hungry? (literally 'have you hunger?')

(No) tengo hambre I'm (not) hungry

¿Tiene sed? Are you thirsty? (literally 'have you thirst?')

(No) tengo sed I'm (not) thirsty

¿Tiene frío? Are you cold? (literally 'have you cold?')

(No) tengo frío I'm (not) cold

¿Tiene calor? Are you hot? (literally 'have you heat?')

(No) tengo calor I'm (not) hot

The Spanish also use **tener** when talking about age.

¿Cuántos años tiene? How old are you? (literally 'How many years do you have?')

Tengo veintinueve años I am 29 (literally 'I have twenty-nine years')

Did you notice **¿Está (usted) cansado/a?** in the section above? **Está** comes from the verb **estar** 'to be', and means (among other things) 'you are' or 'are you?'.
¿Está (usted) cansado/a? Are you tired? (m/f)
(No) estoy cansado/a I'm (not) tired



LANGUAGE LAB

tener *to have* and **estar** *to be* are both irregular verbs.

tengo	I have
estoy	I am
(usted) tiene	you have
(usted) está	you are

Remember to place **no** before a verb to make it negative.

No tengo	I haven't
No estoy	I'm not
(usted) no tiene	you haven't
(usted) no está	you're not

Track 27

Listening and speaking

¿Tiene hambre?

Are you hungry?

No, no tengo hambre, acabo de comer.

No, I'm not hungry, I have just eaten.

¿Tiene sed después del viaje?

Are you thirsty after the journey?

Sí, tengo mucha sed. Tomaría una cerveza.

Yes, I am very thirsty. I would happily have a beer.

¿Tiene frío?

Are you cold?

Sí. ¿Podría subir la calefacción?

Yes. Could you turn the heating up?

Tengo demasiado calor. ¿Podría poner el aire acondicionado?

I'm too hot. Could you put the air conditioning on?

Lo siento, no tenemos aire acondicionado.

Tendrá que abrir las ventanas.

I'm sorry, we don't have air conditioning. You will have to open the windows.

How are you?

Seguro que está cansado después del viaje.

You must be tired after your journey.

Sí, un poco.

Yes, a bit.

Track 28

Dialogue

Buenos días. ¿Cómo está? ¿Está cansado después del viaje?

Hello. How are you? Are you tired after the journey?

Sí, un poco.

Yes, a bit.

¿Tiene hambre?

Are you hungry?

No, no tengo hambre.

No, I'm not hungry.

¿Tiene frío?

Are you cold?

Sí, tengo un poco de frío.

Yes, I am a bit cold.

¿Quiere tomar algo?

Do you want to have a drink?

Sí, itengo sed!

Yes, I'm thirsty!

¿Qué quiere tomar?

What do you want to drink?

Tomaría una cerveza.

I'd happily have a beer.

Vale, ¿vamos al Bar del Viajero?

Shall we go to the Bar del Viajero, then?

Con mucho gusto.

Fine/with pleasure.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Notice that we've said **tomaría una cerveza** – literally *I would drink a beer*. It's also very common to use **me gustaría** to express something you *would like*:

Me gustaría tomar un café

I would like to have a coffee

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Con mucho gusto expresses the idea of 'with pleasure'.

Be aware, though, that **mucho gusto** on its own is a handy way of saying *pleased to meet you* when you are introduced to someone.

UNIT 6

Do you want to go out this evening? ·

¿Quieres salir esta noche?

In Spanish, there are various ways of saying *you*. One form is used when you speak to someone older or to someone you don't know well – generally to show respect. This is the form we've used so far in this course. There is also a more informal version, which is used for people you know well, people younger than yourself and children.

If you use the wrong form, the person you are talking to might think you are being rude and take offence. So far you have only been using the polite form, so you are quite safe. But now you are ready to get friendlier, so it is time to learn about the different ways of saying *you*.

Track 29

Tip

tú and **usted**You use **tú**:

- with children and people who are close to you
- with people who use your first name
- with people who ask you to **tutear**, which is an invitation to call each other **tú**.

tú sounds like the English number 2.

You use **usted**:

- with someone you don't know
- with someone older than you
- with work colleagues, at least initially to show respect.

Key phrases

¿Quieres salir esta noche? Do you want to go out this evening?

¿Quieres ir a tomar una copa? Do you want to go for a drink?

¿Quieres ir a un restaurante? Do you want to go to a restaurant?

¿Quieres ir a la discoteca? Do you want to go to the nightclub?

¿Prefieres quedarte en el hotel? Would you prefer to stay in the hotel?

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Younger people use **tú** more frequently but using **tú** assumes a familiarity that is not always acceptable from a non-native speaker – just as you might feel uncomfortable if a foreigner or someone much younger than you started calling you ‘mate’.

Listen to hear what someone is using when they speak to you: if they say **tú** or **usted** it is easy – just do the same. If you are not sure, listen for the –s sound at the end of their verbs (**¿hablas?** *do you speak?*, **¿tienes?** *have you?*, **¿puedes?** *can you?*, **¿quieres?** *do you want?*, etc.). If someone is saying this, they are using the informal **tú** form.

When in doubt use **usted**.

Ustedes

This is another word for *you*, and is simply the plural form of **usted**. So it means *you (people)*, again speaking with respect.

Don't worry if you slip out of the **tú** form and start using **usted** when you first start using **tú**. Most people do, nobody will mind, and it is better that way round!

**LANGUAGE LAB****More about verbs**

The bad news is that the verbs you use most – to be, to want, to have, to go, and to do – are in some way irregular. The good news is that you hear them so often you probably know most of them already without realizing that they are irregular verbs.

infinitive		yo	tú	usted
ir	to go	voy	vas	va
tener	to have	tengo	tienes	tiene
hacer	to do	hago	haces	hace
querer	to want	quiero	quieres	quiere
poder	to be able to	puedo	puedes	puede
ser	to be	soy	eres	es
estar	to be	estoy	estás	está

Listening and speaking

¿Quiere ir a la discoteca esta noche?

Do you want to go to the club tonight?

¿Quieres salir esta noche?

Do you want to go out tonight?

¿Quiere ir a un restaurante esta noche?

Do you want to go to a restaurant this evening?

¿Prefiere cenar en el hotel?

Would you rather have dinner in the hotel?

¿Quieres acompañarme?

Do you want to come with me?

¿Tienes sed?

Are you thirsty?

¿Quieres ir a tomar una copa?

Do you want to go out for a drink?

Track 31

Dialogue

Buenas tardes, Juan. ¿Estás cansado?

Good evening, Juan. Are you tired?

No, he dormido en el tren.*No, I slept on the train.***¿Quieres salir esta noche?**

Do you want to go out this evening?

Sí, me gustaría.*Yes, I would like to.***¿Quieres ir a un restaurante?**

Do you want to go to a restaurant?

Sí, pero todavía no tengo hambre.*Yes, but I'm not hungry yet.***¿Tienes sed?**

Are you thirsty?

Sí, tomaría una cerveza!*Yes, I'd love a beer!***¿Quieres ir a una discoteca esta noche?**

Do you want to go to a nightclub tonight?

¡Buena idea!*Good idea!*

UNIT 7

What could we do? ·

¿Qué podríamos hacer?

In this unit you learn how to make suggestions: what could we do?

Track 32

Key phrases

Tip

dar

The verb **dar** 'to give' features in a wide range of useful expressions. Here are a few of the most common ones:

(Me) da igual

It's all the same to me/I don't mind

Dar un paseo

to go for a stroll
¡Date prisa!

Hurry up! (using the tú form)

podríamos we could

podríamos hacer una barbacoa we could have a barbecue

podríamos dar un paseo we could go for a walk

podríamos ir a la playa we could go to the beach

podríamos visitar un museo we could visit a museum

podríamos ver una película we could watch a film



LANGUAGE LAB

The verb **poder** means *to be able* or *to have the power* to do something.

El poder is one of the ways of saying *power*.

In English we say *I can* or *am able to*.

puedo

I can

podría

I could

¿puede (usted)?

can you?

podríamos

we could

Hacer means *to do* or *to make* but it can also be used where we say *to have* or *to go* when talking about an event or activity in English.

Hacer surf/footing

to go surfing/jogging

Hacer una barbacoa/fiesta

to have a barbecue/party

Track 33

Listening and speaking

Podríamos hacer una barbacoa esta noche.*We could have a barbecue this evening.****Buena idea. Llevaré unas salchichas.****Good idea. I'll bring some sausages.***Podríamos dar un paseo en bici mañana.***We could go for a bike ride tomorrow.****No tengo bici.****I haven't got a bike.***Te puedo dejar una.***I can lend you one.***Podríamos ir al Museo de Arte Moderno.***We could visit the Modern Art Gallery.****No, gracias. Ya lo he visto.****No, thanks, I've already seen it.***Podríamos ir a la playa.***We could go to the beach.****Sí, podríamos llevar bocadillos.****Yes, we could take sandwiches.***Podríamos ver una película.***We could watch a film.****¿Una comedia?****A comedy?****No, preferiría ver una de ciencia-ficción.****No, I'd rather see a sci-fi film.*

Dialogue

Mañana por la mañana podríamos ir al museo.

Tomorrow morning we could go to the museum.

Sí, me gustaría ver un edificio histórico.

Yes, I'd like to see a historic building.

Y por la noche podríamos hacer una barbacoa.

And in the evening we could have a barbecue.

Genial. Yo llevo el vino. Y el domingo, ¿qué hacemos?

Great, I'll bring some wine. And what shall we do on Sunday?

Podríamos dar un paseo en bici.

We could go for a bike ride.

No me gusta ir en bici.

I don't like bike riding.

Podríamos ir a la playa.

We could go to the beach.

Llevaré mi nueva cámara digital.

I'll bring my new digital camera.

Podríamos llevar bocadillos.

We could take sandwiches.

Genial. Hasta mañana.

Great. See you tomorrow.

UNIT 8

What do you do at the weekend?

¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

In Unit 8 you will practise talking about what you do at the weekend.

Track 35

Key phrases

Me quedo en la cama hasta tarde I have a lie-in

Voy de compras I go shopping

Hago footing I go jogging

Paso el día con mis amigos I spend the day with my friends

Voy a un partido de fútbol I go to a football match



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Quedarse

To say that we 'stay' (e.g. I'm staying here; you are going to stay for three days) in Spanish we use the verb **quedarse**. This is an example of what are known as reflexive verbs, and you can spot them in the dictionary because they end in **-se**.

There are quite a few common verbs that behave like this.

Me levanto I get up (literally *I raise myself*)

Me visto I get dressed (literally *I dress myself*)

Me acuesto I go to bed (literally *I put myself to bed*)

To say that we do any of these things you use **nos** (*ourselves*) instead of **me** (*myself*):

Nos levantamos we get up

Nos vestimos we get dressed

Nos quedamos we stay

Track 36

Listening and speaking

¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

What do you do at the weekend?

Los sábados voy de compras y tomo un café con mis amigas.

On Saturday I go shopping and have a coffee with my friends.

¿Y los domingos?

And on Sundays?

Me quedo en la cama hasta tarde, luego doy un paseo.

I have a lie-in and then I go for a walk.

¿Qué hace usted los fines de semana?

What do you do at the weekend?

Normalmente trabajo los sábados pero a veces hacemos una barbacoa por la tarde.

I usually work on Saturdays but in the evening we sometimes have a barbecue.

¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

What do you do at the weekend?

Normalmente los domingos hacemos deporte.

Mi marido va en bici y yo juego al tenis con mi amiga.

On Sunday we usually do sport. My husband goes cycling and I play tennis with my friend.

Track 37

Dialogue

¿Trabajas los sábados?

Do you work on Saturdays?

No, los sábados voy de compras. ¿Y tú?

No, on Saturdays I go the shopping. And you?

Trabajo por la mañana y luego hago footing. ¿Qué haces después de las compras?

I work in the morning and then I go jogging. What do you do after shopping?

Paso el resto del día con mis amigos.

I spend the rest of the day with my friends.

¿Haces deporte con ellos?

Do you do sport with them?

No, tomamos una copa. ¿Y tú?

No, we go for a drink. And you?

Quedo con mi amiga y juego al tenis. ¿Y por la noche?

I meet up with my friend and I play tennis. And in the evening?

Veo un DVD. ¿Y tú?

I watch a DVD. And you?

Depende del tiempo pero a veces hago una barbacoa.

¿Qué haces los domingos?

It depends on the weather but sometimes I have have a barbecue.

What do you do on Sundays?

Me quedo en la cama hasta tarde. ¿Y tú?

I have a lie-in. And you?

Depende del tiempo. Si hace buen tiempo doy un paseo y si llueve voy al gimnasio. ¿Y tú?

It depends on the weather. If it's nice I go for a walk and if it rains I go to the gym. And you?

Veo un partido de fútbol en la tele.

I watch a football match on the telly.

¿Nada más?

Nothing else?

¡Nada más!

Nothing else!

UNIT 9

A holiday in Spain ·

Vacaciones en España

The first thing you have to do when you are going on holiday in Spain is decide where you want to stay.

Track 47

Key phrases

Busco un piso para alquilar I'm looking for an apartment to rent

¿Hay piscina? Is there a pool?

Hay piscina There is a pool

No hay piscina There isn't a pool

¿Cuánto es? How much is it?

Es demasiado caro It's too expensive

Tip

Alojamiento
Accommodation

Una pensión is the nearest thing the Spanish have to a bed and breakfast. They are cheap and cheerful versions of hotels, although prices and standards of rooms vary a lot. You can find out about local **pensiones** through tourist information offices or on the internet.

Or you might prefer to **montar una tienda en un camping** *put up a tent on a campsite*.

Track 48

Listening and speaking

Busco un piso al lado del mar.

I am looking for an apartment by the sea.

¿Cuántas habitaciones?

How many bedrooms?

Dos.

Two.

¿Hay piscina?

Is there a swimming pool?

No, no hay piscina.

No, there isn't.

¿Tiene aire acondicionado?

Has it got air conditioning?

Sí.

Yes.

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

Dos mil euros por semana en agosto.

€2000 a week in August.

Es demasiado caro.

It's too expensive.

Track 49

Dialogue

Un piso al lado del mar...

An apartment beside the sea...

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

Son dos mil euros por semana en agosto.

It's €2000 a week in August.

¡Es demasiado caro!

It's too expensive!

Hay un piso de lujo a cinco minutos del mar.

There's a luxury flat five minutes from the sea.

¿Hay piscina?

Is there a pool?

Hay piscina comunitaria.

There's a shared pool.

¿Tiene aire acondicionado?

Has it got air conditioning?

Sí, tiene calefacción central y aire acondicionado.

Yes, it has got central heating and air conditioning.

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

En el mes de agosto ... eh ... mil quinientos euros por semana. Hay también un bar.

In August it's, er, one thousand five hundred euros a week.

There's a bar, too.

¡Perfecto!

Perfect!

UNIT 10

What are we doing tomorrow?

¿Qué hacemos mañana?

This unit is about asking when you are going to do something and telling the time.

Track 50

Key phrases

¿Qué hacemos mañana?

Por la mañana

Por la tarde

Por la noche

¿A qué hora?

A las nueve

What are we doing tomorrow?
in the morning
in the afternoon/early evening
in the late evening/at night
at what time?
at nine o'clock

Track 51

Listening and speaking

El grupo A va a Salamanca mañana a las nueve de la mañana.

Group A is going to Salamanca tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

El grupo B va a Salamanca mañana a las once de la mañana.

Group B is going to Salamanca tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

El grupo C va a Salamanca mañana a las dos de la tarde.

Group C is going to Salamanca at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

El grupo D va a Salamanca mañana a las cuatro de la tarde.

Group D is going to Salamanca at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

El grupo E va a Salamanca mañana a las seis de la tarde.

Group E is going to Salamanca at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Tip

Salamanca

Salamanca is a wonderful old city a couple of hours' drive west of **Madrid** on the way to the Portuguese border. It houses a wealth of beautiful buildings, monuments and squares, as well as one of Spain's oldest and most famous universities. Also worth a visit is the much smaller medieval city of **Ávila**, roughly halfway between **Madrid** and **Salamanca**.

Track 52

Dialogue

¿Qué hacemos mañana?

What are we doing tomorrow?

Mañana ... eh ... por la mañana vamos al Prado.

Tomorrow ... er... in the morning we're going to the Prado museum.

¿A qué hora?

At what time?

Vendré a recogerles a las diez.

I'll come and get you at 10 o'clock.

¿Y por la tarde?

And in the afternoon?

Por la tarde vamos al Retiro.

In the afternoon we're going to the Retiro park.

¿Y por la noche?

And in the evening?

Por la noche ... a ver ... vamos a un restaurante donde sirven tapas.

In the evening ... let's see ... we're going out to a tapas restaurant.

¿Está lejos?

Is it far?

Sí, está bastante lejos. Vendré a buscarles en taxi.

Yes, it is quite far. I'll come and collect you in a taxi.

¿A qué hora?

At what time?

A las seis de la tarde

At 6 p.m.

Gracias. Hasta luego.

Thanks. Bye.

Vale. Hasta mañana.

OK. See you tomorrow



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To say minutes past the hour, you say the hour followed by **y** and then how many minutes.

Las ocho y cinco	five past eight
Las diez y diez	ten past ten
Las doce y veinte	twenty past twelve
Las cuatro y veinticinco	twenty-five past four

To say minutes to the hour, you say the hour **menos** (minus) the number of minutes.

La una menos veinticinco	twenty-five to one
Las tres menos veinte	twenty to three
Las siete menos cinco	five to seven

Quarter past, half past and quarter to follow the same pattern.

Las once y cuarto	quarter past eleven
Las nueve y media	half past nine
Las diez menos cuarto	quarter to ten

Remember that travel times and other official times use the 24-hour clock – but the principles are the same and you do not need **cuarto, media** or **menos**.

El tren sale a las 13h20 (*say a las trece veinte or a las trece y veinte*) **y llega a Madrid a las 16h40** (*say a las dieciséis cuarenta or a las dieciséis y cuarenta*)

The train leaves at twenty past one and arrives in Madrid at twenty to five

UNIT 11

What is the weather going to be like? · ¿Qué tiempo va a hacer?

This unit is about the weather. What's the weather going to be like this afternoon, tomorrow, later in the week?

Track 53

Tip

El mal tiempo
bad weather

The weather can be as bad in Spain as anywhere else - especially in the north. We hope you won't have to rush out and buy wet-weather gear, but just in case ...

un paraguas
umbrella
un impermeable
raincoat
unas botas de agua
wellington boots

Track 54

Key phrases

¿Qué tiempo va a hacer? What's the weather going to be like?
Va a hacer buen tiempo It's going to be fine
Va a hacer frío It's going to be cold
Va a hacer calor It's going to be hot
Va a llover It's going to rain
Va a nevar It's going to snow

Listening and speaking

¿Qué tiempo va a hacer?
What's the weather going to be like?

Esta mañana va a llover. Hay que llevar paraguas.
This morning it's going to rain. You need to take an umbrella.

Esta tarde, va a hacer buen tiempo y bastante calor. Sería una buena idea ponerte crema de protección solar.

This afternoon's going to be fine and quite hot. It would be a good idea to put on some sun cream.

Va a haber tormenta esta noche, será mejor quedarse en el hotel.

There's going to be a storm this evening, it would be better to stay in the hotel.

Mañana por la mañana, hay que tener cuidado en la autopista: va a haber niebla.

Tomorrow morning you must take care on the motorway as it will be foggy.

Mañana por la tarde va a hacer calor, con posibilidades de tormenta hacia la noche.

Tomorrow afternoon it will be hot with storms possible towards nightfall.

Track 55



LANGUAGE LAB

The days of the week: **lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo.**

The origins of the names of most of the days of the week in Spanish are similar to those in English, only Spanish uses the names of Greek and Roman gods rather than Anglo-Saxon ones, e.g. **jueves** is named after Jupiter, whereas the English *Thursday* takes its name from Thor. *Monday* and **lunes** are both named after the moon.

Remember that Spanish does not use capital letters for days of the week or months of the year (unless they come at the start of a sentence).



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va a means *is going to*. It comes from the verb **ir to go** and you use it to talk about the near future, just as we do in English.

Va a llover	It's going to rain
Voy a comer con mi amiga	I'm going to have lunch with my friend
Voy a ir al cine	I'm going to go to the cinema
Vamos a hacer una fiesta	We're going to have a party
¿Va usted a cenar?	Are you going to have dinner?

If you want to know more about verbs, *Collins Easy Learning Spanish Verbs* will give you all the information you need about conjugating and using verbs in all the main tenses.

Dialogue

¿Qué día quieres ir a la playa?

What day do you want to go to the beach?

Depende del tiempo. ¿Qué tiempo va a hacer?

It depends on the weather. What's the weather going to be like?

El lunes va a llover.

On Monday it's going to rain.

No tan bueno para la playa, entonces. ¿Y el martes?

Not great for the beach, then. And Tuesday?

Va a hacer viento.

It's going to be windy.

¡Vaya! ¿El miércoles?

Oh dear! Wednesday?

Va a hacer frío.

It's going to be cold.

¡Tampoco! ¿El jueves?

Not Wednesday either! Thursday?

Va a hacer calor con riesgo de tormentas por la tarde.

It's going to be hot with the risk of storms later on.

Posible. ¿El viernes?

So Thursday might be possible. Friday?

Va a hacer buen tiempo y calor.

It's going to be fine and hot.

¡Pues vamos a la playa el viernes!

So let's go to the beach on Friday!

Vale.

OK.

**LANGUAGE LAB****El pronóstico meteorológico**

the weather forecast

You can see the weather forecast every day on all the main television channels. The symbols used will be easy to understand but you might miss some of the finer details because the forecasters speak so fast! Here are some handy phrases that you could learn to recognize.

precipitación	rainfall
claros	sunny intervals
riesgo de neblina matinal	risk of early morning mist
nube (f)	cloud
nublado	cloudy
lluvia	rain
lluvioso	rainy
una noche de lluvia en el sur	a rainy night in the south
chubascos dispersos	scattered showers
aguacero	downpour

You can always ask someone to look up the weather forecast for you.

¿Me puede descargar el pronóstico meteorológico, por favor?

Can you download the weather forecast for me?

Or if you want to find out what the weather is like in Spain before you set off on your trip, you can go to the following website and find out the information for yourself – in pictures! www.aemet.es

UNIT 12 On the phone · Por teléfono

This unit is about dealing with problems on the phone, including when you can't get hold of somebody and have to ask them to call you back. The good news is that you can get the gist of what is being said without having to understand every word – and it's easier than you think.

Key phrases

Track 57

Tip

un emilio
an email

The Spanish use various terms to refer to email. You may see or hear **email**, **mail**, the more formal **correo electrónico** or **emilio** (a humorous term based on the name Emilio).

Por correo electrónico is by email.

A text is most commonly **un SMS** or **un mensaje corto** (*a short message*) but young Spaniards are also starting to say **un texto** now.

Track 58

¡Dígame! Hello (when answering phone)

¿Puedo hablar con el señor Ruiz? May I speak to señor Ruiz?

¿Me pasa con el señor González? Can you put me through to señor González?

¿De parte de quién? Who's speaking?

¿Le dice que me llame, por favor? Can you ask him to call me back, please?

Quisiera cambiar la fecha de nuestra cita. I would like to reschedule our appointment.

¿Puede mandarme un SMS o un email? Can you send me a text or an email?

Listening and speaking

You'll find some other useful telephone expressions in the following dialogues.

Buenos días. ¿Puedo hablar con el señor John Smith, por favor?

Good morning. Please may I speak to Mr Smith?

Soy yo.

(John Smith) speaking.

¿Me pasa con el fontanero?

Can you put me through to the plumber?

No cuelgue.

Hold on (literally 'don't hang up').

¿Puede usted llamar dentro de una hora?

Can you call back in an hour?

El dentista tiene que cambiar tu hora a las cinco.

The dentist has to put your appointment back to five o'clock.

¿La señora Smith me puede llamar, por favor?

Can Mrs Smith call me back, please?

¿Puede mandarme un SMS o un email, por favor?

Can you send me a text or email?

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Hablo SMS

Texting in Spanish may be something you'd like to put off for a while – but that might not stop your Spanish friends sending you **mensajes cortos!** Here are some typical texting words.

kt / ktal / qt / qtal**¿qué tal?**

how's it going?

tqm / tkm**te quiero mucho**

I love you very much

+**más**

more

q+ / k+**¿qué más?**

what else?

x**por**

for, by, through

xf / xfa**por favor**

please

a.d**a punto de**

about to, on the point of

Track 59

Dialogue

This dialogue is about dealing with problems on the phone, including when you can't get hold of somebody and have to ask them to call you back. Remember, you can get the gist of what is being said without having to understand every word.

Soluciones García, ¡dígame!

Good morning, Soluciones García.

¿Puedo hablar con el señor Ruiz, por favor?

Can I speak to Mr Ruiz, please?

Lo siento, el señor Ruiz no está aquí.

I am sorry, Mr Ruiz is not here.

¿Me pasa con el señor González, entonces?

Can you put me through to Mr González, then?

¿De parte de quién?

Who is calling?

De parte de John Smith.

John Smith calling.

¿Señor Smith? Soy el señor González, buenos días. ¿En qué puedo servirle?

Mr Smith? Mr González speaking. Good morning. What can I do for you?

Quisiera cambiar la fecha de mi cita con el señor Ruiz.

I would like to reschedule my meeting with Mr Ruiz.

No está aquí en este momento. ¿Le digo que le llame más tarde?

He isn't here at the moment. Can I tell him to call you back?

¿Puede usted mandarme un SMS o un email?

Can you send me a text or an email?

Claro que sí. ¿Cuándo quiere venir?

Of course. When do you want to come?

El martes que viene.

Next Tuesday.

¿El martes a las diez le conviene?

Does Tuesday at ten suit you?

Sí - el martes a las diez, perfecto.

Yes, Tuesday at ten is perfect.

Lo voy a confirmar con el señor Ruiz, y le mandaré un SMS.

I'll confirm that with Mr Ruiz and send you a text.

Gracias. Hasta luego, señor.

Thank you. Goodbye, sir.

Adiós, señor.

Goodbye, sir.

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