Speak Spanish with confidence
Speak Spanish with confidence
Angela Howkins and Juan Kattán-Ibarra
Contents

Track listing ................................................................. vii
Introduction .............................................................. 1
Only got a minute? ......................................................... 3
Only got five minutes? .................................................... 5
Only got ten minutes? .................................................... 8
Conversation 1: Arriving .................................................. 14
  Part 1: Picking up the hire car ...................................... 14
  Part 2: Booking into the hotel ..................................... 14
Conversation 2: Meeting and greeting ................................ 16
  Part 1: Greeting people ............................................. 16
  Part 2: Meeting ...................................................... 16
Conversation 3: Café culture .......................................... 18
  Part 1: Having a mid-morning drink ............................ 18
  Part 2: Aperitivo time .............................................. 20
Conversation 4: Ordering a meal ...................................... 22
  Part 1: Ordering the first two courses ......................... 22
  Part 2: Ordering dessert .......................................... 24
Conversation 5: Knowing the way .................................... 24
  Part 1: Asking the way ............................................ 24
  Part 2: Getting directions ....................................... 26
Conversation 6: Phoning for help .................................... 26
  Part 1: Calling a garage .......................................... 26
  Part 2: Fixing a shower ......................................... 28
Conversation 7: A bit of entertainment ............................. 28
  Part 1: Planning to see a film ................................... 28
  Part 2: What time's the football? ............................... 30
Conversation 8: On the move .......................................... 30
  Part 1: At the railway station ................................... 30
  Part 2: At the bus station ....................................... 32
Conversation 9: Some retail therapy ............................... 34
  Part 1: Buying clothes .......................................... 34
  Part 2: Buying shoes ............................................. 34
Conversation 10: Shopping for food ................................. 36
  Part 1: In the market ............................................ 36
  Part 2: At the grocer's ......................................... 38
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversation 3/1: Getting going.</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Hiring a car</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Getting a hotel room</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/2: Contacting friends</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Making contact over the phone</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Meeting friends</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/3: Having a bite to eat</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: In the bar</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Ordering room service</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/4: Eating out</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Getting a table.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Ordering a meal.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/5: Where is it?</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Asking the way.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Hearing an announcement</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/6: Making a telephone call</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Phoning for a taxi</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Listening to a radio advert</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/7: Meeting up</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Arranging to meet.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Declining an invitation.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/8: Travel times</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Getting a ticket</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Travel announcements</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/9: At the sales</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: What’s on offer?</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Choosing and buying</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation 3/10: What do we need?</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Fruit and vegetables.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: The shopping list</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening skills: Survival phrases</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish–English glossary</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English–Spanish glossary</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential vocabulary</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject index</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Track listing

CD1

Track 1: Introduction
Tracks 2–7: Conversation 1: Arriving
Tracks 8–16: Conversation 2: Meeting and greeting
Tracks 17–22: Conversation 3: Café culture
Tracks 23–8: Conversation 4: Ordering a meal
Tracks 29–34: Conversation 5: Knowing the way

CD2

Tracks 1–6: Conversation 6: Phoning for help
Tracks 7–12: Conversation 7: A bit of entertainment
Tracks 13–20: Conversation 8: On the move
Tracks 21–6: Conversation 9: Some retail therapy
Tracks 27–34: Conversation 10: Shopping for food

CD3

Track 1: Introduction
Tracks 2–3: Conversation 1: Getting going
Tracks 4–5: Conversation 2: Contacting friends
Tracks 6–7: Conversation 3: Having a bite to eat
Tracks 8–9: Conversation 4: Eating out
Tracks 10–11: Conversation 5: Where is it?
Tracks 12–13: Conversation 6: Making a telephone call
Tracks 14–15: Conversation 7: Meeting up
Tracks 16–17: Conversation 8: Travel times
Tracks 18–19: Conversation 9: At the sales
Tracks 20–21: Conversation 10: What do we need?

Recorded at Alchemy Studios, London
Cast: Marisa Julián, Eliud Porras, Carlos Riera, Sarah Sherborne, Araceli Uriarte
Credits

Front cover: © Ingram Publishing Limited

Introduction

Hello and welcome to *Speak Spanish with confidence.*

In devising this course, we have had very much in mind, firstly the close relationship between the two skills of speaking and listening, and secondly, the understanding that you want to put what you are learning to immediate practical use. The course is based around a series of conversations for you to listen to and take part in. The situations are the everyday kind you would find yourself in, and they introduce you to essential language in a useful context.

For each conversation we first introduce you to the words and phrases you will need, together with their meanings, giving you the opportunity to listen and repeat. You are then ready to listen to and take part in the conversation.

The course is designed so that you learn at the speed which suits you best. You can listen, listen and repeat, and take part in the conversations as many times as you like. The more you practise, the more confident you will become.

To get the most out of the course, work your way through CDs 1 and 2 in the order given as you will use what you have learned in earlier conversations in later conversations. Finally, listen to CD 3 for consolidation, enjoyment and to learn some more.

Angela Howkins and Juan Kattán-Ibarra
Only got a minute?

How do you say good morning, good afternoon or good evening, and goodbye in Spanish? Wherever you are, a friendly buenos días in the morning or buenas tardes in the afternoon, helps to set the tone.

If you have visited Spain, you will know that meals tend to be later than in this country, and so buenos días may work beyond noon, while buenas tardes is suitable for afternoon and evening. Later in the evening and at night, you will hear buenas noches and respond likewise, for a greeting is always returned. Hasta luego is a cheery goodbye which you can put with adiós, goodbye (adiós, hasta luego).

And how about please and thank you, yes and no? Por favor is please but also a way of attracting someone’s attention where we might say excuse me. Gracias is thank you, and if you have been well attended to and want to say so, then muchas gracias, thank you very much. No is no and
to politely decline, no, gracias. Yes is sí, though you may well hear sí, sí, sí, and once into the swing of things, find yourself imitating your hosts’ language patterns.

In *Speak Spanish with confidence* you will find words and phrases in their natural contexts. Built round ten conversations, each having two parts, the course is designed to help you to understand and use basic, everyday Spanish. You are always actively involved, as in each conversation you are invited to listen and repeat parts of the conversation before taking part in it, and what you learn and practise in one conversation, you use in others.

The conversations include all kinds of situations in which you could find yourself, so the language you are learning is immediately practical.
Is Spanish an easy language to learn? This is a question that is often asked. The received wisdom is that yes, compared with some other languages, Spanish is not a difficult language to learn. One reason for this lies in the pronunciation. Unlike English, Spanish is a phonetic language, that is to say it is written the way it is spoken. There are no complicated combinations of vowels and consonants which give the same sound, like ‘though’ and ‘blow’ or ‘through’, ‘blew’, and ‘blue’ in English. A vowel has a particular sound value regardless of where it occurs in a word: at the beginning, in the middle or at the end. For an example, let’s take the Spanish word for tomorrow, mañana. You will notice that the ‘a’ sounds the same in each syllable. Each vowel in a word is pronounced and its sound does not change when it joins with another vowel. If you say fiesta, siesta, María, you will pronounce the ‘a’, ‘e’, and ‘i’ the same way in each word. The five vowels, ‘a’, ‘e’, ‘i’, ‘o’, ‘u’, each have a single, pure sound, while the majority of consonants have sound values very similar to English ones. There are only a few consonants where we have to be mindful of a different pronunciation in Spanish from English.

Another reason for saying that Spanish is not a difficult language to learn is because many Spanish words look like English words and usually have a similar meaning as they share the same origin, either Latin or Greek. The list is long but just as an example compare English map with Spanish mapa, problem with problema, sincere with sincero. Some words have been adopted into Spanish from English, for example fútbol, parking, and un e-mail, in just the same way as we will talk for example about mañana, the patio or a fiesta. So without perhaps realizing it, we already know some Spanish, and this awareness can help in the learning process.

Listening is an important activity in learning how to speak a language. Listening and speaking are related. By listening, you learn how the
language sounds. You get used to the rhythms and intonation and you can imitate what you hear. In *Speak Spanish with Confidence*, you will hear the kind of Spanish you will want to use to get yourself around, from picking up your hire car and checking in at the hotel to asking the way, getting something to eat and drink, shopping and travelling. You will hear words on their own and words in phrases and sentences, with their meanings explained to you. Then you will hear a conversation in which these words are put to practical use. As you listen, you are invited to have a go at saying the words yourself, and then a go at playing your part in the conversation. You may listen and listen and repeat as many times as you like because you are in charge of the learning process and repetition is the key to good learning.

Grammar explanation is kept to a minimum, not because grammar is not important, it is, but because it is a good idea to get a feel for the language first, to get some knowledge and to assimilate some of the structures before you proceed to a more formal study of Spanish. The course is designed to enable you to do this, and as you gain in confidence, you will be able to use what you have learned not only in the context in which you have first practised it, but in other contexts as well.

You may already have visited Spain or Mexico or any other of the Spanish speaking countries and decided that you want to learn to speak the language. If, however, you are reading this and wondering about whether Spanish is the language for you then consider the following points.

Spanish is the official language of 21 countries in the world, most of them in the Americas. Only English and Mandarin Chinese presently have more speakers of their respective languages. In addition, there are about as many Spanish speakers in the US as the total population of Spain while for the majority of those in the US whose mother tongue is English, Spanish is the first foreign language they want and need to learn. Right across the world more and more people are learning Spanish which means that increasingly people from different parts of the world find that the language they have in common for communication purposes is Spanish.
The business imperative is high but that is not the only reason people want to learn the language. There are cultural reasons too. If you learn Spanish you are opening doors and windows onto the rich cultural heritage of not one but 21 countries. Before 1492 ‘when Columbus sailed the ocean blue’, Spain had a civilization strongly influenced by centuries of first Roman then Arab rule, much of it still visible and there for us to visit, while the civilizations of the Americas were highly developed and sophisticated, the Maya and Aztec in Mexico and the Inca of Peru being the best known. The Inca ruins of Machu Picchu and the pyramids of the Maya and Aztec count among the man-made wonders of the world. The extreme material wealth of these newly-found lands fed across the Atlantic, and while Spain was the principal beneficiary of this wealth, the rest of Europe profited too. Without doubt, Sir Francis Drake spoke Spanish, and through Spanish these lands with their own rich cultures are equally accessible to us. To talk of more recent times, Spanish speaking countries have produced poets, novelists, artists, musicians, scientists of world renown.

Interestingly, in China and Japan, a reason why so many people want to learn Spanish is flamenco. Elsewhere it is salsa and tango or pop stars like Shakira from Colombia or Enrique Iglesias, son of that once famous Spanish crooner Julio Iglesias. Listening to and learning the words of a song can be the incentive to learn Spanish. And it is, quite simply, a beautiful language.
Thinking of learning Spanish? Smart thinking, because Spanish, along with English and Mandarin Chinese, is the most widely spoken language in the world. For over 350 million people it is the official language of their country: Mexico, Central America, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and the South American republics (except Brazil), Equatorial Guinea in Africa, not to mention Spain which actually accounts for only 18 per cent of the total number of speakers spread across 21 countries. And that is before we get to the US where the Hispanic population (people who come or whose families originally came from Latin America) is about the same as the total population of Spain: some 46 million. It is thanks to this large and growing Hispanic population that the ability to speak Spanish is becoming an imperative in US daily life. Elsewhere in the world, from Brazil through Europe and Scandinavia to Japan, Spanish has become the foreign language of choice.

Increasing numbers of people world wide recognize the importance of this language which James I of England, VI of Scotland, once called ‘the language of the Almighty’. And not just to go on holiday, though what better reason to learn a language than to be able to move around and get something to eat and drink without having to hope and rely on the locals speaking your language? In the business world, companies, national and international alike, are realizing the economic advantages of having personnel at every level of the company able to speak Spanish.

So how do you go about learning a language? Where do you start? Motivation is the key, and it is motivation that will keep you going when you feel you aren’t making much progress. When you feel like this, remind yourself of why you want to learn the language and also, remind yourself of what you have learned. We tend to take for granted what we have learned, what we know and can do and instead fix on what we don’t know and what we can’t do. It takes time to learn a language well. It is not something that you learn in a day, a week, or three months. In such time you will learn something about the language and something
is always better than nothing, but think how long it took us to master our own mother tongue, and be prepared for it to take time for you to master Spanish.

And time is another key. The more time you can give over to study, the more progress you will make. The ideal is to do some every day, whether you have enrolled on a course or are teaching yourself. It does not have to be a long period of study. Indeed, the brain will only take so much at a time, so a little repeatedly is better than a blitz every once in a while. And that is where Speak Spanish with Confidence comes in. It is an eminently practical way of studying: listening while you are travelling, doing household chores or just relaxing. It also emulates the way we learned our mother tongue: through our ears. By listening, we tune into the sounds and cadences of the language. By repeating what we hear, listening and repeating over and over again, we assimilate the structures of the language. The sounds become distinguishable as words and phrases, and the more we repeat them, the more accustomed we become to them and start to relate to them without thinking, just as we do in our own language.

There are many aspects of Spanish and English which are similar. A large number of words share a common origin, and once you are tuned in to Spanish pronunciation, you will make the adjustments so that natural, probable, legal for example sound Spanish. You will discover that you can turn perfect into perfecto, splendid into espléndido, important into importante and marvellous into maravilloso. In other ways Spanish and English are quite different, and understanding the different thinking patterns makes learning the language both fun and rewarding.

English is perhaps the only European language which does not have gender; we don’t even have actresses any more, and maybe not waitresses either. But in Spanish a male teacher for example, is un profesor and a female teacher, una profesora. My male friend is mi amigo and my female friend is mi amiga. Gender relates to things as well as to people, so we can say that in Spanish nouns are masculine or feminine. Wine is masculine, vino, while beer is feminine, cerveza. While we only have one word for a and the, Spanish has a masculine form
and a feminine form for these words, so **un vino** (*a wine*) and **el vino** (*the wine*), **una cerveza** (*a beer*) and **la cerveza** (*the beer*). If we want to talk about **Spanish wine**, then the adjective **Spanish** must be masculine because **wine** is masculine: **el vino español**, but talk about **Spanish beer** and the adjective **Spanish** becomes feminine because **beer** is feminine: **la cerveza española**. This is called agreement and it operates for both gender (masculine and feminine) and for number (singular and plural). So, **my Spanish friend** is **mi amigo español** but **my Spanish friends** are **mis amigos españoles**. If my friend is female, then **mi amiga española** and if I have several female friends, then **mis amigas españolas**. In other words, while in English it is sufficient just for **friends** to be in the plural, in Spanish **my** and **Spanish** must also be in the plural to agree with **friends**.

You will have noticed that in English we say **my Spanish friend** but Spanish says **my friend Spanish**. Often you will find that the order of words is different in Spanish. For example, the hotel you are staying in is not **the Astoria Hotel** but **el Hotel Astoria**, and its address is not **3, Pelayo Street** but **la calle Pelayo, 3**.

In **Speak Spanish with confidence**, you will be introduced to these differences in the most natural way possible. The main thing is to be relaxed and to accept that Spanish says it differently from English. For language is not only the means we have for talking to one another, it is also the way we transmit our culture.

Despite Americanization with the ubiquitous Starbucks, MacDonald’s or Burger King, the café or bar still plays an important part in Spanish life. From early morning, breakfast is served, and many Spaniards drop into the bar on their way to work rather than have breakfast at home. It is not a big affair, usually a freshly squeezed orange juice, coffee and toast or croissant or sweet bun which will be displayed on the bar counter. Later in the morning the baguette style sandwich takes over from the croissant, while around about 1.30 p.m. when workers are beginning to finish for the morning, bars are ready to serve the **aperitivo**, that necessary drink and small snack to get the stomach juices going for the mid-day meal. Many bars serve a set menu, **el menú del día**, at lunch time, the menu usually displayed on a board outside. This is a good,
economical way to eat two courses and dessert or coffee, bread and a drink included. The drink always used to be wine but now you are generally given a choice. No self-respecting Spaniard would eat a meal without bread and there are many proverbs in Spanish extolling the virtues of bread and wine!

Because the mid-day meal is the main meal of the day, the lunch time break is longer than we are used to. The larger supermarkets and department stores stay open, but offices and smaller shops shut for at least two hours, longer in summer, which in coastal areas gives time to go to the beach. Government offices and banks tend to be open only in the mornings but in Spain the morning lasts till 2 p.m. Shops re-open about 5 p.m. and close about 8 p.m., but you can find that in summer, opening and closing times are later. Again in the evening after work, the bars fill up until it is time for the evening meal.

You can still get a menú del día in the evening or you may prefer to eat à la carte in which case you will notice that in a Spanish menu, la carta, the dishes are listed according to their main ingredient. Vegetables are served as a dish in their own right and are the prelude to the meat or fish course. Each course is a plato and this is why in cafeterías you may well see photographs of the platos combinados on offer – the meat, fish or chicken and vegetables all on one plate.

When Spaniards are in the U.K. what they find difficult to adapt to are the eating times and the fact that after a certain hour the streets seem empty. Life in Spain continues visibly into the small hours. After the evening meal, as well as the discos and night clubs, the theatre, cinema and concert hall offer entertainment, and there are bars which offer live music. In summer especially, people enjoy the cooler evening air outside, strolling and having a drink on a terraza, the pavement part of a bar or café.

And here is another point of difference. In many countries it is customary to pay for your drinks up front. This is not the case in Spain except in those tourist areas where experience has taught bar staff to charge on serving. Generally speaking, you settle up when you decide that it is time to go. Also, the price of your drink can vary slightly
according to where you have it. At the bar is cheapest. That is where you order your drink and where you consume it. If you want to sit at a table in the bar or outside, then you choose your table and the waiter will come to you.

Smokers by and large have a better deal in Spain. In common with the rest of Europe, smoking is prohibited in public places but bars over a certain size may have designated areas for smokers. If they are under a certain size, the bar owner has been able to choose whether he wants his premises to be smoke free or not. If you like to smoke, then look for a bar which has a sign which tells you that you can smoke: se puede fumar. If it is not clear, then you can ask ¿Se puede fumar?

Getting a drink, ordering a meal: it is this basic language that you require when in a Spanish speaking country that Speak Spanish with Confidence sets out to help you learn. From the moment you arrive and want to pick up your hire car or check into your hotel, to sampling the café culture, choosing from the menú del día, shopping or finding the way, the ten conversations, each with two parts, which comprise the course, introduce you to the Spanish that you will meet and require in certain situations. The course is essentially an audio course so it does not require that you sit with a book to study. What you require is on the CDs. First you are talked through the words and phrases you will need, with the opportunity to listen and repeat before you hear them in the context of a conversation. Once you have heard them in context, you are then invited to take part yourself. Initially, you may want to listen and not to speak yourself until you feel comfortable with what you are hearing, or you may want to jump right in and have a go at speaking from the very start. Whichever way, you are in charge, and you can play to listen and play to listen and repeat as many times as you like.

As you go along, aspects of the language are explained and you will find that what you have learned and practised in one context, numbers and time for example, you will use in other contexts, just as you would in real life. The accompanying booklet gives you the texts of the conversations in Spanish with English translations, together with a glossary and word lists, which you can use for quick reference or which you may want to read independently of the CDs. There are three CDs:
CDs 1 and 2 are for listening and speaking while CD3 reinforces what you are learning with conversations and announcements relating to the situations of CDs 1 and 2. These are designed just for listening but as you listen and assimilate, you will find yourself learning as well.

So have a go! If you already know some Spanish or are attending a class, you will find these CDs really useful for giving you that extra practice at both listening and speaking. If Spanish is new to you, this is a practical, useful and enjoyable way of making that first contact with the language.
Conversation 1: Arriving

**PART 1: PICKING UP THE HIRE CAR**

* CD1, TR3

**Employee** Buenos días.
**Alfonso** Buenos días. Tengo un coche reservado.
**Employee** ¿A qué nombre?
**Alfonso** A nombre de Alfonso Fuentes.
**Employee** Ah sí, un Corsa para diez días.
**Alfonso** No, para seis días.
**Employee** Ah sí, para seis días. Su tarjeta de crédito, por favor.
**Alfonso** Aquí tiene.
**Employee** ¿Quiere firmar aquí? Aquí tiene la llave.
**Alfonso** Gracias.

---

**Insight**
Remember the way you learned your numbers as a child? Do the same now for Spanish. Start with 1–3. Then add, 4, 5, 6 to make 1–6. Add in 7 and 8, then finally 9 and 10.
Keep reciting them to yourself like a little song.

---

**PART 2: BOOKING INTO THE HOTEL**

* CD1, TR6

**Cristina** Buenos tardes. Tengo una habitación reservada.
**Receptionist** ¿A qué nombre?
**Cristina** A nombre de Cristina Sánchez.
**Receptionist** Un momento, por favor. Una habitación individual con baño para dos noches.
**Cristina** No, una habitación doble con baño para tres noches.
**Receptionist** Ah sí. Su pasaporte, por favor.
**Cristina** Aquí tiene.
**Receptionist** ¿Quiere firmar aquí? Aquí tiene la llave. Habitación siete.
**Cristina** Gracias.
Employee  Good morning.
Alfonso  Good morning. I have a car booked.
Employee  In what name?
Alfonso  In the name of Alfonso Fuentes.
Employee  Oh, yes, a Corsa for ten days.
Alfonso  No, for six days.
Employee  Oh yes, for six days. Your credit card, please.
Alfonso  Here you are.
Employee  Would you sign here? Here's the key.
Alfonso  Thank you.

Cristina  Good afternoon. I have a room booked.
Receptionist  In what name?
Cristina  In the name of Cristina Sánchez.
Receptionist  One moment, please. A single room with bath for two nights.
Cristina  No, a double room with bath for three nights.
Receptionist  Oh, yes. Your passport, please.
Cristina  Here you are.
Receptionist  Would you sign here? Here's the key. Room seven.
Cristina  Thank you.
Conversation 2: Meeting and greeting

**PART 1: GREETING PEOPLE**

CD1, TR9

Ana ¿Dígame?
Alfonso ¿Está Ana, por favor?
Ana Sí, soy yo. Eres Alfonso ¿no?
Alfonso Sí, soy Alfonso. Hola, Ana. ¿Cómo estás?
Ana Muy bien, gracias. Y tú ¿qué tal?
Alfonso Bien.

CD1, TR12

Business associate ¿Usted es la señora Cristina Sánchez?
Cristina Sí, soy yo.
Business associate Yo soy Miguel Gonzalo.
Cristina Buenas tardes. ¿Cómo está?
Business associate Muy bien. ¿Y usted?
Cristina Bien, gracias.

**Insight**

The words for *I: yo* and *you: tú* (when you are speaking to someone in an informal situation) *usted* (when you are speaking to someone in a formal situation) are used mostly for emphasis or contrast. They are not generally needed because:

*soy = I am*
*eres = (informal) you are*
*es = (formal) you are*

**PART 2: MEETING**

CD1, TR15

Alfonso Hola, buenas noches. ¿Cómo estás?
Ana Muy bien ¿Y tú?
Alfonso Bien. Ana, esta es Cristina.
Ana Encantada.
Cristina Mucho gusto.
Ana    Hello.
Alfonso Is Ana in, please?
Ana    Yes, it’s me. You’re Alfonso, aren’t you?
Alfonso Yes, I’m Alfonso. Hello, Ana. How are you?
Ana    Very well, thank you. And you, how are things?
Alfonso Fine.

Business associate Are you Mrs Cristina Sánchez?
Cristina Yes, I am.
Business associate I’m Miguel Gonzalo.
Cristina Good evening. How are you?
Business associate Very well. And you?
Cristina Well, thank you.

Alfonso Hello, good evening. How are you?
Ana    Very well. And you?
Alfonso Fine. Ana, this is Cristina.
Ana    Pleased to meet you.
Cristina How do you do?
Ana       Y este es Pablo.
Pablo      Encantado.
Alfonso   Hola, ¿qué tal?
Cristina  Encantada.
****
Ana       Hasta luego.
Pablo      Hasta mañana.

Conversation 3: Café culture

PART 1: HAVING A MID-MORNING DRINK
CD1, TR18

Waiter    Hola, buenos días. ¿Qué van a tomar?
Cristina  Quiero un café.
Waiter    ¿Solo o con leche?
Cristina  Un café solo y también un agua mineral.
Waiter    ¿Con gas o sin gas?
Cristina  Con gas.
Alfonso   Para mí, un cortado.
Waiter    ¿Y para usted, señora?
Ana       ¿Tiene zumo de piña?
Waiter    De piña, no. Tenemos de naranja o de manzana.
Ana       Un zumo de manzana.
Waiter    Un café solo, un agua mineral con gas, un cortado
          y un zumo de manzana. ¿Algo más?
Ana       No, gracias.
****
Ana       Por favor, ¿cuánto es?
Waiter    Cinco euros.
Ana And this is Pablo.
Pablo Pleased to meet you.
Alfonso Hi, how are things?
Cristina Pleased to meet you.

* * * *

Ana Bye, see you.
Pablo Until tomorrow.

Waiter Hello, good morning. What are you going to have?
Cristina I want a coffee.
Waiter Expresso or with milk?
Cristina An expresso coffee and also a mineral water.
Waiter Sparkling or still?
Cristina Sparkling.
Alfonso For me, a coffee with a dash of milk.
Waiter And for you, madam?
Ana Do you have pineapple juice?
Waiter (Of) pineapple, no. We have (of) orange or (of) apple.
Ana An apple juice.
Waiter An expresso coffee, a sparkling mineral water, a coffee with a dash of milk, and an apple juice. Anything else?
Ana No, thank you.

* * * *

Ana Please, how much is it?
Waiter Five euros.
Insight
Spanish nouns have gender: masculine or feminine.

*Wine* is masculine (m).
*Beer* is feminine (f).

Usually:
- a masculine noun ends in -o
- a feminine noun ends in -a.

* un vino  a wine
* una cerveza  a beer

What goes with the noun must also have gender, so:
* un vino español  a Spanish wine
* una cerveza española  a Spanish beer

---

**PART 2: APERITIVO TIME**

< CD1, TR21

**Waitress**  Hola. ¿Qué van a tomar?
**Cristina**  Un vino.
**Waitress**  ¿Tinto o blanco?
**Cristina**  Blanco.
**Waitress**  ¿Y para usted?
**Pablo**  Una cerveza. ¿Tiene tapas?
**Waitress**  Sí. Tenemos de tortilla, queso y jamón serrano.
**Pablo**  Una de queso y una de jamón.
**Waitress**  Una cerveza, un vino blanco, una tapa de queso y una de jamón. ¿Algo más?
**Pablo**  No, gracias.

* * * *

**Pablo**  ¿Cuánto es?
**Waitress**  Diez euros.
Waitress  Hello. What are you going to have?
Cristina  A (glass of) wine.
Waitress  Red or white?
Cristina  White.
Waitress  And for you?
Pablo    A beer. Do you have tapas?
Waitress Yes. We have (of) omelette, cheese and cured ham.
Pablo    One of cheese and one of ham.
Waitress A beer, a white wine, a tapa of cheese and one of ham. Anything else?
Pablo    No, thank you.
** **
Pablo    How much is it?
Waitress Ten euros.
Conversation 4: Ordering a meal

**PART 1: ORDERING THE FIRST TWO COURSES**

*CD1, TR24*

Waitress  Hola, buenas tardes. ¿Qué van a tomar?
Pablo    Queremos el menú del día.
Waitress De primero hay sopa de verduras, ensalada mixta y paella.
Pablo    Yo voy a tomar sopa de verduras.
Alfonso Para mí, una ensalada mixta.
Cristina Yo quiero una ensalada mixta también.
Waitress ¿Qué quieren de segundo? Hay pescado, chuletas de cordero y pollo.
Cristina Para mí, pescado.
Alfonso Yo, pollo.
Pablo    Yo quiero chuletas de cordero.
Waitress ¿Qué van a beber?
Pablo    Vino tinto de la casa.
Alfonso Yo también.
Cristina Un agua mineral sin gas.
Waitress Una sopa de verduras y dos ensaladas mixtas de primero. De segundo, pescado, pollo y chuletas de cordero. Y para beber, dos vinos tintos y un agua mineral sin gas.

**Insight**

To make a noun plural, add *-s* if it ends in a vowel; *-es* if it ends in a consonant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>una sopa</td>
<td>dos sopas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un hotel</td>
<td>dos hoteles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a noun is plural, what goes with it is also plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un café solo</td>
<td>dos cafés solos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una ensalada mixta</td>
<td>dos ensaladas mixtas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Waitress: Hello, good afternoon. What are you going to have?
Pablo: We would like the set menu.
Waitress: For first course, there is vegetable soup, mixed salad and paella.
Pablo: I’m going to have vegetable soup.
Alfonso: For me, a mixed salad.
Cristina: I want a mixed salad as well.
Cristina: For me, fish.
Alfonso: Me, chicken.
Pablo: I want lamb chops.
Waitress: What are you going to drink?
Pablo: House red.
Alfonso: Me too.
Cristina: A still mineral water.
Waitress: One vegetable soup and two mixed salads for first course. For second course, fish, chicken and lamb chops. And to drink, two red wines and one still mineral water.
PART 2: ORDERING DESSERT

Waitress ¿Qué quieren de postre? Hay helado, fruta y flan.
Pablo Yo voy a tomar flan.
Cristina ¿Qué fruta hay?
Waitress Tenemos manzana y pera.
Cristina Una pera.
Waitress ¿Y para usted, señor?
Alfonso Quiero un helado. ¿Qué sabores tiene?
Waitress Hay de vainilla, fresa y chocolate.
Alfonso Un helado de fresa.
Waitress ¿Van a tomar café?
Pablo Sí. Dos cafés solos y la cuenta, por favor.

Conversation 5: Knowing the way

PART 1: ASKING THE WAY

Alfonso Por favor, ¿hay una farmacia por aquí?
Passer-by Sí, hay una en la calle Granada.
Alfonso Y ¿para ir a la calle Granada?
Passer-by Todo recto, al final de la calle, a la derecha.
Cristina Y la oficina de turismo, ¿dónde está?
Passer-by Está en la Plaza Mayor. Al final de la calle Granada, a la izquierda.
Cristina ¿Está lejos?
Passer-by No, está cerca, a cinco minutos de aquí.
Cristina Muchas gracias.
Passer-by De nada. Adiós.
Conversation 5: Knowing the way

Waitress  What do you want for dessert? There is ice cream, fruit and crème caramel.
Pablo  I’m going to have crème caramel.
Cristina  What fruit is there?
Waitress  We have apple(s) and pear(s).
Cristina  A pear.
Waitress  And for you, sir?
Alfonso  I want an ice cream. What flavours do you have?
Waitress  There is (of) vanilla, strawberry and chocolate.
Alfonso  A strawberry ice cream.
Waitress  Are you going to have coffee?
Pablo  Yes. Two expresso coffees and the bill, please.

Alfonso  Please, is there a chemist’s around here?
Passer-by  Yes, there’s one in Granada Street.
Alfonso  And to get to Granada Street?
Passer-by  Straight on, at the end of the street, to the right.
Cristina  And the tourist office, where is it?
Passer-by  It’s in the main square. At the end of Granada Street, to the left.
Cristina  Is it far?
Passer-by  No, it’s near, (at) five minutes from here.
Cristina  Thank you very much.
Passer-by  Not at all. Goodbye.
Insight
If a noun is masculine, the word for the is el, and in the plural, los.
If it is feminine, the is la, and in the plural, las.
el museo los museos the museum / the museums
la catedral las catedrales the cathedral / the cathedrals.

PART 2: GETTING DIRECTIONS
CD1, TR33

Cristina Por favor, ¿para ir a la catedral?
Passer-by Sigue todo recto por esta calle y toma la segunda calle a la izquierda.
Alfonso La segunda a la izquierda.
Passer-by Sí, y después la primera a la derecha. No está lejos.
Alfonso Gracias. ¿Y dónde está el museo? ¿Está cerca?
Passer-by Sí. Está enfrente de la catedral, en la esquina.
Cristina Muchas gracias.
Passer-by De nada. Adiós.

Conversation 6: Phoning for help

PART 1: CALLING A GARAGE
CD2, TR2

Mechanic Taller Bros, ¿dígame?
Alfonso Hola, buenos días. Tengo un problema con mi coche. ¿Puede mandar un mecánico?
Mechanic ¿Qué le pasa?
Alfonso No sé. El motor no funciona bien.
Mechanic ¿Dónde está usted?
Alfonso En el Hotel Londres, calle Londres, veinticinco.
Mechanic ¿Me da el número de teléfono de su hotel?
Alfonso Es el veintidós, treinta, diecisiete. Me llamo Alfonso Fuentes y estoy en la habitación doce.
Conversation 6: Phoning for help

Cristina  Please, to get to the cathedral?
Passer-by  Carry straight on along this street and take the second street on the left.
Alfonso  The second on the left.
Passer-by  Yes, and then the first on the right. It’s not far.
Alfonso  Thank you. And where is the museum? Is it near?
Passer-by  Yes. It’s opposite the cathedral, on the corner.
Cristina  Thank you very much.
Passer-by  Not at all. Goodbye.

Mechanic  Hello, Bros Garage.
Alfonso  Hello, good morning. I have a problem with my car. Can you send a mechanic?
Mechanic  What’s the matter with it?
Alfonso  I don’t know. The engine’s not running properly.
Mechanic  Where are you?
Alfonso  In the London Hotel, 25 London Street.
Mechanic  Would you give me the phone number of your hotel?
Alfonso  It’s 22–30–17. My name is Alfonso Fuentes and I’m in room 12.
Insight

Spanish **no** = *no* and *not*.

**No** = *not* always goes **before** the **verb**.

No funciona. *It’s not working.*
No quiero café. *I don’t want coffee.*
Ana, ¿quieres café? *Ana, do you want coffee?*
No, no quiero café. *No, I don’t want coffee.*

Remember how you learned 1–10? Do the same for 11–20.

---

**PART 2: FIXING A SHOWER**

CD2, TR5

Plumber Servidomus, ¿dígame?
Ana Buenas tardes. Tengo un problema con la ducha. ¿Puede mandar un fontanero?
Plumber ¿Qué le pasa?
Ana No funciona bien. No sale agua caliente, solamente agua fría.
Plumber ¿Me da su dirección?
Ana Es la calle Galileo, diecisiete, segundo, izquierda. Mi número de teléfono es el quince, cero ocho, veintinueve.
Plumber ¿Y su nombre?
Ana Ana Fernández.

---

**Conversation 7: A bit of entertainment**

**PART 1: PLANNING TO SEE A FILM**

CD2, TR8

Cristina ¿Qué hora es?
Ana Las dos menos cuarto.
Alfonso ¿A qué hora es la película?
Ana Hay una sesión a las cuatro y cuarto, otra a las siete y media y la última es a las diez.
Cristina ¿Vamos a la sesión de las cuatro y cuarto?
Plumber  Hello, Servidomus.
Ana  Good afternoon. I have a problem with the shower. Can you send a plumber?
Plumber  What’s the matter with it?
Ana  It’s not working properly. Hot water’s not coming out, only cold water.
Plumber  Would you give me your address?
Ana  It’s 17 Galileo Street, second, left. My phone number is: 15–08–29.
Plumber  And your name?
Ana  Ana Fernández.

Cristina  What’s the time?
Ana  A quarter to two.
Alfonso  (At) what time is the film?
Ana  There’s a showing at a quarter past four, another at half past seven, and the last is at ten.
Cristina  Shall we go to the quarter past four showing?
Alfonso  Sí, pero no tengo dinero. ¿A qué hora cierra el banco?
Ana  Hoy cierra a las dos.

**Insight**
Practise telling the time with a clock.
Hands on the hour:
- la una  one o’clock
- las dos  two o’clock
Minutes past the hour:
- las tres y cinco  five past three
- las ocho y cuarto  a quarter past eight
- las diez y media  half past ten
Minutes to the hour:
- las seis menos veinte  twenty to six.

**PART 2: WHAT TIME’S THE FOOTBALL?**
CD2, TR11

Alfonso  Pablo, ¿qué hora es?
Pablo  Las seis menos veinticinco.
Alfonso  ¿A qué hora cierran las tiendas aquí? Quiero comprar unas cosas.
Pablo  Cierran entre las ocho y media y las nueve.
Alfonso  Y el fútbol, ¿a qué hora es?
Pablo  A las ocho.

---

**Conversation 8: On the move**

**PART 1: AT THE RAILWAY STATION**
CD2, TR14

Ana  Por favor, ¿a qué hora hay trenes a Santiago?
Employee  Hay uno a las ocho treinta, otro a las doce cuarenta y el último sale a las diecinueve cincuenta y cinco.
Alfonso  Yes, but I don’t have (any) money. (At) what time does the bank close?
Ana    Today it closes at two.

Alfonso  Pablo, what time is it?
Pablo   Twenty-five to six.
Alfonso  (At) what time do the shops close here? I want to buy some things.
Pablo   They close between half past eight and nine.
Alfonso  And the football, at what time is it?
Pablo   At eight.

Ana    At what time are there trains to Santiago, please?
Employee  There’s one at 08.30, another at 12.40, and the last one leaves at 19.55.
Ana ¿A qué hora llega el tren de las doce cuarenta?
Employee A las dieciocho veinticuatro.
Ana ¿Hay que hacer la reserva?
Employee Los viernes, sábados y domingos, sí.
Ana Gracias.

**CD2, TR16**

Pablo Buenas tardes. Quiero dos billetes para Santiago.
Ticket clerk ¿Para cuándo?
Pablo Para el jueves, en el tren que sale a las doce cuarenta.
Ticket clerk ¿De ida o de ida y vuelta?
Pablo De ida y vuelta.
Ticket clerk ¿Para cuándo quiere la vuelta?
Pablo Para el lunes.

**Insight**

*Hay* = *there is* or *there are*.
- Hay un autobús. *There is a bus.*
- Hay autobuses. *There are buses.*
- Hay que + verb tells you something has to be done.
  - Hay que estudiar. *You have (i.e. one has) to study.*
  - Hay que salir. *You have to leave.*

**PART 2: AT THE BUS STATION**

**CD2, TR19**

Cristina Por favor, ¿a qué hora sale el próximo autobús para Avilés?
Employee Sale dentro de quince minutos, a las diez veinte.
Cristina ¿A qué hora llega a Avilés?
Employee Llega a las once treinta y cinco. ¿Quiere un billete de ida o de ida y vuelta?
Cristina De ida y vuelta, por favor. ¿De qué andén sale?
Employee Sale del andén dos.
Ana What time does the 12.40 train arrive?
Employee At 18.24.
Ana Do you have to book?
Employee Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, yes.
Ana Thank you.

Pablo Good afternoon. I want two tickets for Santiago.
Ticket clerk For when?
Pablo For Thursday, in the train which leaves at 12.40.
Ticket clerk Single or return?
Pablo Return.
Ticket clerk For when do you want the return?
Pablo For Monday.

Cristina At what time does the next bus for Avilés leave, please?
Employee It leaves in 15 minutes, at 10.20.
Cristina At what time does it arrive at Avilés?
Employee It arrives at 11.35. Do you want a single or return ticket?
Cristina Return, please. What platform does it leave from?
Employee It leaves from platform two.
Conversation 9: Some retail therapy

**PART 1: BUYING CLOTHES**

\[\text{CD2, TR22}\]

**Alfonso** Por favor, ¿tiene esta camisa en rojo?
**Assistant** No, en este modelo no, pero tengo estas en rojo, amarillo, azul y marrón.
**Alfonso** Me gusta la roja. ¿Tiene la talla treinta y ocho?
**Assistant** Sí, aquí tiene.
**Alfonso** ¿Puedo probármela?
**Assistant** Sí, allí está el probador.
**Alfonso** Me queda bien. ¿Cuánto cuesta?
**Assistant** Cuarenta y dos euros.
**Alfonso** Ummm, es un poco cara, pero me gusta. Me la llevo.

**Insight**

*Me gusta* is literally *to me (it) is pleasing.*

La camisa me gusta. *The shirt to me is pleasing.*

Los zapatos no me gustan. *The shoes not to me are pleasing.*

Notice *gustan* when what is/isn’t pleasing is plural.

Usually the verb comes first as in the conversations.

**PART 2: BUYING SHOES**

\[\text{CD2, TR25}\]

**Cristina** Hola, me gustan estos zapatos negros, pero ¿los tiene en verde?
**Assistant** Sí. ¿Qué número?
**Cristina** El treinta y siete. ¿Puedo probármelos?
**Assistant** Aquí tiene.
**Cristina** Me gustan, pero me quedan grandes. ¿Tiene un número más pequeño?
**Assistant** Un momento, por favor ... aquí tiene.
**Cristina** Estos me quedan bien. Me los llevo.
Alfonso  Do you have this shirt in red, please?
Assistant  No, not in this style, but I have these in red, yellow, blue and brown.
Alfonso  I like the red one. Do you have size 38?
Assistant  Yes, here you are.
Alfonso  Can I try it on?
Assistant  Yes, there’s the fitting room.
Alfonso  It fits me nicely. How much does it cost?
Assistant  Forty-two euros.
Alfonso  Ummm, it’s a bit expensive but I like it. I’ll take it.

Cristina  Hello, I like these black shoes but do you have them in green?
Assistant  Yes. What size?
Cristina  Thirty-seven. Can I try them on?
Assistant  Here you are.
Cristina  I like them but they are big on me. Do you have a smaller size?
Assistant  One moment, please ... here you are.
Cristina  These fit me nicely. I’ll take them.
Insight

The words for it and them go before the verb.

It = lo for a masculine noun
la for feminine.

¿Tiene el billete?  Lo tengo.  Do you have the ticket?
I have it.

¿Tiene la reserva?  La tengo.  Do you have the reservation?
I have it.

Them = los for masculine
las for feminine.

¿Quiere los zapatos?  Sí, los quiero.  Do you want the shoes?
Yes, I want them.

¿Quiere las camisas?  No, no las quiero.  Do you want the shirts?
No, I don’t want them.

Conversation 10: Shopping for food

PART 1: IN THE MARKET

CD2, TR28

Stall holder  Buenos días, ¿qué desea?
Ana  Quiero una lechuga y medio kilo de tomates.
Stall holder  ¿Algo más?
Ana  ¿Cuánto cuestan las cerezas?
Stall holder  Tres euros sesenta y ocho el kilo.
Ana  Un cuarto de kilo, por favor, y también un melón.
Stall holder  ¿Quiere alguna cosa más?
Ana  No. ¿Cuánto es todo?
Stall holder  Cuatro euros ochenta y cinco.
Stall holder: Good morning, can I help you?
Ana: I want a lettuce and half a kilo of tomatoes.
Stall holder: Anything else?
Ana: How much do the cherries cost?
Stall holder: Three euros 68 the kilo.
Ana: A quarter of a kilo, please, and a melon as well.
Stall holder: Do you want anything else?
Ana: No. How much is everything?
Stall holder: Four euros 85.
Stall holder ¿Qué desea?
Pablo Medio kilo de este queso y cien gramos de chorizo. ¿Tiene jamón de York?
Stall holder Sí. ¿Cuánto quiere?
Pablo Doscientos gramos y ciento cincuenta gramos de jamón serrano.
Stall holder ¿Quiere alguna cosa más?
Pablo No, gracias. ¿Cuánto es todo?
Stall holder Ocho euros setenta.

PART 2: AT THE GROCER’S

Grocer Hola, ¿qué desea?
Alfonso Una lata de aceitunas.
Grocer ¿Grande o pequeña?
Alfonso Una lata pequeña. Y también un paquete de galletas de chocolate y una botella grande de Coca Cola.
Grocer ¿Quiere alguna cosa más?
Alfonso ¿Tiene pan?
Grocer El pan en la panadería.
Alfonso Ah sí, claro. ¿Cuánto es?
Grocer Tres euros noventa.
Stall holder: Can I help you?
Pablo: Half a kilo of this cheese and 100 grams of chorizo. Do you have cooked ham?
Stall holder: Yes. How much do you want?
Pablo: Two hundred grams and 150 grams of cured ham.
Stall holder: Do you want anything else?
Pablo: No, thank you. How much is everything?
Stall holder: Eight euros 70.

Grocer: Hello, can I help you?
Alfonso: A tin of olives.
Grocer: Big or small?
Alfonso: A small tin. Also a packet of chocolate biscuits and a big bottle of Coca Cola.
Grocer: Do you want anything else?
Alfonso: Do you have bread?
Grocer: Bread in the baker’s.
Alfonso: Oh yes, of course. How much is it?
Grocer: Three euros 90.
**Conversation 3/1: Getting going**

**PART 1: HIRING A CAR**

*CD3, TR2*

**Eduardo** Buenas tardes. Quiero alquilar un coche, un Corsa.
**Empleada** ¿Para cuántos días?
**Eduardo** Para tres días, desde el jueves hasta el sábado.
**Empleada** ¿Cuánto es el alquiler por día?
**Eduardo** Treinta y tres euros más la gasolina.
**Empleada** ¿Y el seguro?
**Eduardo** Muy bien.
**Empleada** El seguro está incluido.
**Eduardo** Aquí tiene.

**PART 2: GETTING A HOTEL ROOM**

*CD3, TR3*

**Recepcionista** Hotel Las Vegas, ¿dígame?
**Carmen** Buenos días. Quiero reservar una habitación.
**Recepcionista** ¿Para cuándo?
**Carmen** Para el jueves.
**Recepcionista** ¿Y para cuántas noches?
**Carmen** Para cuatro noches, hasta el lunes.
**Recepcionista** ¿Una habitación doble o individual?
**Carmen** Individual. ¿Cuánto es por noche?
**Recepcionista** Cuarenta y dos euros.
**Carmen** ¿El desayuno está incluido?
**Recepcionista** No, el desayuno es aparte y cuesta cinco euros.
Eduardo  Good afternoon. I want to rent a car, a Corsa.
Employee  For how many days?
Eduardo  For three days, from Thursday until Saturday.
 How much is the rental per day?
Employee  Thirty-three euros plus petrol.
Eduardo  And insurance?
Employee  Insurance is included.
Eduardo  Fine.
Employee  Do you have your driving licence, please?
Eduardo  Here you are.

Receptionist  Las Vegas Hotel. How can I help you?
Carmen  Good morning. I would like to book a room.
Receptionist  When for?
Carmen  For Thursday.
Receptionist  And for how many nights?
Carmen  For four nights, until Monday.
Receptionist  A double room or a single?
Carmen  Single. How much is it per night?
Receptionist  Forty-two euros.
Carmen  Is breakfast included?
Receptionist  No, breakfast is separate and costs five euros.
Conversation 3/2: Contacting friends

PART 1: MAKING CONTACT OVER THE PHONE

CD3, TR4

Secretario  ¿Dígame?
Sonia Smith  Buenos días. ¿Está la señora Fuentes?
Secretario  ¿De parte de quién?
Sonia Smith  Perdone, no entiendo.
Secretario  ¿Su nombre?
Sonia Smith  Soy Sonia Smith, de Londres.
Secretario  Un momento, por favor ... ¿Señora Smith?
Sonia Smith  Sí, ¿dígame?
Secretario  La señora Fuentes no está en este momento.
            ¿Está usted en Madrid?
Sonia Smith  Sí. Estoy en el Hotel Plaza.
Secretario  ¿Me da el número de teléfono de su hotel?
Sonia Smith  Es el siete, dos, ocho, cero, cinco, nueve.

PART 2: MEETING FRIENDS

CD3, TR5

Eduardo  ¡Hola, Elena!
Elena  ¡Hola, Eduardo! ¿Cómo estás?
Eduardo  Bien. Y tú, ¿qué tal?
Elena  Muy bien. Eduardo, esta es Fiona, una amiga de Edimburgo.
Eduardo  Hola, ¿qué tal?
Fiona  Hola, mucho gusto.
Eduardo  ¿En qué hotel estás?
Elena  En el hotel San Antonio. ¿Y tú?
Eduardo  Estoy en casa de un amigo. ¿Tienes el número de mi teléfono móvil?
Elena  Claro que sí.
Eduardo  ¿Me das el número de teléfono de tu hotel?
Elena  Un momentito ... es el cuarenta y dos, quince, veinticinco.
Secretary  Hello.
Sonia Smith  Good morning. Is Mrs Fuentes in?
Secretary  Who’s speaking? (lit. on behalf of whom?)
Sonia Smith  I’m sorry, I don’t understand.
Secretary  Your name?
Sonia Smith  I’m Sonia Smith, from London.
Secretary  One moment please … Mrs Smith?
Sonia Smith  Yes?
Secretary  Mrs Fuentes isn’t in just now. Are you in Madrid?
Sonia Smith  Yes. I’m at the Plaza Hotel.
Secretary  Would you give me your hotel telephone number?
Sonia Smith  It’s seven, two, eight, zero, five, nine.

Edward  Hello, Elena!
Elena  Hi, Edward! How are you?
Edward  Fine. And you, how’s things?
Elena  Great. Edward, this is Fiona, a friend from Edinburgh.
Edward  Hello, how are you?
Fiona  Hello, how do you do?
Edward  What hotel are you in?
Elena  In Saint Anthony Hotel. And you?
Edward  I’m at a friend’s house. Do you have my mobile phone number?
Elena  Of course.
Edward  Will you give me your hotel phone number?
Elena  Hang on a minute … 42–15–25.
Conversation 3/3: Having a bite to eat

**PART 1: IN THE BAR**

CD3, TR6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camarera</th>
<th>¿Qué va a tomar?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Quiero una sangría.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Sangría no hay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>¿Tiene tónica?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Sí, sí. ¿Algo más?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>¿Tiene bocadillos?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Sí. Tenemos de queso, de jamón serrano o de atún.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Uno de queso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Ahora mismo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>¿Cuánto es?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Tres con cincuenta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Por favor, ¿dónde están los servicios?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Al fondo, a la izquierda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Perdone, ¿cómo dice? No hablo muy bien español.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camarera</td>
<td>Al fondo, a la izquierda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Gracias.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART 2: ORDERING ROOM SERVICE**

CD3, TR7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empleado</th>
<th>Servicio de habitaciones, ¿dígame?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sofía</td>
<td>Buenos días. Quiero el desayuno en la habitación, por favor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleado</td>
<td>¿Tiene usted la carta?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofía</td>
<td>Sí, sí, la tengo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleado</td>
<td>¿Qué va a tomar?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofía</td>
<td>Un zumo de naranja, un té con limón y tostadas. ¿Qué fruta tiene?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleado</td>
<td>Tenemos melón, fresas, sandía y uvas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofía</td>
<td>Quiero uvas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleado</td>
<td>¿Algo más?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofía</td>
<td>No, gracias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empleado</td>
<td>¿El número de su habitación, por favor?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofía</td>
<td>Estoy en la habitación doce.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Waitress: **What are you going to have?**

Martin: **I would like a sangría.**

Waitress: **There’s no sangría.**

Martin: **Do you have tonic (water)?**

Waitress: **Yes, indeed. Anything else?**

Martin: **Do you have baguette sandwiches?**

Waitress: **Yes. We have (of) cheese, (of) cured ham or (of) tuna.**

Martin: **Cheese. (lit. one of cheese).**

Waitress: **Straightaway.**

Martin: **How much is it?**

Waitress: **Three (with) fifty.**

Martin: **Where are the toilets, please?**

Waitress: **At the back, to the left.**

Martin: **Sorry, what did you say? I don’t speak Spanish very well.**

Waitress: **At the back, to the left.**

Martin: **Thank you.**

---

Employee: **Room service. How can I help you?**

Sofía: **Good morning. I would like breakfast in my room, please.**

Employee: **Do you have the menu?**

Sofía: **Yes, yes, I have it.**

Employee: **What are you going to have?**

Sofía: **An orange juice, tea with lemon, and toast. What fruit do you have?**

Employee: **We have melon, strawberries, watermelon and grapes.**

Sofía: **I would like grapes.**

Employee: **Anything else?**

Sofía: **No, thank you.**

Employee: **Your room number, please?**

Sofía: **I’m in room 12.**
Conversation 3/4: Eating out

**PART 1: GETTING A TABLE**

*CD3, TR8*

a)  
Camarera  Hola, buenos días.
Pablo  Buenos días. Quiero reservar una mesa para el viernes.
Camarera  ¿Para cuántas personas?
Pablo  Para dos.
Camarera  ¿Y para qué hora?
Pablo  Para las nueve y media.
Camarera  Muy bien. ¿A qué nombre?
Pablo  Pablo García.

b)  
Cliente  Hola, buenas tardes. Quiero reservar una mesa para esta noche.
Camarero  ¿Para cuántas personas?
Cliente  Para cuatro.
Camarero  ¿Y para qué hora?
Cliente  Para las nueve.
Camarero  Lo siento. A las nueve no tenemos ninguna mesa libre.
Cliente  ¿Y más tarde?
Camarero  A ver ... a las diez tenemos una.
Cliente  A las diez entonces.

**PART 2: ORDERING A MEAL**

*CD3, TR9*

Pablo  A ver, de primero yo quiero la sopa. ¿Y tú, Ana?
Ana  No sé; el melón con jamón o la ensalada mixta. Uumm, la ensalada mixta y de segundo, quiero el salmón a la plancha. Y tú el filete ¿verdad?
Pablo  No. Prefiero las chuletas. Y para beber ¿vino tinto o vino blanco?
Waitress  Hello, good morning.
Pablo  Good morning. I would like to book a table for Friday.
Waitress  For how many people?
Pablo  For two.
Waitress  And for what time?
Pablo  For half past nine.
Waitress  Very good. (In) what name?
Pablo  Pablo García.

Customer  Hello, good afternoon. I would like to book a table for this evening.
Waiter  For how many people?
Customer  For four.
Waiter  And for what time?
Customer  For nine o’clock.
Waiter  I’m sorry. At nine o’clock we don’t have any tables free.
Customer  And later?
Waiter  Let me see … at ten we have one.
Customer  At ten, then.

Pablo  Let me see, for first course, I want the soup. And you, Ana?
Ana  I don’t know; melon with ham or mixed salad. Ummm, mixed salad and for second course, I want grilled salmon. And you’ll want the fillet, won’t you? (lit. and you the fillet, true?)
Pablo  No, I prefer the chops. And to drink, red wine or white wine?
Ana: Pues con el salmón, prefiero vino blanco.
Pablo: Y yo tinto. Entonces, una sopa de cebolla y una ensalada mixta de primero. Salmón a la plancha y chuletas de cerdo de segundo. Vino blanco para ti y vino tinto para mí.
Ana: Y una botella de agua mineral también.
Pablo: ¿Con gas?
Ana: No, sin gas.
Pablo: ¿Quieres postre, Ana?
Ana: Sí. Quiero piña en almíbar.
Pablo: A mí no me gusta la piña ni el flan. No quiero postre.
Ana: ¿No quieres un helado?
Pablo: Bueno, un helado de chocolate y un café solo. ¿Vas a tomar café?
Ana: No, es un poco tarde.
Pablo: Entonces, para ti piña en almíbar y para mí un helado de chocolate y un café solo. Y la cuenta también.

Conversation 3/5: Where is it?

**PART 1: ASKING THE WAY**

**CD3, TR10**

Annemarie: Por favor, ¿hay un supermercado por aquí?
Transeúnte: Sí, hay uno al lado de la oficina de turismo.
Annemarie: ¿Y para ir a la oficina de turismo?
Transeúnte: Sigue todo recto hasta el final, luego a la izquierda y después toma la primera a la derecha.
Annemarie: Perdone, no hablo muy bien español. ¿Puede hablar más despacio, por favor?
Transeúnte: ¿Más despacio? Sí. Sigue todo recto hasta el final, luego a la izquierda y después toma la primera a la derecha.
Annemarie: Gracias.
Transeúnte: De nada.
Ana  Well, with the salmon, I prefer white wine.
Pablo  And me, red. So, an onion soup and a mixed salad for first course. Grilled salmon and pork chops for second course. White wine for you and red wine for me.
Ana  And a bottle of mineral water as well.
Pablo  Fizzy?
Ana  No, still.
Pablo  Do you want dessert, Ana?
Ana  Yes. I would like pineapple in syrup.
Pablo  I don’t like pineapple or crème caramel. I don’t want dessert.
Ana  Don’t you want an ice cream?
Pablo  OK, a chocolate ice cream and a black coffee. Are you going to have coffee?
Ana  No, it’s a bit late.
Pablo  So, for you pineapple in syrup and for me a chocolate ice cream and a black coffee. And the bill as well.

Annemarie  Excuse me, is there a supermarket around here?
Passer-by  Yes, there’s one next to (lit. at the side of) the tourist office.
Annemarie  And to get to the tourist office?
Passer-by  Carry straight on to the end, then (to the) left and afterwards take the first on the right.
Annemarie  I’m sorry, I don’t speak Spanish very well. Could you speak more slowly, please?
Passer-by  More slowly? Yes. Carry straight on to the end, then (to the) left and afterwards take the first on the right.
Annemarie  Thank you.
Passer-by  Not at all.
Manuel  Por favor, ¿por dónde se va al estadio?
Transeúnte  Sigue todo recto por esta calle hasta el parque, luego a la derecha y después toma la tercera calle a la izquierda. El estadio está al final de esta calle.
Manuel  ¿Puede repetir, por favor?
Transeúnte  Sigue todo recto por esta calle hasta el parque, luego a la derecha y después toma la tercera calle a la izquierda. El estadio está al final de esta calle.
Manuel  ¿Está muy lejos?
Transeúnte  Andando sí, pero en autobús está a unos diez minutos. La parada de autobús está en la esquina.
Manuel  ¿Qué número de autobús es?
Transeúnte  El quince.

**PART 2: HEARING AN ANNOUNCEMENT**

CD3, TR11

**Announcer**  Hoy sábado veinticinco, se abre al público el nuevo Museo de Arte Moderno. El nuevo museo está sólo a cinco minutos de la Plaza Mayor al lado de la catedral. Visite esta importante colección de arte moderno de martes a domingo entre las diez de la mañana y las seis de la tarde.

---

**Conversation 3/6: Making a telephone call**

**PART 1: PHONING FOR A TAXI**

CD3, TR12

a)

**Empleada**  Radio Taxi, ¿dígame?
**Antonio**  Buenos días. Necesito un taxi para ir al aeropuerto. ¿Puede mandar uno ahora mismo?
**Empleada**  ¿Me da su dirección?
**Antonio**  Estoy en la calle San Francisco, dos.
**Empleada**  ¿Su número de teléfono?
Manuel  Excuse me, how do you get to the stadium?
Passer-by  Carry straight on along this road as far as the park, then (to the) right and afterwards take the third street on the left. The stadium is at the end of this street.
Manuel  Can you repeat that, please?
Passer-by  Carry straight on along this road as far as the park, then (to the) right and afterwards take the third street on the left. The stadium is at the end of this street.
Manuel  Is it very far?
Passer-by  Walking, yes, but by bus it’s about ten minutes. The bus stop is on the corner.
Manuel  What number bus is it?
Passer-by  Fifteen.

Announcer  Today, Saturday the 25th, the new Museum of Modern Art is open to the public. The new museum is just five minutes from the Main Square next to the cathedral. Visit this important collection of modern art from Tuesday to Sunday between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Employee  Radio Taxi, can I help you?
Antonio  Good morning. I need a taxi to go to the airport. Can you send me one right now?
Employee  Would you give me your address?
Antonio  I’m at 2, San Francisco Street.
Employee  Your telephone number?
Antonio: Es el dieciocho, cuarenta y cinco, noventa.
Empleada: ¿Y su nombre, por favor?
Antonio: Me llamo Antonio González.
Empleada: Muy bien. Le mando uno ahora mismo.

b)
Recepcionista: Recepción, ¿dígame?
Rosario: Buenas noches. Llamo de la habitación doce. Quiero un taxi para las seis y media de la mañana para ir al aeropuerto.
Recepcionista: Muy bien. Un taxi para las seis y media de la mañana para la habitación doce.
Rosario: ¿Puede despertarme a las cinco y cuarto, por favor?
Recepcionista: Sí. Muy bien.

PART 2: LISTENING TO A RADIO ADVERT


Conversation 3/7: Meeting up

PART 1: ARRANGING TO MEET

a)
Maribel: ¿Dígame?
Fernando: Hola, Maribel. Soy Fernando.
Maribel: Hola, ¿qué tal?
Antonio  It’s 18–45–90.
Employee  And your name please?
Antonio  My name is (lit. I call myself) Antonio González.
Employee  Fine. I’ll send (you) one right now.

Receptionist  Reception, can I help you?
Rosario  Good evening. I’m calling from room 12. I want a taxi for half past six in the morning to go to the airport.
Employee  OK. A taxi for half past six in the morning for room 12.
Rosario  Can you wake me at a quarter past five, please?
Receptionist  Yes. Fine.

Announcer  Problems with your central heating, your air conditioning, your household appliances …?
Servidomus has the solution. Technical service 24 hours a day. Telephone (lit. call the telephone) 68–58–48 and we’ll attend to you immediately.
Servidomus, experience, responsibility and personalised attention! Servidomus. (Number) 29, Buenaventura Street.

Maribel  Hello.
Fernando  Hello, Maribel. It’s (lit. I am) Fernando.
Maribel  Hi, how’s things?
Fernando  Bien. Maribel, tengo las entradas para el concierto del sábado por la noche.

Maribel  Estupendo. ¿A qué hora es?

Fernando  Empieza a las nueve y cuarto.

Maribel  ¿Y dónde es?

Fernando  Es en el Teatro Colón. ¿Quedamos a las nueve menos cuarto en la puerta?

Maribel  Sí, de acuerdo.

b)

Alberto  ¿A qué hora terminas esta tarde?

Maribel  A las siete.

Alberto  ¿Quieres venir al cine conmigo?

Maribel  Sí, encantada.

Alberto  ¿Quedamos a las siete y media en el café de Pepe?

Maribel  De acuerdo.

c)

Announcer  Cine Modelo está presentando hoy viernes veinticuatro en la sala 1, Asesinato en Hawai a las catorce horas, dieciséis treinta y dieciocho cuarenta y cinco, y en la sala 2, Mi vida con Isabel a las quince cuarenta, dieciséis diez y veinte veinte.

\textbf{PART 2: DECLINING AN INVITATION}  
\textit{CD3, TR15}

Alberto  ¿Estás libre el sábado por la noche?

Maribel  No. Tengo un compromiso. ¿Por qué?

Alberto  Quiero ir al cine.

Maribel  ¡Qué lástima! Lo siento, pero no puedo. Otro día, quizás.
Fernando  Fine. Maribel, I’ve got the tickets for the concert on Saturday night.
Maribel   Splendid. What time is it?
Fernando  It starts at a quarter past nine.
Maribel   And where is it?
Fernando  It’s in the Columbus Theatre. Shall we meet at a quarter to nine at the door?
Maribel   Yes, OK.

Alberto  What time do you finish this evening?
Maribel   At seven.
Alberto  Do you want to come to the cinema with me?
Maribel   Yes, I’d love to (lit. delighted).
Alberto  Shall we meet at half past seven in Pepe’s café?
Maribel   OK.

Announcer  The Model Cinema is showing today, Friday the 24th in Cinema 1 Murder in Hawaii at 14.00 hours, 16.30 and 18.45, and in Cinema 2, My Life with Isabel at 15.40, 16.10 and 20.20.

Alberto  Are you free on Saturday night?
Maribel   No. I have a date. Why?
Alberto  I want to go to the cinema.
Maribel   What a pity! I’m sorry but I can’t. Another day, perhaps.
Conversation 3/8: Travel times

PART 1: GETTING A TICKET

a) Carlos
   Buenos días. Quiero un billete para Córdoba para el autobús de las nueve quince.
   Taquillera El autobús de las nueve quince acaba de salir.
   Carlos Entonces para el de las doce.
   Taquillera Ese está completo.
   Carlos ¿Qué otros autobuses hay?
   Taquillera Hay uno a las quince cuarenta, otro a las dieciocho veinte y el último sale a las veintiuna treinta.
   Carlos Deme un billete de ida para el de las quince cuarenta.

b) Isabel
   Buenas tardes. Quiero hacer una reserva para Sevilla.
   Taquillero ¿Para qué día la quiere?
   Isabel Para el próximo sábado en el tren de las nueve.
   Taquillero En clase turista está completo, pero tengo plazas en clase preferente.
   Isabel Bueno, en clase preferente.
   Taquillero ¿Quiere un billete de ida o de ida y vuelta?
   Isabel De ida solamente. ¿Cuánto dura el viaje?
   Taquillero Dura dos horas y media. Llega a las once treinta.
   Isabel ¿De dónde sale?
   Taquillero Sale del andén tres.

PART 2: TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

a) Announcer El Intercity procedente de Valencia efectuará su entrada por vía número cuatro.
   El tren expreso con destino a Málaga efectuará su salida por vía número seis.
   El tren AVE con destino a Sevilla efectuará su salida por vía número tres.
Carlos  Good morning. I would like a ticket for Córdoba for the 9.15 bus.
Ticket clerk  The 9.15 bus has just departed.
Carlos  Well, for the 12 o’clock.
Ticket clerk  That one is full.
Carlos  What other buses are there?
Ticket clerk  There’s one at 15.40, another at 18.20 and the last one departs at 21.30.
Carlos  Give me a single ticket for the 15.40.

Isabel  Good afternoon. I want to make a booking for Seville.
Ticket clerk  For what day do you want it?
Isabel  For next Saturday on the 9 o’clock train.
Ticket clerk  Tourist class is full but I have seats in Club class.
Isabel  OK, in Club class.
Ticket clerk  Do you want a single or a return ticket?
Isabel  Just a single. How long does the journey take?
Ticket clerk  It takes two and a half hours. It arrives at 11.30.
Isabel  From where does it leave?
Ticket clerk  It departs from platform three.

Announcer  The Intercity from Valencia will arrive on line four.
The express train for Málaga will depart from line six.
The AVE for Seville will depart from line three.
El Talgo procedente de Barcelona efectuará su entrada por vía número uno.

b) **Announcer**

Salida del vuelo de Iberia 627 con destino a Los Angeles. Señores pasajeros, diríjanse a la puerta de embarque número doce.

United Airways anuncia la llegada de su vuelo 521 procedente de Nueva York.

Salida del vuelo de British Airways 440 con destino a Londres. Señores pasajeros, diríjanse a la puerta de embarque número diecisésis.

---

**Conversation 3/9: At the sales**

**PART 1: WHAT’S ON OFFER?**

\[\text{CD3, TR18}\]

a) **Announcer**

¡Galerías Baleares, calidad y elegancia a precios espectaculares! Chaquetas de lino a sólo cuarenta euros, camisas para caballero desde veinticinco euros, blusas para señora desde veinte euros, pantalones desde treinta euros, zapatos para caballero y señora, con un veinte por ciento de descuento y muchas otras ofertas. Sólo hasta el treinta de septiembre. ¡Ofertas espectaculares en Galerías Baleares!

b) **Cliente**

Por favor, ¿dónde está la sección de ropa de caballero?

**Vigilante**

Está en la primera planta.

**Cliente**

Perdone, ¿la sección de ropa de señora, por favor?

**Vigilante**

En la segunda planta.

**Cliente**

Perdone, ¿dónde puedo comprar camisetas para niño?

**Vigilante**

En la tercera planta. Perfumería, zapatería y artículos de piel en la planta baja.
Announcer  Departure of Iberia flight 627 for Los Angeles. Passengers go to boarding gate (number) 12.

United Airways announces the arrival of (its) flight 521 from New York.

Departure of British Airways flight 440 for London. Passengers go to boarding gate (number) 16.

Announcer  Galerías Baleares, quality and elegance at spectacular prices! Linen jackets at just 40 euros, shirts for gentlemen from 25 euros, blouses for ladies from 20 euros, trousers from 30 euros, shoes for gentlemen and ladies with a 20 per cent discount and many other offers. Only until the 30th September. Spectacular offers at Galerías Baleares!

Customer  Excuse me, where is the menswear department?

Security guard  It’s on the first floor.

Customer  Excuse me, the womenswear department, please?

Security guard  On the second floor.

Customer  Excuse me, where can I buy T-shirts for children?

Security guard  On the third floor. Perfumes, footwear, and leather goods on the ground floor.
PART 2: CHOOSING AND BUYING

CD3, TR19

Dependienta  Hola, buenas tardes. ¿Qué desea?
Luis        Buenas tardes. Quisiera un cinturón para mí.
Dependienta  Pues, tengo estos que están de oferta a quince euros. ¿Le gustan?
Luis        Sí, me gustan mucho. ¿Son de piel?
Dependienta  Sí, sí, son de piel y de muy buena calidad. Los tengo en negro, marrón y gris. ¿Qué color prefiere?
Luis        Lo quiero en negro. ¿Puedo probármelo?
Dependienta  Sí, claro.
Luis        Ummmmm, es un poco corto. ¿No tiene uno más largo?
Dependienta  Sí. Aquí tiene uno.
Luis        Este me queda bien. Me lo llevo.

Conversation 3/10: What do we need?

PART 1: FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

CD3, TR20

Tendero    Buenos días. ¿Qué le pongo?
Margarita  ¿Cuánto valen los tomates?
Tendero    Un euro veinte el kilo.
Margarita  Pues, póngame dos kilos.
Tendero    ¿Qué más?
Margarita  Dos pepinos y un pimiento verde.
Tendero    ¿Quiere algo más?
Margarita  Medio kilo de cebollas y deme un ajo también.
Tendero    ¿Algo más?
Margarita  No, eso es todo.
Tendero    Vamos a ver. Dos kilos de tomates, dos pepinos, un pimiento verde, medio kilo de cebollas y un ajo. Son cuatro noventa y dos.
Sales assistant  Hello, good afternoon. Can I help you?
Luis  Good afternoon. I would like a belt for myself.
Sales assistant  Well, I have these which are on offer at 15 euros. Do you like them?
Luis  Yes, I like them a lot. Are they (of) leather?
Sales assistant  Yes, yes, they are (of) leather and (of) very good quality. I have them in black, brown and grey. Which colour do you prefer?
Luis  I want it in black. Can I try it on?
Sales assistant  Yes, of course.
Luis  Umm, it’s a little short. You don’t have a longer one?
Sales assistant  Yes. Here you are.
Luis  This one fits me. I’ll take it.

Shop keeper  Good morning. What would you like?
Margarita  How much are the tomatoes?
Shop keeper  One euro 20 a kilo.
Margarita  Then give me (lit. put for me) 2 kilos.
Shop keeper  What else?
Margarita  Two cucumbers and a green pepper.
Shop keeper  Do you want anything else?
Margarita  Half a kilo of onions and give me a garlic as well.
Shop keeper  Anything else?
Margarita  No, that’s everything.
Shop keeper  Let’s see. Two kilos of tomatoes, two cucumbers, one green pepper, half a kilo of onions and one garlic. That’s four 92.
PART 2: THE SHOPPING LIST

CD3, TR21

Ana ¿Tienes la lista de compras para el supermercado?
Pablo Sí, aquí está.
Ana A ver ... una botella grande de cerveza, dos botellas de agua mineral, dos latas de atún, una lata de sardinas.
Pablo ¿Falta algo?
Ana Claro. Falta aceite, un litro de aceite, el jamón, cien gramos de jamón serrano.
Pablo Y queso. No queda queso.
Ana Pues, un trozo de queso. Doscientos gramos. Es todo ¿no?
Pablo No. Media docena de huevos para la tortilla y yo quiero una bolsa de patatas fritas - una bolsa grande.
Ana Y el pan.
Pablo No, no me gusta el pan del supermercado.
Ana Pero es más barato que el pan de la panadería.
Pablo Sí, pero el pan de la panadería es mejor.
Ana Bueno. ¿Vamos?
Ana: Do you have the shopping list for the supermarket?
Pablo: Yes, here it is.
Ana: Let me see ... a big bottle of beer, two bottles of mineral water, two tins of tuna, a tin of sardines.
Pablo: Is there anything missing?
Ana: Of course. Oil’s missing, a litre of oil, ham, 100 grams of cured ham.
Pablo: And cheese. There’s no cheese left.
Ana: Then a piece of cheese. Two hundred grams. That’s everything, isn’t it?
Pablo: No. Half a dozen eggs for the omelette and I want a bag of crisps – a big bag.
Ana: And bread.
Pablo: No, I don’t like the supermarket bread.
Ana: But it is cheaper than the bread from the bakery.
Pablo: Yes, but the bread from the bakery is better.
Ana: OK. Shall we go?
Listening skills: Survival phrases

can you repeat (that), please?
¿puede repetir, por favor?
can you speak more slowly?
¿puede hablar más despacio?
can you wake me up?
¿puede despertarme?
excuse me / sorry
perdón
I don’t speak Spanish very well
no hablo muy bien español
I don’t understand
no entiendo
I’m sorry
lo siento
let’s see
vamos a ver
what a pity!
¡qué lástima!
what did you say?
¿cómo dice?
where are the toilets?
¿dónde están los servicios?
Spanish–English glossary

m = masculine; f = feminine

a at, to
abre; se abre it opens; it is open
acaba de it has just
aceite, el oil, the
aceitunas, unas/las olives, some/the
adiós goodbye
agua, el; ~ caliente; ~ fría; ~ mineral, un/el water, the; hot water; cold water; mineral water, a/the
ahora mismo right now
ajo, un/el garlic, a/the
algo; ¿~ más? anything, something; anything else?
alíbar, el syrup, the
alquilar to rent, hire
alquiler, el rental, hire charge, the
allí there
amarillo (m); amarilla (f) yellow
amigo, un/el; amiga, una/la friend, a/the(m); friend, a/the(f)
andando walking
andén, un/el platform, a/the
aparte separate
aquí; ~ tiene; por ~ here; here you are; around here
artículo, un/el article, an/the
atún, el (tinned) tuna, the
autobús, un/el bus, a/the
azul blue
banco, un/el bank, a/the
baño, un/el bath, a/the
barato (m); barata (f) cheap
beber to drink

bien fine, OK, well
billete, un/el; ~ de ida; ~ de ida y vuelta ticket, a/the; single ticket; return ticket
blanco (m); blanca (f) white
blusa, una/la blouse, a/the
bocadillo, un/el (baguette) sandwich, a/the
botella, una/la bottle, a/the
bolsa, una/la bag, a/the
bueno (m); buena (f) good
buenos días good morning
buenas noches good evening/goodnight
buenas tardes good afternoon/evening
caballero, un/el gentleman, a/the
café, un/el; ~ con leche; ~ solo coffee, a/the; coffee with milk, expresso coffee
calidad, una/la quality, a/the
calle, una/la street, a/the
camisa, una/la shirt, a/the
camiseta, una/la T-shirt, a/the
carné de conducir, un/el driving licence, a/the
caro (m); cara (f) expensive
carta, una/la menu, a/the
casa, una/la house, a/the
catedral, una/la cathedral, a/the
cebolla, una/la onion, a/the
cerca near
cereza, una/la cherry, a/the
cerveza, una/la beer, a/the
chaqueta, una/la jacket, a/the
chocolate, un/el chocolate, a/the
chuletas, unas/las; ~ de cordero; ~ de cerdo chops, some/the; lamb chops; pork chops
cierra; cierran it closes, they close
cinturón, un/el belt, a/the
claro of course
clase, una/la class, a/the
coche, un/el car, a/the
colección, una/la collection, a/the
color, un/el colour, a/the
completo (m); completa (f) full
comprar to buy
compras, la lista de - shopping, the shopping list
compromiso, un/el date, engagement, a/the
con with
concierto, un/el concert, a/the
conmigo with me
cortado, un/el coffee with a dash of milk, a/the
corto (m); corta (f) short
cosa, una/la thing, a/the
cuando when
¿cuánto?; ¿~ es? how much?; how much is it?
¿cuántos (m)?; ¿cuántas (f)? how many?
cuarto, un quarter, a
cuenta, una/la bill, a/the
cuesta, cuestan it costs, they cost
de; ~ nada from, of; not at all
de acuerdo alright, agreed
deme ... give me
derecha, a la right, to the
desayuno, un/el breakfast, a/the
descuento, un/el discount, a/the
desde from
despacio slowly
despertar to wake up
después afterwards, then
destino, un/el destination, a/the
día, un/el day, a/the
¿digame? hello (answering phone); can I help you?
dinero, el money, the
dirección, una/la address, a/the
docena, una/la; media ~ dozen, a/the; half a dozen
donde where
ducha, una/la shower, a/the
dura it lasts
empieza it starts
en in, on
encantado (m); encantada (f) pleased to meet you
enfrente (de) opposite
ensalada, una/la; ~ mixta salad, a/the; mixed salad
entonces so, then
entrada, una/la entrance; admission ticket, a/the
entre between
es (m); esa (f) that
esquina, una/la corner, a/the
estadio, un/el stadium, a/the
este (m); esta (f) this
estos (m); estas (f) these
falta it is missing
farmacia, una/la chemist's, a/the
filete, un/el fillet, a/the
firmar to sign
flan, un/el crème caramel, a/the
fondo, al back, at the
fontanero, un/el plumber, a/the
fresa, una/la strawberry, a/the
frío (m); fría (f) cold
fruta, la fruit, the
funciona; no funciona it’s working; it’s not working
fútbol, el football, the
galletas, unas/las biscuits, some/the
gasolina, la petrol, the
gracias; muchas — thank you; thank you very much
gramos grams
grande big
gris grey
habitación, una/la; — doble; — individual room, a/the; double room; single room
hasta; — luego; — mañana until; see you later; see you tomorrow
hay there is, there are
helado, un/el; — de (vainilla) ice cream, a/the; (vanilla) ice cream
hola hi, hello
hora, una/la; ¿qué — es?; ¿a qué — ...? hour, a/the; what’s the time?; at what time...?
hotel, un/el hotel, a/the
hoy today
huevo, un/el egg, an/the
importante important
ir to go
izquierda, a la left, to the
jamón, un/el; — York; — serrano ham, a/the; cooked ham; cured ham
kilo, un/el kilo, a/the
lado, un/el; al — de side, a/the; at the side of/next to
largo (m); larga (f) long
lástima, una/la pity, shame, a/the
lata, una/la tin, a/the
lechuga, una/la lettuce, a/the
lejos far
libre free
limón, un/el lemon, a/the
lino linen
litro, un/el litre, a/the
llamo I am calling
llave, una/la key, a/the
llega it arrives
llegada, una/la arrival, a/the
luego later, then
mañana, una/la morning, a/the
mañana tomorrow
mandar to send
manzana, una/la apple, a/the
marrón brown
más more; see algo más
¿me da....? would you give me...?
me gusta; me gustan I like it; I like them
mejor better
me llamo my name is
me queda; me quedan (bien) it fits me; they fit me (nicely)
mecánico, un/el mechanic, a/the
medio (m); media (f) half
melón, un/el melon, a/the
menos less
meca, una/la table, a/the
mi my
minuto, un/el minute, a/the
modelo, un/el style, a/the
momento, un/el moment, a/the
mucho gusto how do you do
muchos (m); muchas (f) many
museo, un/el museum, a/the
muy very
naranja, una/la orange, a/the
necesito I need
negro (m); negra (f) black
niño, un/el; niña, una/la boy/child, a/the; girl/child, a/the
no no; not
noche, una/la; esta — night, a/the; tonight
nombre, un/el; ¿a qué —?; a — de name, a/the; in what name?; in the name of
nuevo (m); nueva (f) new
número, un/el number, a/the (also shoe size); de teléfono telephone number
o or
oferta, una/la offer, an/the
oficina de turismo, una/la tourist office, a/the
otro (m); otra (f) other, another
pagar to pay
pan, un/el bread, a/the
panadería, una/la baker’s, a/the
pantalones, unos/los trousers, some/the
paquete, un/el packet, a/the
para; para mí, para usted for; for me, for you
parada, una/la; – de autobús stop, a/the; bus stop
parque, un/el park, a/the
pasajeros, unos/los passengers, some/the
pasaporte, un/el passport, a/the
pequeño (m); pequeña (f) small
pera, una/la pear, a/the
perfumería, una/la perfumery, a/the
pero but
persona, una/la; dos personas person, a/the; two people
pescado, un/el fish, a/the
piel, la (a) skin, the (b) leather; es de – it’s leather
pimiento, un/el pepper, a/the
piña, una/la pineapple, a/the
plancha, a la grilled
planta, una/la; la – baja floor, storey, a/the; the ground floor
plaza, una/la (a) square, a/the; – mayor, la main square, the (b) seat, place, a/the
poco, un bit, a
pollo, un/el chicken, a/the
por; – ciento per; per cent
por favor please
¿por qué? why?
postre, un/el; de – dessert, a/the; for dessert
precio, un/el price, a/the
prefiero I prefer
primero (m); primera (f); de – first; for first course
probador, un/el fitting room, a/the
problema, un/el problem, a/the
procedente de coming from
próximo (m); próxima (f) next
público, el public, the
puerta, una/la; – de embarque door, at/the; departure gate
que which
¿qué?; ¿– le pasa?; ¿– tal? what?; what’s the matter with it?; how are things?
queso, un/el cheese, a/the
quizás perhaps
reserva, una/la; hacer – booking, a/the; make a/the booking
reservado (m); reservada (f) booked
ropa, la clothing, clothes
sabor, un/el flavour, a/the
sale; (no) sale it departs, it leaves; it’s (not) coming out
salida, una/la departure, a/the
salir to depart, leave
salmón, un/el salmon, a/the
sandía, una/la watermelon, a/the
sé; no sé I know; I don’t know
sección, una/la department (of store), a/the
segundo (m); segunda (f); de – second; for second course
seguro, el insurance, the
señor, el Mr
señora, la Mrs
señora, una/la lady, a/the
señorita, la Miss
servicio, un/el service, a/the
servicios, los toilets, the
sesión, una/la showing, a/the
sí yes
sin without
solamente only
solo alone; see café solo
solución, una/la solution, a/the
sopa, una/la soup, a/the
su your (formal)
supermercado, un/el supermarket, a/the
talla, una/la size, a/the (clothing)
taller, un/el garage, workshop, a/the
también also, as well, too
tarde, una/la afternoon, evening, a/the
tarde; más – late; later
tarjeta de crédito, una/la credit card, a/the
té, un/el tea, a/the
teléfono, un/el; – móvil telephone, a/the (see ‘número de teléfono’); mobile phone
tercero (m); tercera (f) third
termina; terminas it finishes; you finish
tienda, una/la shop, a/the
todo everything
tomates, unos/los tomatoes, some/the
tostadas, unas/las toast, some/the
tortilla, una/la omelette, a/the
tren, un/el train, a/the
trozo, un/el piece, a/the
tú you (informal)
último (m); última (f) last
unos (m); unas (f) some
usted you (formal)
uvas, unas/las grapes, some/the
venir to come
verde green
verduras, unas/las vegetables, some/the
vía, una/la track, line (railway), a/the
vino, un/el; ~ blanco; ~ tinto; ~ de la casa wine, a/the; white wine; red wine; house wine
vuelo, un/el flight, a/the
vuelta, la return, the (see ‘billete de ida y vuelta’)
y and
yo; yo también I; me too
zapatería, una/la shoeshop, a/the
zapatos, unos/los shoes, some/the
zumo, un/el; – de (naranja) juice, a/the; (orange) juice

SOME KEY VERBS

soy I am
eres you are (informal)
es you are (formal)
es it is
son they are/ you are (formal plural)
estoy (en la habitación doce) I am (in room 12)
¿dónde está (el museo)? where is (the museum)?
¿dónde está usted? where are you (formal)?
¿cómo estás? how are you (informal)?
¿cómo está? how are you? (formal)
puedo; ¿puedo…? I can; can I…?
puede; ¿puede…? you can; can you…. (formal)?
tengo; no tengo I have; I don’t have
¿tiene…? do you have… (formal) ?
tenemos we have
quiero I want, would like
¿quiere…? do you want, would you like (formal)?
¿qué quiere? what do you want, would you like?
¿quieren…? do you want, would you like (formal, more than one person)?
¿qué quieren? what do you want, would you like?
queremos we want, would like
voy I'm going
voy a tomar I'm going to have
va you are going (formal)
¿qué va a tomar? what are you going to have?
van you are going (formal, more than one person)
¿qué van a tomar? what are you going to have?
vamos; ¿~? we’re going, let’s go; shall we go?
English–Spanish glossary

m = masculine; f = feminine

call (I am calling) llamo
car, a/the un/el coche
cathedral, a/the una/la catedral
cheap barato (m); barata (f)
chemist’s, a/the una/la farmacia
class, a/the una/la clase
close (it closes), (they close) cierra, cierran
clothing, clothes ropa, la
cold frío (m); fría (f)
collection, a/the una/la colección
colour, a/the un/el color
come, to venir
coming from procedente de
coming out (it’s not) (no) sale
concert, a/the un/el concierto
corner, a/the una/la esquina
cost (it costs), (they cost) cuesta, cuestan
credit card, a/the una/la tarjeta de crédito
day, a, the un/el día
date, engagement, a/the un/el compromiso
depart, leave, to salir
depart (it departs) sale
department (of store), a/the una/la sección
departure, a/the una/la salida
destination, a/the , un/el destino
discount, a/the un/el descuento
door, a/the; departure gate una/la puerta; puerta de embarque
dozen, a/the; half a ~ una/la docena; media
docena
drink, to beber
driving licence, the el carné de conducir
entry; admission ticket, a/the entrada, una/la

evening, a/the una/la tarde

everything todo

expensive caro (m); cara (f)

film, a/the una/la película

fine bien

finish (it finishes), (you finish) termina; terminas

first primero (m); primera (f)

fitting room, a/the un/el probador

flight, a/the un/el vuelo

floor, storey, a/the; the ground ~ una/la planta; la planta baja

football, the el fútbol

for; for me, for you para; para mí, para usted

free libre

friend, a/the (m); friend, a/the (f) un/el amigo; una/la amiga

from desde

from de

full completo (m); completa (f)

garage/workshop, a/the un/el taller
gentleman, a/the un/el caballero
girl, child, a/the una/la niña

go, to ir

good bueno (m); buena (f)
goodbye hasta luego

grams gramos

half medio (m); media (f)

here aquí

hotel, a/the un/el hotel

hour, a/the una/la hora

house, a/the una/la casa

how many? ¿cuántos? (m); ¿cuántas? (f)

how much? ¿cuánto?

I, me yo

important importante

in en

insurance, the el seguro

jacket, a/the una/la chaqueta

key, a/the una/la llave

kilo, a/the un/el kilo

lady, a/the una/la señora

last (it lasts) dura

last último (m); última (f)

late; later tarde; más tarde

later, then luego

leather, the; it’s ~ la piel; es de piel

leave (it leaves) sale

less menos

linen lino

litre, a/the un/el litro

long largo (m); larga (f)

many muchos (m); muchas (f)

mechanic, a/the un/el mecánico

menu, a/the una/la carta

minute, a/the un/el minuto

Miss la señorita

missing (it is missing) falta

mobile phone, a/the un/el teléfono móvil

moment, a/the un/el momento

money, the el dinero

more más

morning, a/the una/la mañana

Mr el señor

Mrs la señora

museum, a/the un/el museo

my mi

name, a/the un/el nombre

need (I need) necesito

new nuevo (m); nueva (f)

next próximo (m); próxima (f)

night, a/the una/la noche

no; not no

not at all de nada

number, a/the un/el número

of de
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of course</td>
<td>claro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer, an/the</td>
<td>una/la oferta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>bien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only</td>
<td>solamente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opens (it opens), (it is open)</td>
<td>abre; se abre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>enfrente (de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other, another</td>
<td>otro (m); otra (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packet, a/the</td>
<td>un/el paquete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>park, a/the</td>
<td>un/el parque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passengers, some/the</td>
<td>unos/los pasajeros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passport, a/the</td>
<td>un/el pasaporte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay, to</td>
<td>pagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per; ~ cent</td>
<td>por; por ciento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfumery, a/the</td>
<td>una/la perfumería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perhaps</td>
<td>quizás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person, a/the</td>
<td>una/la persona; dos personas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrol, the</td>
<td>la gasolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piece, a/the</td>
<td>un/el trozo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pity, shame, a/the</td>
<td>una/la lástima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform, a/the</td>
<td>un/el andén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please</td>
<td>por favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumber, a/the</td>
<td>un/el fontanero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer (I prefer)</td>
<td>prefiero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price, the</td>
<td>un/el precio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public, the</td>
<td>el público</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quality, a/the</td>
<td>una/la calidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter, a</td>
<td>un cuarto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rent, hire, to</td>
<td>alquilar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rental, hire</td>
<td>el alquiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge, the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return, the</td>
<td>la vuelta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right now</td>
<td>ahora mismo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room, a/the</td>
<td>una/la habitación; una/la habitación individual; una/la habitación doble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seat, place, a/the</td>
<td>una/la plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>segundo (m); segunda (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send, to</td>
<td>mandar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate</td>
<td>aparte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service, a/the</td>
<td>un/el servicio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt, a/the</td>
<td>una/la camisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoes, some/the</td>
<td>unos/los zapatos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe shop, a/the</td>
<td>una/la zapatería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop, a/the</td>
<td>una/la tienda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shopping; the ~</td>
<td>list compras; la lista de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>corto (m); corta (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shower, a/the</td>
<td>una/la ducha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showing, a/the</td>
<td>una/la sesión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side a/the; at</td>
<td>the ~ of/next to un/ el lado;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>al lado de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size, a/the</td>
<td>(clothing); (footwear) una/la talla;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>un/el número</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>despacio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>pequeño (m); pequeña (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so, then</td>
<td>entonces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solution, a/the</td>
<td>una/la solución</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td>unos (m); unas (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something</td>
<td>algo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square, a/the;</td>
<td>main ~, the una/la plaza; la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plaza mayor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stadium, a/the</td>
<td>un/el estadio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starts (it starts)</td>
<td>empieza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop, a/the; bus</td>
<td>una/la parada; parada de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>autobús</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street, a/the</td>
<td>una/la calle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style, a/the</td>
<td>un/el modelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supermarket, a/the</td>
<td>un/el supermercado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table, a/the</td>
<td>una/la mesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone, a/the</td>
<td>una/la teléfono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone number, a/the</td>
<td>un/el número de teléfono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you; ~ very much</td>
<td>gracias; muchas gracias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gracias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>ese (m); esa (f)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
there allí
there is, there are hay
these estos (m); estas (f)
thing, a/the una/la cosa
third tercero (m); tercera (f)
this este (m); esta (f)
ticket, a/the; single ~, a/the; return ~, a/the un/el billete; un/el billete de ida; un/el billete de ida y vuelta
tin, a/the una/la lata
to a
today hoy
toilets, the los servicios
tomorrow mañana
tonight esta noche
too también
tourist office, a/the una/la oficina de turismo
track, line (railway), a/the una/la vía
train, a/the un/el tren
trousers, some/the unos/los pantalones
T-shirt, a/the una/la camiseta
until hasta
very muy
wake up, to despertar
walking andando
water, the; hot ~, cold ~ el agua; agua caliente; agua fría
well bien
what? ¿qué?
when? ¿cuando?
why? ¿por qué?
where? ¿donde?
which, that que
with con
with me conmigo
yes sí
you (formal) usted
you (informal) tú
your (formal) su
your (informal) tu
Essential vocabulary

**GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS**

goodbye adiós
how are things? ¿qué tal?
how are you? (formal) ¿cómo está usted?
how are you? (informal) ¿cómo estás?
very well, thank you muy bien, gracias
pleased to meet you/how do you do? encantado (m); encantada (f)/mucho gusto
see you tomorrow hasta mañana
see you later hasta luego

good morning buenos días
good afternoon/evening buenas tardes

good evening/goodnight buenas noches

hello, hi hola

chicken, a/the un/el pollo
chocolate, a/the un/el chocolate
chops, some/the; lamb/pork ~ unas/las chuletas; chuletas de cordero/cerdo
coffee, a/the; expresso ~, a/the; ~ with a dash of milk, a/the; ~ with milk, a/the un/el café; un/el café solo; un/el cortado; un/el café con leche
crème caramel, a/the un/el flan
crisps, chips, some/the unas/las patatas fritas

cucumber, a/the un/el pepino
dessert, for de postre
egg, an/the un/el huevo
fillet, a/the un/el filete
first course, for de primero
fish, a/the un/el pescado
flavour, a/the un/el sabor
fruit la fruta
garlic, a/the un/el ajo
grapes, some/the unas/las uvas
green verde
grilled a la plancha
ham, a/the; cured ~; cooked ~ un/el jamón; jamón serrano; jamón de York
ice cream, a/the; vanilla/strawberry ~ un/el helado; helado de vainilla/ fresa
juice, a/the un/el zumo
lemon, a/the un/el limón
lettuce, a/the una/la lechuga
melon, a/the un/el melón
mineral water, a/the; sparkling; still un/el agua mineral; agua mineral con gas; agua mineral sin gas
mixed salad, a/the una/la ensalada mixta

**COLOURS**

black negro (m); negra (f)
blue azul
brown marrón
green verde
grey gris
red rojo (m); roja (f)
white blanca (m); blanca (f)
yellow amarillo (m); amarilla (f)

**FOOD AND DRINK**

apple, a/the una/la manzana
beer, a/the una/la cerveza
biscuits, some/the unas/las galletas
bread el pan
cheese, a/the un/el queso
cherry, a/the una/la cereza

dessert, for de postre
egg, an/the un/el huevo
fillet, a/the un/el filete
first course, for de primero
fish, a/the un/el pescado
flavour, a/the un/el sabor
fruit la fruta
garlic, a/the un/el ajo
grapes, some/the unas/las uvas
green verde
grilled a la plancha
ham, a/the; cured ~; cooked ~ un/el jamón; jamón serrano; jamón de York
ice cream, a/the; vanilla/strawberry ~ un/el helado; helado de vainilla/ fresa
juice, a/the un/el zumo
lemon, a/the un/el limón
lettuce, a/the una/la lechuga
melon, a/the un/el melón
mineral water, a/the; sparkling; still un/el agua mineral; agua mineral con gas; agua mineral sin gas
mixed salad, a/the una/la ensalada mixta
oil, the el aceite
olives, some/the unas/las aceitunas
omelette, a/the una/la tortilla
onion, a/the una/la cebolla
orange, a/the una/la naranja
pear, a/the una/la pera
pepper, a/the un/el pimiento
pineapple, a/the una/la piña
salmon, a/the un/el salmón
sandwich (baguette), a/the un/el bocadillo
second course, for de segundo
syrup, the el almíbar
tea, a/the un/el té
toast, some/the unas/las tostadas
tomato, a/the un/el tomate
tuna (tinned), the atún, el
vegetable soup, a/the una/la sopa de verduras
watermelon, a/the una/la sandía
wine, a/the; red ~, a/the; white ~, a/the; house wine, a/the un/el vino; un/el vino tinto; un/el vino blanco un/el vino de la casa

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday lunes
Tuesday martes
Wednesday miércoles
Thursday jueves
Friday viernes
Saturday sábado
Sunday domingo
Saturday evening/night el sábado por la noche

DIRECTIONS

along this street por esta calle
around here por aquí
at the back al fondo
at the end of the street al final de la calle
between entre
carry straight on sigue todo recto
in, on en

is it far?/it is far ¿está lejos/?está lejos
is it near?/it is near ¿está cerca/?está cerca
is there/?there is ¿hay/?hay
it’s (five minutes) from here está a (cinco minutos) de aquí
next to (lit. at the side of) al lado de
take the first/second/third street toma la primera/segunda/tercera calle
to get to… para ir a…
to the right/to the left a la derecha/a la izquierda
where is…? ¿dónde está…?

TIME

one o’clock la una
two o’clock las dos
ten past three las tres y diez
a quarter past four las cuatro y cuarto
half past five las cinco y media
twenty-five to six las seis menos veinticinco
a quarter to seven las siete menos cuarto
10 a.m. las diez de la mañana
6 p.m. las seis de la tarde
08.30 las ocho treinta
09.40 las nueve cuarenta
10.15 las diez quince
what’s the time? ¿qué hora es?
(at) what time is…? ¿a qué hora es…?
in (five) minutes dentro de (cinco) minutos

NUMBERS

0 cero
1 uno
2 dos
3 tres
4 cuatro
5 cinco
6 seis
7 siete
8 ocho
9 nueve
10 diez
11 once
12 doce
13 trece
14 catorce
15 quince
16 dieciséis
17 diecisiete
18 dieciocho
19 diecinueve
20 veinte
30 treinta
40 cuarenta
50 cincuenta
60 sesenta
70 setenta
80 ochenta
90 noventa
100 cien
200 doscientos
21 veintiuno
32 treinta y dos
43 cuarenta y tres
150 ciento cincuenta

do you want anything else? ¿quiere alguna cosa más?
help (answering phone) ¿digame?
here you are aquí tiene
how much are they? ¿cuánto valen?
how much is it? ¿cuánto es?, ¿cuánto vale?
how much is everything? ¿cuánto es todo?
I have; I don't have tengo; no tengo
I have a problem with... tengo un problema con...
I know; I don't know sé; no sé
I want/ would like quiero
I'll take it; I'll take them me lo/ la llevo; me los/ las llevo
I'm going to have... voy a tomar...
in the name of... a nombre de...
in what name? ¿a qué nombre?
I like it; I like them me gusta; me gustan
it fits me; they fit me nicely me queda; me quedan bien
it's not working properly no funciona bien
let me see/ let's see a ver
my name is... me llamo...
please, excuse me por favor
thank you (very much) (muchas) gracias
we have tenemos
we want queremos
shall we go? let's go ¿vamos?, vamos
what are you (more than one person) going to drink? ¿qué van a beber?
what are you (more than one person) going to have? ¿qué van a tomar?
what's the matter with it? ¿qué le pasa?
would you give me...? ¿me da...?
would you sign here? ¿quiere firmar aquí?
you have; do you have? tiene; ¿tiene?
you want quiere; quieren (more than one person)

PHRASES

anything else? ¿algo más?
can I help you? ¿qué desea?, ¿digame?
can I try on...? ¿puedo probarme...?
can you send...? ¿puedes mandar...?
do you have to (book)? ¿hay que (hacer la reserva)?
Subject index

Numbers in **bold** refer to the conversations on CDs 1 and 2 that include the material. Conversations on CD 3 are referred to in the form 3/2 for CD 3, Conversation 2.

**a/an** 3

addresses 6, 3/6

clothing 9, 3/9

colours 9, 3/9

comparisons 9, 3/9

days of the week 8, 3/1, 3/4

directions 5, 3/5

drink 3, 3/3

expressing likes 9, 3/4, 3/9

first, second 4, 5, 3/5, 3/9

food 3, 4, 10, 3/3, 3/4, 3/10

footwear 9

greetings 1, 2

introductions 2, 3/2

it, them 9, 3/9

no, yes 1

numbers: 1–10 1; 11–30 6; 30–59 8; 60–200 10, 3/1, 3/2, 3/6, 3/9

please, thank you 1

plurals 3, 4

price 3, 9, 10, 3/3, 3/9

quantities 10, 3/10

size 9


telephone numbers 6, 3/2, 3/6

telling the time 7, 3/4, 3/6, 3/7

thank you, please 1

the 5

there is 4

these 9

this 2, 9

travel 8, 3/8

twenty-four hour clock 8, 3/7, 3/8

yes, no 1

you, two ways of saying 2, 3/2
### “Global scale” of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic User</th>
<th>Ty Level 1</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL A1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent User</th>
<th>Ty Level 3</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL B1 (Higher GCSE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proficient User: Ty Level 6</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL C2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proficient User: Ty Level 5</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL C1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent User</th>
<th>Ty Level 4</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent User</th>
<th>Ty Level 3</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL B1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic User</th>
<th>Ty Level 2</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL A2: (Foundation GCSE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic User</th>
<th>Ty Level 1</th>
<th>CEFR LEVEL A1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Council of Europe. www.coe.int/lang.

Extract reproduced with the permission of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg