

Collins

easy learning

Spanish

STAGE 2

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Collins Easy Learning Spanish – Stage 2

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INTRODUCTION



Easy Learning Spanish – Stage 2 is an audio course for people who already know some Spanish and want to take it a step further. You might have already done Stage 1 or you might have learned some Spanish through other courses or have some half-remembered Spanish from school. Whatever you have done, this course will help you to become more fluent and to acquire a good basis of useful vocabulary on which you can build. Most language courses teach you a phrase once and expect you to remember it. The emphasis in this course is on helping you to learn rather than teaching. There is in-built revision of new material that will help you log the phrases in your long-term memory. We have taken into account all the latest techniques in memory building to help you learn the language in a way that makes it easier to remember and use. Listening is a very important part of language learning and there is lots of listening practice built into the course.

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

If you already know some of the language in *The basics*, you can carry straight on to the second part of the unit, *Taking it*

further; otherwise, you can come back to this part later. *Taking it further* is optional and provides more listening and speaking practice. You hear the new language in one or more longer conversations, with further explanations and cultural tips. First you hear each conversation straight through. Then you hear it again line by line, with explanations of new words and phrases. After that, you listen to the whole conversation again, before going on to take the part of one of the speakers. This step-by-step approach is designed to build up your confidence in understanding and speaking.

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

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

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

UNIT 1

At the reception desk · En la recepción

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



CD 1
Track 2

Tip

How to remember the possessive word **su**

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

Su número de teléfono

Your phone number

Su billete, señor

Your ticket, sir

¿Cómo se llama su hija?

What is your daughter called?

Key phrases

He reservado una habitación I have booked a room

¿Cuál es su nombre? What is your name?

¿Cuál es su dirección? What is your address?

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

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad? What is your nationality?



CD 1
Track 3

Listening and speaking

¿Cuál es su dirección?

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

Calle Lope de Vega, 10, Barcelona.

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?

What nationality are you?

Perdone. No entiendo.

Excuse me, I don't understand.

Tip

Accents

Notice the **ó** in **código** and **dirección**, above. In Spanish this accent is called **un acento**.

The addition of a written accent to a Spanish vowel makes no difference to how it is pronounced (unlike in French, for example). It is simply a device to tell us which syllable of the word is to be stressed when we pronounce it.



Tip

Saying what nationality you are
Soy ...

I am ...

británico/británica
British (male/female)

inglés/inglesa
English

australiano/australiana

Australian

canadiense/canadiense

Canadian
escocés/escocesa

Scottish
español/española

Spanish
francés/francesa

French
galés/galesa

Welsh
irlandés/irlandesa

Irish
italiano/italiana

Italian

¿Nacionalidad?

Nationality?

Soy italiana.

I am Italian.

¿Cuál es su código postal?

What is your postcode?

08012

Dialogue

Buenas tardes, señor. ¿En qué puedo servirle?

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

He reservado una habitación.

I have reserved a room.

¿A qué nombre, por favor?

What name, please?

Williams.

¿Cuál es su dirección?

What is your address?

25 Main Street, Manchester.

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?

What is your nationality?

Perdone. ¿Puede repetir, por favor?

Sorry. Can you repeat that, please?

¿Su nacionalidad? ¿Es usted británico?

Your nationality? Are you British?

Sí, soy británico.

Yes, I'm British.

Unit 1

At the reception desk

Tip

**estadounidense/
estadounidense**

American (from USA)*

* Note that

**americano/
americana**

exists too, but strictly speaking it refers to someone from anywhere in the Americas, not just the USA.

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

¿Cuántas noches se queda?

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

Tres noches.

Three nights.

Muy bien. La habitación 25.

That's fine. Room 25.

Gracias.

Thank you.

Gracias a usted.

Thank you.



CD 1

Track 5



LANGUAGE LAB

The Spanish alphabet and how to say it

a (ah)

b (beh)

c (like 'the' in English 'theft')

ch (as in 'Che' Guevara)

d (like 'de' in English 'deaf')

e (eh)

f (effe: like the first 4 letters of 'effect')

g (guttural 'he' of English 'help')

h (at-che)

i (ee, like the beginning of the English 'even')

j (guttural hoh-tah)

k (kah)

l (ell-eh)

ll (el-yeh)

m (emm-eh)

n (enn-eh)

ñ (enn-yeh)

o (oh)

p (peh)

q (kuu)

r (erre, a bit like the English 'air raid')

rr (as 'r' above, but trilled)

s (ess-eh)

t (teh)

u (oo, as in 'hoover')

v (oo-veh)

w (oo-veh-dob-leh)

x (ek-eess)

y (ee-gree-ehh-gah, literally 'Greek letter i')

z (theta: like 'the' in English 'theft', plus 'tah')



LANGUAGE LAB

Letters to watch out for:

c -

- **casa**, **cosa** and **cubo** are straightforward, with a 'k' sound
- **cer**o is like the English 'theft' and **ci**ta like the English 'thief'

g -

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

h -

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

j -

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

ñ -

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

q -

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

r / rr -

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

v -

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

UNIT 2 Hiring a car · Alquilar un coche

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



CD 1
Track 6

Key phrases

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



CD 1
Track 7

Numbers from 0 to 30

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



CD 1
Track 8

Listening and speaking

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

- ¿Cuál es su número de móvil?**
 What's your mobile phone number?
6 28 30 05 12 17

Tip

El móvil

mobile phone

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

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

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

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



Dialogue

iDígame!

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

Buenos días, señora.

Good morning, madam.

Hola, buenos días. ¿En qué puedo servirle?

Hello, good morning. How can I help you?

Quiero alquilar un coche.

I want to hire a car.

¿A qué nombre?

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

Smith.

¿Cómo se escribe?

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

S, M, I, T, H.

¿Cuál es su número de móvil?

What is your mobile number?

Es el 6 28 30 05 12 17.

It's 6 28 30 05 12 17.

Unit 2

Hiring a car

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

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

¿Puede repetirlo, por favor?

Can you repeat that, please?

Sí, claro. B 23.

Yes, of course. B 23.

Gracias.

Thank you.

Gracias a usted. Adiós, señor.

Thank you. Goodbye, sir.

Adiós, señora.

Goodbye, madam.



CD 1
Track 10



LANGUAGE LAB

Note that all numbers up to 30 are expressed as a single word. From 31 to 99, numbers are expressed as three words (e.g. 47 is 'forty and seven', unless they are a multiple of ten).

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

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

UNIT 3 Where are you from? · ¿De dónde es usted?

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



Key phrases

¿De dónde es (usted)? Where are you from?

¿Está (usted) de vacaciones? Are you on holiday?

¿Quiere (usted) tomar algo? Do you want a drink?

Yo también. Me too.



Listening and speaking

Buenas tardes.

Good evening.

Buenas tardes. ¿De dónde es usted?

Good evening. Where do you come from?

Soy de Valencia. Soy valenciana.

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

¿Está usted de vacaciones?

Are you on holiday?

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

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

¿Quiere usted tomar algo?

Do you want a drink?

Con mucho gusto.

With pleasure.

Tip

Estoy de vacaciones

I am on holiday

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

¿Está aquí de vacaciones?

Are you here on holiday?

Voy siempre de vacaciones a Estados Unidos

I always go on holiday to the United States

Unit 3



Where are you from?

Dialogue

Buenas tardes.

Good evening.

Buenas tardes. ¿Quiere usted tomar algo?

Good evening. Do you want a drink?

Sí. Una copa de vino tinto, por favor.

Yes. A glass of red wine, please.

¿Está usted de vacaciones?

Are you on holiday?

No, estoy aquí de negocios. ¿Y usted?

No, I am here on business. And you?

Yo también estoy aquí de negocios. ¿De dónde es usted?

I am here on business too. Where are you from?

Vivo en Madrid. ¿Y usted? ¿Es de Inglaterra?

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

Sí, de Manchester, en Inglaterra.

Yes, from Manchester, in England.

Tip

iSalud!

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

Aquí tiene, señor. Dos copas de vino tinto.

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

iSalud!

Cheers!

iSalud!

Cheers!

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

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

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

More about verbs

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

comprar – *to buy* – is known as an **-ar** verb**beber** – *to drink* – is known as an **-er** verb**escribir** – *to write* – is known as an **-ir** verb

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

**LANGUAGE LAB****vivo** means *I live*.**vivir** is the verb *to live*.**Vivo en Londres**

I live in London

Vivo en Sevilla

I live in Seville

Vivo en Inglaterra

I live in England

Vivo en España

I live in Spain

Vivo en Francia

I live in France

UNIT 4

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

Talking about the jobs you and other people do.



Key phrases

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

Soy asesor I'm a consultant

Es interesante It's interesting

Es aburrido It's boring

Es estresante It's stressful



LANGUAGE LAB

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

No soy asesor I'm not a consultant

No es interesante It isn't interesting

No es aburrido It isn't boring

No es estresante It isn't stressful

You can vary your statements by using:

demasiado too

no es demasiado estresante it's not too stressful

bastante quite

es bastante aburrido it's quite boring

muy very

es muy interesante it's very interesting

no es muy interesante it's not very interesting



LANGUAGE LAB

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

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

Some words have similarities to their English equivalents.

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

Other words are not so easy.

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

periodista	journalist
fontanero/a	plumber



Listening and speaking

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

¿A qué se dedica usted?

What do you do?

Soy policía.

I'm a police officer.

¿Es interesante?

Is it interesting?

¡Es emocionante!

It's really exciting!

¿A qué se dedica usted?

What do you do?

Soy profesora. Trabajo en un colegio de primaria.

I'm a teacher. I work in a primary school.

Unit 4

What do you do?

¿Es interesante?

Is it interesting?

Sí, pero ¡es estresante también!

Yes, but it's stressful, too!

¿A qué se dedica usted?

What do you do?

Soy dependienta. Trabajo en una tienda.

I'm a shop assistant. I work in a shop.

¿Es interesante?

Is it interesting?

No, es aburrido.

No, it's boring.



Dialogue

¿A qué se dedica usted?

What do you do for a living?

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

Soy informática

I'm a (female) computer specialist.

¿Es interesante?

Is it interesting?

Es aburrido. ¿Y usted? ¿A qué se dedica?

It's boring. And you? What do you do?

Soy asesor.

I'm a consultant.

¿Es emocionante?

Is it exciting?

Es estresante. ¿Qué hace usted esta noche?

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

Nada en particular.

Nothing special.

¿Podríamos cenar juntos?

Could we have dinner together?

¡Claro que sí!

Sure! (literally 'Clearly, yes!')

Tip

¡Claro!

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

You can give it a positive or negative spin:

¡Claro que sí!

Of course!

¡Claro que no!

Of course not!

UNIT 5 How are you? · ¿Cómo está usted?

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



Key phrases

- ¿Cómo está usted?** How are you?
- ¿Qué tal?** How are things?/How's it going?
- ¿Tiene (usted) hambre?** Are you hungry?
- ¿Tiene (usted) sed?** Are you thirsty?
- ¿Tiene (usted) frío?** Are you cold?
- ¿Tiene (usted) calor?** Are you hot?
- ¿Está (usted) cansado?** Are you tired? (m)
- ¿Está (usted) cansada?** Are you tired? (f)



LANGUAGE LAB

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

- ¿Tiene hambre?** Are you hungry? (literally 'have you hunger?')
- (No) tengo hambre** I'm (not) hungry
- ¿Tiene sed?** Are you thirsty? (literally 'have you thirst?')
- (No) tengo sed** I'm (not) thirsty
- ¿Tiene frío?** Are you cold? (literally 'have you cold?')
- (No) tengo frío** I'm (not) cold
- ¿Tiene calor?** Are you hot? (literally 'have you heat?')
- (No) tengo calor** I'm (not) hot

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

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

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

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



LANGUAGE LAB

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

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

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

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



CD 2
Track 3

Listening and speaking

¿Tiene hambre?

Are you hungry?

No, no tengo hambre, acabo de comer.

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

¿Tiene sed después del viaje?

Are you thirsty after the journey?

Sí, tengo mucha sed. Tomaría una cerveza.

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

¿Tiene frío?

Are you cold?

Sí. ¿Podría subir la calefacción?

Yes. Could you turn the heating up?

Tengo demasiado calor. ¿Podría poner el aire acondicionado?

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

Lo siento, no tenemos aire acondicionado.

Tendrá que abrir las ventanas.

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

Seguro que está cansado después del viaje.

You must be tired after your journey.

Sí, un poco.

Yes, a bit.



Dialogue

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

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

Sí, un poco.

Yes, a bit.

¿Tiene hambre?

Are you hungry?

No, no tengo hambre.

No, I'm not hungry.

¿Tiene frío?

Are you cold?

Sí, tengo un poco de frío.

Yes, I am a bit cold.

¿Quiere tomar algo?

Do you want to have a drink?

Sí, itengo sed!

Yes, I'm thirsty!

¿Qué quiere tomar?

What do you want to drink?

Tomaría una cerveza.

I'd happily have a beer.

Vale, ¿vamos al Bar del Viajero?

Shall we go to the Bar del Viajero, then?

Con mucho gusto.

Fine/With pleasure.

**LANGUAGE LAB**

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

Me gustaría tomar un café

I would like to have a coffee

**LANGUAGE LAB**

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

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

UNIT 6

Do you want to go out this evening? ·

¿Quieres salir esta noche?

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

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



Tip

tú and **usted**You use **tú**:

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

tú sounds like the English number 2.

You use **usted**:

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

Key phrases

- ¿Quieres salir esta noche?** Do you want to go out this evening?
- ¿Quieres ir a tomar una copa?** Do you want to go for a drink?
- ¿Quieres ir a un restaurante?** Do you want to go to a restaurant?
- ¿Quieres ir a la discoteca?** Do you want to go to the nightclub?
- ¿Prefieres quedarte en el hotel?** Would you prefer to stay in the hotel?

**LANGUAGE LAB**

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

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

When in doubt use **usted**.

Ustedes

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

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

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

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

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



Dialogue

Buenas tardes, Juan. ¿Estás cansado?

Good evening, Juan. Are you tired?

No, he dormido en el tren.

No, I slept on the train.

¿Quieres salir esta noche?

Do you want to go out this evening?

Sí, me gustaría.

Yes, I would like to.

¿Quieres ir a un restaurante?

Do you want to go to a restaurant?

Sí, pero todavía no tengo hambre.

Yes, but I'm not hungry yet.

¿Tienes sed?

Are you thirsty?

Sí, ¡tomaría una cerveza!

Yes, I'd love a beer!

¿Quieres ir a una discoteca esta noche?

Do you want to go to a nightclub tonight?

¡Buena idea!

Good idea!

UNIT 7

What could we do? ·

¿Qué podríamos hacer?

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



Tip

dar
to give

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

(Me) da igual
It's all the same to me/I don't mind

Dar un paseo
to go for a stroll

¡Date prisa!
Hurry up! (*using the tú form*)

Key phrases

podríamos we could
podríamos hacer una barbacoa we could have a barbecue
podríamos dar un paseo we could go for a walk
podríamos ir a la playa we could go to the beach
podríamos visitar un museo we could visit a museum
podríamos ver una película we could watch a film



LANGUAGE LAB

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

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

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

 puedo 	I can
 podría 	I could
 ¿puede (usted)? 	can you?
 podríamos 	we could

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

Hacer surf/footing to go surfing/jogging

Hacer una barbacoa/fiesta to have a barbecue/party



Listening and speaking

Podríamos hacer una barbacoa esta noche.

We could have a barbecue this evening.

Buena idea. Llevaré unas salchichas.

Good idea. I'll bring some sausages.

Podríamos dar un paseo en bici mañana.

We could go for a bike ride tomorrow.

No tengo bici.

I haven't got a bike.

Te puedo dejar una.

I can lend you one.

Podríamos ir al Museo de Arte Moderno.

We could visit the Modern Art Gallery.

No, gracias. Ya lo he visto.

No, thanks, I've already seen it.

Podríamos ir a la playa.

We could go to the beach.

Sí, podríamos llevar bocadillos.

Yes, we could take sandwiches.

Podríamos ver una película.

We could watch a film.

¿Una comedia?

A comedy?

No, preferiría ver una de ciencia-ficción.

No, I'd rather see a sci-fi film.

Unit 7



CD 2
Track 10

What could we do?

Dialogue

Mañana por la mañana podríamos ir al museo.

Tomorrow morning we could go to the museum.

Sí, me gustaría ver un edificio histórico.

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

Y por la noche podríamos hacer una barbacoa.

And in the evening we could have a barbecue.

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

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

Podríamos dar un paseo en bici.

We could go for a bike ride.

No me gusta ir en bici.

I don't like bike riding.

Podríamos ir a la playa.

We could go to the beach.

Llevaré mi nueva cámara digital.

I'll bring my new digital camera.

Podríamos llevar bocadillos.

We could take sandwiches.

Genial. Hasta mañana.

Great. See you tomorrow.

UNIT 8

What do you do at the weekend?

¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

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



Key phrases

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

Voy de compras I go shopping

Hago footing I go jogging

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

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



LANGUAGE LAB

Quedarse

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nos levantamos we get up

Nos vestimos we get dressed

Nos quedamos we stay

Unit 8



What do you do at the weekend?

Listening and speaking

¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

What do you do at the weekend?

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

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

¿Y los domingos?

And on Sundays?

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

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

¿Qué hace usted los fines de semana?

What do you do at the weekend?

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

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

¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

What do you do at the weekend?

Normalmente los domingos hacemos deporte.

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

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



Dialogue

¿Trabajas los sábados?

Do you work on Saturdays?

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

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

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

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

Paso el resto del día con mis amigos.

I spend the rest of the day with my friends.

¿Haces deporte con ellos?

Do you do sport with them?

No, tomamos una copa. ¿Y tú?

No, we go for a drink. And you?

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

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

Veo un DVD. ¿Y tú?

I watch a DVD. And you?

Depende del tiempo pero a veces hago una barbacoa.

¿Qué haces los domingos?

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

What do you do on Sundays?

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

I have a lie-in. And you?

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

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

Veo un partido de fútbol en la tele.

I watch a football match on the telly.

¿Nada más?

Nothing else?

¡Nada más!

Nothing else!

UNIT 9

A holiday in Spain ·

Vacaciones en España

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



CD 3
Track 2

Key phrases

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

¿Hay piscina? Is there a pool?

Hay piscina There is a pool

No hay piscina There isn't a pool

¿Cuánto es? How much is it?

Es demasiado caro It's too expensive

Tip

Alojamiento
Accommodation

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

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



Listening and speaking

Busco un piso al lado del mar.

I am looking for an apartment by the sea.

¿Cuántas habitaciones?

How many bedrooms?

Dos.

Two.

¿Hay piscina?

Is there a swimming pool?

No, no hay piscina.

No, there isn't.

¿Tiene aire acondicionado?

Has it got air conditioning?

Sí.

Yes.

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

Dos mil euros por semana en agosto.

€2,000 a week in August.

Es demasiado caro.

It's too expensive.



Dialogue

Un piso al lado del mar...

An apartment beside the sea...

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

Son dos mil euros por semana en agosto.

It's €2000 a week in August.

¡Es demasiado caro!

It's too expensive!

Hay un piso de lujo a cinco minutos del mar.

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

¿Hay piscina?

Is there a pool?

Hay piscina comunitaria.

There's a shared pool.

¿Tiene aire acondicionado?

Has it got air conditioning?

Sí, tiene calefacción central y aire acondicionado.

Yes, it has got central heating and air conditioning.

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

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

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

There's a bar, too.

¡Perfecto!

Perfect!

UNIT 10

What are we doing tomorrow?

¿Qué hacemos mañana?

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



CD 3
Track 5

Key phrases

¿Qué hacemos mañana? What are we doing tomorrow?

por la mañana in the morning

por la tarde in the afternoon/early evening

por la noche in the late evening/at night

¿A qué hora? At what time?

a las nueve at nine o'clock



CD 3
Track 6

Listening and speaking

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

Group A is going to Salamanca tomorrow morning at 9 a.m.

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

Group B is going to Salamanca tomorrow morning at 11 a.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tip

Salamanca

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



Dialogue

¿Qué hacemos mañana?

What are we doing tomorrow?

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

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

¿A qué hora?

At what time?

Vendré a recogerles a las diez.

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

¿Y por la tarde?

And in the afternoon?

Por la tarde vamos al Retiro.

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

¿Y por la noche?

And in the evening?

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

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

¿Está lejos?

Is it far?

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

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

¿A qué hora?

At what time?

A las seis de la tarde.

At 6 p.m.

Gracias. Hasta luego.

Thanks. Bye.

Vale. Hasta mañana.

OK. See you tomorrow.



LANGUAGE LAB

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT 11

What is the weather going to be like? ·

¿Qué tiempo va a hacer?

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



CD 3
Track 8

Tip

El mal tiempo
bad weather

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

un paraguas
umbrella

un impermeable
raincoat

unas botas de agua
wellington boots



CD 3
Track 9

Key phrases

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

Va a hacer buen tiempo It's going to be fine

Va a hacer frío It's going to be cold

Va a hacer calor It's going to be hot

Va a llover It's going to rain

Va a nevar It's going to snow

Listening and speaking

¿Qué tiempo va a hacer?

What's the weather going to be like?

Esta mañana va a llover. Hay que llevar paraguas.

This morning it's going to rain. You need to take an umbrella.

Esta tarde, va a hacer buen tiempo y bastante calor.

Sería una buena idea ponerte crema de protección solar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



CD 3
Track 10



LANGUAGE LAB

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

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

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



LANGUAGE LAB

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

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

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

Unit 11



What is the weather going to be like?

Dialogue

¿Qué día quieres ir a la playa?

What day do you want to go to the beach?

Depende del tiempo. ¿Qué tiempo va a hacer?

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

El lunes va a llover.

On Monday it's going to rain.

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

Not great for the beach, then. And Tuesday?

Va a hacer viento.

It's going to be windy.

¡Vaya! ¿El miércoles?

Oh dear! Wednesday?

Va a hacer frío.

It's going to be cold.

¡Tampoco! ¿El jueves?

Not Wednesday either! Thursday?

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

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

Posible. ¿El viernes?

So Thursday might be possible. Friday?

Va a hacer buen tiempo y calor.

It's going to be fine and hot.

¡Pues vamos a la playa el viernes!

So let's go to the beach on Friday!

Vale.

OK.



LANGUAGE LAB

El pronóstico meteorológico

the weather forecast

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

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

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

¿Me puede descargar el pronóstico meteorológico, por favor?

Can you download the weather forecast for me?

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

UNIT 12 On the phone · Por teléfono

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



CD 3
Track 12

Tip

un emilio
an email

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

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

Key phrases

¡Dígame! Hello (when answering phone)

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

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

¿De parte de quién? Who's speaking?

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

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

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



CD 3
Track 13

Listening and speaking

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

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

Good morning. Please may I speak to Mr Smith?

Soy yo.

(John Smith) speaking.

¿Me pasa con el fontanero?

Can you put me through to the plumber?

No cuelgue.

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

¿Puede usted llamar dentro de una hora?

Can you call back in an hour?

El dentista tiene que cambiar tu hora a las cinco.

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

¿La señora Smith me puede llamar, por favor?

Can Mrs Smith call me back, please?

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

Can you send me a text or email?

**LANGUAGE LAB****Hablo SMS**

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

kt / ktal / qt / qtal	¿qué tal?	how's it going?
tqm / tkm	te quiero mucho	I love you very much
+	más	more
q+ / k+	¿qué más?	what else?
x	por	for, by, through
xf / xfa	por favor	please
a.d	a punto de	about to, on the point of

**Dialogue**

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

On the phone

Soluciones García, ¡dígame!

Good morning, Soluciones García.

¿Puedo hablar con el señor Ruiz, por favor?

Can I speak to Mr Ruiz, please?

Lo siento, el señor Ruiz no está aquí.

I am sorry, Mr Ruiz is not here.

¿Me pasa con el señor González, entonces?

Can you put me through to Mr González, then?

¿De parte de quién?

Who is calling?

De parte de John Smith.

John Smith calling.

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

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

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

I would like to reschedule my meeting with Mr Ruiz.

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

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

¿Puede usted mandarme un SMS o un email?

Can you send me a text or an email?

Claro que sí. ¿Cuándo quiere venir?

Of course. When do you want to come?

El martes que viene.

Next Tuesday.

¿El martes a las diez le conviene?

Does Tuesday at ten suit you?

Sí - el martes a las diez, perfecto.

Yes, Tuesday at ten is perfect.

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

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

Gracias. Hasta luego, señor.

Thank you. Goodbye, sir.

Adiós, señor.

Goodbye, sir.

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