

**Speak Spanish with  
confidence**



# **Speak Spanish with confidence**

Angela Howkins and Juan Kattán-Ibarra

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data: a catalogue record for this title is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: on file.

First published in UK 2005 as *Teach yourself Spanish Conversation* by Hodder Education, part of Hachette Live UK, 338 Euston Road, London, NW1 3BH.

First published in US 2005 as *Teach yourself Spanish Conversation* by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

This edition published 2010.

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Typeset by Servis Filmsetting Ltd, Stockport, Cheshire.

Printed in the UK for Hodder Education, an Hachette UK Company, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BH.

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Impression number 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Year 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010

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# Contents

<b>Track listing</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Only got a minute?</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Only got five minutes?</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Only got ten minutes?</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Conversation 1: Arriving</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Part 1: Picking up the hire car .....	14
Part 2: Booking into the hotel .....	14
<b>Conversation 2: Meeting and greeting</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Part 1: Greeting people .....	16
Part 2: Meeting .....	16
<b>Conversation 3: Café culture</b> .....	<b>18</b>
Part 1: Having a mid-morning drink .....	18
Part 2: Aperitivo time .....	20
<b>Conversation 4: Ordering a meal</b> .....	<b>22</b>
Part 1: Ordering the first two courses .....	22
Part 2: Ordering dessert .....	24
<b>Conversation 5: Knowing the way</b> .....	<b>24</b>
Part 1: Asking the way .....	24
Part 2: Getting directions .....	26
<b>Conversation 6: Phoning for help</b> .....	<b>26</b>
Part 1: Calling a garage .....	26
Part 2: Fixing a shower .....	28
<b>Conversation 7: A bit of entertainment</b> .....	<b>28</b>
Part 1: Planning to see a film .....	28
Part 2: What time's the football? .....	30
<b>Conversation 8: On the move</b> .....	<b>30</b>
Part 1: At the railway station .....	30
Part 2: At the bus station .....	32
<b>Conversation 9: Some retail therapy</b> .....	<b>34</b>
Part 1: Buying clothes .....	34
Part 2: Buying shoes .....	34
<b>Conversation 10: Shopping for food</b> .....	<b>36</b>
Part 1: In the market .....	36
Part 2: At the grocer's .....	38

<b>Conversation 3/1: Getting going</b> .....	<b>40</b>
Part 1: Hiring a car .....	40
Part 2: Getting a hotel room .....	40
<b>Conversation 3/2: Contacting friends</b> .....	<b>42</b>
Part 1: Making contact over the phone .....	42
Part 2: Meeting friends .....	42
<b>Conversation 3/3: Having a bite to eat</b> .....	<b>44</b>
Part 1: In the bar .....	44
Part 2: Ordering room service .....	44
<b>Conversation 3/4: Eating out</b> .....	<b>46</b>
Part 1: Getting a table .....	46
Part 2: Ordering a meal .....	46
<b>Conversation 3/5: Where is it?</b> .....	<b>48</b>
Part 1: Asking the way .....	48
Part 2: Hearing an announcement .....	50
<b>Conversation 3/6: Making a telephone call</b> .....	<b>50</b>
Part 1: Phoning for a taxi .....	50
Part 2: Listening to a radio advert .....	52
<b>Conversation 3/7: Meeting up</b> .....	<b>52</b>
Part 1: Arranging to meet .....	52
Part 2: Declining an invitation .....	54
<b>Conversation 3/8: Travel times</b> .....	<b>56</b>
Part 1: Getting a ticket .....	56
Part 2: Travel announcements .....	56
<b>Conversation 3/9: At the sales</b> .....	<b>58</b>
Part 1: What's on offer? .....	58
Part 2: Choosing and buying .....	60
<b>Conversation 3/10: What do we need?</b> .....	<b>60</b>
Part 1: Fruit and vegetables .....	60
Part 2: The shopping list .....	62
<b>Listening skills: Survival phrases</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<b>Spanish–English glossary</b> .....	<b>65</b>
<b>English–Spanish glossary</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>Essential vocabulary</b> .....	<b>75</b>
<b>Subject index</b> .....	<b>79</b>

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# 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

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## 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 CD3 for consolidation, enjoyment and to learn some more.

Angela Howkins and Juan Kattán-Ibarra

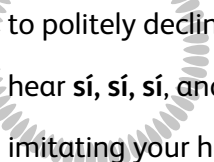


# 1 *Only got a minute?*

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.



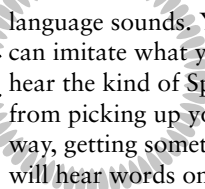
# 5

## Only got five minutes?

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.

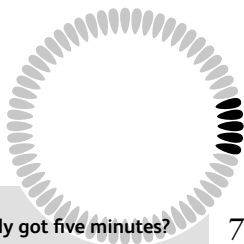
Grammar explanation is kept to a minimum, not because grammar is not important, it is, but because it is a good idea to get a feel for the language first, to get some knowledge and to assimilate some of the structures before you proceed to a more formal study of Spanish. The course is designed to enable 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.





# 10 Only got ten minutes?

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 Starbuck's, 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,

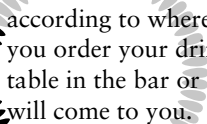
economical way to eat two courses and dessert or coffee, bread and a drink included. The drink always used to be wine but now you are generally given a choice. No self-respecting Spaniard would eat a meal without bread and there are many proverbs in Spanish extolling the virtues of bread and wine!

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.

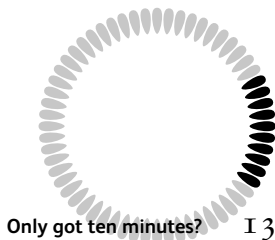
Smokers by and large have a better deal in Spain. In common with the rest of Europe, smoking is prohibited in public places but bars over a certain size may have designated areas for smokers. If they are under a certain size, the bar owner has been able to choose whether he wants his premises to be smoke 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** Buenas 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

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

#### 🔊 CD1, TR12

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

<b>Alfonso</b>	Hola, buenas noches. ¿Cómo estás?
<b>Ana</b>	Muy bien ¿Y tú?
<b>Alfonso</b>	Bien. Ana, esta es Cristina.
<b>Ana</b>	Encantada.
<b>Cristina</b>	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** *Espresso or with milk?*

**Cristina** *An espresso 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 espresso 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.

**una sopa**

**dos sopas**

**un hotel**

**dos hoteles**

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

**un café solo**

**dos cafés solos**

**una ensalada mixta**

**dos ensaladas mixtas**

---

**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.*  
**Waitress** *What do you want for second course? There's fish, lamb chops and chicken.*  
**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**

### **🔊 CD1, TR27**

- 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**

#### **🔊 CD1, TR30**

- 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.



**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.

**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

🔊 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

🔊 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.*

🔊 **CD2, TR30**

- 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**

🔊 **CD2, TR33**

- 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.  
¿Cuánto es el alquiler por día?  
**Empleada** Treinta y tres euros más la gasolina.  
**Eduardo** ¿Y el seguro?  
**Empleada** El seguro está incluido.  
**Eduardo** Muy bien.  
**Empleada** ¿Tiene su carné de conducir, por favor?  
**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**

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

### **PART 2: ORDERING ROOM SERVICE**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR7**

- Empleado** Servicio de habitaciones, ¿dígame?  
**Sofía** Buenos días. Quiero el desayuno en la habitación, por favor.  
**Empleado** ¿Tiene usted la carta?  
**Sofía** Sí, sí, la tengo.  
**Empleado** ¿Qué va a tomar?  
**Sofía** Un zumo de naranja, un té con limón y tostadas.  
¿Qué fruta tiene?  
**Empleado** Tenemos melón, fresas, sandía y uvas.  
**Sofía** Quiero uvas.  
**Empleado** ¿Algo más?  
**Sofía** No, gracias.  
**Empleado** ¿El número de su habitación, por favor?  
**Sofía** Estoy en la habitación doce.

**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**

### **🔊 CD3, TR13**

**Announcer** ¿Problemas con su calefacción central, su aire acondicionado, sus electrodomésticos ...? Servidomus tiene la solución. Servicio técnico las veinticuatro horas del día. Llame al teléfono sesenta y ocho, cincuenta y ocho, cuarenta y ocho, y le atenderemos inmediatamente. Servidomus ¡experiencia, responsabilidad y atención personalizada! Servidomus. Calle Buenaventura, número veintinueve.

---

## Conversation 3/7: Meeting up

### **PART 1: ARRANGING TO MEET**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR14**

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.

## **PART 2: DECLINING AN INVITATION**

### **🔊 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**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR16**

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**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR17**

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, diríjense 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, diríjense a la puerta de embarque número dieciséis.

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## Conversation 3/9: At the sales

### **PART 1: WHAT'S ON OFFER?**

#### **🔊 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.

*The Talgo from Barcelona will arrive on line one.*

**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**

- Dependientea** Hola, buenas tardes. ¿Qué desea?  
**Luis** Buenas tardes. Quisiera un cinturón para mí.  
**Dependientea** Pues, tengo estos que están de oferta a quince euros.  
¿Le gustan?  
**Luis** Sí, me gustan mucho. ¿Son de piel?  
**Dependientea** 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?  
**Dependientea** Sí, claro.  
**Luis** Ummmm, es un poco corto. ¿No tiene uno más largo?  
**Dependientea** 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?*

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## 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*

**perdone**

*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?**



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# 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?

**almibar, 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, espresso 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

**carne 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  
**¿dígame?** 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  
**ese (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; (vainilla) 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, a/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

**mesa, 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

<b>oferta, una/la</b> offer, a/the	<b>postre, un/el; de ~</b> dessert, a/the; for dessert
<b>oficina de turismo, una/la</b> tourist office, a/the	<b>precio, un/el</b> price, a/the
<b>otro (m); otra (f)</b> other, another	<b>prefiero</b> I prefer
<b>pagar</b> to pay	<b>primero (m); primera (f); de ~</b> first; for first course
<b>pan, un/el</b> bread, a/the	<b>probador, un/el</b> fitting room, a/the
<b>panadería, una/la</b> baker's, a/the	<b>problema, un/el</b> problem, a/the
<b>pantalones, unos/los</b> trousers, some/the	<b>procedente</b> de coming from
<b>paquete, un/el</b> packet, a/the	<b>próximo (m); próxima (f)</b> next
<b>para; para mí, para usted</b> for; for me, for you	<b>público, el</b> public, the
<b>parada, una/la; ~ de autobús</b> stop, a/the; bus stop	<b>puerta, una/la; ~ de embarque</b> door, a/the; departure gate
<b>parque, un/el</b> park, a/the	<b>que</b> which
<b>pasajeros, unos/los</b> passengers, some/the	<b>¿qué?; ¿~ le pasa?; ¿~ tal?</b> what?; what's the matter with it?; how are things?
<b>pasaporte, un/el</b> passport, a/the	<b>queso, un/el</b> cheese, a/the
<b>patatas fritas unas/las</b> chips, crisps, some/the	<b>quizás</b> perhaps
<b>película, una/la</b> film, a/the	<b>reserva, una/la; hacer ~</b> booking, a/the; make a/the booking
<b>pepino, un/el</b> cucumber, a/the	<b>reservado (m); reservada (f)</b> booked
<b>pequeño (m); pequeña (f)</b> small	<b>ropa, la</b> clothing, clothes
<b>pera, una/la</b> pear, a/the	<b>sabor, un/el</b> flavour, a/the
<b>perfumería, una/la</b> perfumery, a/the	<b>sale; (no) sale</b> it departs, it leaves; it's (not) coming out
<b>pero</b> but	<b>salida, una/la</b> departure, a/the
<b>persona, una/la; dos personas</b> person, a/the; two people	<b>salir</b> to depart, leave
<b>pescado, un/el</b> fish, a/the	<b>salmón, un/el</b> salmon, a/the
<b>piel, la (a) skin, the (b) leather; es de ~</b> it's leather	<b>sandía, una/la</b> watermelon, a /the
<b>pimiento, un/el</b> pepper, a/the	<b>sé; no sé</b> I know; I don't know
<b>piña, una/la</b> pineapple, a/the	<b>sección, una/la</b> department (of store), a/the
<b>plancha, a la</b> grilled	<b>segundo (m); segunda (f); de ~</b> second; for second course
<b>planta, una/la; la ~ baja</b> floor, storey, a/the; the ground floor	<b>seguro, el</b> insurance, the
<b>plaza, una/la (a) square, a/the; ~ mayor, la</b> main square, the (b) seat, place, a/the	<b>señor, el</b> Mr
<b>poco, un</b> bit, a	<b>señora, la</b> Mrs
<b>pollo, un/el</b> chicken, a/the	<b>señora, una/la</b> lady, a/the
<b>por ; ~ ciento</b> per; per cent	<b>señorita, la</b> Miss
<b>por favor</b> please	<b>servicio, un/el</b> service, a/the
<b>¿por qué?</b> why?	

**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?*

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# English–Spanish glossary

m = masculine; f = feminine

address, a/the **una/la dirección**

afternoon, an/the **una/la tarde**

afterwards, then **después**

alright, agreed **de acuerdo**

also, as well, too **también**

and **y**

anything **algo**

arrival, an/the **una/la llegada**

arrive (it arrives) **llega**

article, an/the **un/el artículo**

at **a**

bag, a/the **una/la bolsa**

baker's, a/the **una/la panadería**

bank, a/the **un/el banco**

bath, a/the **un/el baño**

belt, a/the **un/el cinturón**

better **mejor**

between **entre**

big **grande**

bill, a/the **una/la cuenta**

bit, a **un poco**

blouse, a/the **una/la blusa**

booked **reservado (m); reservada (f)**

booking, a/the; make ~ **una/la reserva; hacer una/la reserva**

bottle, a/the **una/la botella**

boy, child, a/the **un/el niño**

breakfast, a/the **un/el desayuno**

bus, a/the **un/el autobús**

but **pero**

buy, to **comprar**

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**



<i>of course</i> <b>claro</b>	<i>second</i> <b>segundo</b> (m); <b>segunda</b> (f)
<i>offer, an/the</i> <b>una/la oferta</b>	<i>send, to</i> <b>mandar</b>
<b>OK bien</b>	<i>separate</i> <b>aparte</b>
<i>on</i> <b>en</b>	<i>service, a/the</i> <b>un/el servicio</b>
<i>only</i> <b>solamente</b>	<i>shirt, a/the</i> <b>una/la camisa</b>
<i>opens (it opens), (it is open)</i> <b>abre; se abre</b>	<i>shoes, some/the</i> <b>unos/los zapatos</b>
<i>opposite</i> <b>enfrente (de)</b>	<i>shoe shop, a/the</i> <b>una/la zapatería</b>
<i>or</i> <b>o</b>	<i>shop, a/the</i> <b>una/la tienda</b>
<i>other, another</i> <b>otro</b> (m); <b>otra</b> (f)	<i>shopping; the ~ list</i> <b>compras; la lista de compras</b>
<i>packet, a/the</i> <b>un/el paquete</b>	<i>short</i> <b>corto</b> (m); <b>corta</b> (f)
<i>park, a/the</i> <b>un/el parque</b>	<i>shower, a/the</i> <b>una/la ducha</b>
<i>passengers, some/the</i> <b>unos/los pasajeros</b>	<i>showing, a/the</i> <b>una/la sesión</b>
<i>passport, a/the</i> <b>un/el pasaporte</b>	<i>side a/the; at the ~ of/next to</i> <b>un/ el lado; al lado de</b>
<i>pay, to</i> <b>pagar</b>	<i>size, a/the (clothing); (footwear)</i> <b>una/la talla; un/el número</b>
<i>per; ~ cent</i> <b>por; por ciento</b>	<i>slowly</i> <b>despacio</b>
<i>perfumery, a/the</i> <b>una/la perfumería</b>	<i>small</i> <b>pequeño</b> (m); <b>pequeña</b> (f)
<i>perhaps</i> <b>quizás</b>	<i>so, then</i> <b>entonces</b>
<i>person, a/the; two people</i> <b>una/la persona; dos personas</b>	<i>solution, a/the</i> <b>una/la solución</b>
<i>petrol, the</i> <b>la gasolina</b>	<i>some</i> <b>unos</b> (m); <b>unas</b> (f)
<i>piece, a/the</i> <b>un/el trozo</b>	<i>something</i> <b>algo</b>
<i>pity, shame, a/the</i> <b>una/la lástima</b>	<i>square, a/the; main ~, the</i> <b>una/la plaza; la plaza mayor</b>
<i>platform, a/the</i> <b>un/el andén</b>	<i>stadium, a/the</i> <b>un/el estadio</b>
<i>please</i> <b>por favor</b>	<i>starts (it starts)</i> <b>empieza</b>
<i>plumber, a/the</i> <b>un/el fontanero</b>	<i>stop, a/the; bus ~</i> <b>una/la parada; parada de autobús</b>
<i>prefer (I prefer)</i> <b>prefiero</b>	<i>street, a/the</i> <b>una/la calle</b>
<i>price, a/the</i> <b>un/el precio</b>	<i>style, a/the</i> <b>un/el modelo</b>
<i>public, the</i> <b>el público</b>	<i>supermarket, a/the</i> <b>un/el supermercado</b>
<i>quality, a/the</i> <b>una/la calidad</b>	<i>table, a/the</i> <b>una/la mesa</b>
<i>quarter, a</i> <b>un cuarto</b>	<i>telephone, a/the</i> <b>un/el teléfono</b>
<i>rent, hire, to</i> <b>alquilar</b>	<i>telephone number, a/the</i> <b>un/el número de teléfono</b>
<i>rental, hire charge, the</i> <b>el alquiler</b>	<i>thank you; ~ very much</i> <b>gracias; muchas gracias</b>
<i>return, the</i> <b>la vuelta</b>	<i>that</i> <b>ese</b> (m); <b>esa</b> (f)
<i>right now</i> <b>ahora mismo</b>	
<i>room, a/the; single ~, a/the; double ~, a/the</i> <b>una/la habitación; una/la habitación individual; una/la habitación doble</b>	
<i>seat, place, a/the</i> <b>una/la plaza</b>	

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**

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## Essential vocabulary

### GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

hello, hi **hola**

good morning **buenos días**

good afternoon/evening **buenas tardes**

good evening/goodnight **buenas noches**

how are things? **¿qué tal?**

how are you? (informal) **¿cómo estás?**

how are you? (formal) **¿cómo está usted?**

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**

goodbye **adiós**

### COLOURS

black **negro (m); negra (f)**

blue **azul**

brown **marrón**

green **verde**

grey **gris**

red **rojo (m); roja (f)**

white **blanco (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**

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**

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

## PHRASES

- anything else? **¿algo más?**  
 can I help you? **¿qué desea?, ¿dígame?**  
 can I try on...? **¿puedo probarme...?**  
 can you send...? **¿puede mandar...?**  
 do you have to (book)? **¿hay que (hacer la reserva)?**

do you want anything else? **¿quiere alguna cosa más?**

hello (answering phone) **¿dígame?**

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)



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# Subject index

Numbers in **bold** refer to the conversations on CDs 1 and 2 that include the material. Conversations on CD3 are referred to in the form 3/2 for CD3, 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
- survival phrases 3/2, 3/3, 3/4, 3/5, 3/6, 3/7, 3/9, 3/10
- 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)

<b>Proficient User:</b>	<b>TY Level 6</b> CEFR LEVEL C2	Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.
	<b>TY Level 5</b> CEFR LEVEL C1	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.
<b>Independent User</b>	<b>TY Level 4</b> CEFR LEVEL B2 (A Level)	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.
	<b>TY Level 3</b> CEFR LEVEL B1 (Higher GCSE)	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.
<b>Basic User</b>	<b>TY Level 2</b> CEFR LEVEL A2: (Foundation GCSE)	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.
	<b>TY Level 1</b> CEFR LEVEL A1	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.