

SPANISH



***Beginner's Step by Step Course to
Quickly Learning the Spanish Language,
Spanish Grammar & Spanish Phrases***

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About this Book

This book is divided into 20 chapters, each of which helps teach you how to start speaking Spanish immediately. The book begins by laying down some ground rules for learning how to speak Spanish. The next section talks about the Spanish alphabet and how to pronounce the letters thereof. You're then given some quick differences between Spanish and English that you should be aware of as you start the learning process. The subsequent chapters show you how to speak Spanish in different situations. The second-to-last chapter describes some common mistakes you are likely to make when learning Spanish as a beginner and how to avoid them. The final chapter gives you some short stories to help build your conversational Spanish skills, which are highly important in learning a new language.

All of these chapters combined provide you with a basis and guide to begin your Spanish speaking endeavor with confidence. The tools and exercises in this book will give you the ability to start using Spanish in your everyday life almost immediately, as well as the confidence to do so without worrying you'll make a fool of yourself. This book will be your teacher and your reference guide in the future should you need to refresh your memory or brush up on your skills. This short book is by no means as comprehensive as a college degree in Spanish, but it does provide an in-depth study of the Spanish language and the process of learning a new language in general. It will allow you to begin communicating with native Spanish speakers and start adding Spanish to your everyday life.

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Introduction

Have you been thinking about learning a new language? Is Spanish one you're considering? Well, Spanish is at the top of the list of the most widely-spoken languages; in fact, over 500 million people are native Spanish speakers, so by that measure it's the second most popular language after Mandarin Chinese. Besides, research has proven that it is the most romantic language! Whether you want to learn Spanish just to broaden your knowledge or so that you can speak it when you travel to a Spanish-speaking country, you definitely need a guide to make the learning process easier.

If you're not trying to pass a Spanish grammar class, this is the best book for you because it will get you talking the language fast. In any case, you really don't have to be a linguistics professor to speak a language! This book will teach you how to speak Spanish using practical examples and will walk you through conversations to help you get your point across when you're meeting new people, going shopping, going for an interview, going to a restaurant, traveling, asking for directions etc. In simple terms, it will teach you how to speak Spanish in practically any situation.

You won't find boring grammar rules and lessons that you probably wouldn't bother with anyway; instead, you will find practical examples and notes that will help you understand how to actually speak. However, there will be words of warning so you don't end up with egg on your face, so to speak. While Spanish is not as confusing to learn as English – for example, there are not so many homophones (words that sound the same but have different spellings and/or meanings) – the language does have its own little quirks which you need to be aware of.

There are some different reasons for wanting to learn the Spanish language. Being bilingual (knowing two different languages) will make you highly desirable on the job market and will give you a greater sense of self-worth when you can step in and help people struggling with the language barrier out in public. How many times have you seen someone speaking Spanish

struggling to communicate with another individual and you standing there, wishing you could help? Now you no longer have to be a bystander, you can step in and take control and help out both individuals. Not only is learning a new language beneficial to your resume and your self-worth, but it's also an excellent way to keep your brain exercising. They say never to stop learning – so learning a new language can be your first step to continuing education.

As you go on with the learning journey, you will also find important tips that will make comprehension and speaking a lot easier. Using this guide, you really can be speaking Spanish in no time at all. Buen viaje and the best of luck!

Chapter 1: The Basics

How to learn a new language

Learning a new language is not as complicated as many people think it is; just remember the things discussed in this chapter and you'll soon increase your fluency. The most difficult step is to get going, so instead of putting it off, start learning right now. Let's start with some important tips that will help you get a good grasp of the Spanish language.

Important tips for learning Spanish (or any other language)

Set your goal

Setting a daily goal will keep you constantly disciplined while learning a new language. If you have tried learning another language with little or no success, the problem may have been that you didn't have any goal. Set a SMART goal – i.e., it should be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time-bound. If you are wondering how to set SMART goals when learning a language, try this one:

Know what you want to achieve by learning Spanish. You can say that you want to be able to talk in Spanish for five minutes within five weeks of studying the language by learning two pages of Spanish every day and listening to five minutes of audio on how to speak Spanish.

If you practice one day and then again the next week, or twice a week, you'll never reach your goal. It is important to be constant, and by constant, I mean you need to practice every single day. Try to set a goal, for instance, one chapter a day, one page a day, five phrases a day, and so on.

Practice

How will you succeed if you never practice? Learning how to speak a new language is very involved. Think of it like learning how to fly; you can't fly

for an hour if you have never flown for five minutes. It is also like learning how to swim; no matter how much video, audio or text on swimming you study, you won't learn if you don't actually get in the water and swim. It's the same with languages.

If it's not practical to speak to someone in Spanish every day, why not team up with a native Spanish speaker on social media who is learning English? Then you can both practice your newly learned skills via email and Skype.

Enhancing your accent

You can watch Spanish movies or a few YouTube videos in order to improve your accent (those with subtitles are a lot easier to follow). You can also listen to music to acquire better pronunciation. Use a dictionary when you don't know a word, practice pronouncing Spanish words by yourself, and keep trying hard until you get it right.

A note about online translators like Google Translator: I am trilingual and I can confidently tell you that online translators cannot teach you how to pronounce words, phrases and sentences correctly. In fact, they will probably mess up your progress in mastering your accent. Although they can help a little, they won't teach you how to actually say things like a native would. So, don't just rush to Google Translator to help you pronounce words. Instead, I would recommend searching for and listening to real people speaking Spanish. YouTube is probably the easiest place to find such people. You can also check out the translations for different songs online (you need the lyrics and audio for both languages so that you can compare as you listen to the songs), or read and listen to a Spanish Bible as you compare to an English Bible (ensure it is the same version).

Make friends

Try as much as possible to make new friends who can speak Spanish and speak to them in Spanish. Don't be embarrassed that your Spanish is not as fluent as theirs to begin with. You can only perfect your Spanish by speaking it. You might even say "I am pregnant" when you're trying to say "I am embarrassed"; it happens, but don't be so cautious that you don't end

up speaking much Spanish. In fact, you will probably learn from your mistakes as you interact with people.

Tip: If you are looking for someone to speak Spanish with, head over to one of the freelancing sites like Upwork (formerly oDesk), Freelancer and Elance and hire a native Spanish speaker. It's free to post a job, and you'll find many Spanish teachers whose rates are quite reasonable.

Don't get frustrated

If you can't get it right, don't get frustrated. Sometimes we have a bad day or we are not in the mood, but no matter why you're not getting it, don't get desperate. If you are practicing and practicing but you can't get it right, it might be because you are tired, so stop and try later. Go for a walk, relax, and then come back to try again, and if you still can't get it, try the next day or ask for someone's help.

Learn more

Even if you are learning through a phrasebook, it might not have enough vocabulary. There is always something new to learn: new words, new phrases, new scenarios, etc. Actively seek out new words you don't know and would like to learn. An easy way to start is to learn about common things that you have at home or at your office. Just write down the words for the various items. Start in your room by writing the names of things you find there, like shoes, then the Spanish words for them ('shoes' in Spanish is 'zapatos'), then the pronunciation for each word. After making a list, set a goal to learn five words daily. You can even make flashcards and put a word and its translation on each side. In short, if you see something you could be learning, go ahead and learn it!

Make Spanish labels

Get stickers and label literally everything in your house with the Spanish word and a sentence or two in Spanish. This will expose you to a Spanish

environment and help you orient your mind to think in Spanish, because you will be constantly reminded of how to say different things in Spanish.

Think in Spanish

If you are used to thinking in English, this is going to be a tough one, but it is worth the effort. Push yourself to converse with yourself and think in Spanish. Let that inner voice within you talk to you in Spanish. Talk to yourself and do whatever else you usually do subconsciously in English.

Use circumlocution and contextualization

We all find ourselves having a hard time remembering a word, name or phrase even when speaking in English, especially when talking about technical things. I am talking about the times when you find yourself saying “Yes, that one” in the middle of a conversation because you can’t remember the right name or phrase for something. Use this to your benefit when learning Spanish or any other language. In this case, you can try to explain things in context. For instance, if you cannot remember how to say ‘a cup’ in Spanish, don’t fret; you can try to explain it in several other words, like “the thing that people use to drink tea!”

Also, try to understand meaning by understanding the context. You really don’t need to know the meaning of every single word in Spanish because you can use the contextualization strategy to understand everything that people are talking about.

To summarize, when you set out to learn a new language, you need to immerse yourself in it. It’s no good going to a lesson or reading a chapter out of a self-teaching book like this once a week, then forgetting about it until the next week. You need to learn something every day, and practice what you’ve learned. Come up with creative ways to remember new words and phrases, and you will soon be speaking Spanish without even thinking about it. It’s not just what you learn – how you learn is important too!

Chapter 2: Pronunciation

Pronunciation is important in any language, so get the hang of this before attempting to speak to anyone. These days, it's much easier, because there are numerous videos online to help you. In this chapter, you'll learn how to pronounce individual letters by fitting them into common, easily pronounced Spanish words.

One major advantage of Spanish over English is that with most words, the pronunciation is phonetic – the words sound just like they are spelled. There are very few homophones to confuse you. That's words like there, their, they're which sound the same but have totally different meanings and spellings. Here's a quick guide to Spanish pronunciation.

Vowels

In Spanish, there are just five vowels and one sound for each vowel.

[a] – ah – The 'a' is pronounced as if you were gargling. Open your mouth wide and pronounce as father and saw. Try: mapa, agua.

[e] – eh – The 'e' sound doesn't exactly exist in English; the closest pronunciation might be 'eh' as met and red. Don't pronounce the 'e' as in English! Try: verde, enero.

[i] – ee – The 'i' sound is pretty much like 'ee' as feet and bee. The 'i' sound is very different than the English pronunciation. Try: fino, mi.

[o] – oh – The letter 'o' is pronounced as 'oh' but with a shorter sound as boat and know. Try: coco, roto.

[u] – oo – It's pronounced as 'oo' like in boot or do. Try: futuro, muro.

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel and moves toward another.

|a|+|i| – ai, ay – The ‘ai’ and ‘ay’ sound like why and ay! Try: aire, mayo.

|a|+|u| – au – The ‘au’ sounds like the expression auch! Try: aunque, aula.

|e|+|u| – eu – There is not really a sound for this in English; it’s something like ew, but using the ‘e’ sound as bed and the ‘u’ as do. Try: Europa, deodor.

|e|+|i| – ei, ey – The pronunciation of ‘ei’ and ‘ey’ is close to hey and say. Try: reina, buey.

|i|+|a| – ia – The ‘ia’ sounds like yah and tiara. Try: piano, anciano.

|i|+|e| – ie – The ‘ie’ sounds like yes. Try: tierra, fiera.

|i|+|o| – io – The ‘io’ is pronounced as yo-yo or John. Try: radio, río.

|i|+|u| – iu – The ‘iu’ is pronounced as you. Try: ciudad, viuda.

|o|+|i| – oi, oy – The ‘oi’ and ‘oy’ sound like toy and boy. Try: hoy, heroico.

|u|+|a| – ua – The ‘ua’ is pronounced as water. Try: actuar, aduana.

|u|+|e| – ue – The ‘ue’ sounds like wet. Try: Huevo, sueño.

|u|+|i| – ui – The ‘ui’ sounds like we and wheat. Try: arruinar, huir.

|u|+|o| – uo – The ‘uo’ sounds like quote and continuous. Try: individuo, cuota.

Consonants

A number of Spanish consonants are pronounced differently from their English counterparts. If you can, try to listen to a native speaker and hear how they handle them.

[b] – beh – The letter ‘b’ is pronounced after l, m or n, and the sound is close to Venice and bear, although the lips shouldn’t touch. Try: bonito.

[c] – ceh – The letter ‘c’ sounds as cereal before e or i. Otherwise it may sound like ‘k’ as computer. Try: cereza as ‘c’, computadora as ‘k’.

[ch] – cheh – Try: chocolate, chico.

[d] – deh – Try: dust, dos.

[f] – effe – The letter ‘f’ sounds the same as in the English Eiffel or fountain. Try: familia.

[g] – heh – The ‘g’ sounds like her before e or i. Otherwise, it sounds like got or get. Try: gesto as ‘her’, guante as ‘get’.

[h] – hache – The ‘h’ in Spanish is silent. Try: hilo.

[j] – hotah – The letter ‘j’ sounds like horse or harsh, never like jar or jump. Try: jirafa.

[k] – kah – The ‘k’ sounds the same as in English; it’s pronounced as car or key. Try: koala.

[l] – ele – The letter ‘l’ is pronounced as lord or like. Try: lobo.

[ll] – doble ele, elle – The double ‘l’ is pronounced as the ‘y’ in yesterday. Try: calle.

[m]– emeh – The letter ‘m’ is the same as in the English mother or man. Try: modo.

[n] – eneh – The letter ‘n’ sounds the same as in the English no and note. Try: nosotros.

[ñ] – enyeh – The ‘ñ’ is not another ‘n’; it sounds as lasagna, onion or canyon. Try: niña.

[p] – peh – The letter ‘p’ sounds the same as in the English pet or paste. Try: pelo.

[q] – koo – The letter ‘q’ is pronounced as curious. When written with ‘ui’ and ‘ue’, the ‘u’ is silent. For example, ‘¿quién?’ is pronounced as /kien/ and ‘¿qué?’ as /ke/ (using the Spanish ‘e’). Try: qué, quién.

[r] – ere – The ‘r’ sounds like brr at the beginning of a word; otherwise, it sounds like break or brown. Try: crear as ‘break’, ratón as ‘brr’.

[rr] – erre – The double ‘r’ sounds like the ‘r’ at the beginning of a word. Its sound is more vibrated, as room or as the sound of a car accelerating. Try: perro.

[s] – ese – The letter ‘s’ sounds the same as in the English sorry or sea. Try: solo.

[sh] – Esse/hacheh – The ‘sh’ sounds as shampoo or show. Try: show.

[t] – teh – The letter ‘t’ is pronounced as in English, although your tongue has to touch the back of your teeth as in tea and test. Try: tela.

[v] – veh – The letter ‘v’ is pronounced as the letter ‘b’, but the lips are touched very mildly as various or voice. Try: vecino.

[w] – doble veh – The letter ‘w’ has the same pronunciation as in the English whisky and wine. Try: kiwi.

[x] – equis – The letter ‘x’ is pronounced as ‘ks’ or ‘gs’ like in explosion or excited. Try: xilófono

[y] – ye/i griega – The letter ‘y’ is similar to the double ‘l’, but with a small difference, as crayon and yellow. Try: yegua.

[z] – setah – The letter ‘z’ is pronounced as ‘th’, not as in zip or zero. Try: zorro.

To make it easier for you to pronounce the letters as the native Spanish speakers do, you can listen to an audio (<http://www.languageguide.org/spanish/alphabet/>) to ensure that you get it right. Just pass the cursor over each letter of the alphabet to get a feel for how to say it like a native.

DON’T use translation software to learn how to pronounce any word in Spanish or any other language, because these applications don’t have the needed accent to make you accurately pronounce words. I have tried it in several languages and I can confidently tell you that such software will screw up your accent learning process.

DO search for real people speaking Spanish on YouTube and other video platforms. These are a lot more likely to be speaking the right Spanish, which simply means that you can learn more and much faster. I know I mentioned this already, but I think it is paramount to reiterate the point.

I have included links to a few YouTube videos to help you in building your pronunciation and accent. You can search for more information on your own (a good student does private study, right?).

To see the glaring pronunciation differences between native Spanish speakers and the translation software, try inputting some of the words you hear the native speakers say to the translation software and see what it comes up with.

It's worth spending some time on getting the pronunciation right, because it will make everything else so much simpler as you learn more and more Spanish. Don't be in such a hurry to learn to speak Spanish that you take short cuts with the pronunciation.

Chapter 3: Basic Spanish Grammar

Don't stress out about Spanish grammar. It's nowhere near as complicated as English, and the Spanish people are pretty laid back about it. That said, there are certain points of Spanish grammar you need to be familiar with if you're going to be understood.

Gender

Spanish has no neutral nouns, in contrast to English, which uses 'the' to refer to someone or something regardless of gender. For example:

English -- Masculino (Masculine)

Dog ----- Perro

Teacher ----- Maestro

Kid ----- Niño

English - Femenino (Feminine)

Dog ----- Perra

Teacher ----- Maestra

Kid ----- Niña

In most cases, there is no masculine or feminine gender for a word, meaning that there is no choice and the word already has a gender. It's no big deal if you get the gender wrong – most people will be able to understand your meaning from the context of the sentence. However, there is one notable exception. El pollo is a chicken – whether it's running around in the farm yard or cooking in the oven. La polla is a slang word for a certain part of male anatomy! For example:

English - Masculino/Femenino

Car ----- Carro, Coche

Book ----- Libro

House ---- Casa

Lamp ---- Lámpara

Word Order

Spanish seems to have a reversed word order in that an adjective goes after a noun. For instance, instead of saying a black car, you say car black (coche negro).

Adjective and noun agreement

In Spanish, adjectives agree with the gender (masculine or feminine) and the number (i.e., plural or singular). For instance, we say the black cat (la gata negra) or the red cars (los carros rojos).

Verb changes

Here's an illustration to help you grasp how verbs change in Spanish. If you did Latin at school and had to conjugate verbs, you'll already have an idea of how it works.

There are five verb changes in Spanish that I will illustrate with the verb 'run': I run (corro), you run (corres), he or she runs (corre), we run (corremos) and they or you all run (corren). It's worth investing in a good Spanish verb book, such as the Collins series, because this will explain everything you need to know about the different types of verbs and how they change.

On the topic of verbs, you need to know that, in Spanish, there are two verbs meaning 'to be' – ser and estar. You need to be clear which verb to use in specific situations, because if you can't differentiate between them, your Spanish learning journey will be much more difficult.

Briefly, use ser for permanent states and occupations, and estar for temporary states and geographical locations. So you would say Soy enfermera (I am a nurse), but Estoy feliz. (I am happy). You are trained as a nurse, so it's your occupation, but your happiness could change to sadness some time soon. It's worth reading up on the use of these two verbs before you get too immersed in vocabulary.

Personal pronouns

As you probably noticed from the above explanation, you don't need to say 'you run' in Spanish (tú corres); instead, you can just say corres. However, you need to know the different pronouns, and how to use them in sentences and conversation.

Singular Formal ----- Plural Formal

1st person ----- I ----- "We"

1º persona -- Yo ----- "Nosotros/as"

2nd person --- You ----- "You"

2º persona - Tú/vos Usted - Vosotros/as Ustedes

3rd person --- He, she, it ----- "They"

3º persona - Él, ella, ello --- "Ellos, Ellas"

Singular and Plural

Just like English, Spanish also has plurals for different words. Normally, you only need to add 's', or 'es'. However, if the singular ends in 'z,' the plural form will be different. For example:

English singular - Spanish singular

Girl ----- Niña

Book ----- Libro

Song ----- Canción

Dog ----- Perro

Car ----- Carro

Rice ----- Arroz

Nut ----- Nuez

Light ----- Luz

English plural -- Spanish plural

Girls ----- Niñas
Books ----- Libros
Songs ----- Canciones
Dogs ----- Perros
Cars ----- Carros
Rice ----- Arroces*
Nuts ----- Nueces
Lights ----- Luces

*Restaurants will say 'los arroces' to describe their rice dishes on the menu

Capitalization

Although this is not important in speaking Spanish, you should be aware that some of the capitalization rules that exist in English don't apply in Spanish. For instance, days of the week, nationalities, months, and languages don't need to be capitalized when you are writing in Spanish. However, countries do. You might say 'Hablo español' (I speak Spanish), but you would say 'Soy de España.' (I am from Spain).

These are the main points where Spanish differs from English, and it may take a while to get used to them. However, you'll be surprised how quickly you'll get into the habit of using the correct grammar variations – all it takes is a bit of research and lots of practice!

Chapter 4 Basic General Words and Phrases

Greetings form an important component of any conversation, in any language. In this chapter, we will talk about greetings, courteous words, wishing people happy holidays and much more. Also, you'll learn the correct vocabulary for questions, and basic conversations, and how to use formal and informal modes of address.

Greetings

English ----- Spanish Neutral

Welcome ----- Bienvenido

Hello ----- ¡Hola!

Thank you ----- Gracias

Goodbye ----- Adiós

Hello (phone) -- ¿Aló?

How are you?

¿Cómo está usted? -**Formal**

¿Cómo estás? -**Informal**

Courtesy

English ----- Spanish

Goodbye ----- Adiós

See you soon ----- Hasta luego

Take care ----- Cuídate

Good luck ----- ¡Buena suerte!

Cheers ----- ¡Salud!

Have a good meal - ¡Buen provecho!

Good morning ----- Buenos días

See you tomorrow

Te veo mañana, Hasta mañana

See you later

Te veo luego, Hasta luego

Good afternoon -- Buenas tardes

Good night ----- Buenas noches

Have a nice day! -- ¡Que pase un buen día!

Have a nice trip! -- ¡Buen viaje!

I love you ----- Te quiero, Te amo

Excuse me ----- Disculpe/ Permiso

Here is a helpful YouTube video to boost your pronunciation/accent:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m9eaWTKrBDk> [YouTube search:
Basic Conversation in Spanish - Greetings and Goodbyes].

Holidays and special occasions

English ----- Spanish

Merry Christmas! -----¡Feliz navidad!

Happy New Year! ----- ¡Feliz año nuevo!

Happy Easter! ----- ¡Felices pascuas!

Happy birthday! ----- ¡Feliz cumpleaños!

Happy Valentine's day! -- ¡Feliz día de San Valentín!

Happy Mother's Day! ---- ¡Feliz día de la madre!

Happy Father's Day! ----- ¡Feliz día del padre!

Introducing yourself

English

What's your name?

¿Cómo te llamas? -**Informal**

¿Cómo se llama usted? -**Formal**

Good, thank you, and you?

Bien gracias, ¿y tú? -**Informal**

Bien gracias, ¿y usted? -**Formal**

Long time no see.

¡Tanto tiempo sin verte! - **Neutral**

My name is

Mi nombre es - **Neutral**

Where are you from?

¿De dónde eres? -**Informal**

¿De dónde es usted? - **Formal**

I am from—

Yo soy de— -**Neutral**

Pleased to meet you.

Mucho gusto en conocerte -**Neutral**

Nice to see you!

¡Qué agradable verte! -**Informal**

¡Qué agradable verlo! -**Formal**

Simple questions

English ----- Spanish

Who? ----- ¿Quién?

Where ----- ¿Dónde?

When ----- ¿Cuándo?

Why ----- ¿Por qué?

How? ----- ¿Cómo?

Whom? ----- ¿Quién?

Responses and common questions

English -- *Spanish Neutral*

I don't know

No sé, No lo sé

I understand

Entiendo

I don't understand

No entiendo

Sorry

¡Perdón!, ¡Lo siento!

How do you say—?

¿Cómo se dice—en español?

How much is it?

¿Cuánto cuesta?

Do you have Wi-Fi?

¿Tienen wifi?

Where is the toilet?

¿Dónde están los sanitarios?

Where is the restroom?

¿Dónde están los baños?

How do I get to—?

¿Cómo llego a—?

Where's the phone booth?

¿Dónde están los teléfonos públicos?

Do you speak English?

*¿Habla inglés? -**Formal***

*¿Hablas inglés? -**Informal***

Do you speak Spanish?

*¿Habla español? -**Formal***

*¿Hablas español? -**Informal***

Yes, a little --- Sí, un poco -**Neutral**

Do you have change for a dollar?

*¿Tiene cambio para un billete de un dólar? -**Formal***

Simple emergency words

English ----**Neutral**

Help! -- *¡Ayuda!, ¡Auxilio!*

Fire! -- *¡Fuego!*

Watch out! -- *¡Cuidado!*

Be careful! -- *Ten cuidado!*

Stop! -- ¡Alto! - **Neutral**

¡Deténgase! -**Formal**

¡Détente! -**Informal**

Even if you cannot construct a sensible sentence, just blurt any of the words we have discussed above to get your message across.

Greetings form an important part of the conversation in Spain, where it is expected to say 'Hello' and ask after someone's welfare, even if you're just being served in a store or a bank. Spanish people consider it the height of rudeness to just walk into a store and ask for what you want with no greeting.

Remember, too, to use the appropriate formal or informal greeting, because that matters as well. The informal second person (usted) is used for people you hardly know, or those who are professionally or maybe socially superior. It's often also used as a form of respectful address for older people, so it's important to know the difference.

Chapter 5: Numbers

Everyday conversation will definitely involve the use of numbers. You could be buying stuff at the local store, saying how many siblings you have, talking about money, or exchanging phone numbers, but you won't be able to avoid using some numbers in Spanish. In this chapter, I will introduce you to how to say numbers in Spanish.

1 – 20

Spanish -----Numeral

Cero ----- 0

Uno ----- 1

Dos ----- 2

Tres ----- 3

Cuatro----- 4

Cinco----- 5

Seis----- 6

Siete----- 7

Ocho----- 8

Nueve----- 9

Diez----- 10

Once----- 11

Doce----- 12

Trece----- 13

Catorce----- 14

Quince-----15

Dieciséis ----- 16

Diecisiete ----- 17

Dieciocho ----- 18

Diecinueve ----- 19

Veinte ----- 20

21 – 100

Spanish ----- Numeral

Veintiuno ----- 21

Veintidós ----- 22

Veintitrés ----- 23

Veinticuatro ---- 24

Veinticinco ----- 25

Veintiséis ----- 26

Veintisiete ----- 27

Veintiocho ----- 28

Veintinueve ----- 29

Treinta ----- 30

Treinta y uno ---- 31

Treinta y dos ---- 32

Treinta y tres ---- 33

Treinta y cuatro -- 34

Treinta y cinco ---- 35

Treinta y seis ----- 36

Treinta y siete ----- 37

Treinta y ocho ----- 38

Treinta y nueve ---- 39

Cuarenta ----- 40

Cincuenta ----- 50

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Sesenta ----- | 60 |
| Setenta ----- | 70 |
| Ochenta ----- | 80 |
| Noventa ----- | 90 |
| Cien ----- | 100 |

As you see from the above, from 16-19, you just need to know how to say 10 and 6, i.e., dieciseis, 10 and 7, i.e., diecisiete, and on up to 19 which is 10 and 9. The same pattern is followed from 21-29, i.e., veinte + number as just one word. For instance, 21=veintiuno then 22=veintidós then 23=veintitrés. The same pattern follows in 31-39, i.e., treinta followed by the number as two words treinta uno, treinta dos, treinta tres. From 50 to 100 it's practically the same: y uno, y dos, y tres, etc. If you are saying anything between 101 and 199, you simply need to say ciento followed by the number.

100 – 1,000

Spanish ----- Numeral

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Cien ----- | 100 |
| Doscientos ----- | 200 |
| Trescientos ----- | 300 |
| Cuatrocientos ----- | 400 |
| Quinientos ----- | 500 |
| Seiscientos ----- | 600 |
| Setecientos ----- | 700 |
| Ochocientos ----- | 800 |
| Novcientos ----- | 900 |
| Mil ----- | 1,000 |

Again, if you want to speak like the native Spanish speakers do, you can watch a couple of YouTube videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?>

[v=27KsV2MUKGU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27KsV2MUKGU) [YouTube search: Spanish Numbers From 1 -100] and
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qJ93x5PMMko> [YouTube search:
Learn Spanish - Count from 0 to 100!]

Telling the time

English----- Spanish

What time is it?

¿Qué hora es?

I don't have a watch

No tengo reloj

I don't know the hour

No sé la hora

It's twelve o'clock

Son las doce en punto

It's five past one

Es la una y cinco

It's ten past two

Son las dos y diez

It's quarter past three

Son las tres y cuarto

It's twenty past four

Son las cuatro y veinte

It's twenty-five past five

Son las cinco y veinticinco

It's half past six

Son las seis y media

It's twenty-five to seven

Son veinticinco para las siete

It's twenty to eight

Son veinte para las ocho

It's quarter to nine

Son cuarto para las nueve

It's ten to ten

Son diez para las diez

It's five to eleven

Son cinco para las once

It's 15:00

Son las tres de la tarde

It's 21:15

Son las nueve y cuarto

It's 16:50

Son las cinco menos diez

It's 13:40

Son las dos menos veinte

As you can see, when adding minutes, you just need to add y. For instance, 6.05 is seis y cinco.

On the other hand, if you want to say "x" minutes to the hour, here is how to go about it.

To say 10 minutes to five in Spanish, you say son las cinco menoz diez.

Days of the week

English ----- Spanish

Monday ----- Lunes

Tuesday ----- Martes

Wednesday -- Miércoles

Thursday ----- Jueves

Friday ----- Viernes

Saturday ----- Sábado

Sunday ----- Domingo

You can get more pronunciation help from this YouTube video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tCV9ba-mfm0> [YouTube search: 01008 Spanish Lesson - Days of the Week].

Months

English ----- Spanish

January ----- Enero

February ---- Febrero

March ----- Marzo

April ----- Abril

May ----- Mayo

June ----- Junio

July ----- Julio

August ----- Agosto

September --- Septiembre

October ----- Octubre

November --- Noviembre

December ---- Diciembre

Seasons

English ---- Spanish

Winter ----- Invierno

Spring ----- Primavera

Summer --- Verano

Autumn ---- Otoño

Here are a couple of great YouTube videos to help you pronounce the above: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D_ctUMy9v6w [YouTube search: Seasons and months in Spanish] and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DLN8-PZwUZ4> [YouTube search: How to say the days of the week in spanish .mp4].

Weather

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Blustery ----- Borrascoso

Thunderclap -- Trueno

Climate ----- El clima

Clouds ----- Nubes

Cold ----- El frío

Damp ----- Húmedo

Degree ----- Grado

Dew ----- El rocío

Flood ----- Inundación

Fog ----- Niebla

Gust of wind -- Racha

Hail ----- Granizar
Heat wave ----- Ola de calor
High ----- Alto
Humid ----- Húmedo
Humidity ----- Humedad
Hurricane ---- Un huracán
Ice ----- El hielo
Frost----- Escarcha/ helar
Hailstorm ---- Granizada
Sun ----- El sol
Sunny day ---- Día soleado
Sunny spell --- Claro
Sunset ----- El atardecer
Lightning ---- Relámpago
Low ----- Bajo
Moon ----- La luna
Rain ----- Lluvia
Rainbow ----- El arco iris
Sky ----- El cielo
Snow ----- Nieve
Snowball ----- Bola de nieve
Star ----- La estrella
Wind ----- Viento
Rain shower --El chubasco
Temperature -- La temperatura
Streak of lightning - Rayo

Thunder ----- Los truenos
Thundercloud -- Nubarrón
Thunderstorm -- La tormenta
Tide ----- La mareada
Thaw ----- Deshielo/ deshelar
Stormy day --- Día tormentoso
Turbulence ---- La turbulencia
TV weather report ---Tiempo TV
Very hard rain -- Esta chorreando
Clear sky/day - Cielo/día despejado
Cloudburst - Chaparrón, un aguacero
Drizzle ----- Chispeando/ lloviznar
Storm ----- Un temporal, tormenta
Flash of lightning ----- Relámpago
Forked lightning ----- Una culebrina
Frosty night ----- Noche de helada
Gale ----- Viento fuerte, una vendaval
Breeze / a sea breeze -- Brisa / una brisa marina
Hailstones - Las piedras de granizo / los granizos
Haziness -- Lo neblinoso, la nebulosidad
Weather ----El tiempo (climatológico)
Weatherman -- El hombre del tiempo (climatológico)

Phrases

English ---- Spanish

It's clear. --- *Está despejado.*

It's cloudy. -- *Está nublado.*

It's cold. -- *Está frío.*

It's cool. -- *Está fresco.*

It's raining. -- *Está lloviendo.*

It's snowing. -- *Está nevando.*

It's sunny. -- *Está soleado.*

It's warm. -- *Está caluroso.*

It's hailing. -- *Hay granizo.*

It's hot. -- *Hace calor.*

It's nice out. --- *Hace buen tiempo.*

The weather is bad. - *Hace mal tiempo.*

The weather is good. - *Hace buen tiempo.*

There's fog. -- *Hay neblina.*

There's a windstorm. - *Hay un vendaval.*

To become muggy -- *Abochornarse*

To clear up -- *Despejar*

Today is a rainy day. - *Hoy es un día de lluvia.*

Today is a sunny day. - *Hoy es un día soleado.*

What's the weather like? -- *¿Qué tiempo hace?*

He was struck by lightning. -- *Le cayó un rayo.*

The humidity is very high.

La humedad está muy alta.

Tomorrow will be a sunny day.

Mañana será un día soleado.

Yesterday was partially cloudy.

Ayer estaba parcialmente nublado.

The temperature is -10 degrees.

La temperatura está a menos diez grados.

Colors

English --- Spanish

Red ----- Rojo

Yellow --- Amarillo

Orange -- Anaranjado, Naranja

Purple --- Morado

Blue ----- Azul

Brown -- Café, Marrón

Black ---- Negro

Grey ----- Gris

White --- Blanco

Pink ----- Rosado

Here is a YouTube video that will greatly help you in your pronunciation:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H15nDRfnfWo> [YouTube search:

Spanish vocabulary - Learn Spanish Colors in Less than 5 minutes].

Another great video is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jf5WnqcePQ>

[YouTube search: Learn the colors in Spanish with BASHO & FRIENDS

[Episode Version].

Animals

English --- Spanish

Wolf ----- El Lobo
Wing ----- El Ala (F)
Whale ----- La Ballena
Weasel ---- La Comadreja
Wasp ----- La Avispa
Turtle ----- La Tortuga
Turkey ---- El Pavo
Tuna ----- El Atún
Trout ----- La Trucha
Toad ----- El Sapo
Tiger ----- El Tigre
Tail ----- La Cola
Tadpole -- El Renacuajo
Swan ----- El Cisne
Swallow --- La Golondrina
Stork ----- La Cigüeña
Starfish --- La Estrella De Mar
Squirrel --- La Ardilla
Squid ----- El Calamar
Spider ----- La Araña
Sparrow -- El Gorrión
Sole ----- El Lenguado

Snake - La Serpiente / La Culebra

Snail ----- El Caracol

Slug ----- La Babosa

Skin ----- La Piel

Shrimp ---- La Gamba

Sheep ----- La Oveja

Shark ----- El Tiburón

Seal ----- La Foca

Seahorse - El Caballito De Mar

SeaGull ---- La Gaviota

Scorpion --- El Escorpión

Scale ----- La Escama

Salmon ---- El Salmón

Rooster ---- El Gallo

Rat ----- La Rata

Raccoon --- El Mapache

Rabbit ----- El Conejo

Pony ----- El Potro

Pike ----- El Sollo

Pigeon ----- El Pichón

Pig ----- El Cerdo

Penguin --- El Pingüino

Paw ----- La Pata

Partridge -- La Perdiz

Parrot ----- El Loro

Oyster ----- La Ostra

Ox ----- El Buey
Owl ----- El Búho
Ostrich ----- El Avestruz
Octopus ---- El Pulpo
Nightingale -- El Ruiseñor
Nest ----- El Nido
Mussel ----- El Mejillón
Mule ----- El Mulo
Mouse ----- El Ratón
Moth ----- La Polilla
Mosquito --- El Mosquito
Monkey ----- El Mono
Mole ----- El Topo
Mackerel ---- La Caballa
Louse ----- El Piojo
Lobster ----- La Langosta
Lizard ----- El Lagarto
Antelope ----- El Antílope
Ant ----- La Hormiga
Lion ----- El León
Lark ----- La Alondra
Kitten ----- El Gatito
Jellyfish ----- La Medusa
Insect ----- El Insecto
Iguana ----- La Iguana
Hummingbird -- El Colibrí

Horse ----- El Caballo
Horn ----- El Cuerno
Hoof ----- La Pezuña
Herring ----- El Arenque
Heron ----- La Garza
Hen ----- La Gallina
Hedgehog ---- El Erizo
Hare ----- La Liebre
Hamster ----- La Marmota
Grasshopper – El Saltamontes
Cheetah ----- El Guepardo
Caterpillar --- La Oruga
Cat ----- El Gato
Carp ----- La Carpa
Calf ----- El Ternero
Butterfly ----- La Mariposa
Bull ----- El Toro
Blackbird ---- El Mirlo
Bird ----- El Pájaro
Beetle ----- El Escarabajo
Bee ----- La Abeja
Bear ----- El Oso
Beak ----- El Pico
Gorilla ----- El Gorila
Goose ----- El Ganso
Goat ----- La Cabra

Giraffe ----- La Jirafa
Gill ----- La Branquia
Fur ----- El Pelo
Frog ----- La Rana
Fox ----- El Zorro
Fly ----- La Mosca
Flea ----- La Pulga
Fish ----- El Pez
Fin ----- La Aleta
Feather ----- La Pluma
Elephant ----- El Elefante
Egg ----- El Huevo
Eel ----- La Anguila
Eagle ----- El Águila (F)
Duck ----- El Pato
Dragonfly ----- La Libélula
Donkey ----- El Burro
Dog ----- El Perro
Deer ----- El Ciervo
Crow ----- El Cuervo
Crocodile ----- El Cocodrilo
Crayfish ----- El Cangrejo (de río)
Crab ----- El Cangrejo
Cow ----- La Vaca
Cod ----- El Bacalao
Cocoon ----- El Capullo

Cockroach ----- La Cucaracha

Claw ----- La Zarpa

Chimpanzee --- El Chimpancé

Chicken ----- El Pollo

Bat ----- El Murciélago

Badger ----- El Tejón

Antler ----- El Asta

Antenna ----- La Antena

Here are a few YouTube videos to help you with the pronunciations:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0qdlMipcsWQ>

[YouTube search: Animal names in Spanish with BASHO & FRIENDS – Animales]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-qj4Pa-sBCA>

[YouTube search: Spanish lesson 97: Animals names – Animales]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-8F6Rkhj6wo>

[YouTube search: Animals names in Spanish part 3 Spanish For Beginners]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QeR8PjmttU>

[YouTube search: Animals names in Spanish part 4 Spanish For Beginners]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgJxOV0jY90>

[YouTube search: Animals names in Spanish part 2 Spanish For Beginners]

While some of the vocabulary in this chapter may not seem to be associated with numbers, as was stated at the beginning of the chapter, numbers are used a lot in Spanish. You'll be surprised how many of the words here are used in conjunction with numbers.

Chapter 6 Family and Friends

If you spend any time at all in Spain or any Spanish speaking country, it won't be long before you realize just how important the family and family life is. Go to the beach on a Sunday in summer, and you're likely to see tables spread out under the shade of the palm trees with several generations of the same family enjoying good food and each other's company. And when you're speaking with Spanish people, they're bound to ask about your familia (family), so you really need this vocabulary!

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Mother ----- Madre

Father ----- Padre

Son ----- Hijo

Daughter ----- Hija

Grandmother ---- Abuela

Grandfather ----- Abuelo

Grandchild ----- Nieto

Grandaughter --- Nieta

Brother ----- Hermano

Sister ----- Hermana

Aunt ----- Tía

Uncle ----- Tío

Cousin ----- Primo/a

Niece ----- Sobrina

Nephew ----- Sobrino

Married ----- Casado/a

Friend ----- Amigo/a

Husband ----- Esposo
Wife ----- Esposa
Divorced ----- Divorciado/a
Sister-in-law --- Cuñada
Brother-in-law - Cuñado
Father-in law ---- Suegro
Mother-in-law --- Suegra
Daughter-in-law -- Nuera
Son-in-law ----- Yerno
Orphan ----- Huérfano/a
Parents ----- Padres
Babysitter ----- Niñera
Siblings ----- Hermanos
Stepmother ----- Madrastra
Stepchild ----- Hijastro
Stepfather ----- Padrastro
Widow ----- Viuda
Widower ----- Viudo
Adopted ----- Adoptado/a

This YouTube video should help you in your pronunciation and jog your mind so that you can remember what to say when speaking the language:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iITu7S-8cLo> [YouTube search: How to say Mother in Spanish - and father, sister, brother, grandfather ...]

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

My sister will get married.

Mi hermana se casará.

My parents will get divorced.

Mis padres se divorciarán.

My aunt is a widow.

Mi tía es viuda.

I don't like my stepmother.

No me agrada mi madrastra.

My cousin is a nice person.

Mi primo es una buena persona.

My mother-in-law hates me.

Mi suegra me odia.

My stepfather doesn't get along with me.

Mi padrastro no se lleva bien conmigo.

I love my best friend.

Amo a mi mejor amigo.

When will they get divorce?

¿Cuándo se divorciarán?

Who knows.

Quién sabe.

Aunt Lila always sends me money

Mi tía Lila siempre me manda dinero.

The babysitter will take care of my son today.

La niñera cuidará de mi hijo hoy.

My brother realized he's adopted.

Mi hermano se dio cuenta que es adoptado.

My uncle's wife died.

La esposa de mi tío murió.

My grandfather will travel with me.

Mi abuelo viajará conmigo.

Meeting new people

English ---- Spanish

Hello ----- Hola

I'm from— -- Soy de—

What's your name?

¿Cuál es tu nombre?

My name is—

Mi nombre es—

Where are you from?

¿De dónde eres?

Nice to meet you

Encantado/a de conocerte

I am—years old

Tengo—años

How old are you?

¿Cuántos años tienes?

Let me introduce you to—

Te presento a—

Are you married?

¿Estás casado/a?

She is my wife

Ella es mi esposa

He is my husband

Él es mi esposo

She is my mother

Ella es mi madre

My sister will get married

Mi hermana se casará

Do you have children?

¿Tienes hijos?

Where are you staying?

¿En dónde te hospedas?

I don't speak Spanish

No hablo español

Would you like to—?

¿Te gustaría—?

Go for a walk

Dar un paseo

What does—mean?

¿Qué significa—?

I am studying Spanish

Estoy estudiando español

What's your telephone number?

¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?

What's your address?

¿Cuál es tu dirección?

I hope to see you soon

Espero verte pronto

Here is a great YouTube video that will help you master the pronunciation and even expand your vocabulary: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-84u9D3Qpc> [YouTube search: Spanish greetings and farewells for simple conversations].

Nationality

English Country – Demonym

Spanish - PaísGentilicio

Australia – Australian

Australia - Australiano

Bolivia – Bolivian

Bolivia - Boliviano

Austria – Austrian

Austria - Austriaco

Belgium – Belgian

Bélgica - Bélgico

Brazil – Brazilian

Brasil - Brasileño

Canada – Canadian

Canadá - Canadiense

Egypt – Egyptian

Egipto - Egipcio

Hungary – Hungarian

Húngaria - Húngaro

Peru – Peruvian

Perú - Peruano

India – Indian

India - Indiano

Iran – Iranian

Irán - Irani

Italy – Italian

Italia - Italiano

Norway – Norwegian

Noruega - Noruego

Colombia – Colombian

Colombia - Colombiano

Russia – Russian

Rusia - Ruso

Chile – Chilean

Chile - Chileno

Cuba – Cuban

Cuba - Cubano

Germany – German

Alemania - Alemano

Jamaica – Jamaican

Jamaica - Jamaicano

Korea – Korean

Korea - Koreano

Mexico – Mexican

México - Mexicano

Nicaragua – Nicaraguan

Nicaragua - Nicaraguense

Paraguay – Paraguayan

Paraguay - Paraguayo

South Africa - South African

Sur África - Sudafricano

United States – American

Estados Unidos - Americano

Uruguay – Uruguayan

Uruguay - Uruguayo

Venezuela – Venezuelan

Venezuela - Venezolano

China – Chinese

China - Chino

Japan –Japanese

Japón - Japonés

France –French

Francia - Francés

Note: Change the final ‘o’ to ‘a’ for females.

This YouTube video will come in handy to build your pronunciation and accent: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WzE0H5T1Ddc> [YouTube search: Countries and nationalities in Spanish: list, sentences & questions].

Phrases

English ---Spanish

I'm from France

Soy de Francia

Where are you from?

¿De dónde eres?

You are Spanish

Tú eres español

How's your country?

¿Cómo es tu país?

It's a nice country

Es un país bonito

My best friend is Chinese.

Mi mayor amigo es chino.

My roommate wants to go to—

Mi compañero de cuarto quiere viajar a—

What language do you speak in your country?

¿Qué idioma hablas en tu país?

Note: It is optional to use the articles *el*, *la*, *los* and *las* before many countries in Spanish unless the particular name has such an article, e.g., *El Salvador*.

Speaking about your family and your country is important in Spanish conversation, because the Spanish are naturally curious people, and they want to know all about you, and where you are from. Many Spanish people these days are also surprisingly well traveled, so they will be keen to tell you about their adventures in foreign lands.

Chapter 7 Moving Around

If you're traveling to Spain – or anywhere in Spain – you're going to need to travel by plane, train, automobile, bus or boat, and this chapter will help you to do that painlessly. One big advantage of speaking the language of the country you're traveling in is that you don't automatically stand out as a tourist, and therefore you're less likely to attract the attention of the particularly nasty breed of person who preys on tourists by stealing from them or scamming them. Here's all you need to move around safely and confidently in Spain.

At the Airport

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Suitcase ----- Maleta

Luggage ----- Equipaje

Ticket ----- Boleto

Conveyor belt --- Banda

Porter ----- Maletero

Passport ----- Pasaporte

Carry-on bag ---- Maletín

Stewardess ----- Azafata

Belt ----- Cinturón

Seat ----- Asiento

Customs office ---- Aduana

Aisle ----- Pasillo

Runway ----- Pista

Flight ----- Vuelo

Wing ----- Ala

Tail ----- Cola
Captain ----- Capitán
Seat ----- Asiento
Delay ----- Retraso
Window ----- Ventanilla
Passenger ----- Pasajero
Flight attendant --- Sobrecargo
Terminal building -- Terminal
Luggage claim area
Área de reclamo de equipaje
Luggage compartment
Compartimiento de equipaje
Non-smoking section
Sección de no fumar
Exit door
Puerta de emergencia
Security guard
Guardia de seguridad
Metal detector
Detector de metales
Baggage cart
Carrito de equipaje
Boarding pass
Pase de abordaje
Baggage claim ticket
Talón

Phrases

English ---- Spanish

Flight number

Número de vuelo

Departure time

Hora de salida

Arrival time

Hora de llegada

Boarding time

Hora de embarque

We have arrived

Hemos aterrizado

Seat belt on

Mantenga el cinturón puesto

Turbulence zone

Zona de turbulencia

What terminal are you looking for?

¿Qué terminal está buscando usted?

I'm looking for terminal E

Estoy buscando la terminal E

Where are you headed?

¿Hacia dónde se dirige?

I am going to—Voy a—

Terminal E is for international flights

La terminal E es para vuelos internacionales

Where is customs?

¿Dónde está aduanas?

Could I see your luggage claim ticket?

¿Podría ver su talón?

How many bags do you have?

Cuántas maletas tiene?

I want to reserve two seats to Spain.

Me gustaría reservar dos asientos para España.

How much is a round trip ticket?

¿Cuánto cuesta un boleto ida y vuelta?

How much is a one-way ticket?

¿Cuánto cuesta un boleto de ida/vuelta?

Will you pay by cash or by credit card?

¿Pagará con efectivo o con tarjeta de crédito?

Can I see your ticket and passport?

¿Podría ver su boleto y su pasaporte?

Thanks. Where do I go next?

Gracias. ¿A dónde voy ahora?

Fill out this form before the plane lands.

Llene este formulario antes de que aterrice el avión.

I had a good trip. Thanks for your help.

Tuve un buen viaje. Gracias por su ayuda.

Do you have anything to declare?

¿Tiene algo que declarar?

I just have a perfume.

Solo tengo un perfume.

Excuse me, where is the exit?

Disculpe, ¿dónde está la salida?

Excuse me, where is the cafeteria?

Disculpe, ¿dónde está la cafetería?

Here is a great YouTube video that will help in building your accent:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OA1Im6Sq_ps [YouTube search: Learn Spanish Online - At the Airport]. You can also watch/listen to another useful video here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y7MEdUBxJQc> [YouTube search: Airport Spanish vocab]

Asking for directions

English ----- Spanish

Right ----- Derecha

Left ----- Izquierda

Road map ----- Mapa

Street map ----- Plano

Street/Road -- Calle

Avenue ----- Avenida

Boulevard -- Bulevar, Alameda

Alley ----- Callejón

Pavement ----- Acera

Shortcut ----- Atajo

Highway ----- Autopista

Lane ----- Carril

Exit ----- Salida

Traffic light -- Semáforo

Crossroads --- Cruce

North ----- Norte

South ----- Sur

East ----- Este

West ----- Oeste

Near ----- Cerca

Go up ----- Sube

Opposite ----- Enfrente

Roundabout - Rotonda, Glorieta

Behind ----- Detrás

This YouTube video will help you greatly when asking for directions in Spanish: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQRIO6tXLgg> [YouTube search: Basic Spanish | Lesson 24 | Asking for Directions].

Means of transport

English ---- Spanish

On foot ----- A pie

Bicycle ----- Bicicleta

Car ----- Carro, Coche

Bus ----- Bus

Motorbike ---- Moto

Boat ----- Bote

Plane ----- Avión

Train ----- Tren

Van ----- Furgoneta

Places

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Shops ----- Tiendas

Shopping mall -- Centro commercial

Art gallery ----- Galería de arte

Park ----- Parque

Parking ----- Parqueo

Historic Center - Centro histórico

Museum ----- Museo

Market ----- Mercado

Supermarket ---- Supermercado

House ----- Casa

Hotel ----- Hotel

Apartment ----- Apartamento

Central park ---- Parque central

Airport ----- Aeropuerto

Bookstore ----- Librería

Hospital ----- Hospital

Pharmacy ----- Farmacia

Bar ----- Bar

Bank ----- Banco

Beach ----- Playa

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Excuse me, where is the north tower?

Disculpe, ¿dónde está la torre norte?

Is it far?

¿Está lejos?

I am lost

Estoy perdido

Could you show me on a map?

¿Me podría enseñar en el mapa?

I am looking for the central park

Estoy buscando el parque central

Is there a restaurant near here?

¿Hay un restaurant cerca de aquí?

How do I get to___?

¿Cómo llego a___?

Is there any bus that goes nearby?

¿Hay algún bus que pase cerca?

Go straight on

Siga recto

Turn left

Gire a la izquierda

Turn the corner

Doble la esquina

I'll go on foot

Me iré a pie

Turn around

Dé la vuelta

Cross the street

Cruce la calle

It's on the other side of the street.

Está del otro lado de la calle.

It's at the end of the road.

Está al final de la calle.

It's ten minutes away.

Está a diez minutos.

Take the next left.

Tome la próxima izquierda.

Take the second road.

Tome la siguiente carretera.

Here behind

Aquí al lado

I will go for a stroll

Iré por un paseo

Could you show me the route please?

¿Me podría mostrar el itinerario, por favor?

Can I buy a map here?

¿Puedo comprar un mapa aquí?

Is the bus delayed?

¿Está retrasado el autobús?

I missed the train

Perdí el tren.

Where are you heading?

¿Hacia dónde se dirige?

Will I have to change buses?

¿Tendré que cambiar de autobuse?

Is this the bus to Chicago?

¿Es este el autobús para Chicago?

Where is the next stop?

¿Dónde es la próxima parada?

Do I have to get off here?

¿Tengo que bajarme aquí?

Excuse me, where is the museum?

Disculpe, ¿dónde está el museo?

Where is the bus stop?

¿Dónde está la parada del autobús?

What's the train schedule?

¿Cuál es el horario del tren?

Do you have GPS on your phone?

¿Tienes GPS en tu celular?

What's the name of the street?

¿Cuál es el nombre de la calle?

How far from here is it?

¿Qué tan lejos de aquí está eso?

Do you know any shortcut?

¿Sabes algún atajo?

Where is Jack's bar?

¿Dónde está el bar de Jack's?

How long is the trip?

¿Qué tan largo es el viaje?

Watch your things

Cuida tus cosas

Your backpack is too heavy.

Tu mochila es muy pesada.

Carry on for ten minutes

Sigue durante diez minutos

Take the third exit at the roundabout.

Cuando llegues a la rotonda, toma la tercera salida.

Excuse me, where is the pharmacy?

Disculpe, ¿dónde está la farmacia?

You can watch this YouTube video to help you in your accent and pronunciation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ifyku_6dxA [YouTube search: Asking and giving directions in Spanish - Direcciones en español].

Note: From this point forward, I will purposely leave out pronunciations in Spanish so you can practice searching for them on your own. Simply go to YouTube and search "How to speak Spanish at the..." or "How to... in Spanish". If you find yourself struggling with pronunciations or simply want to make your Spanish accent sound more like the native speakers, the videos will come in handy.

At the Beach

If you want to speak Spanish at the beach, this part will provide you with the vocabulary you need. If you have been following this guide and checking out the videos, your accent should be a lot better now. As such, I will purposely not include the pronunciations for this part (you can consider this a sort of assignment).

Vocabulary

English --- Spanish

Beach ----- Playa

Sea ----- Mar

Sunblock --- Bloqueador solar

Sun glasses -- Gafas de sol

Sand ----- Arena

Wave ----- Ola

Towel ----- Toalla

Umbrella ----- Sombrilla

Castle ----- Castillo

Lifeguard ----- Salvavidas

Drown ----- Ahogar

Bronzer ----- Bronceador

Bikini ----- Bikini

Bathing suit -- Traje de baño

Swim ----- Nadar

Shadow ----- Sombra

Ice cream ----- Helado

Sun ----- Sol
Tan ----- Bronceado
Sun burn ----- Quemado
Sandals ----- Sandalias
Low tide ----- Marea baja
High tide ----- Marea alta

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Could you put some sunblock on me?

¿Me podrías poner un poco de bloqueador?

Could you get in the shade, please?

¿Te podrías poner debajo de la sombra, por favor?

Where is the lifeguard?

¿Dónde está el salvavidas?

The sand is hot. Be careful please

!La arena está caliente. ¡Ten cuidado por favor!

My son wants to build a sand castle.

Mi hijo quiere construir un castillo de arena.

I want to get a tan today.

Hoy me quiero broncear.

Let's eat ice cream.

Comamos un helado.

Is it safe to swim in the sea?

¿Es seguro nadar en el mar?

I like your bathing suit, it's very chic.

Me gusta tu traje de baño, está de moda.

How long will we stay at the beach?

¿Cuánto tiempo nos quedaremos en la playa?

Do you know if the tide is high?

¿Sabes si la marea está alta?

Don't go too far; you could drown.

No te vayas tan lejos porque te podrías ahogar.

Put a towel on the sand before you sit.

Pon una toalla en la arena antes de que te sientes.

Do you have my sunglasses?

¿Tienes mis gafas de sol?

When will the tide go out?

¿A qué hora baja la marea?

Is the sun is very strong right now?

¿Sabes si el sol está muy fuerte a esta hora?

I want to eat ice cream. It's too hot here.

Quiero comer un helado. Está muy caluroso aquí.

I love the beach because it's peaceful.

Amo la playa porque me da paz.

Where should we sunbathe?

¿Dónde deberíamos tomar el sol?

Did you bring a book to read?

¿Trajiste un libro para leer?

I like to read at the beach.

A mí me gusta leer en la playa.

Did you bring the beer?

¿Trajiste las cervezas?

Again, if you can speak Spanish on the beach, you are less likely to present a target to thieves. It's also a great opportunity to listen to Spanish people speaking without appearing too obvious, and that will help your pronunciation enormously.

Chapter 8 Food, Cooking and Restaurants

Food and cooking plays a big part in life in Spain. Typical Spanish cuisine is simple but tasty, with just a few quality ingredients combined to make a hearty meal. Practice your Spanish by buying fruit and vegetables at the street markets – you’ll be offered lots of samples, because the Spanish are justly proud of their produce! And try your hand at cooking some authentic Spanish dishes. Reading a recipe in Spanish is a great way to expand your vocabulary and fill your stomach at the same time!

Fruits

English ---- Spanish

Apple ----- Manzana

Banana ----- Banano

Apricot ----- Albaricoque

Coconut ----- Coco

Blackberry -- Mora

Grape ----- Uva

Kiwi ----- Kiwi

Lemon ----- Limón

Mandarin ---- Mandarina

Mango ----- Mango

Nectarine ---- Nectarina

Fig ----- Higo

Orange ----- Naranja

Peach --- Durazno, Melocotón

Pineapple ---- Piña

Plum ----- Ciruela

Raspberry ---- Frambuesa

Watermelon -- Sandía

Melon ----- Melón

Lime ----- Lima

Cherry ----- Cereza

This YouTube video should help you pronounce the words a lot better:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HsVzzg35aTU> [YouTube search: Fruits Vocabulary English-Spanish]. Another great video is

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBZKehbu9ug> [YouTube search: Spanish/English: Fruit Vocabulary].

Vegetables

English ----- Spanish

Carrot ----- Zanahoria

Asparagus ---- Espárrago

Avocado ---- -Aguacate

Broccoli ----- Brócoli

Cabbage ----- Repollo

Beet ----- Remolacha

Corn ----- Maíz

Cucumber --- Pepino

Lechuga ----- Lettuce

Celery ----- Apio

Eggplant ---- Berenjena

Garlic ----- Ajo

Ginger ----- Jengibre
Mushroom -- Champiñón
Onion ----- Cebolla
Parsley ----- Perejil
Potato ----- Papa/patata
Pumpkin ----- Calabaza

The following two videos take different approaches that will help you greatly in your pronunciation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtWs49YjOAg> [YouTube search: LAS VERDURAS Y SUS NOMBRES - THE NAME OF VEGETABLES IN SPANISH - ESPAÑOL PARA TODOS] and https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CyeEli-Zv_Q [YouTube search: Learn Spanish - How to say Vegetable Names in Spanish].

Meats

English ---- Spanish

Beef ----- Carne de res
Pork ----- Carne de cerdo
Chicken ----- Pollo
Fish ----- Pescado
Shellfish ----- Mariscos
Ground beef - Carne molida
Roasted ----- Asado/roastizado
Steak ----- Bisté, Bistec
Sausage ----- Chorizo
Bacon ----- Tocino
Ham ----- Jamón
Turkey ----- Pavo

Duck ----- Pato

Lobster ----- Langosta

Shrimp ----- Camarones

Clams ----- Almejas

Dairy

English --- Spanish

Eggs ----- Huevos

Milk ----- Leche

Butter ----- Mantequilla

Cheese ----- Queso

Yoghurt ----- Yogur

Parmesan cheese - Queso parmesano

Drinks

English ----- Spanish

Beer ----- Cerveza

Coffee ----- Café

Wine ----- Vino

Juice ----- Jugo

Soft drink ----- Refresco

Tea ----- Té

Water ----- Agua

Phrases & cooking instructions

English ----- Spanish

How much of this?

¿Cuánto de esto?

It's \$7.00

Son siete dólares

Add two tablespoons

Agrega dos cucharadas

Add a cup of sugar

Agrega una taza de azúcar

Mix all the ingredients

Mezcla todos los ingredientes

Put them all in a frying pan

Póngalos todos en el sartén

Bring it to a boil

Póngalo a hervir

Put the potatoes to fry

Ponga las papas a freír

Put the cake to bake

Ponga el pastel al horno

Leave it for five minutes until it boils

Déjelo por cinco minutos hasta que hierva

May I have a glass of water?

¿Podría darme un vaso con agua?

I'll make a salad

Haré una ensalada

Is it sweet?

¿Es dulce?

How does it taste?

¿A qué sabe?

Do you have all the ingredients?

¿Tienes todos los ingredientes?

What's missing?

¿Qué te hace falta?

Add some salt to the soup

Agrega un poco de sal a la sopa

It's time to take tea

Es hora de de tomar el té.

Serve the table

Sirve la mesa

I need two hours for cooking

Necesito dos horas para cocinar

We should make lasagna tonight.

Deberíamos hacer lasaña esta noche.

How many guests do we have?

¿Cuántos invitados tenemos?

Put some fruit on the table

Pon un poco de fruta en la mesa

What do I need to make a hamburger?

¿Cuáles son los ingredientes para preparar una hamburguesa?

At a restaurant

Basic restaurant concepts

English ----- Spanish

Restaurant ----- Restaurante

Cafeteria ----- Cafetería

Meal----- Comida

Menu ----- Menú

Kitchen ----- Cocina

Chef ----- Chef

Manager ----- Gerente

Good service ---- Buen servicio

Bad service ----- Mal servicio

Buffet ----- Comida buffet

Table ----- Mesa

Tip ----- Propina

Reservation ----- Reservación

Cheap ----- Barato

Expensive ----- Caro

Waiter ----- Camarero, Mesero

Fast food restaurant -Restaurante de comida rápida

Table objects

English ----- Spanish

Napkin ----- Servilleta

Knife ----- Cuchillo

Fork ----- Tenedor

Spoon ----- Cuchara

Glass ----- Vaso

Cup ----- Taza

Plate ----- Plato

Ordering

English ----- Spanish

Hi, I'm— and I'll be serving you

Hola, yo soy—y estaré sirviéndoles

What can I do for you?

¿Qué puedo hacer por ustedes?

Can I help you?

¿Puedo ayudarlo/a?

Can I take your coat?

¿Podría tomar su chaqueta?

Have you booked a table?

¿Ha reservado una mesa?

How many are you?

¿Cuántos son ustedes?

Follow me, please.

Sígame, por favor.

Can I take your order?

¿Puedo tomar su orden?

What would you like to start with?

¿Con qué le gustaría comenzar?

What would you like to drink?

¿Qué le gustaría para beber?

What would you like for dessert?

¿Qué le gustaría para el postre?

How would you like your steak?

¿Cómo le gustaría su carne?

Rare, medium, well done

Rojo inglés – crudo, medio, bien cocido

A table for two, please.

Una mesa para dos, por favor.

May we sit at this table?

¿Podríamos sentarnos en esta mesa?

The menu, please.

El menú, por favor.

What's on the menu?

¿Qué hay en el menú?

What's the specialty for today?

¿Cuál es la especialidad para hoy?

We are not ready yet.

Aún no estamos listos.

I'll have the lasagna, please.

Yo quiero lasaña, por favor.

Can you bring me a glass of water?

¿Podría traerme un vaso con agua?

I'll have the same

Yo quiero lo mismo.

That's all, thank you.

Eso es todo, gracias.

Can I have the bill, please?

¿Me podría traer la cuenta, por favor?

Here you are.

Aquí estás.

What can you recommend?

¿Qué nos puedes recomendar?

The rest is for you.

El resto es para ti.

Do you have wine by the glass?

¿Tiene vino por copa?

Please pay at the cash register.

Por favor paguen en la caja registradora.

Today we have buffet for the breakfast.

Hoy tenemos comida bufet para el desayuno.

Could I have chips instead of salad?

¿Podría traerme papas fritas en vez de ensalada?

Could you bring me a coffee, please?

¿Me traería un café, por favor?

I think you've made a mistake.

Creo que ha cometido un error.

Would you like red wine or white wine?

¿Le gustaría vino rojo o vino blanco?

Do you still serve breakfast?

¿Aún sirven el desayuno?

Do you want a salad with it?

¿Quiere una ensalada con eso?

How much should we leave as a tip?

¿Qué tanto le deberíamos de dejar de propina al mesero?

I want a reservation for five people.

Quisiera hacer una reservación para cinco personas.

Anything else?

¿Nada más?

The waiter is taking his time.

El camarero se está tardando mucho.

What kind of dressing?

¿Qué tipo de aderezo?

Anything to drink?

¿Algo para beber?

The French fries are very good.

Las patatas fritas están muy buenas.

Sorry, the carrots are off.

Perdón, las zanahorias se terminaron.

Is everything all right?

¿Está todo bien?

Did you enjoy your meal?

¿Les gustó su comida?

Are you paying together?

¿Pagarán juntos?

May I show you to a table?

¿Puedo conducirlo a una mesa?

There'll be a table free in a few minutes.

Habr  una mesa disponible en unos minutos.

It'll take about 20 minutes.

Tomar  alrededor de veinte minutos.

Could you bring me an extra plate?

¿Podr  traerme un plato extra?

Could I speak with the manager?

¿Podr  hablar con el gerente?

Could you bring me the dessert menu?

¿Me podr  traer el men  de postres?

This doesn't taste good.

Esto no tiene buen sabor.

Could you bring me a soda?

¿Me podr  traer una soda?

This place is too expensive.

Este lugar es muy caro.

I would like to eat pizza

Me gustar  comer pizza

Do you mind if I have sushi?

¿Te importaría si pido sushi?

Have a good meal!

¡Buen provecho!

Here is a great YouTube video to help you with some of the pronunciations:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=juHg1tgMmy4> [YouTube search: TOP 20 SPANISH FOOD WORDS]. I also recommend these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rmyC9nL5Vf4> [YouTube search: Spanish for Restaurants (version 1)] and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pYmgngNVDo> [YouTube search: Learn Spanish Online - At the Restaurant].

Don't be shy – use your new Spanish language skills to order in restaurants. You'll find the staff will be patient and helpful, and you'll get better service, even for trying to order in Spanish. Also, many waiters and waitresses are keen to practice their English, so it could make for a fun night out as well as a valuable learning experience

.

Chapter 9: Hobbies

Spanish people take their leisure time very seriously – they are some of the most laid back people in the world, and they love to party. Any conversation is likely to include something about hobbies and leisure activities, so it's a good topic to add to your Spanish agenda.

English ----- Spanish

Dance ----- Bailar

Sing ----- Cantar

Read ----- Leer

Play soccer ----- Jugar fútbol

Ice skating ----- Patinaje en hielo

Play video games - Jugar video juegos

Run ----- Correr

Swim ----- Nadar

Cook ----- Cocinar

Music ----- Música

Conversations about hobbies

English ----- Spanish

Do you have a hobby?

¿Tienes algún pasatiempo?

Yes I do. I like dancing.

Sí tengo. Me gusta bailar.

Do you have a favorite hobby?

¿Tienes algún pasatiempo favorito?

I like to read

Me gusta leer

What kind of books do you like to read?

¿Qué tipo de libros te gusta leer?

I like reading biographies and romance.

Me gusta leer biografías y novelas románticas.

Do you like to dance?

¿Te gusta bailar?

What kind of dance do you like?

¿Qué tipo de baile te gusta?

I like dancing tango and salsa.

Me gusta bailar tango y salsa.

How about music?

¿Qué hay de la música?

What kind of music do you like?

¿Qué tipo de música te gusta escuchar?

I like listening to classical and jazz.

Me gusta escuchar música clásica y jazz.

Do you cook?

¿Tú cocinas?

I like cooking Greek and Spanish food.

Me gusta cocinar comida griega y española.

Have you ever run a 10k race?

¿Alguna vez has corrido diez kilómetros en una competencia?

How fast can you run 5k?

¿Cuánto tiempo te tomas en correr cinco kilómetros?

Do you like to cook as a hobby?

¿Te gusta cocinar como pasatiempo?

Have you ever been in a competition?

¿Alguna vez has estado en una competencia?

In my free time, I like to go to the club.

En mi tiempo libre me gusta ir a un club.

My friend won first place in dancing.

Mi amigo ganó el primer lugar en el baile.

Been to an international competition?

¿Has ido a una competencia internacional?

Where do you like to buy books?

¿Dónde te gusta comprar libros?

Knowing the vocabulary of leisure is a great way to initiate conversations in Spanish. It will also help you to understand more articles in Spanish newspapers, magazines and websites, even if you don't have any particular hobbies yourself.

Chapter 10: Emergencies

Unfortunately, life doesn't always go to plan, and you may experience an emergency, or be closely involved in one. You'll be able to cope better, and be more helpful as a bystander, if you have the vocabulary to deal with an emergency situation.

Emergency services

Vocabulary

English ----Spanish

Police --*Policía*

Fireman --*Bomberos*

Military -- *Ejército*

Burned -- *Quemado*

Mountain rescue

Rescate de montaña

Search and rescue

Búsqueda y rescate

Air search

Búsqueda aérea

Coast Guard

Guardia costera

LifeboatBote

salvavidas

Ambulances

Ambulancias

Fire extinguisher

Extintor de fuego

Emergency room

Urgencias

Fire truck

Carro de bomberos

Rescue Service

Servicio de Rescate

Forest fire suppression

Extinción de incendios forestales

Blood transplant supply

Suministro de transplante de sangre

Emergency management

Gestión de emergencias

Phrases

English --- Spanish

Police! ---- ¡Policía!

Help! ----- ¡Ayuda!

Fire! ----- ¡Fuego!

Call 911 -- Llame al 911

Call the fire brigade

Llama a los bomberos

Climb the ladder

Sube la escalera

We need a paramedic

Necesitamos un paramédico

Can you help me?

¿Me puede ayudar?

There's been an accident!

¡Ha habido un accidente!

Someone is injured

Hay un herido

Where is the police station?

¿Dónde está la estación de policía?

Someone has been run over

Atropellado a una persona

Someone has robbed me

Alguien me ha robado

I want to report a theft

Quiero denunciar un robo

I have been attacked

He sido agredido/a

My car has been stolen

Me han robado el carro/coche

I have been raped

He sido violado/a

I need to make an urgent phone call

Necesito hacer una llamada urgente

I did not know the speed limit

No sabía el límite de velocidad

How much is the fine?

¿De cuánto es la multa?

Do I have to pay it right away?

¿Tengo que pagarla inmediatamente?

I'm in danger

Estoy en peligro

This is an emergency

Ésta es una emergencia

There are screams at my neighbor's

Me gustaría reportar gritos en la casa de mi vecino

I think I heard a shot

Creo que escuché un disparo

Bring her to the hospital immediately

Tráela al hospital inmediatamente

Will he/she be safe?

¿Estará a salvo?

I need a blood donor!

¡Necesito un donador de sangre!

What is his blood type?

¿Qué tipo de sangre tiene él?

He has O+ blood

Él tiene sangre O+

There is too much smoke

Aquí hay mucho humo

I can't see anything

No puedo ver nada.

Is anyone else inside?

¿Hay alguien más adentro?

Here is a video that will give you a quick glimpse of how to pronounce these words in Spanish: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tI0nAKVaeZ8> [YouTube search: How to Speak Spanish : Knowing Common Spanish Phrases for Emergencies].

Medical help

The first thing you probably need to learn how to say is that you need help. The Spanish phrase for “I need help” is “necesito ayuda”. Here is a video on how to say just that: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NtkveRgwd2s> [YouTube search: How to Say "I Need Help" in Spanish]. After saying this, you can use any of the other words here to pass your message across. When you combine that with what you learn in the phrases section, I’m sure you will get all the help you need.

Vocabulary

English ---- Spanish

Wound ----- La herida

Weak ----- Débil

Twisted ----- Torcido

To vomit ----- Vomitar

To sneeze ----- Estornudar

To shake ----- Temblar

To injure ----- Herir

To faint ----- Desmayar

To cough ----- Toser

To break ----- Romper

To bleed ----- Sangrar

To be sick ----- Vomitar
Tired ----- Cansado
Tablet ----- El comprimido
Syrup ----- El jarabe
Symptom ----- El síntoma
Swollen ----- Hinchado
Surgeon ----- El/la cirujano
Sunstroke ----- La insolación
Stinging ----- El escozor
Sick ----- Enfermo
Sea sickness -- El mareo
Rash ----- El sarpullido
Pill ----- La pastilla
Physical ---- El examen médico
Patient ----- La/el paciente
Paracetamol - El paracetamol
Pain ----- El dolor
Operation ---- La operación
Migraine ----- Migraña
Medication -- La medicación
Irritation ---- El picor
Injury ----- Herida
Inhaler ----- El inhalador
Inflammation - La inflamación
Hospital ----- El hospital
Health ----- La salud

Headache ----- El dolor de cabeza
Fracture ----- La fractura
Flu ----- La gripe
Fever ----- La fiebre
Eyedrops ----- El colirio
Dressing ----- El vendaje
Dizzy ----- Mareado
Diarrhea ----- La diarrea
Dead ----- Muerto/a
Cut ----- El corte
Cramp ----- El calambre
Cough ----- La tos
Clinic ----- La clínica
Broken bone --- Fractura
Broken ----- Roto
Break ----- La rotura
Blood ----- La sangre
Aspirin ----- La aspirina
Antibiotic ----- El antibiótico
Allergy ----- La alergia
Allergic ----- Alérgico
Accident ----- El accidente
Throat ----- Garganta
The wrists----- Las muñecas
The womb ----- La matriz
The veins ----- Las venas

The vagina ----- La vagina
The torso, body - El tronco
The tongue ----- La lengua
The thighs ----- Los muslos
The teeth ----- Los dientes
The stomach ---- El estómago
The skin ----- La piel
The penis ----- El pene
The pancreas---- El páncreas
The ovaries ----- Los ovarios
The esophagus -- El esófago
The nose ----- La nariz
The neck ----- El cuello
The muscles ---- Los músculos
The mouth ----- La boca
The liver ----- El hígado
The lips ----- Los labios
The legs ----- Las piernas
The knees ----- Las rodillas
The kidneys ---- Los riñones
The intestines - Los intestinos
The heels ----- Los talones
The head ----- La cabeza
The hands ----- Las manos
The hair ----- El cabello
The hair ----- El pelo

The glands ---- Las glándulas
The forehead - La frente
The fingers --- Los dedos
The feet ----- Los pies
The face ----- La cara
The eyes ----- Los ojos
The ears ----- Las orejas
The colon ---- El colon
The chin ----- El mentón
The calves ---- Las pantorrillas
The buttocks - Las nalgas
The brain ----- El cerebro
The bones ---- Los huesos
The blood ---- La sangre
The bladder -- La vejiga
The back ----- La espalda
The appendix - El apéndice
Nails ----- Uñas
Back of the neck -- La nuca
Back ----- Espalda
Arms ----- Brazos
Abdomen ----- Abdomen
Chemist ----- Farmacéutico

Air sickness

El mareo en el avión (Mal de aviadores)

Cold

La gripe/ el resfriado / resfriado

The cheeks

Los cachetes, las mejillas

The spine

La columna vertebral

The small intestine

El intestino delgado

The womb, uterus

El útero

The gallbladder

La vesícula biliar

Prescription

La prescripción /la receta / el r cipe

Emergency room

La sala de emergencia

Doctor's consulting room

El consultorio

Doctor

El doctor/ el m dico

Medicine

El medicamento/ la medicina

Stomach ache

El dolor del est mago

Sprain

Una torcedura/ el esguince

Sore throat

El dolor de la garganta

Sickness, illness

La enfermedad

Anti-inflammatory

El antiinflamatorio

Antihistamine

El antihistamínico

Heart attack

Un/El ataque cardíaco

Private hospital

El hospital privado

Nurse

La enfermera/ el enfermero

Nausea

El mareo /Náuseas

To be burned

Estar incendiado

To have a cold

Estar resfriado

The large intestine

El intestino grueso

Injection /shot

La inyección

Plaster

El emplasto /el yeso

Ointment, cream

La pomada

This YouTube video should help you say whatever you want to say in a better way: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQm_6ZKKyGA [YouTube search: Learn Spanish! - Parts of the body]. Another great video is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTrFeTDdXqU> [YouTube search: Las Partes Del Cuerpo Para Niños, Our Body Parts In Spanish For Children (Video Infantil)].

Phrases

English ---- Spanish

Call an ambulance

Llama una ambulancia

You need to recover

Necesitas recuperarte

Where is the pharmacy?

¿Dónde está la farmacia?

Where is the hospital?

¿Dónde está el hospital?

My stomach hurts

Me duele el estómago

My nails need to be cut

Mis uñas tienen que cortarse

My leg hurts

Me duele la pierna

My injury is getting worst

Mi herida se está poniendo peor

My head hurts.

Me duele la cabeza.

My eyes hurt

Me duelen los ojos

My eyes are dry

Mis ojos están secos

My blood type is—

Mi tipo de sangre es—

My back hurts

Me duele la espalda

My arm hurts

Me duele el brazo

Maybe you need glasses

Tal vez necesitas anteojos

I've broken my—

Me he roto—

It is not serious.

No es de gravedad.

I'm having trouble breathing.

Tengo problemas al respirar.

I'd like to go to the hospital

Quiero ir al hospital

I'm feeling dizzy

Me siento mareado

I'm allergic to nuts

Soy alérgico a las nueces.

I think I've broken my leg.

Creo que me he roto la pierna

I take— (the name of medicine)

Yo tomo— (the name of medicine)

I need to go to the hospital.

Necesito ir al hospital.

I need to buy tablets

Necesito comprar tabletas

I need this medicine.

Necesito esta medicina.

I need something for the flu

Necesito algo para la gripe

I need a doctor

Necesito un doctor

I have a stomachache.

Me duele el estomago.

I have high blood pressure

Tengo presión alta

I have heart problems

Tengo problemas cardíacos

I have diarrhea

Tengo diarrea

I have cut myself

Me he cortado

I have been vomiting

Tengo vómito

I have asthma

Tengo asma

I have an allergy to penicillin.

Tengo alergia a la penicilina.

I have a toothache

Tengo dolor en un diente

I have a temperature.

Tengo fiebre.

I have a pain here

Tengo un dolor aquí

I have a fever

Tengo fiebre

I have a cold

Estoy resfriado

I had a heart attack

Tuve un ataque al corazón

I feel sick

Me siento enfermo

I don't feel so well

No me siento muy bien

I am sick

Estoy enfermo/a

I am having chest pain

Tengo dolor en el pecho

I am feeling bad

Me siento mal

I am diabetic.

Soy diabético/soy diabetic.

I am allergic to—

Soy alérgico/a—

How do you feel?

¿Cómo te sientes?

He has fever

Él tiene fiebre

Do you have something for ...?

¿Tiene algo para ...?

Do you have insurance?

¿Tienes seguro?

Could you call the doctor?

¿Podría llamar al doctor?

Can you give me a painkiller?

¿Puede darme algo para el dolor?

Toiletries

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Mirror ----- Espejo
Toothpaste --- Pasta dental
Toothbrush -- Cepillo de dientes
Dental floss -- Hilo dental
Hair brush --- Cepillo de pelo
Bathtub ----- Bañera
Nails----- Uñas
Nail polish -- Pintura de uñas

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Brush your teeth after every meal.

Después de cada comida, lávate los dientes.

I couldn't brush my hair today.

No pude cepillar mi cabello el día de hoy.

Before going to bed, floss your teeth

Antes de ir a la cama, usa el hilo dental.

I couldn't do my nails today.

No pude hacerme mis uñas el día de hoy.

Is there toothpaste in your bathroom?

¿Tienes pasta dental en tu baño?

I don't have toothpaste.

No tengo pasta dental.

I need to buy a new toothbrush.

Necesito comprar un nuevo cepillo de dientes.

My nails are too long.

Mis uñas están muy largas.

Try pronouncing the words and phrases above; then search them on YouTube to confirm whether you got them right.

The vocabulary in this chapter will help you if you are involved in an emergency situation, or if you are ill and cannot find an English speaking health professional. If nothing else, learn the standard phrases for summoning help, and the names of the most common body parts and ailments. Life isn't always a beach – even in Spain!

Chapter 11 At the Hotel

If you need to spend the night in a hotel where people speak Spanish, this section will help you greatly. For starters, here are a few Spanish words to use for common items that you will find in a hotel, and some phrases to try out. Later, there will be links to a few YouTube videos that you can watch to help you with your pronunciation and accent.

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Bathroom ----- Baño

Toilet paper -- Papel de baño

Soap ----- Jabón

Shampoo ----- Champú

Bed ----- Cama

Towel ----- Toalla

Double room - Cuarto doble

Elevator ----- Ascensor

Key ----- Llave

Blanket ----- Cobija

Pillow ----- Almohada

Television ---- Televisión

Lobby ----- Entrada

Manager ----- El/la gerente

Room service - Servicio de cuarto

Shower ----- Ducha

Porter ----- El portero

Bellhop ----- Botones
Guest ----- Huésped
Balcony ----- Balcón
Air-conditioner - Aire acondicionado
Bathtub ----- Bañera
Bill ----- Cuenta
Receipt ----- Recibo
Breakfast ----- Desayuno
Lunch ----- Almuerzo
Dinner ----- Cena
Double bed ----- Cama matrimonial
Full board ----- Pensión completa
Half board ----- Media pensión
Boarding house - Pensión
Pool ----- Piscina

Phrases

English ----- **Spanish**

Can you suggest a cheap hotel?

¿Puede recomendarme un hotel barato?

What's the price per night?

¿Cuál es el precio por noche?

I would like a single room.

Me gustaría un cuarto sencillo.

May I see the room?

¿Podría ver el cuarto?

There isn't any hot water.

No hay agua caliente.

Where is our room?

¿Dónde está nuestra habitación?

Could you bring us more toilet paper?

¿Nos traería más papel de baño?

I don't like this room.

No me gusta esta habitación.

What's the weekly rate?

¿Cuánto cuesta por semana?

Are meals included?

¿Están incluidas las comidas?

My room number is—

El número de mi habitación es—

The television doesn't work.

La televisión no funciona.

One of the lights isn't working.

Una de las luces no está funcionando.

Could you please call me a taxi?

¿Podría por favor llamar a un taxi?

After midnight you need to ring the bell.

Después de media noche, necesitará tocar el timbre.

I'll be back around ten o'clock.

Estaré de regreso alrededor de las diez en punto.

What time do I need to check out?

¿A qué hora necesito entregar la habitación?

Could I have an extra blanket?

¿Me podría dar una cobija extra?

Could I have a towel, please?

¿Me podría dar una toalla, por favor?

My room has not been made up.

Aún no se ha limpiado mi habitación.

I have lost my room key.

He perdido la llave de mi habitación.

The key doesn't work.

La llave no funciona.

There isn't any hot water.

No hay agua caliente.

The room behind me is too noisy.

La habitación de al lado es muy ruidosa.

Do not disturb.

No molestar.

Please make up the room.

Por favor limpiar la habitación.

Is there a pool?

¿Hay alguna piscina?

Do you have gym?

¿Tienen gimnasio?

The pool will be open until 9:00 pm.

La piscine estará abierta hasta las nueve de la noche.

Could you wake me up at 7:00 am?

¿Me podría levantar a las siete en punto de la mañana?

Nice view.

Bonita vista.

This pillow is uncomfortable.

Esta almohada es incómoda.

How long are you staying?

¿Cuánto tiempo se van a quedar?

I can't fall asleep.

No puedo conciliar el sueño.

Do you have a living room?

¿Tienen sala de estar?

Do you have room service?

¿Tienen servicio a la habitación?

Where is the remote control?

¿Dónde está el control remote?

Excuse me, do you have ice?

Disculpe, tienen hielo?

I have three YouTube videos that will enhance your pronunciation greatly, each of them with a unique approach:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7g8faJxcC5Y>

[YouTube search: Spanish Lessons # 3 - 15 Basic Spanish Sentences that you need to speak in a hotel]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LRJWdGDTCl8>

[YouTube search: How to Speak Spanish : Common Spanish Phrases for Hotels]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=slIfcKD-pXY>

[YouTube search: how 2 learn spanish : at the hotel]

Those who work in the hospitality trade appreciate it when people try to speak Spanish, and you will often find you get better service. Also, bar and hotel staff can be great sources of extra tuition, since they will correct your mistakes in return for being able to practice their English on you. It all adds to the Spanish learning experience!

Chapter 12 Shopping

This section should help make your shopping a lot easier in a Spanish speaking territory. Shopping in Spain is fun – and it’s even more fun when you can ask for what you want in Spanish. On a cultural note, don’t be in too much of a hurry to get what you want. Spanish people will chat to each other, either in person or on the phone, either while they’re serving you or instead of serving you. It’s nothing personal, and it’s not because you’re a foreigner – it’s just the way it is!

The word tienda means ‘store,’ but in Spain, stores often take the suffix ‘ería’ with the service they offer to make up their name. So for example, a hairdresser’s is a peluquería, a baker’s is a panadería, and a book store is a librería. These derive from the nouns peluquero/a, pan and libro, meaning hairdresser, bread and book. Store names always take the feminine gender.

Vocabulary

English ---- Spanish

Basket ----- Cesta/Canasta

Shopping cart - Carrito de compras

Newsstand ----- Quiosco

Clothes shop -- Tienda de modas

Marketplace --- Plaza de mercado

To go shopping - Ir de compras

Buy ----- Comprar

Pay ----- Pagar

Open ----- Abierto

Cheap ----- Barato

Expensive ----- Caro

Closed ----- Cerrado
Closed for lunch - Cerrado por almuerzo
Credit card ----- Tarjeta de crédito
Jewelers ----- Joyería, Joyeros
Shoe store ----- Zapatería
Exit ----- Salida
Entrance ----- Entrada
Better quality -- Mejor calidad
Receipt ----- Recibo
Defective ----- Defectuoso
Broken ----- Roto
Change ----- Cambiar
Return ----- Devolver
Dress ----- Vestido
Blouse ----- Blusa
Skirt ----- Falda
Belt ----- Cinturón
Shoes ----- Zapatos
Stockings ----- Medias
Underwear ----- Ropa interior
Jeans ----- Pantalones
Shorts ----- Pantalinetas
Handbag ----- Bolso
Sandals ----- Sandalias
Tight ----- Apretado
Match ----- Combinar

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

How much is this?

¿Cuánto cuesta esto?

It's too expensive.

Es demasiado caro.

Do you have anything cheaper?

¿Tiene algo más barato?

Can I try it on?

¿Puedo probármelo?

I don't like this color.

No me gusta este color.

Where are the changing rooms?

¿Dónde están los probadores?

I'm going to pay cash.

Voy a pagar con efectivo.

Can you help me?

¿Puede atenderme?

Do you have another size?

¿Tiene otra talla?

I'm just looking, thank you.

Solo estoy mirando, gracias.

Could you show me that dress?

¿Podría mostrarme ese vestido?

Excuse me, this is broken.

Disculpe, esto está roto.

Where can I buy—?

¿Dónde puedo comprar—?

They are very pretty.

Son muy bonitos/bonitas.

Where is the cash register?

¿Dónde está la caja registradora?

Does this have a discount?

¿Esto tiene descuento?

This is on sale.

Esto está en oferta.

I'll come back later.

Regresaré más tarde.

This doesn't fit. Can I get a bigger one?

Esto no me queda. ¿Me podría traer uno más grande?

I don't care for any of this.

No me gusta nada de esto.

How much do you charge for this?

¿Cuánto cobran por esto?

Please, can you wrap it up?

Por favor, ¿puede envolverlo?

Ask the saleswomen/man

Pregúntele a la vendedora/vendedor

Take the elevator

Tome el elevador

Where is the men's department?

¿Dónde está el departamento de ropa de hombres?

Do you have change for a twenty?

¿Tiene cambio para veinte dólares?

The colors don't match.

Los colores no coinciden.

The skirt is too short.

La falda es muy corta.

The dress is too long. I won't wear it.

El vestido es muy largo. No lo usaré.

Let me get you a shorter one.

Déjeme traerle uno más corto.

Excuse me, do you have another size?

Disculpe, ¿tiene otra talla?

Where is the underwear section?

¿Dónde está la sección de ropa interior?

To help you master your pronunciation, here are three YouTube videos to help you:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXL4sr3T0cg>

[YouTube search: Spanish 101 Shopping Level One]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YlsDjxLY7vk>

[YouTube search: How to Speak Spanish - Learn to shop in Spanish]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfi8lTOP6jk>

[YouTube search: How to Speak Spanish : Common Spanish Phrases for Shopping]

Remember that when asking questions – and you'll be asking a lot of questions when you go shopping – it's the inflection in your voice, rather

than just the vocabulary, that conveys the question. If you're shopping at the market, you're expected to haggle, unless you're buying produce, in which case you pay the going rate. Going shopping is an excellent way to practice your Spanish and learn new vocabulary, so make the most of this pleasant learning opportunity whenever you can.

Chapter 13 Post Office and Movies

In this chapter, I won't provide links to YouTube videos for practice; you will do that. Try practicing the words and phrases first, and then search for relevant videos to see if you have gotten them right. If you have followed the guide and visited the videos, you should now have a better accent even if you are a beginner.

Post office

If you want to send snail mail when you are in a country where Spanish is the dominant language, knowing what to say will ensure a much easier time with the staff. Keep in mind many postal workers won't understand English so you'll have to speak Spanish to them. The Post Office – or Oficina de Correo Postal, Correos – is similar to shops and stores in that the workers are not averse to chatting to other customers or on the phone while they serve you. Even a business call will entail enquiries after family members before they get to the heart of the matter, so expect to wait around!

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Stamp ----- | Estampilla |
| Envelope ----- | Sobre |
| Mailbox ----- | Buzón |
| Address ----- | Dirección |
| Return address -- | Remitente |
| Letter carrier ---- | Cartero |
| Mail ----- | Correo |
| Letter ----- | Carta |
| Postcard ----- | Tarjeta postal |

Pen ----- Bolígrafo, Lapicero

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Is there a post office nearby?

¿Hay alguna oficina postal cerca de aquí?

Is there any mail for me?

¿Hay correspondencia para mí?

At what time does it open?

¿A qué horas abren?

I want some stamps for this letter.

Quiero algunas estampillas para esta carta.

I want to send it via air-mail, please.

Quiero enviarlo por correo aéreo, por favor.

Can I send a money order from here?

¿Puedo enviar un giro postal desde aquí?

Could you weigh this letter for me?

¿Podría pesar ésta carta?

I would like to register this letter.

Me gustaría registrar esta carta.

Where is the mailbox?

¿Dónde está el buzón?

How long would it take to get to Spain?

¿Cuánto se tardaría en llegar a España?

I don't know the zip code of this city.

No sé el código postal de este país.

How can I send this faster?

¿Cómo puedo enviar esto más rápido?

Could I send this box?

¿Podría mandar esta caja?

Let me check the address.

Déjeme chequear la dirección.

How much would it be?

¿Cuánto me costaría?

Where can I buy envelopes?

¿Dónde puedo comprar sobres?

Could you help me fill out this form?

¿Me podría ayudar a llenar este formulario?

Excuse me, do you have cards?

Disculpe, ¿tiene tarjetas?

What kind of cards do you have?

¿Qué tipos de tarjetas tienen?

Do you sell thank-you cards?

¿Venden tarjetas de agradecimiento?

Could you lend me a pen, please?

Me podría prestar un bolígrafo, por favor?

Movie Theater

If you are going out for a movie, knowing what different words mean and how to pronounce them will definitely be a plus. And watching a movie in Spanish will help with your pronunciation. Try watching a movie you're familiar with in English that's been dubbed in Spanish to help you improve your vocabulary. If you're having fun while you're learning, it will sink in better.

Vocabulary

English --- Spanish

Film ----- Película

Premiere --- Estreno

Genre ----- Género

Comedy ----- Comedia

Horror film - Película de terror

Action film -- Película de acción

Science fiction - Ciencia ficción

Drama film --- Película de drama

Soda ----- Soda

Room ----- Sala

Animation ---- Animación

Scriptwriter -- Guionista

Director ----- Director

Drama ----- Drama

Ticket office -- Taquilla

Seat ----- Butaca

Usher ----- Acomodador

Allocated seating - Entrada numerada

Matinée ----- Sesión matinal

Discount day ----- Día de descuento

Popcorn -- Poporopos, Palomitas de maíz, Rosetas de maíz

Soft drink ----- Refresco

Chocolate bar - Barra de chocolate

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Let's go to the movies!

¡Vamos al cine!

What's on at the movies today?

¿Qué hay en el cine hoy?

At what time does the film start?

¿A qué hora comienza la película?

How long does it last?

¿Cuánto tiempo dura?

What kind of film is it?

¿Qué clase de película es esa?

It's a horror movie.

Es una película de terror.

What's it about?

¿De qué se trata?

I liked the actors' performance.

Me gusto la actuación de los actores.

Where is the movie room?

¿Dónde está la sala de la película?

I want to buy some popcorn.

Quiero comprar unos poporopos (unas palomitas de maíz).

Can I get an entertainment guide?

¿Puedo adquirir una guía de entretenimiento?

I want two tickets, please.

Quiero dos boletos, por favor.

What movie theater will the film be in?

¿En qué cine será la película?

Is it subtitled?

¿Está subtitulada?

At what time does it start?

¿A qué hora comienza?

How was the movie?

¿Cómo estuvo la película?

It was boring.

Estuvo aburrida.

I would prefer to see a romantic movie.

Preferiría ver una película romántica

When is the premiere of the movie?

¿Cuándo sera el estreno de la película?

It will be on September 5th.

Será el cinco de septiembre.

Have you ever met an actor?

¿Alguna vez has conocido a un actor?

The movie was so sad.

La película estuvo triste.

I liked the movie.

Me gustó la película.

I like independent movies.

Me gusta el cine independiente.

This is a nice movie theatre.

Este es un bonito cine.

When is the next showing?

¿Cuándo es la próxima función?

We should go to the movies more often.

Deberíamos venir al cine más seguido.

Now you should be armed with all the phrases you need to have a great night at the movies. Enjoy!

Chapter 14 Feelings and Emotions

The Spanish are a very vocal and emotional race, so they're going to be telling you how they feel, as well as asking about your state of mind. Remember that emotions are a temporary state, so if you are sad, you would use the verb *estar* rather than *ser*. So you would say *estoy triste*, rather than *soy triste*.

Vocabulary

English ---- Spanish

| | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| Angry | ----- | Enojado/a |
| Agitated | ----- | Agitado/a |
| Anxious | ----- | Ansioso/a |
| Ashamed | ----- | Avergonzado/a |
| Bored | ----- | Aburrido/a |
| Confused | ----- | Confundido/a |
| Depressed | ----- | Deprimido/a |
| Excited | ----- | Emocionado/a |
| Frightened | ----- | Aterrado/a |
| Frustrated | ----- | Frustrado/a |
| Furious | ----- | Furioso/a |
| Guilty | ----- | Culpable |
| Happy | ----- | Feliz |
| Jealous | ----- | Celoso/a |
| Proud | ----- | Orgullosa/a |
| Sad | ----- | Triste |
| Shy | ----- | Tímido/a |

Sleepy ----- Somnoliento/a

Surprised ----- Sorprendido/a

Thankful ----- Agradecido/a

Worried ----- Preocupado/a

Lucky ----- Afortunado/a

This YouTube video should help you in pronouncing some of the words above: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ortoiFYj6nw> [YouTube search: Expressing Feelings in Spanish : Expresar Sentimientos en Español]. Another helpful video is at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3F5WNHt0Fso> [YouTube search: Learn Spanish! - Describing feelings with Estar (to be)].

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Today I feel happy.

Hoy me siento feliz.

I feel guilty for him.

Me siento culpable por él.

He is a shy person.

Él es una persona tímida.

Today I felt lucky.

Hoy me sentí afortunado.

I feel excited about tomorrow's trip.

Me siento emocionado por el viaje de mañana.

I'm sick. I can't go to the party.

Estoy enfermo. No puedo ir a la fiesta.

I feel confused.

Me siento confundida.

How do you feel today?

¿Cómo te sientes hoy?

I was bored watching a movie.

Estaba aburrido mientras miraba una película.

I feel betrayed.

Me siento traicionada.

Jerry said he was feeling sad today.

Jerry dijo que se sentía un poco deprimido el día de hoy.

Some have luck, some not.

Algunos tienen suerte, otros no.

These words and phrases should help you to discuss your own emotions and adopt the appropriate tone when other people answer fully and honestly when you say ‘How are you today?’

Chapter 15 Love and Relationships

Following on naturally from emotions, this chapter will help you pronounce words properly when talking about love, relationships, weddings etc. I won't provide videos for this chapter either. Considering how far you have come, you should be able to pronounce these words if you have been following the lessons keenly.

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Love ----- Amor

In love ----- Enamorado/a

Break up ----- Terminar

Engaged ----- Comprometidos

Fiancée ----- Prometida

Relationship - Relación

Dating ----- Cita

Girlfriend ---- Novia

Boyfriend ---- Novio

Bridal veil ---- Velo de novia

To cuddle/ hug - Abrazar (Un abrazo is a hug)

Cheat ----- Engañar

Fidelity ----- Fidelidad

Beautiful ----- Hermosa

Handsome --- Guapo

Pretty ----- Bonita

Argue ----- Discutir

Flirt ----- Coquetear

Kiss ----- Beso

Attract ----- Atraer

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

I feel attracted to you.

Me siento atraído/a por ti/usted.

Can I kiss you?

¿Te puedo besar?

I'm falling in love with you.

Me estoy enamorando de ti

Do you want to be my girlfriend?

¿Quieres ser mi novia?

She is my fiancée.

Ella es mi prometida.

Give me a hug.

Dame un abrazo.

My boyfriend cheated on me.

Mi novio me engañó.

My boyfriend and I argued.

Mi novio y yo discutimos.

She is flirting with me.

Ella está coqueteando conmigo.

I just invited my family and best friends.

Solo invité a mi familia y mis mejores amigos.

I like to cuddle you.

Me gusta abrazarte.

We got a lot of wedding presents.

Recibimos muchos regalos de boda.

I declare you husband and wife.

Los declare marido y mujer.

My friend is dating someone.

Mi amiga está saliendo con alguien.

Where is my bridal veil?

¿Dónde está mi velo de novia?

Who is the bride?

¿Quién es la novia?

Who are the godparents?

¿Quiénes son los padrinos?

Are you sure you want to get married?

¿Estás segura que te quieres casar?

Is he handsome?

¿Es guapo?

Our religious wedding is at—church.

Tendremos nuestra boda religiosa en la iglesia—.

He broke up with me.

Él rompió conmigo.

You are beautiful.

Eres hermosa.

I love you.

Te amo.

Would you go on a date with me?

¿Irías a una cita conmigo?

Are you engaged?

¿Están comprometidos?

We are in a relationship.

Estamos en una relación.

Do you want to marry me?

¿Te quieres casar conmigo?

We are engaged.

Estamos comprometidos.

At a wedding

Once love progresses to the wedding, there's some more vocabulary to learn. Confusingly, la novia refers to the bride, as well as the girlfriend. However, in context it's not so hard to understand. If you're fortunate enough to be invited to a Spanish boda (wedding), prepare to have a great time, and don't forget to practice your Spanish as much as possible.

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Wedding dress --- Vestido de novia

Wedding ring ---- Anillo de bodas

Bridesmaid ----- Dama de honor

Bride ----- Novia

Invitations ----- Invitaciones

Top hat ----- Sombrero de copa

Church ----- Iglesia

Suit ----- Traje

Bouquet ----- Ramo
Toast ----- Brindis
Wedding party ----- Fiesta de bodas
Witness ----- Testigo
Wedding cake ----- Pastel de bodas
Wedding planner -- Planificador de bodas
Honeymoon ----- Luna de miel
Guests ----- Invitados
Husband ----- Marido
Wife ----- Esposa
Waltz ----- Vals

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

They got married.

Ellos se casaron.

The bride threw the bouquet.

La novia tiró el buqué.

The guests were happy.

Los invitados estaban felices.

The wedding dress is ready.

El vestido de la novia está listo.

Everyone was excited for the wedding.

Todos estaban emocionados por la boda.

Congratulations to the married couple.

Felicidades a la pareja de casados.

Can I put the wedding ring on you?

¿Puedo ponerte el anillo de bodas?

Where will you spend your honeymoon?

¿Dónde van a pasar su luna de miel?

The wedding cake was delicious.

El pastel de bodas estaba delicioso.

The newlyweds went on a honeymoon.

La pareja de casados fue a su luna de miel.

The bridesmaids all wore red dresses.

Todas las damas de honor estaban vestidas con un vestido rojo.

Will you be my wife?

¿Aceptas ser mi esposa?

Will you be my husband?

¿Aceptas ser mi esposo?

It's time for the couple to dance a waltz.

Es hora de que la pareja baile el vals.

The wedding planner organized it all.

La planificadora de bodas organizó cada detalle.

It's time for the toast.

Es hora del brindis.

The couple will honeymoon in Hawaii.

La pareja de casados irá a Hawai para su luna de miel.

How do you feel now you're married?

¿Cómo se sienten ahora que están casados?

We feel more in love than ever.

Sentimos que nos amamos más que nunca.

How long is your honeymoon?

¿Cuánto tiempo estarán de luna de miel?

While the vocabulary for weddings is somewhat specialized, learning it will help you to fit in with your Spanish friends and neighbors. Everyone loves a wedding, and you'll have a great time if you can chat to the guests in their own language.

Chapter 16 Jobs

In this chapter, I will give you important phrases that you can use when talking about work, careers, and jobs. Just like in the previous chapter, try to pronounce the words and then look up the correct pronunciations. If you're intending to be in Spain for any length of time, and you need to earn your keep, this chapter will give you a head start in the Spanish workplace.

Professions

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Cook ----- Cocinero

Customs officer -- Aduanero

Artist ----- Artista

Actor ----- Actor

Actress ----- Actriz

Doctor ----- Doctor/Médico

Driver ----- chófer

Editor ----- Editor/a

Housewife ----- Ama de casa

Lawyer ----- Abogado

Musician ----- Músico

Writer ----- Escritor

Teacher ----- Maestro

Designer ----- Diseñador

Seller ----- Vendedor

Applying for a job

English ----- Spanish

Interview ----- Entrevista

Earn ----- Ganar

Hired ----- Contratado

Fired ----- Despedido

Experience --- Experiencia

Business ----- Negocios

Call center --- Centro de llamadas

Work ----- Trabajo

Schedule ----- Horario

Office ----- Oficina

Paper ----- Papel

Marker ----- Marcador

Stapler ----- Engrapadora

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

At what time is the interview?

¿A qué hora es la entrevista?

How should I dress for the interview?

¿Cómo me debería vestir para la entrevista?

Do you have experience?

¿Tienes experiencia?

How long have you worked in sales?

¿Por cuánto tiempo has trabajado como vendedor?

How much do you expect to earn?

¿Cuánto esperas ganar?

What kind of schedule do you want?

¿Qué tipo de horario estás buscando?

Why do you want this job?

¿Por qué quieres este trabajo?

Why do you want to work here?

¿Por qué quieres trabajar aquí?

Do you want full time or part time?

¿Quieres tiempo completo o medio tiempo?

What do you know how to do?

¿Qué sabes hacer?

When can you start?

¿Cuándo puedes empezar?

Do you want a salary or a wage?

¿Quiéres ser pagado por mes o por hora?

You are hired.

Estás contratado.

You are fired.

Estás despedido.

Tell me about yourself.

Hábleme de usted.

What are your strengths?

¿Cuáles son sus fortalezas?

What are your weaknesses?

¿Cuáles son sus debilidades?

What's your profession?

¿Cuál es tu profesión?

If you're from Northern Europe or North America, you should be aware that Spanish wages and salaries are much lower than you may be accustomed to. Another consideration is the siesta – many Spanish businesses and services close for two or three hours from around 2.00 pm and then resume trading later, so although you may work the same number of hours as previously, the actual working day is longer.

Chapter 17: Sports

Spanish speakers love sports. Whether it is football (soccer), volleyball, polo, tennis etc., you will find Spanish speakers at the top levels of play. As such, you might want to know a few words that describe different sports in Spanish just to ensure that you don't end up clueless when people are talking about the latest results.

Vocabulary

English ----- Spanish

Water polo ----- El polo acuático

Walking ----- La caminata

Wakeboarding - El wakeboarding

Volleyball ----- El voleibol

Triathlon ----- El triatlón

The team ----- El equipo

The game ----- El partido

Tennis ----- El tenis

Team ----- El equipo

Table tennis --- El tenis de mesa

Swimming ----- La natación

Surfing ----- El surfing

Squash ----- El squash

Sport ----- El deporte

Softball ----- El softball

Snow skiing --- El esquiar

Skis ----- Unos esquís

Skiing ----- El esquí
Ski poles ----- Unos bastones
Skating ----- El patinaje
Scuba diving -- El buceo
Running ----- El correr
Rugby ----- El rugby
Rowing ----- El remo
Rodeo ----- El rodeo
Rock climbing - El alpinismo
Riding ----- La equitación
Racquetball ---- El racquetball
Racket ----- Una raqueta
Pool ----- La piscina
Polo ----- El polo
Player ----- El jugador
Ping-Pong ----- El tenis de mesa
Petanque ----- La petanca
Paintball ----- El paintball
Net ----- Una red
Match ----- El partido
Marathon ----- El maratón
Lacrosse ----- El lacrosse
Korfbal ----- El korfbol
Kick boxing ---- El kick boxing
Kayaking ----- El piragüismo
Karate ----- El kárate

Jogging ----- El correr
Hunting ----- La caza
Horseback riding - La equitación
Hockey ----- El jockey
Hiking ----- La caminata
High jump ----- El salto de altura
Helmet ----- El casco
Handball ----- El balonmano
Golf ----- El golf
Glove ----- Un guante
Game ----- El juego
Frisbee ----- El disco volante
Soccer /football - El fútbol
Fishing ----- La pesca
Fencing ----- La esgrima
Draw ----- El empate
Cycling ----- El ciclismo
Cup----- La copa
Croquet ----- El croquet
Cricket ----- El criquet
Chess ----- El ajedrez
Championship - El campeonato
Canoeing ----- El canotaje
Boxing ----- El boxeo
Boots ----- Unas botas
Bodybuilding -- La halterofilia

Billiards ----- El billar
Biking ----- El ciclismo
Bat ----- Un bate
Athletics ----- El atletismo
Archery ----- El tiro con arco
A stadium ----- Un estadio
Applause ----- El aplauso
Coach ----- El director técnico
Defender ----- El defensa
First half ----- El primer tiempo
Forward ----- El delantero
Goalkeeper ----- El portero
Half time ----- El entretiempo
Ice rink ----- Una pista de hielo
Injury ----- La lesión
Linesman ----- El juez de línea
Loser ----- El perdedor
Midfielder ----- El centrocampista
Penalty ----- El penalti
Qualifier ----- La eliminatoria
Red card ----- La tarjeta roja
Second half ----- El segundo tiempo
Shot ----- Un tiro
Sportswear ----- La ropa deportiva
Substitute ----- El suplente
Substitution --- El cambio

The post ----- El palo

The referee ----- El árbitro

To cheer ----- Animar

To play ----- Jugar

To score ----- Marcar

Basketball hoop - Una canasta

Yellow card

La tarjeta amarilla

Wrestling

La lucha libre, la lucha grecorromana

Windsurfing

El windsurfing

Whitewater rafting

El rafting en aguas bravas

Waterskiing

El esquí náutico, el esquí acuático

Snorkeling

El snorkeling, el buzo superficial

Skydiving

El paracaidismo, el salto a paracaídas

Track & field

El campo y pista, el atletismo

Repelling

El descenso de barrancos

Snowboarding

El snowboarding

Soccer

El fútbol , el futbol

Paragliding

El vuelo libre, el parapente

Olympics

Los Juegos Olímpicos, Las Olimpiadas

Mountain climbing

El alpinismo

Motorcycle racing

El motociclismo

Modern pentathlon

El pentatlón

Martial arts

Los artes marciales

Long jump

El salto de longitud

Pole vault

El salto con pértiga

Skateboarding

El skateboarding

Sharpshooting

El tiro al blanco

Sportsman

El/la deportista

Javelin throw

El lanzamiento de jabalina

Jai alai

El jai alai, el frontenis

Ice hockey

El hockey sobre hielo

Snowshoeing

El snowshoeing

Horse racing

La carrera de caballos

Sandboarding

El sandboarding

Sailing

El deporte de vela

Hang gliding

El vuelo libre, el vuelo con ala delta

Gymnastics

La gimnástica, la gimnasia

Exercise

El entrenamiento, los ejercicios

Discus throw

El lanzamiento de disco

Darts

El juego de flechillas

Cleats

Unos zapatos de fútbol

Camping

El acampar, campamento

Bungee jumping

El saltar del amortiguador auxiliar, salto por cuerda elástica

Bowling

El juego de bolos, el deporte de bochas

Bullfight

La corrida de toros

Boating

El paseo en lancha, el paseo en bote

Basketball

El básquetbol / el baloncesto

Bocce

El deporte de bochas

Bobsledding

El paseo en trineo

Badminton

El badminton, el juego de raqueta y volante

Supporters, fans

La hinchada, los hinchas, los fanáticos

Baseball

El beisbol, el béisbol

Ball

La pelota/ un balón

Backpacking

La caminata con mochila

Auto racing

El rally, el automovilismo

A football ground

Un campo de fútbol

A cricket pitch

Un terreno de críquet

A ski slope, piste

Una pista (de esquí)

Phrases

English ----- Spanish

Goal!

¡Gol!

Run!

¡Corre!

Do you want to play football?

¿Quieres jugar al fútbol?

Blow the whistle.

Sonar el silabato.

I play tennis.

Juego al tenis.

I'm not very sporty.

No soy muy deportista.

What a brilliant match!

¡Qué partidazo!

What is the score?

¿Cuál es el resultado?

What's your favorite team?

¿Cuál es tu deporte favorito?

I like to run three miles a day.

A mí me gusta correr tres millas diario.

Who won the game?

¿Quién ganó el juego?

Football is my favorite game.

El fútbol es mi juego favorito.

I like to play baseball.

Me gusta jugar el beisbol.

Which team is winning?

¿Cuál equipo está ganando el juego?

Give me the ball, please.

Dame la pelota, por favor.

It's your turn.

Te toca.

Would you like to go for a walk?

¿Te gustaría ir a caminar?

You can use the following YouTube videos for reference to enhance your accent and pronunciation:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdNvXjIJz6s>

[YouTube search: Spanish Vocabulary: Los Deportes – Sports]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h2-oRnBToBc>

[YouTube search: Sports in Spanish : Deportes en Español]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tSErQSihsTM>

[YouTube search: Sports in Spanish / Los Deportes]

If you're a sports fan, you'll find plenty of people to talk to in Spain, as it's a nation of sports fans.

Chapter 18: House and Furniture

As we near the end of this book, let me give you some vocabulary for the various items you will probably have in the house. Knowing all these will definitely make you feel more at home when speaking Spanish – pun intended!

English ----- Spanish

Apartment --- El Apartamento

Closet ----- El Armario

Bucket ----- El Balde

Mailbox ----- El Buzón

Drawer ----- El Cajón

Lawn ----- El Césped

Cigarette ----- El Cigarrillo

Cigar ----- El Cigarro / El Puro

Cushion ----- El Cojín

Mattress ----- El Colchón

Dining Room -- El Comedor

Freezer ----- El Congelador

Picture ----- El Cuadro

Compact Disc -- El Disco Compacto

Desk ----- El Escritorio

Mirror ----- El Espejo

Fire ----- El Fuego

Hook ----- El Gancho

Garage ----- El Garaje

Oven ----- El Horno

Microwave Oven - El Horno Microondas

Garden ----- El Jardín

CD Player ----- El Lector De CD

DVD Player ----- El Lector De DVD

Kerosene ----- El Petróleo

Clock ----- El Reloj

Corner ----- El Rincón

Floor ----- El Suelo

Ceiling ----- El Techo

Dresser ----- El Tocador

Cupboard ----- La Alacena

Carpet ----- La Alfombra

Pillow ----- La Almohada

Light Bulb ----- La Bombilla

Camcorder ----- La Cámara

House ----- La Casa

Fence ----- La Cerca

Lock ----- La Cerradura

Hearth ----- La Chimenea

Cassette ----- La Cinta

Kitchen ----- La Cocina

Computer ----- La Computadora

Curtain ----- La Cortina

Pantry ----- La Despensa

Driveway ----- La Entrada Del Garaje

Ladder ----- La Escalera

Flower ----- La Flor
Lamp ----- La Lámpara
Flashlight ----- La Linterna
Flame ----- La Llama
Key ----- La Llave
Camera ----- La Cámara
FilmLa ----- Película
Iron (Flat) ----- La Plancha
Floor (Levels) --- La Planta /El Piso
Ground Floor --- La Planta Baja
Door ----- La Puerta
Living Room ---- La Sala
Candle ----- La Vela
Front Walk ----- La Vereda
Matches ----- Las Cerillas
Storey/ floor ----- El Piso
Sideboard ----- El Aparador
Vacuum Cleaner - El Aspirador
Poker ----- El Atizador
Balcony ----- El Balcón
Bathroom ----- El Baño
Ashtray ----- El Cenicero
Switch --- El Conmutador / El Interruptor
Room ----- El Cuarto
Alarm Clock ----- El Despertador
Attic ----- El Desván

Record ----- El Disco
Bedroom ----- El Dormitorio /La Alcoba
Shelf ----- El Estante
Study ----- El Estudio
Sink ----- El Fregadero
Tap (Faucet) ----- El Grifo
Smoke ----- El Humo
Toilet (WC) ----- El Inodoro
Yard ----- El Jardín
Vase ----- El Jarrón
Sink (Bathroom) - El Lavabo
VCR ----- La Vídeo casetera
Wall (House) ----- El Muro
Refrigerator ----- El Refrigerador
Armchair ----- El Sillón
Sofa ----- El Sofá
Basement ----- El Sótano
Roof ----- El Tejado
Telephone ----- El Teléfono
Television ----- El Televisor
Pipe (Water) ----- El Tubo
Rug ----- La Alfombrilla
Bathtub ----- La Bañera
Box ----- La Caja
Bed ----- La Cama
Doorbell ----- La Campanilla

Basket ----- La Cesta
Chimney ----- La Chimenea
Blanket ----- La Cobija
Shower ----- La Ducha
Broom ----- La Escoba
Stove ----- La Estufa
Bookcase ----- La Librería
Table ----- La Mesa
Shovel ----- La Pala
Wall (Room) ----- La Pared
Blinds ----- La Persiana
Pipe ----- La Tubería
Radio ----- La Radio
Sheet ----- La Sábana
Sitting Room ----- La Sala
Chair ----- La Silla
Towel ----- La Toalla
Toaster ----- La Tostadora
Window ----- La Ventana
Stairs ----- Las Escaleras
Batteries ----- Las Pilas
Steps ----- Los Escalones
Furniture ----- Los Muebles

With everything you have learnt so far, I am confident that you can pronounce the different words above with great fluency without needing any YouTube video to confirm that what you are pronouncing is correct. Therefore, I won't provide any video tutorials in this section.

Before we close the book, it may be a good idea talk about a few mistakes that you may make innocently as you try to speak Spanish, so that you can take action to avoid them. While Spanish is a fairly straightforward language, there are a number of pitfalls for the unwary.

Chapter 19

Common Mistakes Made As People Learn

Spanish

Beginners in Spanish make a lot of mistakes. You shouldn't be ashamed, since it happens to everybody. Consider it a stepping stone in your successful learning process. As you know, practice makes perfect – also, anyone who never made a mistake never made anything. It requires patience and practice for you to speak like a native Spanish speaker. Just speak and don't feel embarrassed when doing it. Make your learning fun by learning to learn from the mistakes you make. As you do this, you feel much more comfortable and confident as you speak Spanish, and this will boost your learning speed, as well as giving you and your Spanish friends something to laugh about.

The following are some of the mistakes many people make on their quest to learn Spanish, but if you pay attention to this section, then I highly doubt you will be making the same mistakes.

False Friends

As you learn Spanish, you may assume that the Spanish words that look almost the same as English words have the same meaning. Don't fall into this trap. Some words may have the same meaning, but others may have a very different meaning. Below are a few examples.

Spanish - False friend- Actual Meaning

Soportar --- Support----- Tolerate

Once ----- Once ----- Eleven

Librería ---- Library ----- Bookshop

Importe ---- Import ----- Amount

Firma ----- Firm ----- Signature

Éxito ----- Exit ----- Success

Embarazada - Embarrassed - Pregnant

Cualidad --- Quality --- Characteristics

Carta ----- Card ----- Letter

Learning more of these words will help you avoid embarrassing situations as you speak. What is most important is to master how they are pronounced in context, just to make sure that you don't end up saying the wrong word with the same spelling.

Sentence Order

This is another common mistake you should be careful of. You may at times use the sentence order of your native language to translate your thoughts into Spanish sentences. Direct translation of individual words (literal translation) in a sentence is a common mistake for beginners learning all languages. It's what Google and other online translators often do (although not always), and it's incorrect. Avoid it at all costs. In particular, remember that, in Spanish, the noun always goes before the adjective, so un vestido rojo (literally 'a dress red') is what you would say if you wanted to buy a red dress.

Gender of Words

This is yet another common mistake of almost all new language learners. Look out for words that may look feminine but are actually masculine, such as: el día, el programa, el clima, el tema, el sistema, el mapa, el problema, el sofá, el planeta and el idioma.

Another confusing gender trick is that words ending in 'dad' are feminine. Usually, nouns ending in consonants are masculine. Think la electricidad, la calidad, la universidad.

To avoid making this mistake, make sure you get the gender (la or el) of a new word as you learn it. If you're not sure, check it in a dictionary – that will always tell you the correct gender

Date

In English, the noun 'date' can either mean 'a day on the calendar' or 'a romantic or social appointment with someone/engagement'. This is not the same in Spanish: you use the words "fecha" and "cita" respectively when talking about the two.

Misuse of the Word "American"

If you are a United States national, you are probably used to referring to yourself as an "American." In Spanish, an "Americano" is a person from anywhere in South or North America. To say "I am from the United States," you should use the phrase, "*Soy de los Estados Unidos*" so as to avoid any confusion.

Chapter 20: Short Stories and Questions

Short stories are an integral part of the human experience. Culturally and historically, stories have allowed us to keep memories, experiences, myths, legends, accidents and incidents (among many other things) alive through time. Without stories, we would not be where we are today. For example, many children learn what to do and what not to do from stories told by their parents. Without these stories, a lot of us would not have the knowledge that we have today. Stories also allow us to bond with one another, communicating experiences of importance and reminiscing on past events that were significant in our lives. Stories make each and every one of us who we are, and all of us have thousands of stories that need to be told. Each language you speak is a different way to tell each story, and each culture and language tells stories differently than the next.

Pulling all the rules and words together to form sentences and a story that you can effectively communicate to another person is a huge accomplishment. Practicing these stories and questions will help you to improve your ability to transition from one sentence to the next. Short stories are great for improving your ability to explain and describe scenarios and happenings in your everyday life. Being able to tell stories is one of the first big steps in transitioning to conversation, which is arguably the hardest part of learning any new language.

Below are two short stories and questions for you to practice and go over.

Short Story Number One

Spanish

Manuel está de pie en línea en el aeropuerto. Él camina hasta el mostrador cuando es su turno. La recepcionista en el mostrador le pregunta por su ID y ella comprueba sus datos de bus. Sí, que se confirma en el vuelo 1103 de Dallas a Nueva York a las 3 pm. Lleve sus bolsas para sentarse y esperar hasta que llegue el avión. El empleado imprime el billete y se lo da a él. Los agentes de seguridad a pie por él con un perro grande. El perro está

olfateando alrededor de los bolsos de las personas que tratan de detectar drogas o explosivos. Manuel se alivia cuando el perro pasa por su lado. El perro se da vuelta y comienza a oler su bolsa y empieza a ladrar. El agente de seguridad mira a Manuel. “Señor, por favor, ven conmigo y llevar su bolsa.”

Manuel pone a la defensiva inmediatamente. Él sabe que no tiene nada para que el perro ladrando se acerca. Se dice que los oficiales, “no tengo nada”, pero el oficial de seguridad lo acompaña hasta el lado. “Vamos a ser el juez de eso” declaró el oficial de seguridad y comenzó a buscar. Su equipaje fue llevado y recogido a través, y luego la bolsa se empuja a través de otro escáner y luego recogió a través de nuevo. “Por favor, tome asiento por allí,” el oficial de seguridad señaló por encima de las sillas donde había otras personas esperar demasiado. Manuel se sentó rápidamente. Él no estaba contento el retraso causado este y con la esperanza de que no se pierda su avión. Manuel no le gusta llegar tarde.

English

Manuel is standing in line at the airport. He walks up to the counter when it is his turn. The clerk at the counter asks him for his ID and she checks his bus details. Yes, he is confirmed on flight 1103 from Dallas to New York at 3pm. He carries his bags to sit and wait until the plane arrives. The clerk prints out his ticket and hands it to him. The security officers walk by him with a large dog. The dog is sniffing around people’s bags trying to detect drugs or explosives. Manuel is relieved when the dog walks past him. The dog turns and starts to sniff his bag and begins to bark. The security officer looks at Manuel. “Sir, please come with me and bring your bag.”

Manuel becomes defensive immediately. He knows that he has nothing for the dog to be barking about. He says to the officers, “I don't have anything,” but the security officer escorts him to the side. “We will be the judge of that,” the security officer stated and began to search him. His luggage was taken and picked through, and then the bag was pushed through another scanner and then picked through again. “Please take a seat over there,” the security officer pointed over to chairs where there were others waiting too.

Manuel quickly sat down. He was not happy about the delay this caused and hoping that he doesn't miss his plane. Manuel doesn't like being late.

English Questions & Answers

(Please see the next section for a Spanish version of these questions and answers.)

Question 1: Where is Manuel waiting?

Answer 1: Manuel is waiting in line at the bus station.

Question 2: What is the abbreviation for "identification"?

Answer 2: The abbreviation for "identification" is ID.

Question 3: What time is Manuel's flight scheduled to leave from Dallas?

Answer 3: His bus is scheduled to leave Dallas at 3 pm.

Question 4: In order to get on his plane, what document does Manuel have to have?

Answer 4: In order to get on the plane, Manuel will need his plane ticket.

Question 5: What are the security officers searching for with the sniffing dogs?

Answer 5: The dogs are sniffing and searching for explosives and drugs that may be hidden in people's bags.

Question 6: What is one thing that Manuel can't stand? Why does he believe he may be late or miss his bus?

Answer 6: Manuel can't stand to be late, and he is worried that this security check will cause him to either miss his bus or be late arriving to it, causing unnecessary stress. There is no indication of Manuel missing his bus, but he is worried about the potential for it to happen.

Spanish Questions & Answers

Pregunta 1: ¿Dónde está Manuel esperando?

Respuesta 1: Manuel está en el aeropuerto esperando en la cola.

Pregunta 2: ¿Cuál es la abreviatura de “identificación”?

Respuesta 2: La abreviatura de "identificación" es ID.

Pregunta 3: ¿A qué hora es el vuelo de Manuel programado para salir de Dallas?

Respuesta 3: Su autobús está programado para salir de Dallas a las 3 pm.

Pregunta 4: Con el fin de conseguir en su avión, lo que hace Manuel documento tiene que tener?

Respuesta 4: Con el fin de subir al avión, Manuel necesitará su billete de avión.

Pregunta 5: ¿Cuáles son los agentes de seguridad en busca de los perros detectores?

Respuesta 5: Los perros olfatean y la búsqueda de explosivos y drogas que pueden estar ocultos en bolsas de las personas.

Pregunta 6: ¿Qué es una cosa que Manuel no puede soportar? ¿Por qué cree que puede llegar tarde o faltar su autobús?

Respuesta 6: Manuel no puede soportar estar tarde, y que está preocupado de que esta comprobación de seguridad le hará que sea menos su autobús o llegue tarde a la misma, causando un estrés innecesario. No hay ninguna indicación de Manuel extrañar a su autobús, pero que está preocupado por la posibilidad de que suceda.

Phrases for Practice

Listed below are some common statements and phrases that are often used by people who are traveling by plane. These phrases are first stated in English and then translated to Spanish; practicing them out loud can help you retain them more quickly.

English: You can get your boarding online.

Spanish: Usted puede obtener su tarjeta de embarque en línea .

English: We are traveling first class.

Spanish: Estamos viajando en primera clase .

English: Is it safe to travel by plane?

Spanish: ¿Es seguro viajar en avión?

English: I am not carrying any drugs in my luggage.

Spanish: No estoy llevando a alguna droga en mi equipaje .

English: We are traveling economy class.

Spanish: Estamos viajando en clase turista .

English: My mother is traveling first class.

Spanish: Mi madre está viajando en primera clase .

English: Do not panic, it is only a little wind and turbulence.

Spanish: No se asuste , es sólo un poco de viento y turbulencia .

English: When will we be taking off?

Spanish: ¿Cuándo vamos a estar empezando a despegar ?

English: We have already landed. Let's find our gate.

Spanish: Ya hemos aterrizado . Vamos a encontrar nuestra puerta .

English: The flight was rough but the flight attendant was calm.

Spanish: El vuelo era peligrosa, pero la azafata estaba en calma .

English: The pilot is making an announcement.

Spanish: El piloto está haciendo un anuncio .

English: We are flying in business class.

Spanish: Estamos volando en clase ejecutiva.

English: Hurry or we will miss our flight.

Spanish: Prisa o vamos a perder nuestro vuelo.

English: Does this seat lay back?

Spanish: ¿Este asiento se echó hacia atrás ?

English: Drinks and Snacks will be served.

Spanish: Se servirán bebidas y aperitivos .

English: What time will we arrive?

Spanish: ¿A qué hora vamos a llegar?

English: Sir, would you like a drink?

Spanish: Señor, ¿quieres un trago?

English: This is a connecting flight. I have to change flights at California.

Spanish: Se trata de un vuelo de conexión . Tengo que cambiar los vuelos en California.

English: I will have to call the airline to confirm.

Spanish: Voy a tener que llamar a la compañía aérea para confirmar .

English: The pilot had to make an emergency landing.

Spanish: El piloto tuvo que realizar un aterrizaje de emergencia.

English: The landing was smooth, but the flight was a little rough.

Spanish: El aterrizaje fue suave , pero el vuelo era un poco peligroso .

English: I don't like flying, it makes me nervous.

Spanish: No me gusta volar, me pone nervioso .

English: My luggage won't fit in the overhead compartment.

Spanish: Mi equipaje no cabe en el compartimiento superior.

English: I have to check this suitcase. I will take the smaller one as a carry-on.

Spanish: Tengo que revisar esta maleta. Voy a tomar la más pequeña como equipaje de mano.

English: I need one day to get over the jet lag.

Spanish: Necesito un día para superar el jet lag.

English: We will be landing soon.

Spanish: Aterrizaremos pronto.

English: We are late for our flight.

Spanish: Llegamos tarde para nuestro vuelo.

Short Story Number Two

Spanish

Michael y su amigo Mark están explorando un nuevo país en un coche que han alquilado. Su próxima aventura es encontrar un restaurante con el nombre de “La mejor hamburguesa en la ciudad”, debido a las críticas positivas que se han hecho que señalan que el restaurante no tiene “la mejor hamburguesa en la ciudad.” Sin embargo, ahora se encuentran perdidos. Se les dio instrucciones que eran imposibles de seguir y que han estado conduciendo durante horas. Ellos encuentran un extraño caminando por la carretera y que parece ser local en la zona y es posible que puedan ayudarles a descubrir qué dirección deben ir en. Se detienen y le piden dirección. El desconocido sonríe y responde: “Oh, ese es mi lugar favorito. Es fácil de llegar y yo le puede decir cómo.” Mark agarra un lápiz y papel para tomar notas acerca y escucha como el extraño se les da direcciones.

“Siga recto hasta que vea un granero con una puerta rota. Gire a la derecha después de que el granero y continuar en pasar dos árboles grandes en el lado derecho. Cuando se llega a un arbusto a una milla, que se parece a una araña gigante, de miedo pero cierto., Gire a la derecha en ese arbusto y seguir recto durante otros quince minutos. Usted debe pasar una gasolinera

a la derecha. Unos diez minutos después de la gasolinera, verá tres pilas de arena y una casa con una vaca atada a un árbol. A la derecha en la casa y el restaurante que busca será el segundo restaurante a su izquierda. La luz de la muestra están rotos y que es un poco difícil de leer, pero no se puede perder. Cuenta con una roca al lado de él que se parece a un mono con un cuchillo. Algunas personas estarán fuera bailando y bebiendo cerveza. Buena suerte y buen viaje!” Marcos levantó la vista de sus notas que había escrito las instrucciones sobre. “¿Recibió todo eso?”, Preguntó Micheal Marcos. quien los recita de nuevo para confirmar que los había conseguido derecha. Marcos se rió para sí mismo mientras leía sobre las direcciones de nuevo, “esto debe ser divertido,” dijo a sí mismo. Se ponen de nuevo en el coche y comienzan en la carretera siguiendo las instrucciones proporcionadas. Antes de darse cuenta, que son la identificación de los puntos de referencia que el desconocido les dijo que iban a ver y están haciendo su camino rápidamente hacia el restaurante. Después de ver la roca que parece que podría ser un mono con un cuchillo, los hombres se fijan en el signo estallado frente del restaurante.

Marcos levantó la vista de su bloc de notas que había escrito las instrucciones sobre. “¿Recibió todo eso?”, Preguntó Micheal Marcos. Quien los recita de nuevo para confirmar que los había conseguido derecha. Marcos se rió para sí mismo mientras leía sobre las direcciones de nuevo, “esto debe ser divertido”, dijo a sí mismo . Se ponen de nuevo en el coche y comienzan en la carretera siguiendo las instrucciones proporcionadas . Antes de darse cuenta , que son la identificación de los puntos de referencia que el desconocido les dijo que iban a ver y están haciendo su camino rápidamente hacia el restaurante . Después de ver la roca que parece que podría ser un mono con un cuchillo , los hombres se fijan en el signo estallado frente del restaurante.

English

Micheal and his friend Mark are exploring a new country in a car they have rented. Their next adventure is to find a restaurant by the name of “The Best Hamburger in Town” because of the positive reviews that have been made that said the restaurant does have “The Best Hamburger in Town.” But ,

they are now find themselves lost. They were given directions that were impossible to follow and they have been driving around for hours. They find a stranger walking down the road and he seems to be local to the area and it is possible he can help them find out which direction they should be going in. They stop and ask him for direction. The stranger smiles and replies: "Oh, that's my favorite place. It is simple to get there and I can tell you how." Mark grabs a pen and paper to take notes on and listens as the stranger gives them directions.

"Go straight until you see a barn with a broken gate. Make a right after that barn and continue on until you pass two large trees on the right-hand side. When you come to a bush about a mile down, that looks like a giant spider, scary but true. Turn right at that bush and keep going straight for another fifteen minutes. You should pass a gas station on your right. About ten minutes after the gas station, you will see three piles of sand and a house with a cow tied to a tree. Make a right at that house and the restaurant you are looking for will be the second restaurant on your left. The sign light are broken and it is a bit difficult to read, but you can't miss it. It has a rock next to it that looks like a monkey holding a knife. Some people will be outside dancing and drinking. Good luck and safe travels!"

Mark looked up from his notepad that he had written the directions on. "Did you get all that?" Micheal asked Mark. He recited them back to confirm he had got them right. Mark giggled to himself as he read over the directions again, "This should be fun," he said to himself. They get back into the car and begin down the road following the directions provided. Before they know it, they are identifying the landmarks that the stranger told them they would see and are making their way quickly towards the restaurant. After seeing the rock that looks as though it could be a monkey holding a knife, the men notice the broken sign out front of the restaurant.

"This must be it! We found it!" Micheal cheered, doubtful of the direction's accuracy to begin with. "Who would have thought we could find a place based on a handful of strange landmarks," Mark stated, crumbling up the note with the written directions and threw it into the floorboard of the vehicle. A gust of wind blew the receipt back out of the floor of the car and onto the dusty driveway of the restaurant. As the men walked inside the

restaurant by the name of “The Best Hamburger In Town” the crumpled-up directions bounced down the road like a tumbleweed in the desert.

English Questions & Answers

(Please see the next section for a Spanish version of these questions and answers.)

Question One: What is the name of the restaurant that Mark and Michael are looking for?

Answer One: The name of the restaurant that Mark and Michael are looking for is called, “The Best Hamburger In Town.”

Question Two: Why are Mark and Michael lost?

Answer Two: Mark and Michael are lost because they are in an unfamiliar country, and the directions they were given were nearly impossible to understand.

Question Three: What do Mark and Michael do to get directions to the restaurant they are looking for?

Answer Three: The men pull over and talk to a stranger who is local to the area and knows how to get to “The Best Hamburger in Town.”

Question Four: Are the directions that were provided by the stranger easy to follow?

Answer Four: They are complicated and based on landmarks so, for people who are from the city, it may be a bit difficult to understand or follow.

Question Five: Why can't they read the sign out in front of the restaurant?

Answer Five: The sign is broken and difficult to read. Instead of the sign, they are looking for a rock next to the restaurant that has the appearance of the bear holding a sword.

Question Six: Were Michael and Mark able to find the restaurant using the landmarks provided by the stranger on the side of the road?

Answer Six: Yes, Michael and Mark found the restaurant using the directions and landmarks provided by the stranger on the side of the road.

Both men were surprised at the accuracy of the directions and were surprised when they arrived at their destination.

Spanish Questions & Answers

Primera pregunta: ¿Cuál es el nombre del restaurante que Mark y Michael están buscando?

Una Respuesta: El nombre del restaurante que Mark y Michael están buscando se llama, "La mejor hamburguesa en la ciudad."

Segunda pregunta: ¿Por qué son Mark y Michael perdieron?

Respuesta dos: Mark y Michael se pierden debido a que no están en un país familiar y se les dio instrucciones que eran casi imposibles de seguir.

Tercera pregunta: ¿Cómo Mark y Michael reciben las instrucciones para el restaurante que está buscando?

Respuesta Tres: Los hombres tiran una y piden un extraño desconocido que es de la zona y dice que sabe cómo llegar a "La mejor hamburguesa en la ciudad."

Cuarta pregunta: ¿Son las instrucciones que se proporcionaron por el local de fácil de seguir?

Cuatro responder: Son difíciles de entender y sólo sobre la base de puntos de referencia por lo que, para las personas que son de la ciudad, puede ser un poco difícil de comprender o seguir.

Cinco pregunta: ¿Qué está mal con el signo en frente del restaurante?

Responde a cinco: La muestra se rompe y difícil de leer. Se les dice a buscar una roca al lado del restaurante que se ve como un mono con un cuchillo.

Seis pregunta: ¿Fueron Michael y Mark capaz de encontrar el restaurante usando los puntos de referencia proporcionados por el desconocido en el lado de la carretera?

Respuesta Seis: Sí, Michael y Mark encontraron el restaurante con las direcciones y puntos de referencia que el desconocido en el lado de la carretera proporcionada. Los dos hombres fueron sorprendidos por la

claridad de las instrucciones y se mostraron complacidos cuando lograron hasta el restaurante.

Phrases for Practice

Listed below are some common statements and phrases that are often used by people who are traveling via automobile. These phrases are first stated in English and then translated to Spanish; practicing them out loud can help you retain them more quickly.

English: How do I get to the highway from here?

Spanish: ¿Cómo llego a la carretera desde aquí?

English: Go south for 15 kilometers and make a right.

Spanish: Vaya hacia el sur durante 15 kilómetros y gire a la derecha .

English: U-turns are illegal, you can't do those here.

Spanish: Las vueltas en U son ilegales , no se puede hacer esos artículos aquí.

English: Roads don't have pavement, it will damage my tires.

Spanish: Las carreteras no tienen pavimento , se puede dañar los neumáticos .

English: Make a left at the gas station. You will see the fire station on the left.

Spanish: Gire a la izquierda en la gasolinera . Verá la estación de bomberos de la izquierda .

English: This is a one-way street.

Spanish: Esta es una calle de un sólo sentido.

English: Police are directing traffic since the traffic lights aren't working.

Spanish: La policía está dirigiendo el tráfico desde los semáforos no están funcionando .

English: This address isn't on the map, how do I find it?

Spanish: Esta dirección no está en el mapa , ¿cómo lo encuentro?

English: We are lost, do you know where we are?

Spanish: Estamos perdidos , sabes dónde estamos?

English: I took the wrong exit on the highway. I am completely lost.

Spanish: Tomé la salida equivocada en la carretera. Estoy completamente perdido .

English: Her house is the one with the white picket fence in front.

Spanish: Su casa es el que tiene la valla blanca en la frente .

English: We didn't get lost! We just took the scenic route.

Spanish: Nosotros no perdersé ! Tomamos la ruta escénica .

English: I think we made too many left turns. We passed this street an hour ago.

Spanish: Creo que hicimos demasiadas vueltas a la izquierda . Pasamos por esta calle una hora hace .

English: These directions are too difficult.

Spanish: Estas direcciones son demasiado difíciles .

English: The library is the second building on the left.

Spanish: La biblioteca es el segundo edificio a la izquierda .

English: The museum is behind the restaurant.

Spanish: El museo está detrás del restaurante .

English: The bookstore is in front of the museum.

Spanish: La librería está en frente del museo .

English: You need to enter in the back of the building.

Spanish: Es necesario introducir en la parte trasera del edificio .

English: There are no road signs here. You have to ask people for directions.

Spanish: No hay señales de tráfico aquí . Usted tiene que pedir a la gente por el camino.

English: How does Santa Claus find our homes? Does he have a really big map or does he use GPS now?

Spanish: ¿Cómo Santa Claus a encontrar en nuestras casas ? ¿Tiene un mapa muy grande o qué usa el GPS ahora?

English: Green means "Go," yellow means "slow", and red means "stop."

Spanish: El verde significa "Ve , " amarillo significa " lento" , y " parada ".
Rojo

Significa .

English: Look both ways before turning right on red and yield to pedestrians.

Spanish: Mirar a ambos lados antes de girar a la derecha en rojo y ceder el paso a los peatones .

English: You cannot pass here.

Spanish: No se puede pasar aquí .

English: There is construction on this road so watch out for construction workers.

Spanish: Hay obras en esta carretera así que ten cuidado para trabajadores de la
construcción .

English: We took a wrong turn.

Spanish: Tomamos un camino equivocado .

English: We are lost.

Spanish: Estamos perdidos.

English: You are going over the speed limit.

Spanish: Que se va por encima del límite de velocidad.

English: You are going below the speed limit.

Spanish: Usted va por debajo del límite de velocidad.

English: Can you help me find this road?

Spanish: ¿Puede usted ayudarme a encontrar este camino ?

English: Can you help me find the nearest hospital?

Spanish: ¿Puede usted ayudarme a encontrar el hospital más cercano ?

English: Can you help me find the nearest gas station?

Spanish: ¿Puede usted ayudarme a encontrar la gasolinera más cercana ?

English: Can you help me find the nearest hotel?

Spanish: ¿Puede usted ayudarme a encontrar el hotel más cercano?

You can see that in the first short story, Manuel was traveling on an airline, which would require him to use a variety of different terms and phrases pertaining to traveling by air. The phrases and questions chosen were meant to provide you with different phrases you could use if you were traveling to a Spanish speaking country, easing some of your concerns about your ability to communicate with airline personnel and employees. In the second short story, Michael and Mark were lost while driving around in a new country, which can be highly stressful for people who aren't fluent in the country's dominant language. The second short story questions and phrases give you a variety of options if you are traveling and get lost on the road. There are also different expressions regarding the rules of the road and various phrases about traveling via automobile. With these short stories, we hope that you have learned a little more about conversational Spanish and how it can be used to help you in different ways.

Conclusion

As you have hopefully discovered, speaking Spanish is not difficult, especially when you have so many words to use in your everyday conversations. The best way to master the language is to hear Spanish speakers speak it, and converse with them. Anyone can learn from a book, but the best way to retain the language is to use it in everyday conversation. Getting to know the way in which certain words are used and learning how different people say different words can be difficult. This is because people who are fluent or native to a language may be lax on certain pronunciations and proper verbiage because they have adopted a more slang or relaxed language by nature. This is perfectly normal – you do it currently in the language you speak without even realizing it. This is why speaking to people conversationally is incredibly important in learning and retaining a new language.

You now should have all the information you need to speak and practice Spanish every day. Make use of that information by making friends with Spanish speakers, either in real life or online, and using what you have learned. Spanish is a fun language, and it's very colorful and expressive. Have fun with it, and have fun with the people who speak it as their native language!

Key Takeaways

The best way to learn Spanish or any other language is to collect as many phrases as possible, then look for videos that show how to pronounce them.

When you have the phrases, you need to practice and listen to native speakers saying them.

Don't rely on online translators like Google Translator to teach you the right accent or pronunciation.

If you're a little hesitant about practicing your Spanish because people speak too fast for you to pick up all the words, try reading Spanish newspapers to increase your vocabulary and give you more confidence. You'll be surprised how much you can understand!

Learn as the children do – associate words with pictures. Pick up the special offer leaflets from the local stores each week and expand your vocabulary.

The best way to master the accent is to listen to the different audio, speak to Spanish speakers and watch training videos where native speakers teach the language.

You can learn a lot more when you have a passion for mastering Spanish.

You really don't need to be a master of grammar to speak Spanish or any other language; in any case, most natives never learn the grammar themselves!

How to Put This Information into Action

Go to each chapter, try pronouncing the different words in that chapter, and then look for relevant YouTube videos to confirm your pronunciation. Practice as much as possible to master the pronunciation.

Go to the phrases section in each chapter and try pronouncing the words/phrases.

Go to YouTube or any other place you can search for relevant videos that will help you with the pronunciation.

Once you have mastered how to pronounce the words, go back to each chapter and try to pronounce them without referring to the videos.

Don't just stop at these phrases. Instead, you should seek to expand your knowledge of Spanish.

Have a friend or family member ask you the questions in the book and require you to answer them correctly. This will build your conversational skills which are some of the most important skills when learning a new language.

Do you know someone who speaks Spanish? Ask them to take the time, even if it's an hour on the phone occasionally and speak with you in conversation using the Spanish language. This will give you the feel and practice of having an everyday conversation in Spanish.

Bonus Resources

Duolingo: <https://www.duolingo.com/>

Foreign Services Institute: <http://fsi-language-courses.org/Content.php>

Omniglot Intro to Languages:
<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/languages.htm>

BBC Languages: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/other/quickfix/>

About's Language Specific Posts: <http://www.about.com/education/>

My Language Exchange: <http://www.mylanguageexchange.com/>

Interpals: <http://www.interpals.net/>

The Polygot Club: <http://polygotclub.com/>

Forvo: <http://forvo.com/>

RhinoSpike: <https://rhinospike.com/>

Google Translate: <https://translate.google.com/>

Lang 8: <http://lang-8.com/>

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