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¿Te ha pasado que has viajado a un país de habla hispana y desearías haber sabido un poco más de español? ¿O que quisieras haber podido tomar nota de cosas que aprendiste y así no olvidar? ¿O quizá quieres viajar, pero te da miedo no poder comunicarte con la gente de ese país?

¡Entonces esta libreta de aprendizaje es perfecta para ti! Cada vez más personas se interesan por aprender español por diferentes motivos y español para viajar es uno de ellos. El gran dominio geográfico de la lengua española y su ascendente alcance han hecho del español un idioma de interés para muchas personas en diferentes países alrededor del mundo.

Con esto en mente y como educadores con experiencia en el proceso de adquisición de una lengua extranjera, hemos desarrollado una libreta de aprendizaje de español en la cual podrás encontrar objetivos claros y realistas que llevarán a resultados concretos.

Para lograr esto, trabajaremos en distintas áreas de interés o necesidad, de manera que los tópicos que se tratan sean de completa relevancia para ti y de forma que ayuden al aumento de la motivación por el aprendizaje y a la conciencia de la utilidad de aprender español como segunda lengua.

Esta libreta de aprendizaje está dividida en distintas secciones que incluirán ejemplos en contexto, ejercicios, resúmenes y gráficos, pero lo más importante es que estará centrada en ti, a través de su formato de autoaprendizaje y en la comunicación más que en la gramática, de esta manera facilitará tu proceso de aprendizaje y haciéndolo mucho más significativo, cercano y motivador para ti.



*Have you ever been to a Spanish-speaking country and you wished that you knew a bit more Spanish? Or take notes of the things you learned so you wouldn't forget? Or maybe you want to travel, but you're afraid of not being able to communicate with the locals?*

*Then we have created this learning journal just for you! Every day, more people are interested in learning Spanish for different reasons. Spanish for traveling is one of them. The great geographic domain of the Spanish language and its ascendant growth have made Spanish a language of interest for many people in different countries around the world.*

*Understanding this, and as teachers with experience in the process of acquiring a foreign language, we have developed a Spanish self-study guide in which you will be able to find clear and realistic objectives that will lead you to concrete results.*

*To achieve this, we will work in different areas of interest and need, so that the topics to be addressed are of full relevance to you, and will help to increase learning motivation and awareness of the usefulness of learning Spanish as a second language.*

*This learning journal is divided into different sections that include examples in context, exercises, and also summaries and graphics. But most importantly, it will be focused on you through a self-study format and on communication over grammar, thus facilitating your learning process and making it much more meaningful, close, and motivating for you.*



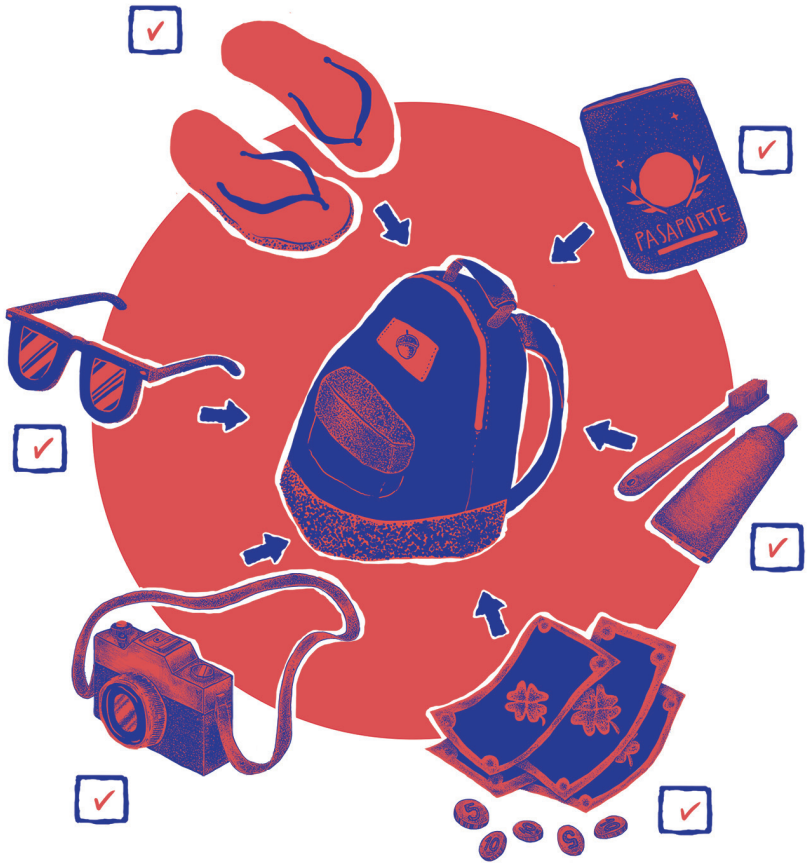
Aprender un nuevo lenguaje puede ser difícil y algunas veces frustrante. A menudo, los estudiantes son expuestos a contenidos y metodologías que no tienen sentido para ellos. Nosotros creemos que no tiene que ser así. Aprender para nosotros significa crecer, experimentar y pasarla bien. Porque aprender es parte de lo que somos como humanos. Una verdadera experiencia de aprendizaje debería hacernos mejores personas y más felices, inspirarnos a querer experimentar y nunca parar de hacernos preguntas.

Esta libreta tiene un número definido de páginas, pero te va a presentar un número indefinido de oportunidades. Queremos invitarte a que hagas de esta libreta de aprendizaje un compañero para ti, una libreta de viaje que te ayudará a tener un registro de las nuevas cosas que vas a aprender, todo el tiempo, porque viajar no es solamente ir a un lugar específico, sino que es lo que hacemos cada día; las interacciones que tenemos, las aventuras que vivimos y los desafíos que experimentamos.

*Learning a new language can be hard and sometimes frustrating. Often times, learners are faced with content and methodologies that make no sense for them. We believe it doesn't have to be like that. Learning for us means to grow, to experience, and to have fun, because learning is part of what we are as humans. A real learning experience should make us better and happier people, and inspire us to experiment and never stop wondering.*

*This journal has a limited number of units and pages, but it will present endless opportunities for you. We want to invite you to make this learning journal your partner; a travel journal that will help you keep record of the new things you will learn, all the time. Because travel is not only going to a place in particular, but it's what we do every day: the interactions we have, the adventures we live, and the challenges we face.*





ALWAYS REMEMBER

# - CAPÍTULO 1 -

**¡VAMOS!**

(CHAPTER ONE: LET'S GO!)

## **Haz de esto tu propia libreta de aprendizaje**

*Make it your own learning journal*

We recommend that you never stop looking at this learning journal. Learning is not a one-time event, but rather a constant process. So keep practicing and learning! Make it your own; add new words, sentences, or whatever new things you learn.

You will find different units focused on different aspects of learning Spanish for travelers. We have designed this guide so it makes sense to you and answers the real needs of somebody visiting a foreign country. But we know everybody is different, and no two people learn the exact same way. This is why we have made this learning journal in a way that you can add your own experiences and knowledge. In fact, this journal needs your contributions to be as effective as possible.

## **Let's start with the basics**

Alright. Are you ready to start this journey?  
We really hope you are!



# Estructura de la oración

## Sentence structure

Spanish is not really that different from English when it comes to basic sentence structure. To create a basic sentence you need **a subject, a verb,** and the **predicate**.

Keep in mind that Spanish can be more flexible with the sentence structure, and often times you will find that the subject is omitted when the verb form provides enough information about the subject. In these cases, there is no need for a subject, unless you want to stress a point or clarify.

---

### HERE IS ONE EXAMPLE:

***Yo escribo en un blog.***

*I write in a blog.*

### WANT ANOTHER EXAMPLE? ABSOLUTELY!

***Andrea enseña inglés en Colombia.***

*Andrea teaches English in Colombia.*

---

# Pronombres personales

## Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns play the same role in Spanish as they do in English. They are used to represent specific people or things.

	<b>PRIMERA PERSONA</b> <i>First person</i>	<b>SEGUNDA PERSONA</b> <i>Second person</i>	<b>TERCERA PERSONA</b> <i>Third person</i>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>Yo / I</b>	<b>Tú / You</b>	<b>Él, ella, eso</b> <b>He, she, it</b>
<b>PLURAL</b>	<b>Nosotros / We</b>	<b>Ustedes / You</b>	<b>Ellos, ellas</b> <b>They</b>

# Tiempo presente

## Present tense

Just as in English, the present tense in Spanish is **generally** used to express actions that take place in the present, future, and a form of being.

Although the present tense can be used for many different purposes, we will only cover the basics.

---

### LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT SOME EXAMPLES:

**Lucas prepara sus maletas.**

*Lucas packs his suitcases.*

**El avión despegue dentro de dos horas.**

*The plane leaves in two hours.*

**Ella es una soñadora.**

*She is a dreamer.*

---

## ¿Ser y estar?

### To be and to be?

There is something important about the verb **to be** that you need to keep in mind. In Spanish, there are two verbs that represent the verb **to be**: **Ser** and **estar**.

This is a common mistake for new learners that can often lead to misunderstanding. You need to know when to use each verb and for what situations, but don't worry. We will help you clarify your doubts and learn to be able to tell them apart.

### EXAMPLES:

OCCUPATION	PERMANENT STATE
<b>Soy ingeniero.</b> <i>I am an engineer.</i>	<b>Soy irlandés.</b> <i>I am Irish.</i>

**Estar** is used for locations and temporary states.

**EXAMPLES:**

<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>TEMPORARY STATE</b>
<b>Estoy en Chile.</b> <i>I am in Chile.</i>	<b>Estoy emocionado.</b> <i>I am excited.</i>

## Haciendo preguntas

### Asking questions

Asking questions is a fundamental part of communicating, especially when you are in a new place meeting new people.

Don't worry, though. We have created a list of common types of questions to make things easier for you!

<b>¿QUÉ?</b>	<b>WHAT?</b>	<b>¿QUÉ PAÍS VAS A VISITAR?</b> <i>What country are you going to visit?</i>
<b>¿CUÁL?</b>	<b>WHICH?</b>	<b>¿CUÁL CIUDAD VAS A VISITAR PRIMERO?</b> <i>Which city are you going to visit first?</i>
<b>¿CUÁNDO?</b>	<b>WHEN?</b>	<b>¿CUÁNDO VAS A VIAJAR?</b> <i>When are you going to travel?</i>
<b>¿DÓNDE?</b>	<b>WHERE?</b>	<b>¿DÓNDE TE VAS A QUEDAR?</b> <i>Where are you going to stay?</i>
<b>¿CÓMO?</b>	<b>HOW?</b>	<b>¿CÓMO VAS A PAGAR TU VIAJE?</b> <i>How are you going to pay your trip?</i>
<b>¿POR QUÉ?</b>	<b>WHY?</b>	<b>¿POR QUÉ VAS A VIAJAR?</b> <i>Why are you going to travel?</i>

# Respondiendo preguntas

## Answering questions

Answering to questions is also important. Check out these common questions and practice answering them!

### Common questions and answers

<b>¿QUÉ PAÍS VAS A VISITAR?</b> <i>Voy a visitar Argentina.</i>	<b>WHAT COUNTRY ARE YOU GOING TO VISIT?</b> <i>I am going to visit Argentina.</i>
<b>¿CUÁL CIUDAD VAS A VISITAR PRIMERO?</b> <i>Voy a visitar Buenos Aires.</i>	<b>WHICH CITY ARE YOU GOING TO VISIT FIRST?</b> <i>I am going to visit Buenos Aires.</i>
<b>¿CUÁNDO VAS A VIAJAR?</b> <i>Voy a viajar en agosto.</i>	<b>WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?</b> <i>I am going to travel in August.</i>
<b>¿DÓNDE TE VAS A QUEDAR?</b> <i>Me voy a quedar en un hotel.</i>	<b>WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO STAY?</b> <i>I am going to stay at a hotel.</i>
<b>¿CÓMO VAS A PAGAR TU VIAJE?</b> <i>Voy a pagar con tarjetas de crédito.</i>	<b>HOW ARE YOU GOING TO PAY YOUR TRIP?</b> <i>I am going to pay with credit cards.</i>
<b>¿POR QUÉ VAS A VIAJAR?</b> <i>Porque amo viajar.</i>	<b>WHY ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?</b> <i>Because I love traveling.</i>

## Empecemos a usar la bitácora

Let's start using the journal

For the first activity of this learning journal, we will ask you to start making it your own from the very beginning.

### ¿Cómo te sientes?

How are you feeling?

New adventures can bring about lots of different feelings. Feel free to express your happiness, excitement, nervousness, etc. here! Write about your feelings, draw something, make a list, or even cut and past pictures!

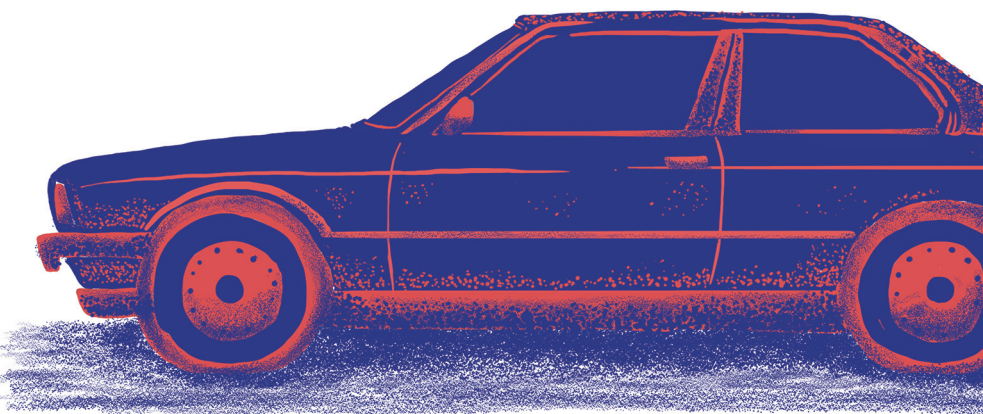
Don't forget to use the correct sentence structure, pronouns, the present tense, and the verb to be!

**\*Remember, it doesn't necessarily have to be about traveling. You might be using this learning journal because you want to start learning Spanish. Well, that's an adventure on its own!**

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing.







# - CAPÍTULO 2 -

## UNA NUEVA AVENTURA

(CHAPTER TWO: A NEW ADVENTURE)

### ¡Está pasando!

*It's happening!*

The day has finally come. You have to start getting ready for your new adventure, but what do you do? What do you need? What should you know? We will cover the basics of planning and preparing for a new trip.

### ¿Qué te lleva allá?

*What brings you there?*

#### THE MOST COMMON REASONS FOR TRAVELING

**VACACIONES** / *Vacation*

**ESTUDIOS** / *Study*

**TRABAJO** / *Work*

**CONOCER GENTE NUEVA** / *Meet new people*

**AVENTURA** / *Adventure*

## YOUR OWN REASONS FOR TRAVELING

# Español alrededor del mundo

## *Spanish around the world*

Wait a second. Do they speak Spanish there? Yes, and in many other countries. We'll talk about where Spanish is spoken and a brief cultural contextualization.

The spanish-speaking world is huge and there are so many places to go to. We will take a short trip around the world and we will learn about spanish-speaking countries and nationalities.

## **Países donde se habla español**

*Countries where  
Spanish is spoken*

There are many different countries where the majority or a considerable amount of the population speaks Spanish. Join us on a journey to all of them and their capital cities!

## AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

### MÉXICO

*Ciudad de México*

### ESTADOS UNIDOS

*Washington D. C.*

## AMÉRICA CENTRAL

### COSTA RICA

*San José*

### EL SALVADOR

*San Salvador*

### GUATEMALA

*Ciudad de Guatemala*

### HONDURAS

*Tegucigalpa*

### NICARAGUA

*Managua*

### PANAMÁ

*Panamá*

## EL CARIBE

### CUBA

*Habana*

### PUERTO RICO

*San Juan*

### REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

*Santo Domingo*

## AMÉRICA DEL SUR

### COLOMBIA

*Bogotá*

### VENEZUELA

*Caracas*

### ECUADOR

*Quito*

### PERÚ

*Lima*

### BOLIVIA

*La Paz*

### ARGENTINA

*Buenos Aires*

### CHILE

*Santiago*

### URUGUAY

*Montevideo*

### PARAGUAY

*Asunción*

## EUROPA

### ESPAÑA

*Madrid*

# Nacionalidades

## Nationalities

Adjectives of nationality are used to describe people who identify themselves with a given country. People from Ecuador are **ecuatorianos**, and those from Venezuela are **venezolanos**.

**SOMEONE WHO LIVES IN:**

**IS:**

**ARGENTINA** ----- **ARGENTINO/A**

**BOLIVIA** ----- **BOLIVIANO/A**

**CHILE** ----- **CHILENO/A**

**COLOMBIA** ----- **COLOMBIANO/A**

**COSTA RICA** ----- **COSTARRICENSE**

**CUBA** ----- **CUBANO/A**

**ECUADOR** ----- **ECUATORIANO/A**

**EL SALVADOR** ----- **SALVADOREÑO/A**

**ESPAÑA** ----- **ESPAÑOL/A**

**ESTADOS UNIDOS** ----- **ESTADOUNIDENSE**

**GUATEMALA** ----- **GUATEMALTECO/A**

**MÉXICO** ----- **MEXICANO/A**

**NICARAGUA** ----- **NICARAGÜENSE**

**PANAMÁ** ----- **PANAMEÑO/A**

**PARAGUAY** ----- **PARAGUAYO/A**

**PERÚ** ----- **PERUANO/A**

**REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA** ----- **DOMINICANO/A**

**PUERTO RICO** ----- **PUERTORRIQUEÑO/A**

**URUGUAY** ----- **URUGUAYO/A**

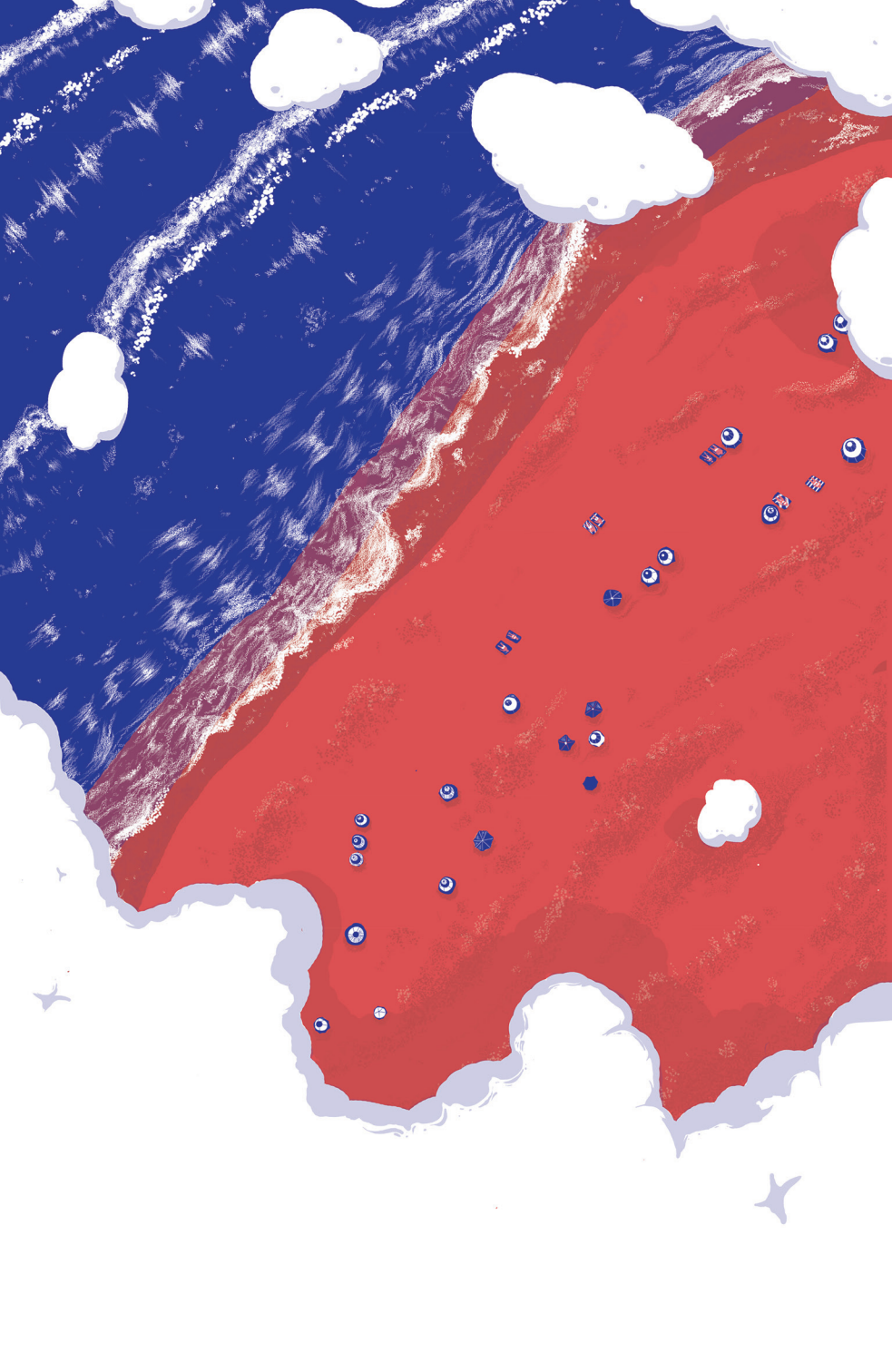
**VENEZUELA** ----- **VENEZOLANO/A**

# Tu propio mapa

## *Your own map*

We thought it would be cool to let you complete this map the way you like it best. You can write down the names of the countries, sentences, draw flags, or anything really!





# CAPÍTULO 3

## ¿QUÉ ROPA DEBERÍA EMPACAR?

CHAPTER THREE: WHAT CLOTHES SHOULD I PACK?

That's enough of an introduction. Now it's time to get ready for the adventure. Have you packed yet? If you haven't, don't worry, there's still time!

To start planning your trip, the first thing you need to know is when it will take place. Knowing the date will allow you to have clear expectations for the weather

To talk about the date, you will need to know numbers, days of the week, and months.

### ¿En qué estación del año estamos?

*What season are we in?*

Wherever you decide to travel, always consider that the weather will be an important factor in all of the adventures you may have.

It is important to consider that the country that you are visiting may not be in the same hemisphere in which you live. For that, you need to know ahead of time the seasons and types of weather you might encounter on your journey.

## Días y meses

*Days and months*

To start planning your trip, you need to know first when it will be. Knowing the date will allow you to have a clear panorama of the seasons.

To express date, you will need to know numbers, days of the week and months.



# Números

## Numbers

Try to memorize the following numbers. Watch for patterns in these common numbers and soon you'll be able to form any number!

0	<b>CERO</b>	10	<b>DIEZ</b>	20	<b>VEINTE</b>
1	<b>UNO</b>	11	<b>ONCE</b>	21	<b>VEINTIUNO</b>
2	<b>DOS</b>	12	<b>DOCE</b>	22	<b>VEINTIDOS</b>
3	<b>TRES</b>	13	<b>TRECE</b>	23	<b>VEINTITRÉS</b>
4	<b>CUATRO</b>	14	<b>CATORCE</b>	24	<b>VEINTICUATRO</b>
5	<b>CINCO</b>	15	<b>QUINCE</b>	25	<b>VEINTICINCO</b>
6	<b>SEIS</b>	16	<b>DIECISÉIS</b>	26	<b>VEINTISÉIS</b>
7	<b>SIETE</b>	17	<b>DIECISIETE</b>	27	<b>VEINTISIETE</b>
8	<b>OCHO</b>	18	<b>DIECIOCHO</b>	28	<b>VEINTIOCHO</b>
9	<b>NUEVE</b>	19	<b>DIECINUEVE</b>	29	<b>VEINTINUEVE</b>
30	<b>TREINTA</b>	101	<b>CIENTO UNO</b>		
40	<b>CUARENTA</b>	200	<b>DOSCIENTOS</b>		
50	<b>CINCUENTA</b>	500	<b>QUINIENTOS</b>		
60	<b>SESENTA</b>	1000	<b>MIL</b>		
70	<b>SETENTA</b>	2000	<b>DOS MIL</b>		
80	<b>OCHENTA</b>	100.000	<b>CIEN MIL</b>		
90	<b>NOVENTA</b>	1.000.000	<b>UN MILLÓN</b>		
100	<b>CIEN</b>	2.000.000	<b>DOS MILLONES</b>		

# Días de la semana y meses del año

## Days of the week and months of the year

### Día de la semana

#### Days of the week

<b>LUNES</b>	<b>MONDAY</b>
<b>MARTES</b>	<b>TUESDAY</b>
<b>MIÉRCOLES</b>	<b>WEDNESDAY</b>
<b>JUEVES</b>	<b>THURSDAY</b>
<b>VIERNES</b>	<b>FRIDAY</b>
<b>SÁBADO</b>	<b>SATURDAY</b>
<b>DOMINGO</b>	<b>SUNDAY</b>

### Meses del año

#### Months of the year

<b>ENERO</b>	<b>JANUARY</b>
<b>FEBRERO</b>	<b>FEBRUARY</b>
<b>MARZO</b>	<b>MARCH</b>
<b>ABRIL</b>	<b>APRIL</b>
<b>MAYO</b>	<b>MAY</b>
<b>JUNIO</b>	<b>JUNE</b>
<b>JULIO</b>	<b>JULY</b>
<b>AGOSTO</b>	<b>AUGUST</b>
<b>SEPTIEMBRE</b>	<b>SEPTEMBER</b>
<b>OCTUBRE</b>	<b>OCTOBER</b>
<b>NOVIEMBRE</b>	<b>NOVEMBER</b>
<b>DICEMBRE</b>	<b>DECEMBER</b>

### Note:

In Spanish, days and months are only capitalized if they are used at the beginning of a sentence. Dates are listed day/month/year. For example: 14 March 2018.

# Preguntando sobre fechas

## Asking about dates

Look at these questions and answers and try to practice asking and answering them:

**¿Qué fecha es hoy? / What's the date today?**

**Hoy es 25 (veinticinco) de abril de 2016 (dos mil dieciséis).**

/ Today is April 25th, 2016.

**¿Cuándo vas a viajar? / When are you going to travel?**

**Voy a viajar en septiembre. / I am going to travel in September.**

**¿CUÁNDO VAS A VIAJAR?**

When are you going to travel?

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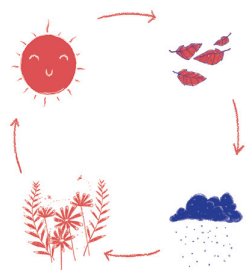
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## Hemisferios y estaciones del año

### Hemispheres and seasons

A season is a period of the year that is characterized by its temperature, light, and weather. Seasons are regulated by the Earth's movement around the sun. However, our planet experiences different seasons at the same time, depending on the hemisphere (opposite hemispheres have opposite seasons).

Be sure to consider where in the World you are traveling and what the weather will be like when planning your trip.



<b>Estación del año</b> <i>Season</i>	<b>Otoño</b> <i>Fall</i>	<b>Invierno</b> <i>Winter</i>	<b>Primavera</b> <i>Spring</i>	<b>Verano</b> <i>Summer</i>
<b>¿Cuándo comienza en el hemisferio norte?</b> <i>When does it start in the Northern Hemisphere?</i>	<b>21 de septiembre</b> <i>September 21st</i>	<b>21 de diciembre</b> <i>December 21st</i>	<b>21 de marzo</b> <i>March 21st</i>	<b>21 de junio</b> <i>June 21st</i>
<b>¿Cuándo comienza en el hemisferio sur?</b> <i>When does it start in the Southern Hemisphere?</i>	<b>21 de marzo</b> <i>March 21st</i>	<b>21 de junio</b> <i>June 21st</i>	<b>21 de septiembre</b> <i>September 21st</i>	<b>21 de diciembre</b> <i>December 21st</i>

## **Preguntando sobre hemisferios y estaciones** *Asking about hemispheres and seasons*

Some common questions and answers:

**¿Qué país vas a visitar? / What country are you going to visit?**  
*Voy a visitar México. / I am going to visit Mexico.*

**¿En qué hemisferio está el país que vas a visitar?**  
*In which hemisphere is the country you are going to visit?*  
*Está en el hemisferio norte. / It is in the northern hemisphere.*

**¿Qué estación será en el país que estarás visitando durante tu viaje?**  
*What season will be in the country you will be visiting during your trip?*  
*Será otoño. / It will be fall*

**Ahora es tu turno!**  
*Now it's your turn!*

**¿En qué estación del año estamos?**  
*What season are we in?*

**¿Qué fecha es hoy?**

-----

**¿Cuándo vas a viajar?**

-----

## ¿Qué país vas a visitar?

What country are you going to visit?

## ¿En qué hemisferio está el país que vas a visitar?

What hemisphere is the country that are you going to visit?

## ¿Qué estación será en el país que estarás visitando durante tu viaje?

What season will it be in the country you will be visiting during your trip?

*\*Si completas esto, ¡tienes la información necesaria para comenzar a empacar!  
If you complete this, you have enough information to start packing!*

## ¿Cómo está el clima? What's the weather like?

Every season has its specific weather. Take a look at this table:

<b>Estación</b> Season	<b>Clima</b>	<b>Weather</b>
<b>OTOÑO</b> FALL/ AUTUMN	<b>VENTOSO, CON VIENTO</b> <b>NUBLADO</b> <b>CON NEBLINA</b> <b>FRESCO</b>	<b>WINDY</b> <b>CLOUDY</b> <b>FOGGY</b> <b>COOL</b>
<b>INVIERNO</b> WINTER	<b>FRÍO</b> <b>LLOVIENDO</b> <b>NEVANDO</b> <b>LLOVIZNANDO</b>	<b>COLD</b> <b>RAINING</b> <b>SNOWING</b> <b>DRIZZLING</b>
<b>PRIMAVERA</b> SPRING	<b>HÚMEDO</b> <b>DESPEJADO</b>	<b>HUMID</b> <b>CLEAR</b>
<b>VERANO</b> SUMMER	<b>CALUROSO</b> <b>SOLEADO</b>	<b>HOT</b> <b>SUNNY</b>

## **Hablando sobre el clima** **Talking about the weather**

How will you plan your activities in the country you're visiting? Practice these questions and answers.

### **¿Cómo está el clima? / What's the weather like?**

**Está soleado.** / *It's sunny.*  
**Está lloviendo.** / *It's raining.*  
**Hace frío.** / *It's cold.*

Now it's your turn! Look outside and answer:

### **¿Cómo está el clima?**

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**¿Cómo debería vestirme?**  
**How should I dress?**

The language of fashion is universal. However, you will need to learn how to describe your clothes in Spanish. Learn about clothing and colors, and pack and wear the perfect outfits for your adventures!

## **La ropa** **Clothing**

Now that you know what season it will be on your trip, you need to decide what to pack in your suitcases depending on the weather.

While you are traveling, you will definitely want to pick some of the following pieces of clothing and accessories.

<b>ESPAÑOL</b> <i>Spanish</i>	<b>INGLÉS</b> <i>English</i>
<b>TRAJE DE BAÑO</b>	<b>BATHING SUIT</b>
<b>BLUSA</b>	<b>BLOUSE</b>
<b>BOTAS</b>	<b>BOOTS</b>
<b>SOSTÉN</b>	<b>BRA</b>
<b>CALZONCILLOS</b>	<b>BRIEFS</b>
<b>ABRIGO</b>	<b>COAT</b>
<b>VESTIDO</b>	<b>DRESS</b>
<b>SOMBRERO</b>	<b>HAT</b>
<b>CHAQUETA</b>	<b>JACKET</b>
<b>VAQUEROS, JEANS</b>	<b>JEANS</b>
<b>CALZÓN, BRAGAS</b>	<b>PANTIES</b>
<b>PIJAMA</b>	<b>PAJAMAS</b>
<b>PANTALONES</b>	<b>PANTS</b>
<b>SANDALIAS</b>	<b>SANDALS</b>
<b>CAMISA</b>	<b>SHIRT</b>
<b>ZAPATOS</b>	<b>SHOES</b>
<b>PANTALONES CORTOS</b>	<b>SHORTS</b>
<b>FALDA</b>	<b>SKIRT</b>
<b>ZAPATILLAS</b>	<b>SNEAKERS</b>
<b>CALCETINES</b>	<b>SOCKS</b>
<b>TRAJE</b>	<b>SUIT</b>
<b>LENTES, GAFAS DE SOL</b>	<b>SUNGLASSES</b>
<b>SUÉTER</b>	<b>SWEATER</b>
<b>CORBATA</b>	<b>TIE</b>
<b>POLERA, CAMISETA</b>	<b>T-SHIRT</b>
<b>ROPA INTERIOR</b>	<b>UNDERWEAR</b>

## La ropa y el clima

### Clothing and weather

Remember the question:

### ¿QUÉ ESTACIÓN SERÁ EN EL PAÍS QUE ESTARÁS VISITANDO DURANTE TU VIAJE?

*Será otoño.*

Knowing this will allow you to pack the best pieces of clothing, according to what you will need. For example, if the answer to your question is "Será otoño" you can say:

**Voy a empacar zapatillas, pijamas, pantalones, poleras y chaquetas.**

*I am going to pack sneakers, pajamas, pants, T-shirts, and jackets.*

**Note** how the final *S* in the words *zapatillas*, *pijamas*, *poleras*, and *chaquetas* make these words plural.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Zapatilla</b> <i>Sneaker</i>	<b>Zapatillas</b> <i>Sneakers</i>
<b>Polera</b> <i>T-shirt</i>	<b>Poleras</b> <i>T-shirts</i>

To plan what to wear everyday according to the weather, you can record your information in your travel journal by answering the following question:

DÍA 1 / DAY 1	
<b>¿Cómo está el clima?</b> <i>How's the weather?</i>	<b>¿Qué me pondré?</b> <i>What will I wear?</i>
<b>Está soleado.</b> <i>It's sunny</i>	<b>Me pondré pantalones cortos, una polera y zapatillas.</b> <i>I will wear shorts, a t-shirt, and sneakers.</i>

Go to the end of this unit and complete a list with your own information!

# Colores

## Colors

In case you want to describe your clothes, or want to be specific about what clothes you want to buy, you will need to know some adjectives for describing clothing. In this category, we will include colors:

<b>ESPAÑOL</b> <i>Spanish</i>	<b>INGLÉS</b> <i>English</i>
<b>AZUL</b>	<b>BLUE</b>
<b>ROJO</b>	<b>RED</b>
<b>AMARILLO</b>	<b>YELLOW</b>
<b>VERDE</b>	<b>GREEN</b>
<b>MORADO</b>	<b>PURPLE</b>
<b>MARRÓN</b>	<b>BROWN</b>
<b>NARANJA</b>	<b>ORANGE</b>
<b>NEGRO</b>	<b>BLACK</b>
<b>BLANCO</b>	<b>WHITE</b>
<b>GRIS</b>	<b>GREY</b>
<b>ROSADO, ROSA</b>	<b>PINK</b>

## Talk about your clothing

To express preference

**¿Qué color prefieres?**

*What color do you prefer?*

**Prefiero el rojo.**

*I prefer red.*

**¿Qué color prefieres?**

*What color do you prefer?*

**Prefiero el rosado y el blanco.**

*I prefer pink and white.*

**What about you?**

**¿Qué colores prefieres?**



To describe your clothes.

**¿De qué color es tu chaqueta?**

*What color is your jacket?*

**Es azul.**

*It's blue.*

**¿De qué colores son tus poleras?**

*What colors are your T-shirts?*

**Son amarillas, negras y naranjas.**

*I prefer pink and white.*

**Note:** In English, adjectives have no number or gender. In contrast, adjectives in Spanish can be singular and plural and feminine and masculine depending on what and how many elements they are describing.

However, marrón, rosa, and naranja, among other adjectives of color that may represent a fruit, flower or substance don't change gender.

Pay attention to the final **S** in the plural column, to the **A** ending for feminine, and the **O** ending for masculine.

	<b>Singular</b>		<b>Plural</b>	
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Es amarilla.</b> <b>Es negra.</b> <b>Es roja.</b>	<b>It's yellow.</b> <b>It's black.</b> <b>It's red.</b>	<b>Son amarillas,</b> <b>negras y rojas.</b>	<b>They are</b> <b>yellow, black,</b> <b>and red.</b>
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Es amarillo.</b> <b>Es negro.</b> <b>Es rojo.</b>	<b>It's yellow.</b> <b>It's black.</b> <b>It's red.</b>	<b>Son amarillos,</b> <b>negros y rojos.</b>	<b>They are</b> <b>yellow, black,</b> <b>and red.</b>

As we have learned, knowing words about clothes allow us to express what we are wearing:

**¿Qué me pondré?**

*What will I wear?*

**Me pondré pantalones cortos,  
una polera y zapatillas.**

*I will wear shorts, a t-shirt, and sneakers.*

Now that we know some colors, we can describe clothes more specifically. For example:

<b>¿Qué me pondré?</b> <i>What will I wear?</i>	<b>Me pondré pantalones cortos azules, una polera roja y zapatillas negras.</b> <i>I will wear blue shorts, a red t-shirt, and black sneakers.</i>
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**Note:** In Spanish, most of the times adjectives go after a noun. Look at the examples:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Sombrero morado</b> <i>Purple hat</i>	<b>Bufandas verde</b> <i>Green scarf</i>
<b>Plural</b>	<b>Sombreros morados</b> <i>Purple hats</i>	<b>Bufandas verdes</b> <i>Green scarfs</i>

## ¡Ahora es tu turno!

*Now it's your turn!*

**¿Qué estación será en el país que estarás visitando durante tu viaje?**

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**¿Qué ropa deberías empacar?**

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# ¿Qué me pondré?

*What will I wear?*

## DÍA 1 / DAY 1

¿Cómo está el clima?

¿Qué me pondré?

## DÍA 2 / DAY 2

¿Cómo está el clima?

¿Qué me pondré?

## DÍA 3 / DAY 3

¿Cómo está el clima?

¿Qué me pondré?

## DÍA 4 / DAY 4

¿Cómo está el clima?

¿Qué me pondré?

**DÍA 5 / DAY 5**

**¿Cómo está el clima?**

**¿Qué me pondré?**

**DÍA 6 / DAY 6**

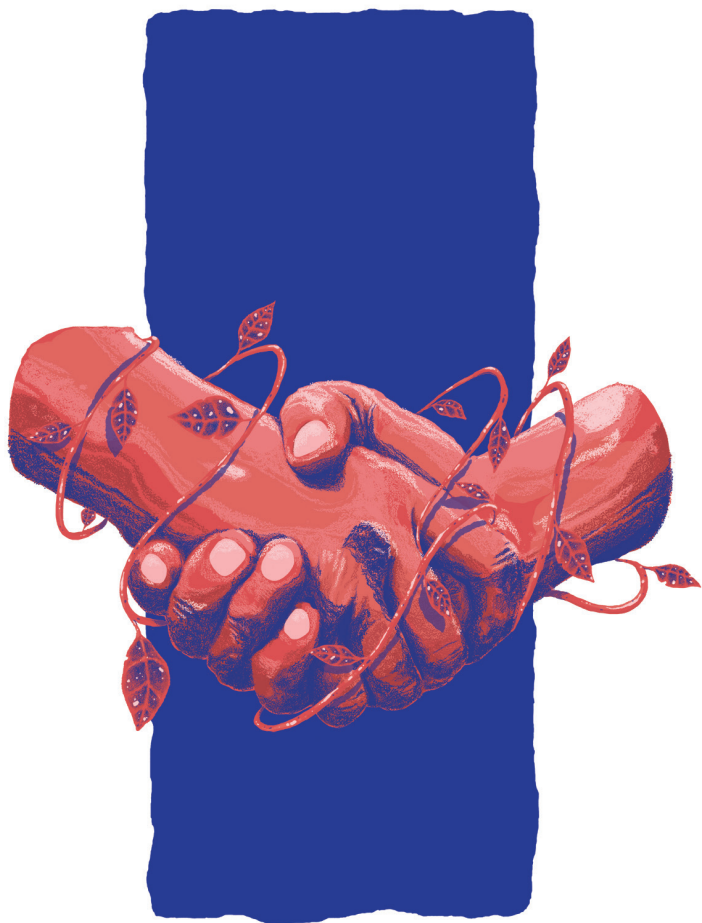
**¿Cómo está el clima?**

**¿Qué me pondré?**

**DÍA 7 / DAY 7**

**¿Cómo está el clima?**

**¿Qué me pondré?**



# CAPÍTULO 4

## ¡ENCANTADO DE CONOCERTE!

CHAPTER FOUR: NICE TO MEET YOU!

You have arrived. Now you want to be able to communicate with people, right? Let's study some situations and vocabulary related to interacting with Spanish speakers.

### Presentándote

*Introducing yourself*

If you want to make friends or get to know people, you want to let them know who you are first. We are going to practice that important part of communication.

Common introductory phrases	Common introductory questions
<b>Hola, me llamo.....</b> <i>Hello, my name is.....</i>	<b>¿Cómo te llamas?</b> <i>What's your name?</i>
<b>Hola, soy.....</b> <i>Hello, I'm.....</i>	<b>¿Cómo estás?</b> <i>How are you?</i>
<b>¡Encantado de conocerte!</b> <i>Nice to meet you!</i>	<b>¿De dónde eres?</b> <i>Where are you from?</i>
<b>¡Un placer conocerte!</b> <i>A pleasure to meet you!</i>	<b>Perdón, ¿podrías repetir eso?</b> <i>Sorry, could you repeat that?</i>

## Cumplidos

### Compliments

#### A list of common compliments

**¡Te ves muy bien!**

*You look great!*

**Me gusta tu .....**

*I like your .....*

**Me encanta/n tu/s.....**

*I love your.....*

**¡Esta/e.....está delicioso/a!**

*This ..... is delicious!*

**Tienes un/a hermoso/a .....**

*You have a beautiful.....*

**¡Eres un muy buen.....!**

*You are a really good.....!*

**¡Qué lindo/a el/la.....!**

*What a beautiful.....!*

## Saludos

### Greetings

Greetings are an important part of communicating. Saying “hello” or “good morning” in Spanish-speaking countries is important in order to show politeness. Let’s take a look at some of the most common greeting phrases in Spanish.

**¡HOLA!**

**HELLO!**

**¿QUÉ TAL?**

**HOW IS IT GOING?**

**¿CÓMO ESTÁ?**

**HOW ARE YOU?**

**BUENOS DÍAS**

**GOOD MORNING**

**BUENAS TARDES**

**GOOD AFTERNOON**

**BUENAS NOCHES**

**GOOD EVENING**

## Diciendo adiós

Saying good bye

<b>ADIÓS</b>	<b>GOOD BYE</b>
<b>CUÍDATE</b>	<b>TAKE CARE</b>
<b>HASTA LUEGO</b>	<b>SEE YOU SOON</b>
<b>HASTA MAÑANA</b>	<b>SEE YOU TOMORROW</b>
<b>¡QUE TENGAS UN BUEN DÍA!</b>	<b>HAVE A GOOD DAY!</b>

## Hablando como un lugareño

Speaking like a local

Spanish is not spoken the same everywhere in the world. There can be many ways to say the same thing using slang words from different Spanish-speaking countries. Record any slang word that you read or hear so you can expand your understanding of Spanish! Here are just a few examples of slang from different Spanish-speaking countries to get you started.

### ARGENTINA

<b>PIOLA</b>	<i>Cool</i>
<b>PIBE</b>	<i>Boy</i>
<b>MANGO</b>	<i>Money</i>
<b>CHÉ</b>	<i>Hey</i>

### BOLIVIA

<b>CHELA</b>	<i>Beer</i>
<b>MACANA</b>	<i>A problem</i>
<b>¡ESTOY YESCA!</b>	<i>I have no money</i>
<b>¡VELAY!</b>	<i>Expression used instead of "caramba"</i>

### CHILE

<b>CARRETE</b>	<i>Party</i>
<b>LUCA</b>	<i>One thousand pesos</i>
<b>HUEÓN</b>	<i>Amigo / Dumb</i>
<b>¿CACHAI?</b>	<i>Do you get it?</i>

### COLOMBIA

<b>CHÉVERE</b>	<i>Cool</i>
<b>RUMBA</b>	<i>Party</i>
<b>¡YA DIJO!</b>	<i>No way!</i>
<b>¡QUÉ VAINA!</b>	<i>Too bad! / What a shame!</i>



# Hablando como un lugareño

## Speaking like a local

### COSTA RICA

<b>TICO/A</b>	Costa Rican
<b>PURA VIDA</b>	Great / Fantastic
<b>BRETE</b>	Work
<b>SALADO</b>	Bad luck / Too bad

### CUBA

<b>CHAVOS</b>	Money
<b>¿QUÉ BOLA?</b>	What's up?
<b>PINCHAR</b>	To work
<b>YUMA</b>	Nickname for the USA

### ECUADOR

<b>CHÉVERE</b>	Cool
<b>FARREAR</b>	To party
<b>PANA</b>	Buddy
<b>AHUEVAR</b>	To chicken out

### EL SALVADOR

<b>CIPOTE/TA</b>	Teenager
<b>CHIVO</b>	Cool / Awesome
<b>PURA PAJA</b>	Lies
<b>CHERO/A</b>	Friend

### ESPAÑA

<b>TÍO</b>	Buddy
<b>CHAVAL/A</b>	Young folk
<b>ME MOLA</b>	I like it
<b>¡¡QUÉ GUAY!</b>	So cool! / Awesome

### ESTADOS UNIDOS

<b>TROCA</b>	Truck
<b>CHEQUEAR</b>	To check
<b>LOQUEAR</b>	To lock
<b>TE LLAMO PA' ATRÁS</b>	I'll call you back

### HONDURAS

<b>CATRACHO/A</b>	Honduran
<b>ANDO CON FILO</b>	I'm hungry
<b>SOS TORCIDO</b>	You have bad luck
<b>¡¡QUÉ RELAJO!</b>	What a mess!

### MÉXICO

<b>¡QUÉ PADRE!</b>	Awesome!
<b>AGUAS</b>	Be Careful
<b>CHAVO</b>	Boy
<b>FRESA</b>	Snob

## NICARAGUA

<b>CUECHO</b>	Gossip
<b>PONTE CHIVA</b>	Watch out
<b>DALE</b>	Okay
<b>MAJE</b>	Young person

## PANAMÁ

<b>VAINA</b>	Thing
<b>CHÉVERE</b>	Cool
<b>¡CHULETA!</b>	Shoot! / Damn!
<b>CABREAO'</b>	Fed up

## PARAGUAY

<b>PURETE</b>	Cool
<b>MICRO</b>	Bus
<b>GUAPO/A</b>	Hard worker
<b>CHURRO/A</b>	Handsome

## PERÚ

<b>¡A SU!</b>	Exclamation of surprise
<b>ASADO/A</b>	Furious
<b>CAUSA</b>	Best friend
<b>CHIBOLO/A</b>	Young person

## PUERTO RICO

<b>BORICUA</b>	Puerto Rican
<b>AFUEGO</b>	Cool / Good
<b>AMARGAO'</b>	Sad / Depressed
<b>PANA</b>	Buddy

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

<b>VAINA</b>	Thing
<b>CHEVERE</b>	Cool
<b>UNA FRÍA</b>	A beer
<b>CONCHO</b>	Public transportation vehicle

## URUGUAY

<b>VOS</b>	You
<b>CHÉ</b>	Hey
<b>¡PAH!</b>	No!
<b>BANCAR</b>	To support / To endure

## VENEZUELA

<b>PANA</b>	Buddy
<b>CHÉVERE</b>	Cool
<b>VAINA</b>	Thing
<b>CHAMO/A</b>	Friend / Buddy

# ¡Pongamos ese conocimiento en práctica!

*Let's put that knowledge to practice!*

Never stop practicing, because the more you practice the better you become. This space is for you to make your own dialogue to use when you meet someone in your travels.

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# Tu experiencia conociendo nuevas personas

## *Your experience knowing new people*

Getting to know people and interacting is a fundamental part of traveling. It's something that cannot be bought like a souvenir and it's an experience that will make your adventure unique and unforgettable.

What was your experience like meeting new people? Were you able to meet a lot of people or just a few? Did you learn something new? Write it down and get some more practice!

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# CAPÍTULO 5

## DESCUBRIENDO LUGARES NUEVOS

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCOVERING NEW PLACES

Arriving to a new city may be a little bit overwhelming. Learn some basic words and expressions so you can discover all a city has to offer!

### ¿Qué puedo visitar?

*What can I visit?*

Figure out how to move around different places and buildings using different means of transportation.

## Lugares y edificios en una ciudad

*Places and buildings in a city*

You probably don't want to miss any of the attractions that this city has for you. So we want you to know some words related to buildings and places that will help you get around.

ESPAÑOL	INGLES
Estacionamiento	Parking lot
Baños públicos	Public bathroom
Centro comercial	Mall
Restaurante	Restaurant
Museo	Museum
Cine	Movie theater
Teatro	Theater
Hospital	Hospital
Farmacia	Drugstore
Café	Coffee shop
Casino	Casino
Parque de atracciones	Amusement park

ESPAÑOL	INGLES
Parque	Park
Supermercado	Supermarket
Iglesia	Church
Estadio	Stadium
Universidad	University
Estación de policía	Police station
Gasolinera	Gas Station
Oficina de correos	Post office
Biblioteca	Library
Librería	Book store
Mercado	Market
Galería de arte	Art gallery

## Actividades al aire libre

### Outdoor activities

If you are touring the city and you find a park, stop there! There are many fun outdoor activities you can do while you enjoy the view and the nature.

Here you have a list of some **deportes** (sports) that you can practice during your trip.

<b>Ping-pong</b> / <i>Table tennis</i>	<b>Fútbol</b> / <i>Soccer</i>
<b>Ciclismo</b> / <i>Cycling</i>	<b>Básquetbol</b> / <i>Basketball</i>
<b>Tenis</b> / <i>Tennis</i>	<b>Vóleibol</b> / <i>Volleyball</i>
<b>Natación</b> / <i>Swimming</i>	<b>Equitación</b> / <i>Horse riding</i>

If you want to plan an outdoor activity, try saying:

**Hoy me gustaría practicar ...**  
*Today I would like to practice ...*

**examples:**

**Hoy me gustaría jugar fútbol.**  
*Today I would like to play football.*  
**Hoy me gustaría ir a nadar.**  
*Today I would like to go swimming.*

If you do not want to stop your excursion because of a sport, that's fine! Keep walking around the city and you will find that special place you are looking for!

# Medios de transporte

## Means of transportation

Have you thought about how to get to all those places you want to visit? If you haven't, we have created a list of several means of transportation for you!

<b>ESPAÑOL</b> <i>Spanish</i>	<b>INGLÉS</b> <i>English</i>
<b>En avión</b> <b>En barco</b> <b>En taxi</b> <b>A pie</b> <b>En metro</b> <b>En bus</b> <b>En auto, coche</b> <b>En bicicleta</b> <b>En tren</b> <b>Caminando</b>	<b>By plane</b> <b>By ship</b> <b>By taxi</b> <b>On foot</b> <b>By subway</b> <b>By bus</b> <b>By car</b> <b>Cycling</b> <b>By train</b> <b>Walking</b>

## ¿Dónde estoy?

### Where am I?

Nobody wants to get lost. But if it happens to you, don't worry! Practice asking for directions and find your way back to your road.

## Preposiciones de lugar

### Prepositions of place

First, we need to know how to explain where we and the places we are looking for are. Pay attention to the prepositions of place:

<b>En</b> <i>In / At</i>	<b>Debajo / Bajo</b> <i>Under</i>	<b>Opuesto a</b> <i>Opposite to</i>
<b>En frente de</b> <i>In front of</i>	<b>Detrás de</b> <i>Behind</i>	<b>Al lado de</b> <i>Next to</i>
<b>Sobre / En</b> <i>On</i>	<b>Entre</b> <i>Between</i>	<b>Arriba de</b> <i>Over</i>



## Examples:

El hospital está **al lado** de la universidad.

*The hospital is **next** to the university.*

El supermercado está **entre** la farmacia y la biblioteca.

*The supermarket is **between** the drugstore and the library.*

La gasolinera **está** en la calle azul.

*The gas station is **on** Blue Street.*

Estoy **en** el aeropuerto.

*I am **at** the airport.*

## Preguntas comunes en una ciudad

### Common questions in a city

If you ever get lost, here are some useful questions for getting back on track.

Pregunta/ Question	Posible respuesta / Possible answer
<p><b>¿Dónde puedo tomar el ..... (tren/bus/taxi)?</b> <i>Where I can take the _____ (train/bus/taxi)?</i></p>	<p><b>En frente del estadio.</b> <i>In front of the stadium.</i></p>
<p><b>¿Hay una parada de autobús cerca de aquí?</b> <i>Is there a bus stop near here?</i></p>	<p><b>Sí, si hay.</b> <b>Está en frente del museo.</b> <i>Yes, there is.</i> <i>It's in front of the museum.</i></p>
<p><b>¿Puedo ir a pie?</b> <i>Can I go there on foot?</i></p>	<p><b>Sí, no está lejos de aquí.</b> <i>Yes, it's not far from here.</i></p>
<p><b>¿Debería tomar un taxi para ir al supermercado?</b> <i>Should I get a taxi to go to the supermarket?</i></p>	<p><b>No lo creo.</b> <b>Deberías ir caminando.</b> <i>I don't think so. You should walk.</i></p>
<p><b>¿Podrías ayudarme, por favor? Estoy buscando el Hotel Amarillo.</b> <i>Can you help me, please? I'm looking for the Yellow Hotel.</i></p>	<p><b>Sí, claro. Está detrás del parque de atracciones.</b> <i>Yeah, sure. It's behind the amusement park.</i></p>
<p><b>¿Cómo puedo llegar al centro comercial?</b> <i>How can I get to the mall?</i></p>	<p><b>En tren.</b> <i>By train.</i></p>

# Lista de lugares que he visitado

*List of places that I have visited*

*¿Dónde estás? / Where are you?*

**Marca los lugares que has visitado y agrega más si quieres!**

Mark the places you have visited and add more if you'd like!

- Hotel**
- Baños públicos**
- Centro comercial**
- Restaurante**
- Museo**
- Cine**
- Teatro**
- Hospital**
- Mercado**
- Café**
- Parque**
- Supermercado**
- Iglesia**
- Estadio**
- Galería de arte**
- Estación de policía**
- Gasolinera**
- Oficina de correos**
- Biblioteca**
- Librería**
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# - CAPÍTULO 6 -

## ¡ME ENAMORÉ DE ESOS CALCETINES DE ALPACA!

CHAPTER SIX: I FELL IN LOVE WITH THOSE ALPACA SOCKS!

### ¿Cuánto cuesta?

*How much is it?*

When you visit a foreign country, it seems that everything was made to be bought! Practice communicating while purchasing souvenirs and spending money at in local businesses.

#### **País / Country**

ARGENTINA  
BOLIVIA  
CHILE  
COLOMBIA  
COSTA RICA  
CUBA  
ECUADOR  
EL SALVADOR  
ESPAÑA  
ESTADOS UNIDOS  
GUATEMALA  
MÉXICO  
NICARAGUA  
PANAMÁ  
PARAGUAY  
PERÚ  
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA  
PUERTO RICO  
URUGUAY  
VENEZUELA

#### **Moneda local / Currency**

PESO ARGENTINO  
PESO BOLIVIANO  
PESO CHILENO  
PESO COLOMBIANO  
COLÓN DE COSTA RICA  
PESO CUBANO  
DÓLAR ESTADOUNIDENSE  
COLÓN DEL SALVADOR  
EURO  
DÓLAR ESTADOUNIDENSE  
QUETZAL  
PESO MEXICANO  
CÓRDOBA  
DÓLAR ESTADOUNIDENSE / BALBOA  
GUARANÍ  
SOL  
PESO DOMINICANO  
DÓLAR ESTADOUNIDENSE  
PESO URUGUAYO  
BOLÍVAR

# Preguntas comunes

## Common Questions

When you find that perfect souvenir, you will need to know how much it costs! Be sure to pay attention to the exchange rate.

### SINGULAR

**¿Cuánto cuesta esto/eso?**  
How much is this/that?

**Cuesta 25 (veinticinco) soles.**  
It's \$25 Peruvian soles.

### PLURAL

**¿Cuánto cuestan estos/esos?**  
How much are these/those?

**Cuestan 10 (diez) dólares.**  
They are \$10 dollars.

Sometimes, you will want to get change to pay for smaller things.  
**Practice these questions so you know how to ask for it!**

**¿Me puede dar cambio, por favor?**

Can I get some change, please?

**¡Claro!**  
**¿Qué necesita?**

Sure! What can I get you?

**Necesito monedas para tomar el bus**

I need coins to take the bus

**Acá Tiene.**

Here you go.

And don't forget to say "**gracias**" (thank you) at the end of your purchase.

# Organiza tu dinero

## Organize your money

Record your purchases and prices in local and original currency, to keep your money organized during your trip.

### Mi País:

My Country:

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### País que estoy visitando:

Country that I'm visiting

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### Moneda:

Currency:

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### Moneda Local:

Local Currency:

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### Equivalencia

Equivalence

### Equivale a

Equals:

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## Organización del dinero

### Money Organization

#### Compras

Purchases

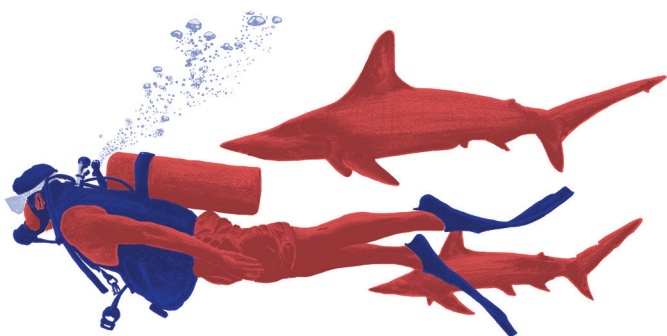
#### Precio en moneda local

Local currency price

#### Precio en moneda de país de origen

My country's currency price

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# CAPÍTULO 7

## PROBANDO COMIDA TÍPICA

CHAPTER SEVEN: TRYING TYPICAL FOOD

### ¿Qué debería comer?

*What should I eat?*

You will surely come across different types of food that you will want to try. If you go to a restaurant, you'll need to talk to "**el camarero**" (waiter) or "**la camarera**" (waitress).

### Entradas / Aperitivos Appetizers

Tell your **camarero** or **camarera**:

**Para empezar, me gustaría ...**

To start, I'll have ...

Then choose an **entrada** or **aperitivo**.

Some examples are listed below:

<b>Alcachofas</b> <i>Artichokes</i>	<b>Papas, patatas fritas</b> <i>French fries</i>
<b>Aceitunas</b> <i>Olives</i>	<b>Tabla de quesos</b> <i>Cheese board</i>
<b>Ensalada</b> <i>Salad</i>	<b>Sopa</b> <i>Soup</i>



# Platos principales

## Main meals

To choose the meal you want say:

**Quisiera ...**

I would like ...

<b>Carnes / Meat</b>	
<b>Carne de res, vacuno</b> <i>Artichokes</i>	<b>Bistec</b> <i>Steak</i>
<b>Cerdo</b> <i>Pork</i>	<b>Pollo</b> <i>Chicken</i>
<b>Salchicha</b> <i>Sausage</i>	<b>Pato</b> <i>Duck</i>

<b>Pescados y mariscos / Fish and seafood</b>	
<b>Merluza</b> <i>Bass</i>	<b>Pulpo</b> <i>Octopus</i>
<b>Almeja</b> <i>Clam</i>	<b>Ostra</b> <i>Oyster</i>
<b>Cangrejo</b> <i>Crab</i>	<b>Camarones</b> <i>Shrimp</i>
<b>Langosta</b> <i>Lobster</i>	<b>Atún</b> <i>Tuna</i>

You may want to add:

**Arroz / Rice**

**Puré de papas, patatas / Mashed potatoes**

**Papas, patatas fritas / French fries**

**Ensalada / Salad**

If you want an ensalada, say:

## **Quisiera una ensalada con ... I would like a salad with ...**

And then, refer to the following vegetables, fruits, and nuts that you might like to include:

<b>Vegetales</b> <i>Vegetables</i>	<b>Frutas</b> <i>Fruits</i>	<b>Frutos secos</b> <i>Nuts</i>
<b>Arvejas, guisantes</b> <i>Peas</i>	<b>Manzana</b> <i>Apple</i>	<b>Almendra</b> <i>Almond</i>
<b>Brócoli</b> <i>Broccoli</i>	<b>Palta, aguacate</b> <i>Avocado</i>	<b>Castaña</b> <i>Chestnut</i>
<b>Zanahorias</b> <i>Carrots</i>	<b>Banana, plátano</b> <i>Banana</i>	<b>Avellana</b> <i>Hazelnut</i>
<b>Maíz, choclo</b> <i>Corn</i>	<b>Uva</b> <i>Grape</i>	<b>Nuez</b> <i>Walnut</i>
<b>Lechuga</b> <i>Lettuce</i>	<b>Limón</b> <i>Lemon</i>	<b>Maní, cacahuete</b> <i>Peanut</i>
<b>Cebolla</b> <i>Onion</i>	<b>Naranja</b> <i>Orange</i>	<b>Pistacho</b> <i>Pistachio</i>
<b>Papa, patata</b> <i>Potato</i>	<b>Pera</b> <i>Pear</i>	<b>Piñones</b> <i>Pine Nuts</i>
<b>Espinaca</b> <i>Spinach</i>	<b>Piña, ananá</b> <i>Pineapple</i>	<b>Semillas de girasol</b> <i>Sunflower Seeds</i>
<b>Zapallo, calabaza</b> <i>Pumpkin</i>	<b>Fresa, frutilla</b> <i>Strawberry</i>	
<b>Tomate</b> <i>Tomato</i>	<b>Sandía</b> <i>Watermelon</i>	

## Bebidas

### Drinks

If you want to order a beverage, say:

**Me gustaría un/a.... • I would like a ...**

And then, find some examples of beverages on this list:

<b>Bebida, Gaseosa</b> <i>Soda</i>	<b>Cerveza</b> <i>Beer</i>
<b>Jugo, zumo de naranja</b> <i>Orange juice</i>	<b>Vino espumante</b> <i>Sparkling wine</i>
<b>Agua mineral</b> <i>Mineral water</i>	<b>Vino</b> <i>Wine</i>
<b>Chocolate</b> <i>Cocoa, hot chocolate</i>	<b>Té</b> <i>Tea</i>
<b>Leche</b> <i>Milk</i>	<b>Café</b> <i>Coffee</i>

## Postres

### Desserts

Finish your meal with something sweet. Consider ordering one of these, by saying

**Quisiera ...**

<b>Flan</b> <i>Caramel custard</i>	<b>Torta, pastel</b> <i>Cake</i>
<b>Galletas</b> <i>Cookies</i>	<b>Arroz con leche</b> <i>Rice pudding</i>
<b>Helado</b> <i>Ice cream</i>	<b>Yogur</b> <i>Yogurt</i>

Consider that every country has its own typical dishes, and therefore, you will find a wide variety of food.

Keep a record of the local food you have tried at the end of this chapter.

# ¿Dónde puedo desayunar, almorzar o cenar?

## *Where can I have breakfast, lunch, or dinner?*

Find a different place to suit your tastes any time of day or night.

**Un bar o una taberna**

*A bar or tavern*

A place that serves beer, wine, cocktails, and food.

**Un café**

*A coffee shop*

A place that brews and serves coffee and some other hot drinks, as well as snacks.

**Una cervecería**

*A brewery*

A place that brews and serves beer. They also serve snacks.

**Una fonda / hostería / posada**

*An inn*

A place that specializes in local food.

**Un restorán**

*A restaurant*

A place that serves food according to a menu.

**Un restorán de comida rápida**

*A fast food restaurant*

A place that serves hamburgers, hotdogs, french fries, and other types of fast food.

# ¡Nueva comida!

## *New food!*

How will you remember the name of that dish you ate in that cool place?  
Write it down so you never forget!

**¿Dónde comí?**  
*Where did I eat?*

**¿Qué comí?**  
*¿What did I eat?*

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**¿Dónde comí?**  
*Where did I eat?*

**¿Qué comí?**  
*¿What did I eat?*

Handwriting practice area consisting of two columns of 20 horizontal dashed red lines each, providing space for writing answers to the questions above.



# CAPÍTULO 8

## EL FINAL DE ESTA AVENTURA

### CHAPTER EIGHT: THE END OF THIS ADVENTURE

You have reached the end of this learning journal, but not the end of your learning process. As we said before, you never stop learning, which is why you should never stop practicing.

This guide has been designed for you to extend your learning experience for as long as you would like. Make use of that by continuing to add new things to your journal, going to new places, and setting new learning goals. Remember that visiting other countries is not the only way to learn Spanish. You can find Spanish speakers everywhere!

### **Algunos consejos** *Some helpful tips*

We know that it can become difficult to keep coming up with ideas and motivation to continue learning, but it's not impossible. Learning something new is exciting and even more so when you get the satisfaction of seeing your own progress.

**Here are some helpful ideas and recommendations for you to never stop learning:**



(Turn the page!)



## **Set learning goals**

Learn one new word every day.

## **Get input constantly**

Watch videos in Spanish or subscribe to a magazine.

## **Be passionate about it**

Start a blog and share your learning experience.

## **Use your learning journal**

Go back to this journal and write down new things that you learn. Maybe even get yourself a notebook and fill it with your new knowledge.

## **Plan to test yourself**

Enroll in a class or a certification test.

## **Read Spanish literature**

Find a book. It doesn't have to be a novel. It could be poems or short stories. Read and don't feel bad if you don't understand everything. The purpose is to expose yourself to new input.

## **Immerse yourself**

Go new places and get out of your comfort zone. Immersing yourself in the Spanish-speaking world doesn't necessarily mean that you have to travel to a different country.

# ¡No cometas estos errores!

## *Don't make these mistakes!*

We want you to continue learning, and although we know that learning can get hard sometimes, we know that avoiding certain obstacles can make your learning process a lot easier.

We created a list of things you should avoid if you want to keep getting better at Spanish.

## **Tener miedo de cometer errores**

### *Being afraid to make mistakes*

Thinking that you will never make mistakes is just not realistic. People make mistakes all the time, especially when learning something new.

In fact, mistakes are a fundamental part of learning. If you're making mistakes, you're on the right learning path because it means that you're trying and learning something new.

So, don't try to deny that mistakes exist, but instead make them your best allies. Learn from your mistakes and don't let them stop you.

## **Sentirte avergonzado de tu pronunciación**

### *Feeling embarrassed of your pronunciation*

Languages can be really complex and different from one another. There are many different sounds and rules that don't apply to all languages in the same way.

Don't feel embarrassed. You're learning, and although it may seem really hard to get that particular sound or to pronounce that particular word, you will get it right if you keep practicing.

The idea is that you never stop practicing. Being embarrassed is not going to make you pronounce words any better. Be proud of yourself for learning something new and keep on learning.

## **Compararte a otros** *Comparing yourself to others*

It can be overwhelming to look at other people's progress and think that you haven't learned enough or that it's taking you longer to learn than it's taking others. Well, forget about others. Not everybody learns the same way and we make progress in different ways. There are different learning styles and different experiences. Always remember that.

Although it's easy to get caught up comparing yourself to others because we have been part of an educational system that is always testing us and comparing us to our peers, always remember to stick to your goals and to your own progress.

That's your ticket to success. If you keep focusing on other people's progress, you will start losing sight of what matters: your own progress. That's why you should focus on yourself and your own learning experience.

## **Obsesionarte con la gramática** *Getting obsessed with grammar*

It might seem overwhelming to think about all the rules and all the differences between Spanish and English or any other languages. It makes sense to worry about not being able to understand everything.

Nobody can deny that grammar is an important aspect of language, but although important, there are other factors in language learning to focus on, such as communication. If you obsess too much over grammar, chances are that you will forget about the other aspects of the language learning process.

Don't let grammar scare you away. It will come with time. Focus on learning something new and practice your communication skills. Once you're more immersed in the language, grammar will seem much easier.

## **Hacer de aprender algo aburrido** *Making learning something boring*

It's easy to associate learning with boredom, but it shouldn't be like that. We believe learning should be enjoyable and fun.

Make learning interesting for you by personalizing your learning experience. As we have said before, not everybody learns the same way because not everybody likes the same things. So use things you like to motivate yourself. For example, read about your favorite topics or watch cool videos about things you find interesting. The options are endless.

## **Rendirte** *Giving up*

Learning a language is a long lasting process. You won't learn a language overnight. Actually, you will never stop learning, because languages change and evolve as people and societies change.

Learning a new language takes time and practice, so don't stop trying. You will eventually get it, though. Always remember that and never give up.

## **Dejar de practicar** *Stop practicing*

We couldn't emphasize this more. Like most things that you learn in life, languages are all about practice, practice, and more practice. Doing so will not only let you rehearse what you have already learned, but also give you confidence and open doors for you to learn new things.

So, never forget that learning a new language is a process and not a moment. Take some time every day to practice what you have learned or start learning something new. You won't even realize when your new language has gone to the next level.

# El aprendizaje viene en diferentes tamaños

*Learning comes in different sizes*

Learning is not a one-size-fits-all process. There are different learning styles that allow different people to learn different things. We encourage you to write down what you have learned in this journal and what your goals are in terms of language learning.

## Esto es lo que aprendí

*This is what I learned*

In this final writing project, you will be the creative mind. Your task is to write down what you have learned and what your goals are for continuing your learning process.

Remember that by doing this, you're making your learning journey unique.

# Mi experiencia de aprendizaje

## *My learning experience*

Write down what you have learned thanks to this learning journal. Don't be afraid to go back and review previous units. This is not a test, but rather a way to see how much you have learned already and what else you could aim for in the future.

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# Mis objetivos de aprendizaje

## *My learning goals*

Take a moment to think about what you have learned and set some goals for yourself. Feel free to make a list, a chart, write a paragraph, or whatever works best for you. Use this as a tool to guide you in your learning process.

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# Planificador de viaje

*Travel planner*

**Viajeros / Travelers**

**Destino / Destination**

**Fechas / Dates**


**Fecha / Date**

**Aerolínea / Airline**

**Vuelo / Flight**


**Hotel / Hotel**

**Llegada / Arrival**

**Salida / Departure**


# ¡Viviendo el español!

## *Living the Spanish!*

Learning a language is an adventure on its own. It doesn't happen overnight because it's a process that is different for everyone. This is why you should keep practicing and keep living the Spanish language!

This section is all about you and your own learning journey. You will find space to write summaries, make lists, take notes, draw or paste pictures, or do anything that fits your learning style.

A large, empty rectangular box with a dashed red border, occupying most of the page below the text. It is intended for students to write summaries, make lists, take notes, draw, or paste pictures.



















