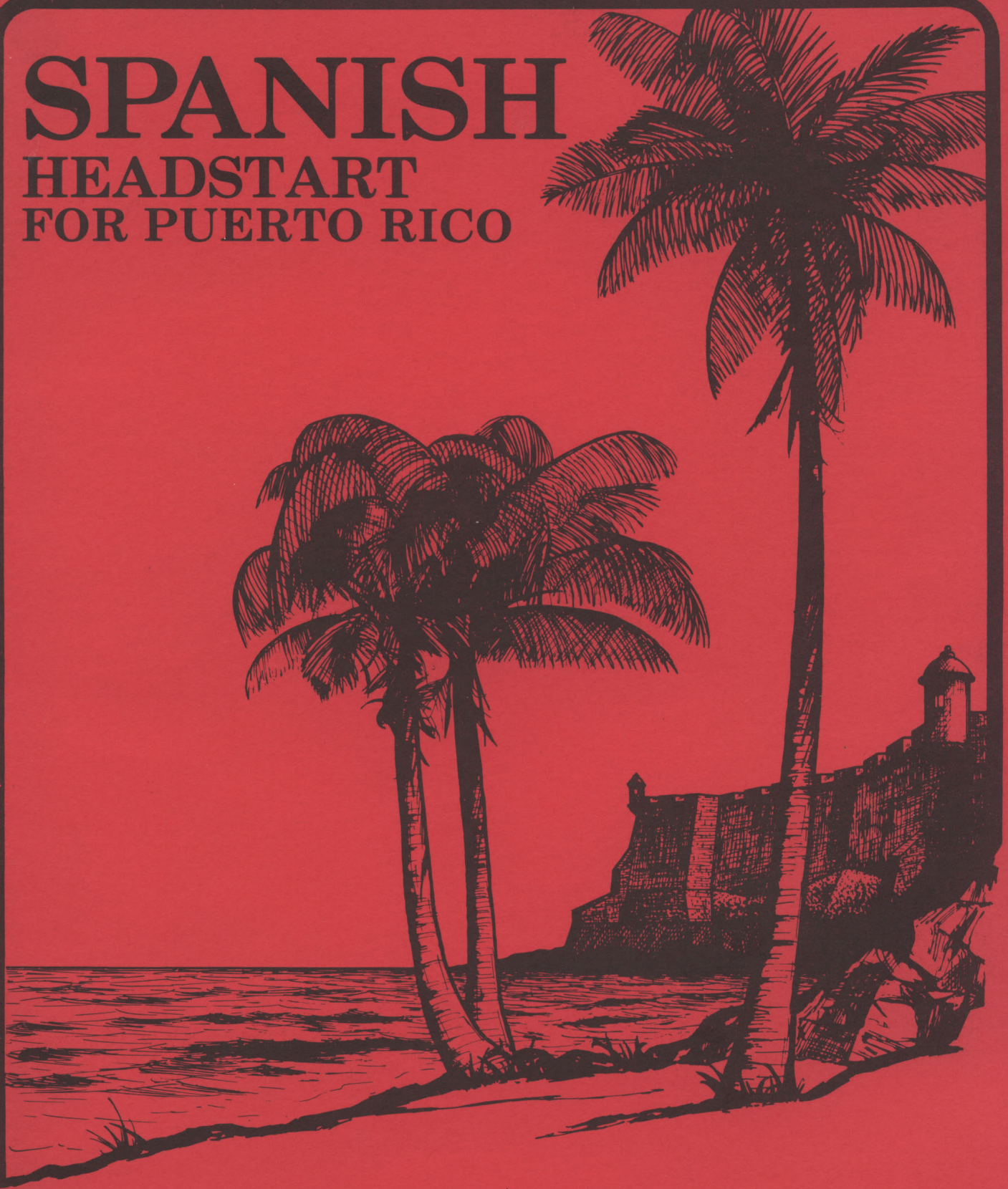


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# SPANISH HEADSTART FOR PUERTO RICO

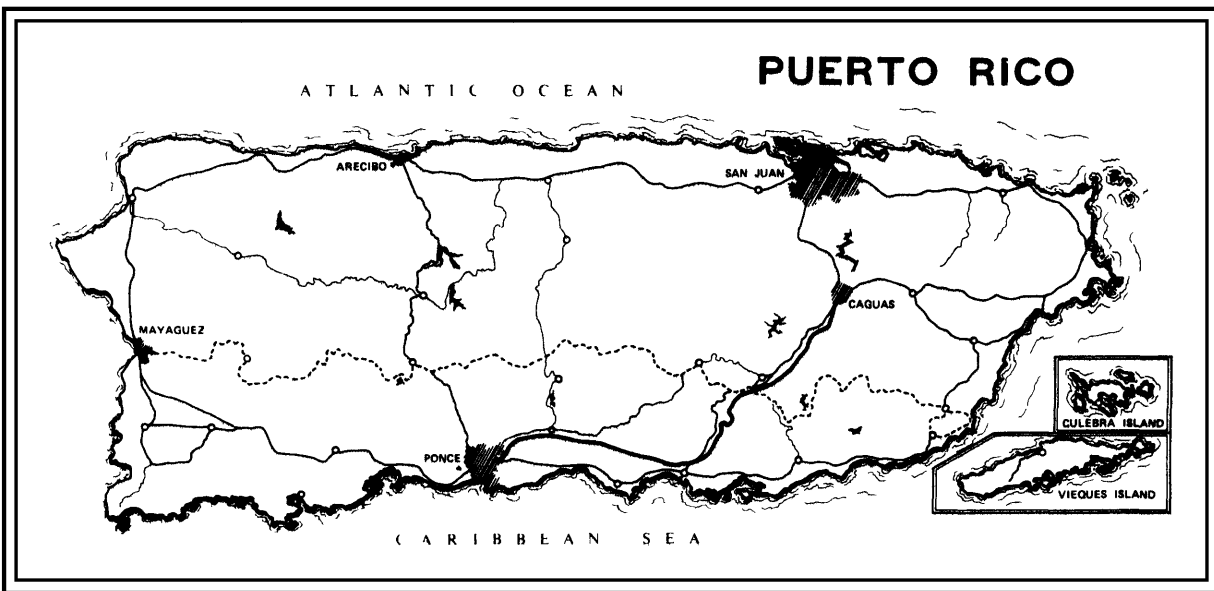


MODULES I-IV

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

# SPANISH

## HEADSTART FOR PUERTO RICO



Modules I-IV

DECEMBER 1982



Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center

This Spanish Headstart for Puerto Rico is designed to meet basic linguistic needs of U.S. personnel stationed in Puerto Rico.

Photographs used in this book were provided by the U.S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

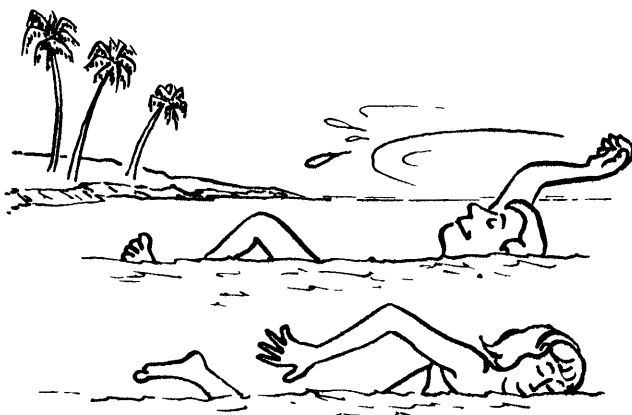
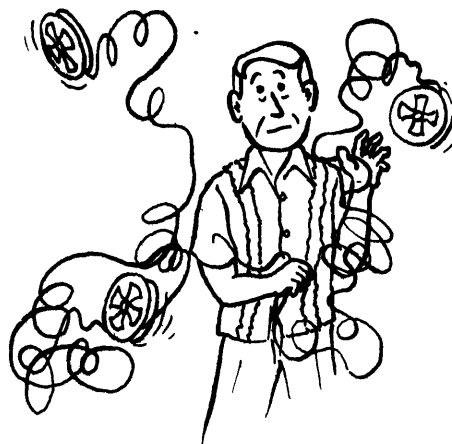
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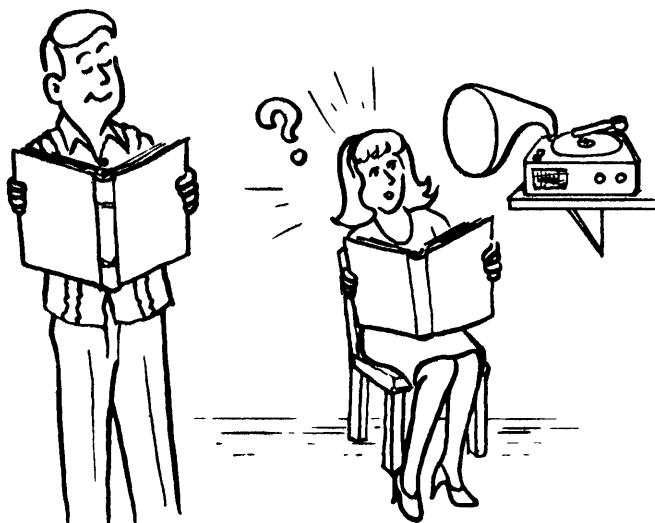
## STUDENT GUIDE

You are about to begin a course designed to enable you to communicate in situations which you are likely to encounter in Puerto Rico. The emphasis of the course is on speaking and understanding Spanish, and you will be working extensively with tapes. You will also learn to read traffic signs and signs found in public buildings.



Individual learning styles vary, and we have built a certain amount of flexibility into the materials to accommodate these variations. The recommendations that we make here have been successful for most students. If you have approaches that work better for you, by all means, use them.

1. We discourage you from trying to read the Spanish without listening to the tape. If you attempt to read first and then listen to the tape, you will quickly discover that in many cases what you hear doesn't sound anything like what you see, and you will have wasted valuable time.



You will notice that when some words are pronounced by themselves, they will sound different from the way they sound in a sentence. Look at the English sentence "Did you eat yet?" which usually comes out sounding something like "jeetjet?" Spanish is no different, so pay careful attention to the way words combine with each other in sentences.

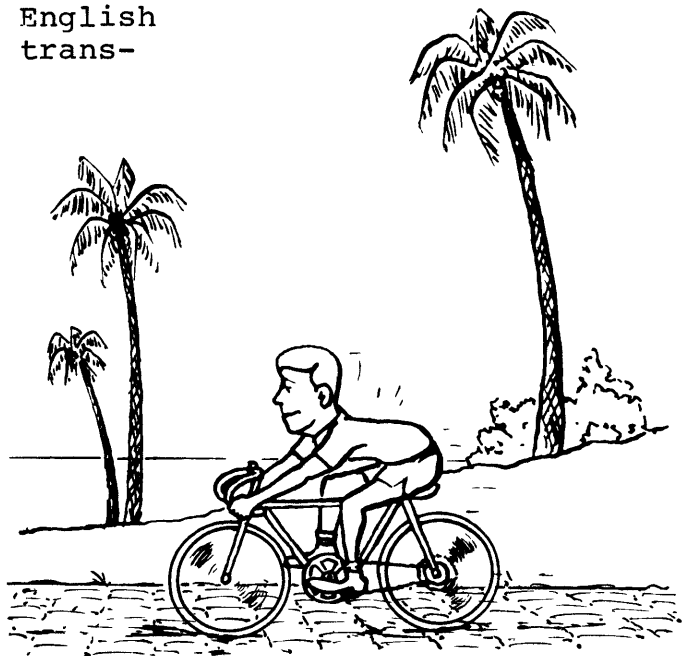


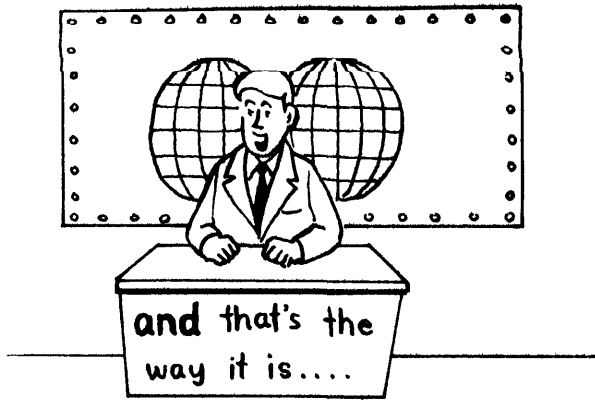
2. You should never repeat anything you don't understand. This does not mean that you must be able to translate everything word for word; it simply means that you should be able to attach a meaning to what you hear and repeat.

A good technique is to try to form pictures of what you are repeating. In certain kinds of

exercises you will find yourself becoming very good at making the correct responses without being aware of what you're saying. Guard against this! Always think about what you're saying. When you begin to think in Spanish, you'll find it much easier to monitor what you're saying. It won't matter that there is no word-for-word correspondence between the Spanish and English because you won't be thinking in English and translating words--you'll be translating thoughts.

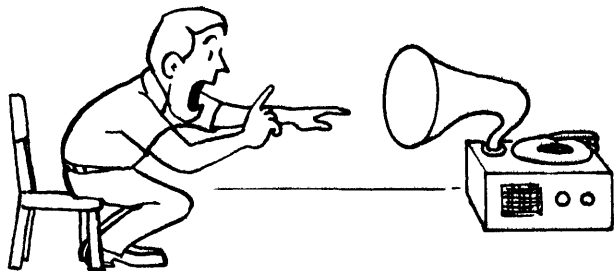
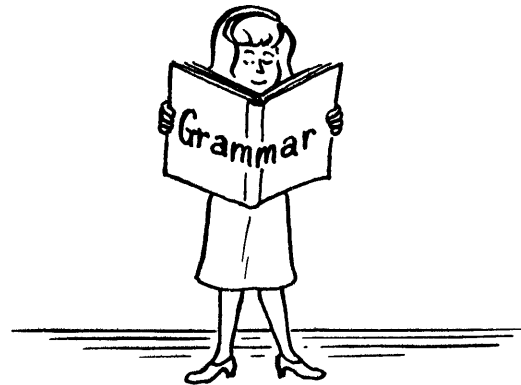
3. You may need to refer to your book the first time you do some exercises, but don't be satisfied with your performance until you can do the exercises in the pauses allowed on the tape without referring to the book. If you cannot keep up with the tape, take it a bit slower; stop the tape and give yourself time to formulate your response; repeat the exercise a couple of times. If you still can't keep up, go on to the next exercise or take a break and then try again.





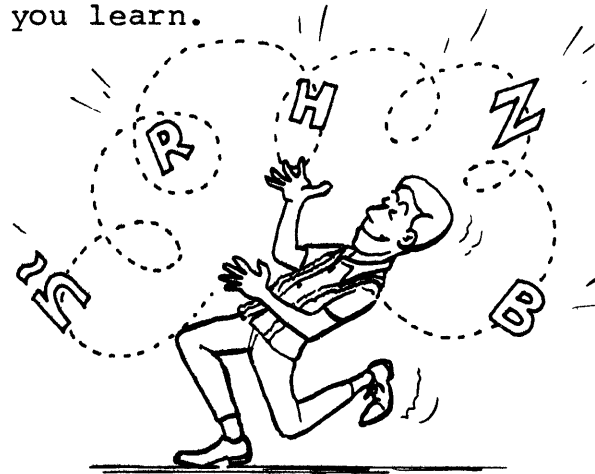
4. At first it will seem as if you are never going to be able to make some of the sounds you hear. Remember, you are overcoming 20, 30, 40, or more years of speech habit and your muscles will need some retraining. It's almost as though you suddenly had to start writing with your other hand; it can be done, but it will take some practice. Remember to enunciate clearly, to articulate distinctly, and to project your voice as if you were the anchorman broadcasting the six o'clock news.

5. You will sometimes find grammar notes and literal translations in the "Notes on the Conversation" immediately following the conversation, and sometimes, as appropriate, with the exercise itself. The notes are important only if they fit your particular learning style and make it easier for you to learn the material. Memorizing grammar rules is not an objective of this course.



6. Lastly, and most importantly, practice speaking Spanish at every opportunity; talk to your instructor, to your classmates, to yourself. Use what you have learned. Don't be afraid to experiment with the words and structures you learn.

Play with the language! Make new sentences--even if you have to use an English word. Express your thoughts--that's what language is all about.





DESCRIPTION OF COURSE

The Spanish Headstart for Puerto Rico program consists of four modules with accompanying tapes. Each of the four modules is divided into units (two or three units per module). Each unit is a complete lesson. The learning activities for each unit are:

1. Conversation
2. Notes on the Conversation
3. Exercises
4. Self-evaluation Quiz

Unit-by-unit objectives for each module are stated at the beginning of the module; at the end of each module is a Spanish-English Glossary to be used for reference. The Keys to marked exercises and to the Self-evaluation Quizzes are at the end of the book. A separate booklet contains the Cumulative Glossary (Spanish-English and English-Spanish).

Modules I through IV should be studied in sequence. Average completion time for students who have never studied Spanish is 30 to 40 hours. The contents of each module are shown below.

- Module I.       GETTING TO KNOW YOU
- Unit 1. Greetings and introductions
  - Unit 2. In Puerto Rico
  - Unit 3. Where do you live?
- Module II.       GETTING AROUND
- Unit 1. Taking a public car
  - Unit 2. The gas station
  - Unit 3. At the auto shop
- Module III.      SHOPPING
- Unit 1. Buying seafood and groceries
  - Unit 2. Buying souvenirs
  - Unit 3. At a clothing store
- Module IV.       AT THE RESTAURANT
- Unit 1. Ordering drinks
  - Unit 2. Ordering the meal

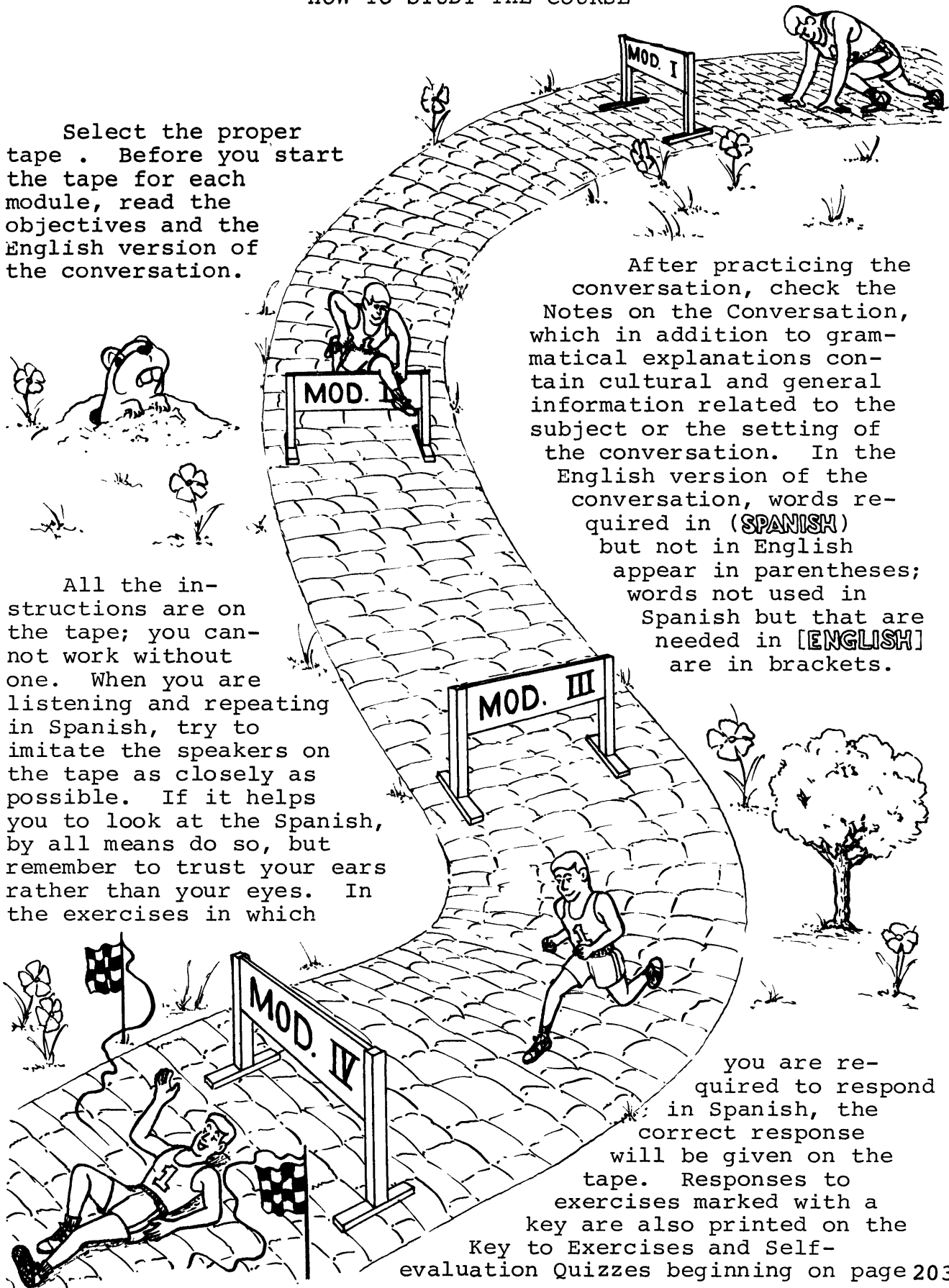
HOW TO STUDY THE COURSE

Select the proper tape . Before you start the tape for each module, read the objectives and the English version of the conversation.

All the instructions are on the tape; you cannot work without one. When you are listening and repeating in Spanish, try to imitate the speakers on the tape as closely as possible. If it helps you to look at the Spanish, by all means do so, but remember to trust your ears rather than your eyes. In the exercises in which

After practicing the conversation, check the Notes on the Conversation, which in addition to grammatical explanations contain cultural and general information related to the subject or the setting of the conversation. In the English version of the conversation, words required in (SPANISH) but not in English appear in parentheses; words not used in Spanish but that are needed in [ENGLISH] are in brackets.

you are required to respond in Spanish, the correct response will be given on the tape. Responses to exercises marked with a key are also printed on the Key to Exercises and Self-evaluation Quizzes beginning on page 203.



Conversations in the Familiar

Spanish, like many other languages, has a polite or formal form of address, as well as a familiar or informal form. In this course the emphasis is placed on the formal form of address since it is impolite to use the familiar form when you first meet someone. However, near the end of each unit there is an exercise which is a conversation strictly for listening comprehension. The familiar form appears only in these conversations, and as the name implies, is used when there is a certain familiarity between the speakers. Since Puerto Ricans often switch to this informal form, these conversations are designed to familiarize you with it, as well as to give you practice in guessing at the meaning of what you hear. These conversations may include materials from units you have already studied, but slightly rearranged, or they may include new words.

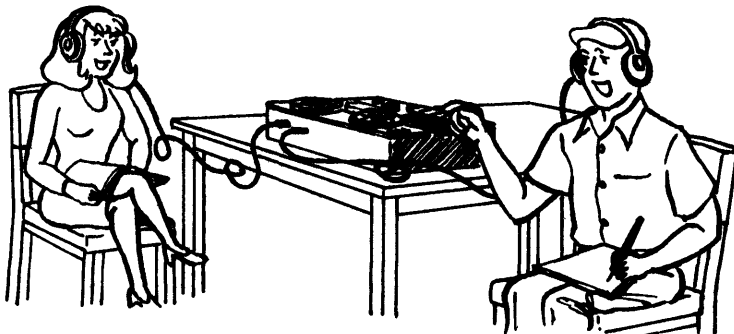


It is important that you try to understand as much as possible without looking at your text. Play the conversation several times if you need to. The first time, you may get only a general idea of what is happening, but each time you play it



you will understand more. Later you will be able to confirm any guesses you have made, and you will find yourself beginning to think in Spanish.

The last step in this exercise is to check your text and any notes on the exercise; then play the conversation again while following your text. The English translation--if you need it--is in the Key.



Keep in mind that the material covered in these conversations is strictly for listening comprehension; any new words or phrases found in these conversations will not be tested.

## Self-Evaluation Quizzes

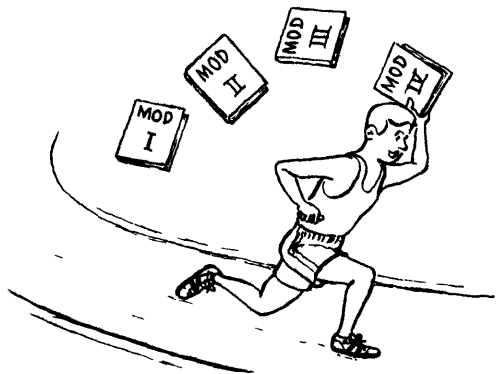
Each unit contains Say in Spanish exercises, which will help you review for the Self-evaluation Quiz (SEQ) at the end of each unit. If you have no trouble with these exercises, you are ready for the SEQ. The SEQ, which tests your achievement of the unit objectives, consists of a series of situations in which you must respond appropriately, either in Spanish or in English. Depending



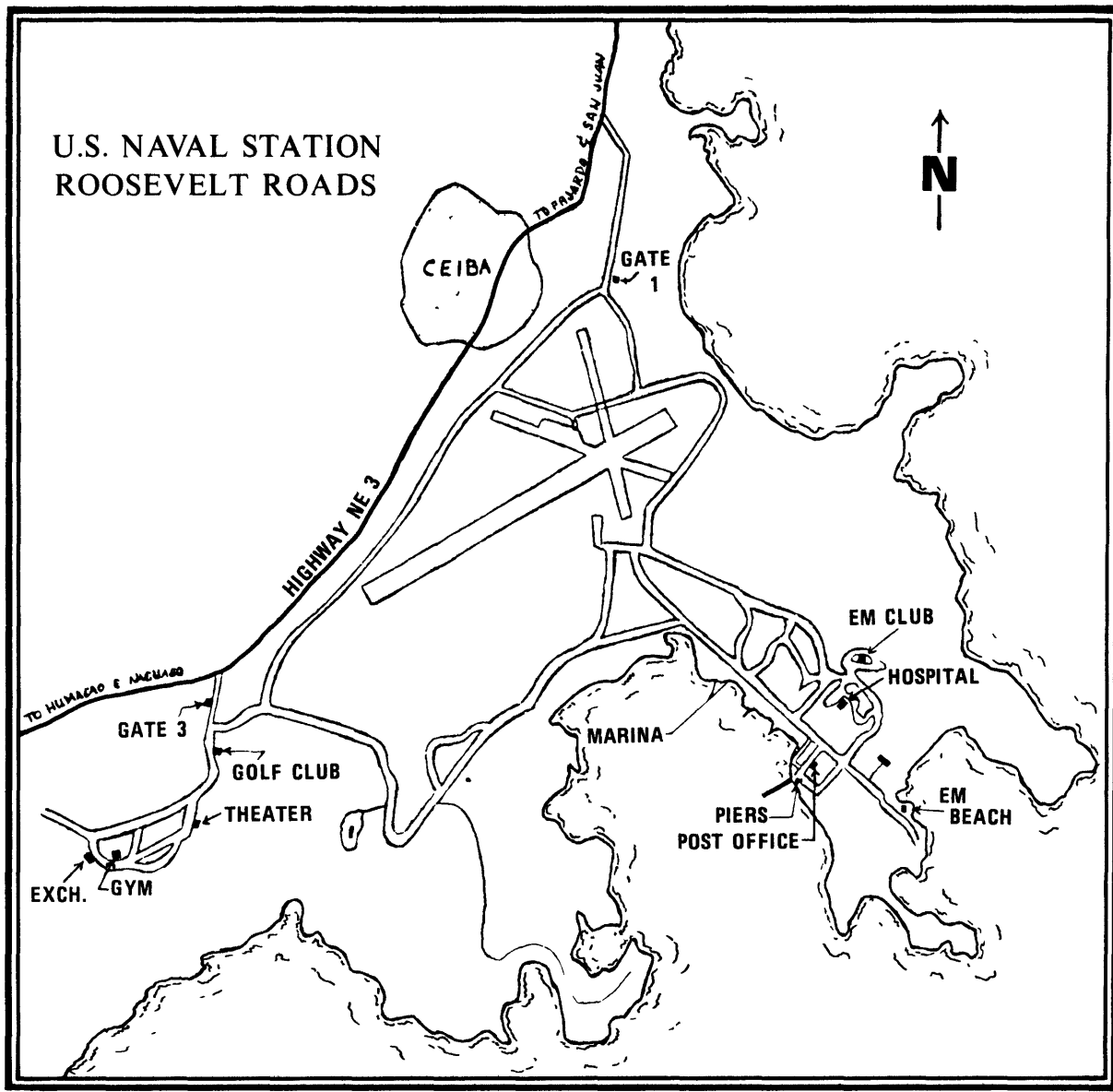
on the objectives of the unit, you may be called upon to write down numbers, (time, prices) or to comprehend limited written material such as building and road signs. The quizzes are on tape, as are the correct responses to items in which you are required to speak. The correct answers for the entire quiz are printed in the Key. If you can respond correctly to all the items in the quiz in the time allowed on the tape, you can be confident that you have achieved the objectives of that unit.

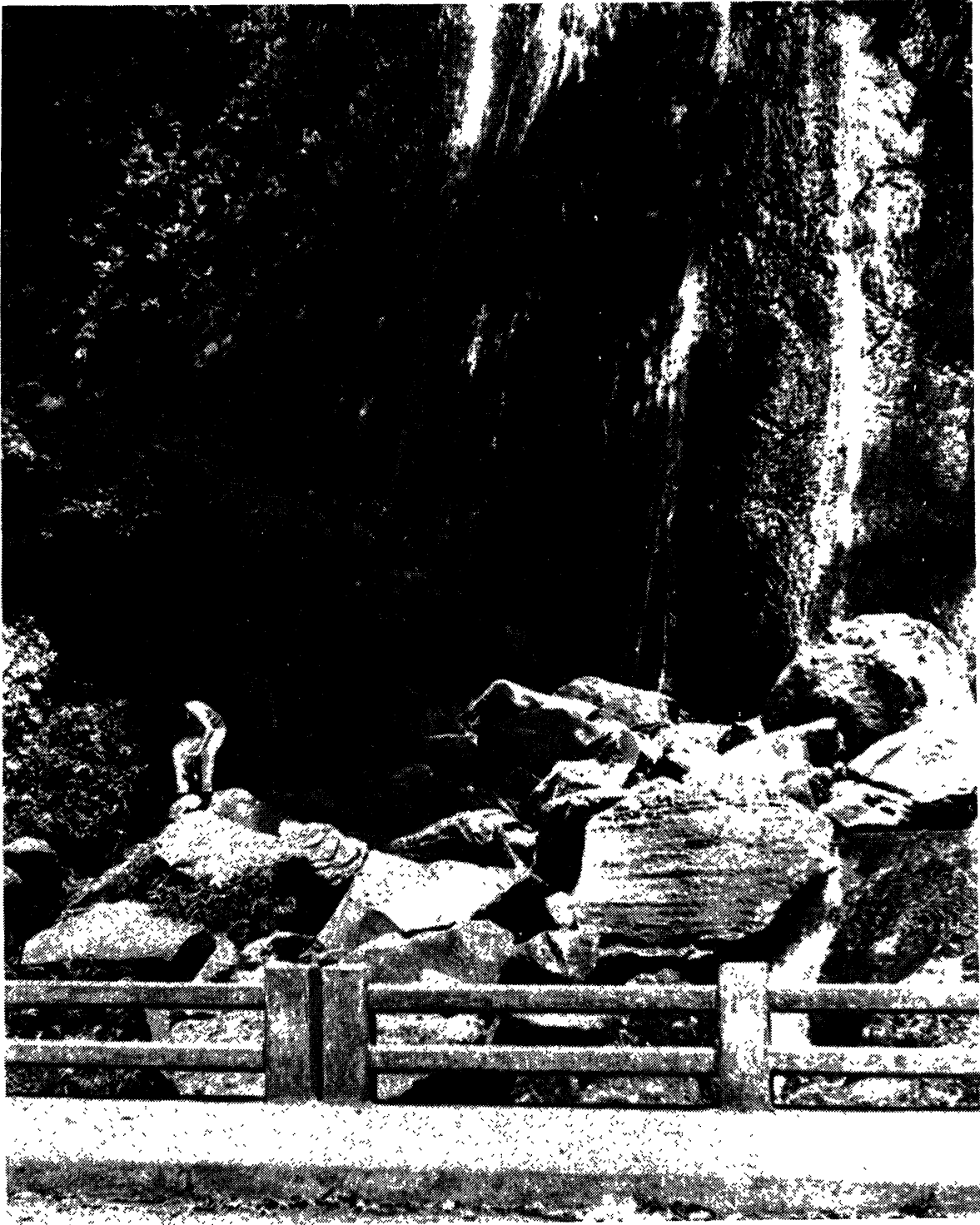
### End-of-Course Tests

When you have completed the four modules, you are ready for the End-of-Course test. This test consists of 50 items in the multiple-choice format. If you have performed satisfactorily on the SEQs and interviews, you will probably find this test fairly easy. Eighty percent (40 correct answers) is the passing score.



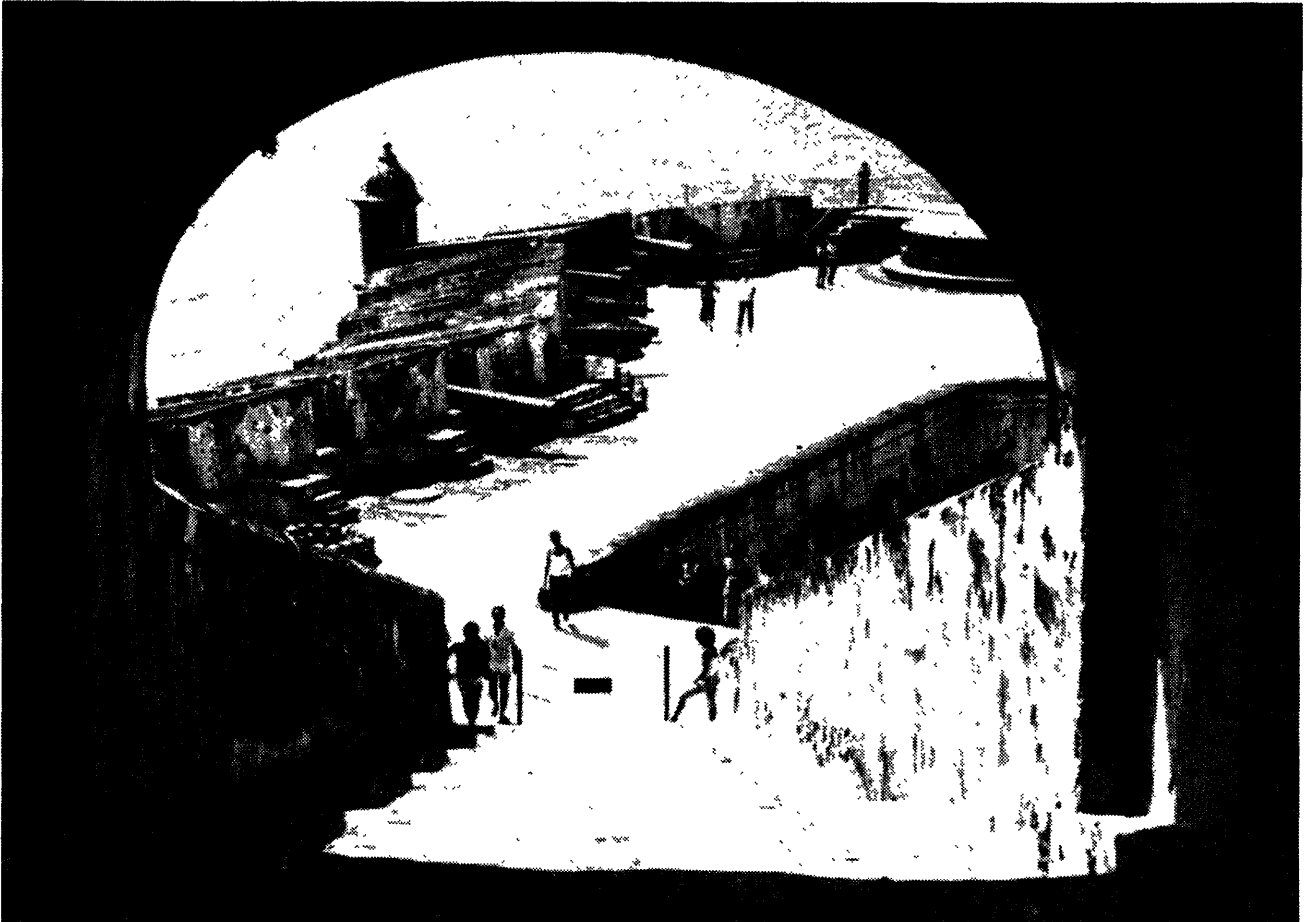
WE HOPE YOU ENJOY YOUR STUDY!





El Yunque-Puerto Rico Rain Forest

## Module I GETTING TO KNOW YOU



San Juan's fortress El Morro dates back to the 16th century. Built by the Spanish to protect the city from marauding pirates and foreign invaders, El Morro is now a popular tourist attraction.

## Module I

# OBJECTIVES

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At the end of this module, you will be able to perform the following tasks in Spanish:

### UNIT 1

1. Greet civilians.
2. Respond to greetings.
3. Introduce yourself and others.
4. Respond to introductions.

### UNIT 2

5. Respond to and ask the question "How long have you been living in (Puerto Rico, Puerto Rican cities)?" (numbers 1-10)
6. Respond to and ask the question "Do you like (Puerto Rico, a city)?"
7. Respond to and ask the question "Where are you from?"
8. Use weather expressions such as "It's hot" and "It's cold."

### UNIT 3

9. Respond to and ask the question "Do you have children?"
10. Respond to and ask questions about someone's place of employment.
11. Respond to and ask the question "Where do you live?"
12. Excuse yourself, saying that you have to leave.
13. Use typical parting expressions such as "see you later" and "good-bye."



# CONVERSATION

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## GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTIONS

Petty Officer Scott: Good morning, Mr. Aponte. I'm (the)\*  
Petty Officer Scott.

Mr. Aponte: Good morning, Petty Officer. How are you?

Petty Officer Scott: Fine, thank you. And you?

Mr. Aponte: Fine.

Petty Officer Scott: Mr. Aponte, [may]\*\* I introduce my wife  
Lisa to you?

Mr. Aponte: Glad to meet you, Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Scott: I'm delighted, sir.



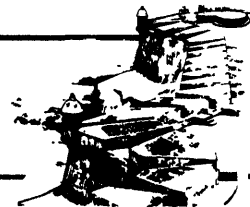
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\*Words in parentheses in the English versions of the conversations are needed in Spanish but are not needed in English. The English versions are equivalents of the ideas that are being expressed in Spanish, not necessarily literal translations.

\*\*Words in brackets are not needed in Spanish but are needed for the English translation.

# CONVERSACION

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## SALUDOS Y PRESENTACION

- Contraamaestre Scott: Buenos días, señor Aponte. Yo soy el contraamaestre Scott.
- Señor Aponte: Buenos días, contraamaestre. ¿Cómo está usted?
- Contraamaestre Scott: Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y usted?
- Señor Aponte: Muy bien.
- Contraamaestre Scott: Señor Aponte, le presento a mi esposa Lisa.
- Señor Aponte: Mucho gusto, señora Scott.
- Señora Scott: Encantada, señor.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

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1. el contramaestre Scott: In Spanish, the definite article el ("the") is used when a man identifies himself or when a man is identified by a title and his last name. ("Mr." is considered a title.) This el is not translated into English.

2. le presento: The word le (an indirect object pronoun) means "to you."

3. presento ("[I] introduce"): In Spanish, the words for "I" (yo), "you" (usted/ustedes), and "we" (which is nosotros) are often left out of sentences. These words are really not needed since the verb ending tells who is doing the action.

[Yo] presento      [I] introduce

4. Mucho gusto may also be used to mean "a pleasure to have met you" in parting from someone you have just met.

5. Señora means "lady" or "ma'am." When followed by the husband's family name, it means "Mrs."

6. Encantada: A man would say Encantado.

# EXERCISES

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## Exercise 1. Repetition.

Buenos días.	(Good morning [until noon].)
Buenas tardes.	(Good afternoon [noon to dusk].)
Buenas noches.	(Good evening./Good night [dusk on].)

## Exercise 2. Repetition.

marinero	(seaman)
contramaestre	(petty officer)
jefe	(chief petty officer)
señor	(mister [chief warrant officer])
alférez	(ensign)
teniente	(lieutenant)
teniente comandante	(lieutenant commander)
comandante	(commander)
capitán	(captain)
comodoro	(commodore)
almirante	(admiral)



## Exercise 3.

You hear: el contra**ma**estre Dave Scott  
Say: Yo soy el contra**ma**estre Dave Scott.

marinero  
contra**ma**estre  
jefe  
alférez  
teniente  
comandante  
capitán  
comodoro  
almirante  
señor

NOTE: The definite article el (masculine singular) or la (feminine singular) is used when identifying yourself or someone else by title and name.

## Exercise 4.

You hear: jefe García  
Say: ¿Cómo está usted?

OR

You hear: jefe García y señora García  
Say: ¿Cómo están ustedes?

jefe Martínez  
señor Vargas y señora Vargas  
alférez Cruz  
marinero Tapia y marinero Amaya  
capitán Crespo y señora Crespo  
señor Alvarez

## Exercise 5.

You hear: a mi esposo Robert  
 Say: Le presento a mi esposo Robert.

a mi esposo Robert  
 a mi marido (my husband)  
 a mi esposa Ellen  
 a Pedro  
 a María  
 a mi amigo (my friend)  
 a mi amigo Tomás  
 a mi amiga Ana (amiga = feminine form of amigo)

## Exercise 6. Repetition.

Le presento al marinero Pérez.	([May I] introduce Seaman Pérez to you?)
Le presento al señor Lugo.	([May I] introduce Mr. Lugo to you?)
Le presento al doctor Martínez.	([May I] introduce Dr. Martínez to you?)
Le presento al teniente López.	([May I] introduce Lt. López to you?)
Le presento al contra-maestre Tapia.	([May I] introduce Petty Officer Tapia to you?)
Le presento al jefe Benson.	([May I] introduce Chief Benson to you?)

NOTE: al = a + el. There is no contraction when a is followed by la; for example, Le presento a la señora Pérez.

## Exercise 7. Repetition.

Le presento a la teniente Romero.	([May] I introduce Lt. Romero to you?)
Le presento al doctor Pineda.	([May] I introduce Dr. Pineda to you?)
Le presento a la señora Torres.	([May] I introduce Mrs. Torres to you?)
Le presento a la capitana Monroe.	([May] I introduce Cpt. Monroe to you?)
Le presento al almirante López.	([May] I introduce Adm. López to you?)
Le presento a la señorita González.	([May] I introduce Miss González to you?)

## Exercise 8.

You hear: el marinero García
Say: Señor Lugo, le presento <u>al marinero García.</u>

OR

You hear: la señora Tapia
Say: Señor Lugo, le presento a la <u>señora Tapia.</u>

el doctor Crespo	el señor Arroyo
la teniente Reyes	el jefe Colón
la señora Torres	la capitana Acevedo
el capitán Domínguez	

## Exercise 9. Say in Spanish:



1. I am Seaman Wilson.
2. Mr. Alvarez, may I introduce my wife Ellen to you?
3. Mrs. Santiago, may I introduce Pedro to you?
4. Mr. Morales, may I introduce Mrs. López to you?
5. Dr. Torres, may I introduce my friend Juan to you?

## Exercise 10. Repetition.

Mucho gusto.	(Glad to meet you.)
Mucho gusto, señor.	(Glad to meet you, sir.)
Mucho gusto, señor Pérez.	(Glad to meet you, Mr. Pérez.)
Mucho gusto, señora Méndez.	(Glad to meet you, Mrs. Méndez.)
Dave Scott, para servirle.	(Dave Scott, at your service.)
Dave Scott, a sus órdenes.	(Dave Scott, at your service.)
El gusto es mío.	(My pleasure.)
Encantada.	(I'm delighted.)

## Exercise 11. Say in Spanish:



1. Good morning, Chief Vargas.
2. I am Petty Officer Benson.
3. How are you, Mr. Reyes?
4. How are you all?
5. Fine, thank you.
6. My pleasure.
7. At your service.
8. May I introduce my friend Isabel to you?
9. May I introduce Ensign Gordon to you?
10. Glad to meet you, Miss Jiménez.

Exercise 12. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.



Jorge: ¡Hola, Dave! ¿Cómo estás?

Dave: Bien, Jorge. ¿Y tú?

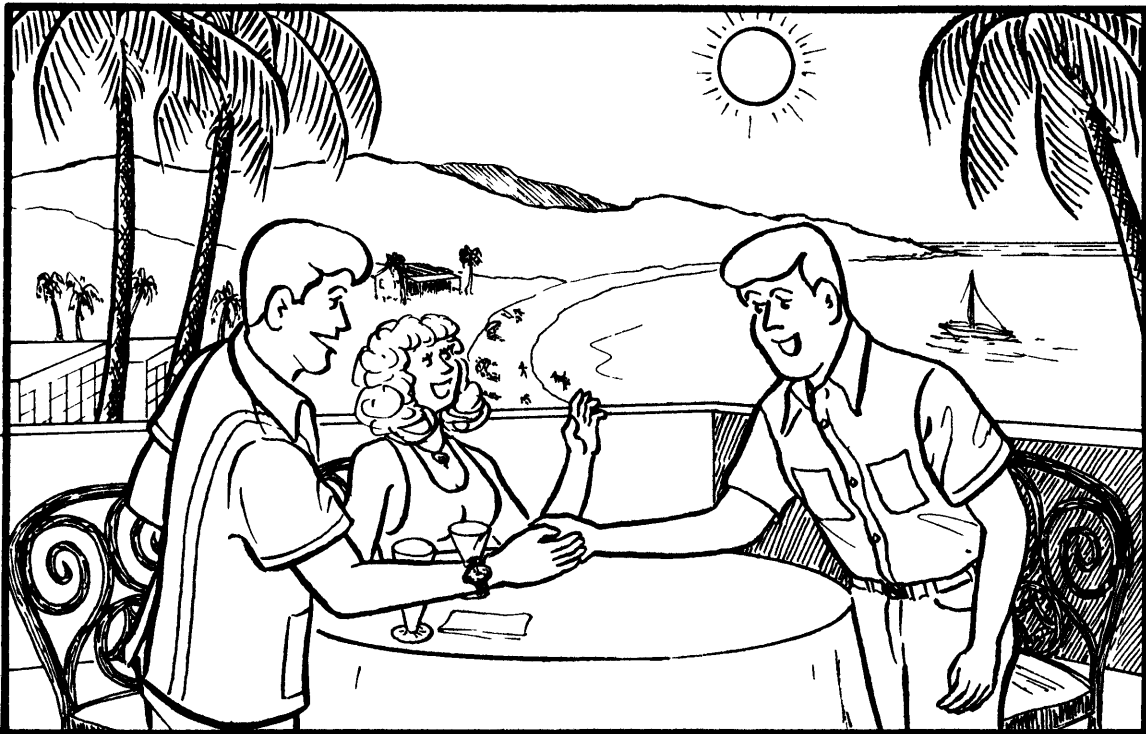
Jorge: Regular.

Dave: Jorge, te presento a mi esposa Lisa.

Jorge: Mucho gusto, Lisa.

Lisa: El gusto es mío, Jorge.

NOTE: [tú] estás "[you] are" (familiar)  
te "to you" (familiar)



## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: You are a chief attending a party in the evening with your wife, Lisa. You see Mr. Gómez. Greet him and introduce your wife to him.

SITUATION 2: Let's suppose that you have just been introduced to the wife of one of your friends. Tell her that you are glad to meet her.

SITUATION 3: Assume that you are Dave Scott and that you have just been introduced to someone. Give that person your full name and say "at your service."

SITUATION 4: You are Lt. Hudson, and I am Mr. Rodríguez. It is 10 o'clock in the morning. Greet me and introduce yourself.

SITUATION 5: You want to introduce your wife, Anne, to Mr. Ramos. What would you say to Mr. Ramos?

SITUATION 6: You want to introduce your friend Pedro to Dr. Salazar. What would you say to Dr. Salazar?

SITUATION 7: You want to introduce Capt. Morales to Mr. Fernández. What would you say?

SITUATION 8: You see Miss Pérez, whom you know, at a store downtown. It is shortly after noon. Greet her and ask, "How are you?"

SITUATION 9: A lady has just been introduced to Mr. Ramos. How would she tell Mr. Ramos that she is delighted?

SITUATION 10 IS NOT PRINTED.

## Module I, Unit 2

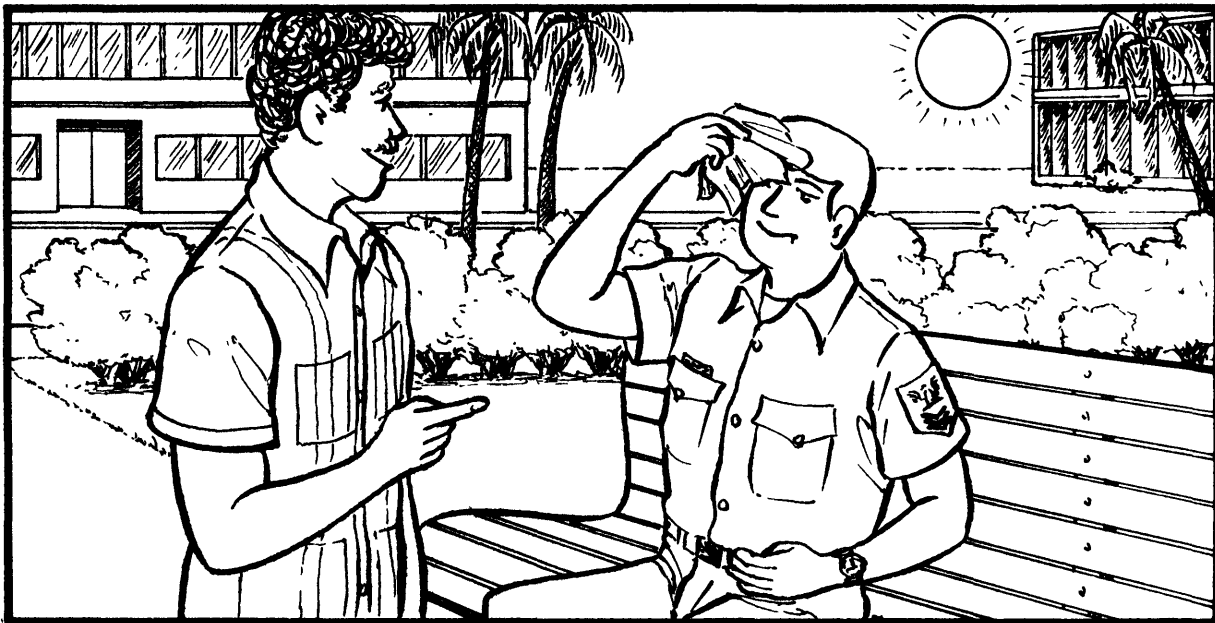
### CONVERSATION

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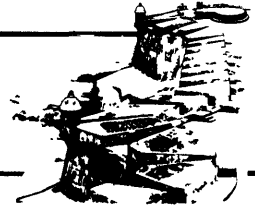
#### IN PUERTO RICO

- Mr. Aponte: How long have you been living in Puerto Rico?
- Petty Officer Scott: I have been living here for two months, sir.
- Mr. Aponte: Do you like Puerto Rico?
- Petty Officer Scott: Yes, I like it, but it is very hot.
- Mr. Aponte: Where are you from?
- Petty Officer Scott: I am from Michigan.



# CONVERSACION

---



## EN PUERTO RICO

- Señor Aponte:                   ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive usted en Puerto Rico?
- Contra maestre Scott:       Hace dos meses que vivo aquí, señor.
- Señor Aponte:                   ¿Le gusta Puerto Rico?
- Contra maestre Scott:       Sí, me gusta, pero hace mucho calor.
- Señor Aponte:                   ¿De dónde es usted?
- Contra maestre Scott:       Soy de Michigan.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

---



1. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace ...: Hace means "it makes", so the literal translation of the question is "How much time does it make that you live in Puerto Rico?"

2. vivo: The word for "I" (yo) is omitted here because the verb ending tells who is doing the action.

[Yo] vivo [I] live

3. ¿Le gusta ...?: "Do you like ...?" Literally, "Is ... pleasing to you?"

Me gusta .....: "I like ...." Literally, "... is pleasing to me."

4. soy: As in the case of vivo, yo is omitted.



Mayagüez City Hall



Puerto Rico's legislature meets in the Capitol Building in San Juan.

# EXERCISES

---



Exercise 1.

You hear: Fajardo

Say: ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive usted en Fajardo?

Fajardo

Ceiba

Luquillo

Naguabo

Las Gaviotas

Humacao

Exercise 2. Repetition.

Hace un año que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for one year.)

Hace un mes que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for one month.)

Hace una semana que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for one week.)

Exercise 3. Repetition.

1 uno

2 dos

3 tres

4 cuatro

5 cinco

6 seis

7 siete

8 ocho

9 nueve

10 diez

## Exercise 4. Repetition.

semana	(week)	semanas	(weeks)
año	(year)	años	(years)
día	(day)	días	(days)
mes	(month)	meses	(months)

## Exercise 5. Repetition.

Hace dos semanas que vivo en Puerto Rico.	(I have been living in Puerto Rico for two weeks.)
Hace tres meses que vivo en Fajardo.	(I have been living in Fajardo for three months.)
Hace dos años que vivo aquí.	(I have been living here for two years.)
Hace cinco meses que vivo en Naguabo.	(I have been living in Naguabo for five months.)
Hace seis semanas que vivo en Las Gaviotas.	(I have been living in Las Gaviotas for six weeks.)
Hace diez días que vivo aquí.	(I have been living here for ten days.)

## Exercise 6.

You hear: three years

Say: Hace tres años que vivo en Puerto Rico.

2 years	10 days
8 months	7 weeks
5 months	6 months
1 year	3 years
9 weeks	4 months



## Exercise 7. Say in Spanish:



1. How long have you been living in Puerto Rico?
2. I have been living here for one year.
3. I have been living here for eight months.
4. I have been living here for three weeks.
5. How long have you been living here?

## Exercise 8. Repetition.

¿Le gusta Caguas?	(Do you [ <u>singular</u> ] like Caguas?)
¿Le gusta San Juan?	(Do you [ <u>singular</u> ] like San Juan?)
¿Les gusta Mayagüez?*	(Do you [ <u>plural</u> ] like Mayaguez?)
¿Les gusta Ponce?	(Do you [ <u>plural</u> ] like Ponce?)
¿Le gusta Luquillo?	(Do you [ <u>singular</u> ] like Luquillo?)
¿Les gusta El Yunque?*	(Do you [ <u>plural</u> ] like El Yunque?)

## Exercise 9.

You hear: ¿Le gusta Bayamón?
Say: Sí, me gusta.

OR

You hear: ¿Les gusta Bayamón?
Say: Sí, nos gusta.***

---

\*Mayagüez: The u between a g and an e is not pronounced unless it has an umlaut.

\*\*El Yunque is a rain forest containing an abundance of tropical vegetation including large tree ferns and tiny orchids. This tropical rain forest gets an annual rainfall of over 100 billion gallons of water.

\*\*\*Nos gusta: "We like it." Literally, "It is pleasing to us."

Exercise 10. Answer the recorded questions negatively.

[singular]

¿Le gusta Fort  
Buchanan?  
(Do you like  
Fort Buchanan?)

Sí, me gusta. (Yes, I like it.)

Sí, me gusta Fort Buchanan. (Yes,  
I like Fort Buchanan.)

No, no me gusta. (No, I don't  
like it.)

No, no me gusta Fort Buchanan.  
(No, I don't like Fort  
Buchanan.)

[plural]

¿Les gusta Fort  
Buchanan?  
(Do you like Fort  
Buchanan?)

Sí, nos gusta. (Yes, we like it.)

Sí, nos gusta Fort Buchanan.  
(Yes, we like Fort Buchanan.)

No, no nos gusta. (No, we don't  
like it.)

No, no nos gusta Fort Buchanan.  
(No, we don't like Fort  
Buchanan.)



Exercise 11. Say in Spanish:



1. Yes, I like San Juan.
2. Yes, we like it.
3. Do you like Ponce? (asking one person)
4. Do you like Luquillo? (asking more than one person)
5. No, we don't like Naguabo.
6. No, I don't like Caguas.

Exercise 12. Repetition.

Hace calor.	(It's hot.)
Hace mucho calor.	(It's very hot.)
Hace frío.	(It's cold.)
Hace mucho frío.	(It's very cold.)
Hace viento.	(It's windy.)
Hace mucho viento.	(It's very windy.)

Exercise 13. Change the statements you hear into questions.

Exercise 14.

You hear: ¿Hace calor en Puerto Rico?
Say: Sí, hace mucho calor en Puerto Rico.

## Exercise 15. Repetition.

No hace calor aquí.	(It's not hot here.)
No hace mucho viento.	(It's not very windy.)
No hace frío en Puerto Rico.	(It's not cold in Puerto Rico.)
No hace mucho calor en El Yunque.	(It's not very hot in El Yunque. )

## Exercise 16.

You hear: ¿Hace calor en Alaska? Say: No, no hace calor en Alaska.
---

## Exercise 17. Repetition.

Hace un poco de viento en Luquillo.	(It's a little windy in Luquillo.)
Hace un poco de calor en Humacao.	(It's a little hot in Humacao.)
Hace un poco de frío en El Yunque.	(It's a little cold in El Yunque.)

Hace	}	calor.	(It's	}	hot.)	
Hace mucho			(It's very			
No hace			(It's not			cold.)
No hace mucho			(It's not very			windy.)
Hace un poco de			(It's a little			

Exercise 18. Say in Spanish:



1. It's very hot here.
2. Is it very windy in San Juan?
3. Yes, I like it, but it's very cold.
4. It's not very hot in Alaska.
5. It's a little windy in Fajardo.
6. Is it cold?
7. Is it very hot in Humacao?
8. It's a little windy.

Exercise 19.

<p>You hear: señor Fernández Say: ¿De dónde es usted?</p>
---

OR

<p>You hear: doctor Bonilla y jefe Ortíz Say: ¿De dónde son ustedes?</p>
--

Domínguez

Romero

Gutiérrez y Vélez

Martínez y Sánchez

Moreno

Flores y Rivera

Exercise 20.

<p>You hear: ¿De dónde es usted? - Colorado Say: Soy de Colorado.</p>
---

OR

<p>You hear: ¿De dónde son ustedes? - Colorado Say: Somos de Colorado.</p>
--

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

Soy de ....  
(I am from ....)

¿De dónde son ustedes?  
(Where are you [plural] from?)

Somos de ....  
(We are from ....)

Exercise 21. Say in Spanish:



1. I am from Kansas.
2. We are from California.
3. Where are you from? (asking only one person)
4. Where are you from? (asking more than one person)
5. I have been living in Puerto Rico for six weeks.
6. I have been living in Fajardo for a year.
7. I have been living here for three months.
8. I like Puerto Rico, but it's a little hot.
9. It's not very windy.
10. Is it cold in El Yunque?

Exercise 22. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.



Listen without looking at your text.



María: ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vives tú en Puerto Rico?

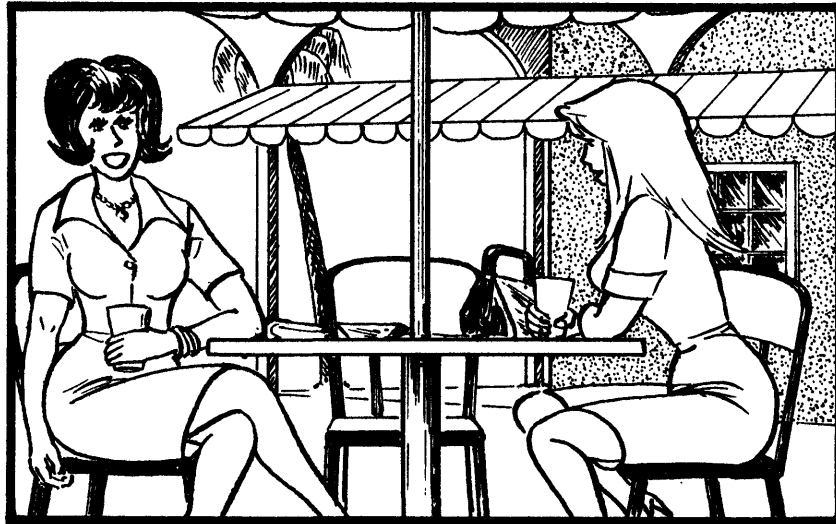
Lisa: Hace dos meses que vivo aquí, María.

María: ¿Te gusta Puerto Rico?

Lisa: Sí, me gusta, pero hace mucho calor.

María: ¿De dónde eres tú, Lisa?

Lisa: Soy de Nueva York.



NOTE: vives tú, "you live" (familiar); compare with the formal vive usted

te, "to you" (familiar); compare with the formal le in le gusta

¿De dónde eres tú? "Where are you from?"--compare with the formal ¿De dónde es usted?

## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: At a party, you are talking with a person you have just met. You want to ask how long that person has been living in Ceiba. What would you say?

SITUATION 2: A person asks you how long you have been living in Fajardo. How would you say that you have been living in Fajardo for seven months?

SITUATION 3: Both you and another person have been asked if you like Roosevelt Roads. Answer for both of you that you like it.

SITUATION 4: At a party, someone asks you whether you like Puerto Rico. Say yes, that you like Puerto Rico but that it is very hot.

SITUATION 5: You've been talking to a Puerto Rican friend who asks if you like Caguas. Tell your friend that you don't like it.

SITUATION 6: You would like to go to the Luquillo beach, but you don't want to go if it's too windy there. How would you ask if it's very windy in Luquillo?

SITUATION 7: You have just met Mr. Pérez. Ask him where he is from.

SITUATION 8: You have just met a couple at the Isla Verde Airport. You want to ask them where they are from. What would you say?

SITUATION 9: A Puerto Rican you have just met asks you and your wife where you are from. Answer for both yourself and your wife that you are from California.

SITUATIONS 10-13 ARE NOT PRINTED.



CONVERSATION



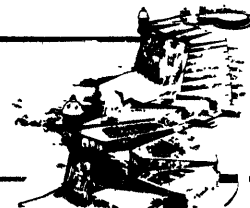
WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Mr. Aponte: Do you have [any] children?  
Mrs. Scott: Yes, we have two children, a boy and a girl.  
Mr. Aponte: Do you work at Fort Buchanan, Petty Officer?  
Petty Officer Scott: No, I work at Roosevelt Roads.  
Mr. Aponte: Where do you live?  
Petty Officer Scott: In Luquillo.  
Mr. Aponte: I'm sorry, friends, but I have to leave. See you later.  
Petty Officer Scott: See you later, Mr. Aponte.  
Mrs. Scott: Good-bye, sir.



# CONVERSACION

---



## ¿DÓNDE VIVEN USTEDES?

- Señor Aponte:                    ¿Tienen ustedes hijos?
- Señora Scott:                    Sí, tenemos dos hijos, un niño y una niña.
- Señor Aponte:                    ¿Trabaja usted en Fort Buchanan, Contra-  
maestre?
- Contramaestre Scott:        No, trabajo en Roosevelt Roads.
- Señor Aponte:                    ¿Dónde viven ustedes?
- Contramaestre Scott:        En Luquillo.
- Señor Aponte:                    Lo siento, amigos, pero tengo que irme.  
Hasta la vista.
- Contramaestre Scott:        Hasta luego, señor Aponte.
- Señora Scott:                    Adiós, señor.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

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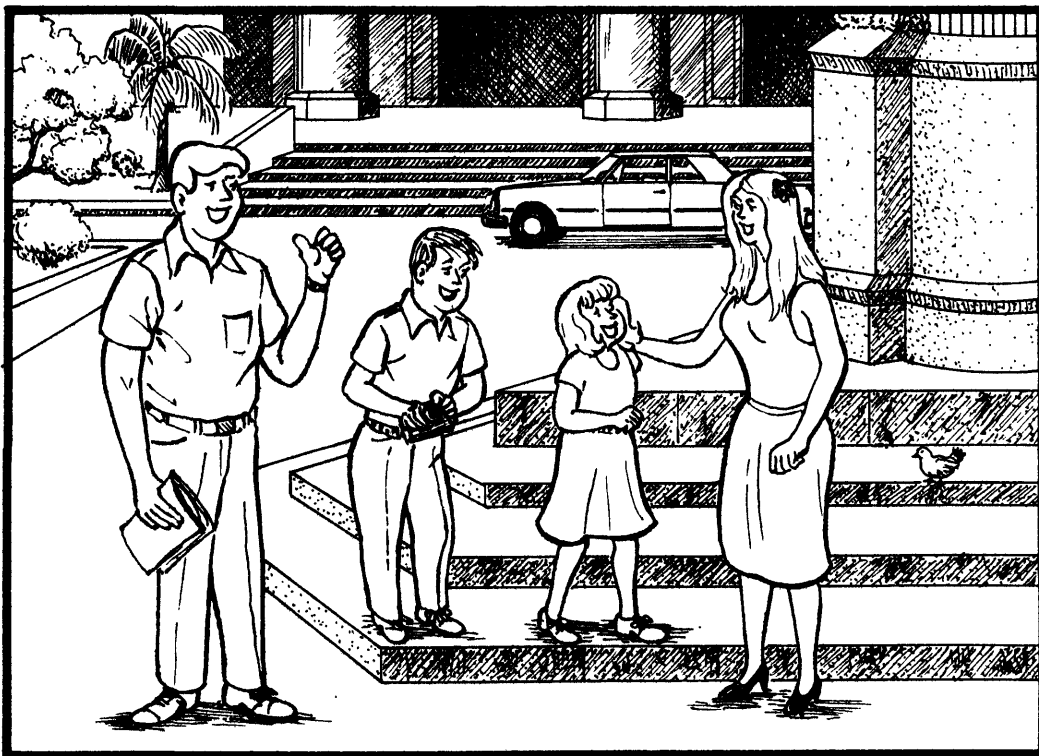


1. Hijos can mean "children" or "sons." The word for "daughters" is hijas.

2. tenemos ([we] have): The word nosotros (we), as well as the other subject pronouns, is often omitted because, as you remember, in Spanish the verb ending tells who is doing the action.

[nosotros] tenemos

[we] have





Older sections of San Juan have cobblestone streets. Spanish-style balconies are also typical.

# EXERCISES

---



## Exercise 1.

You hear: señora Ayala  
Say: ¿Tiene usted hijos?

OR

You hear: doctor Fuentes y señora Fuentes  
Say: ¿Tienen ustedes hijos?

Pagán

Hernández

García

González

Tapia

(licenciado\*) Godoy

## Exercise 2.

You hear: ¿Tiene usted hijos? - dos  
Say: Sí, tengo dos hijos.

## Exercise 3.

You hear: ¿Tienen ustedes hijos? - dos  
Say: Sí, tenemos dos hijos.

---

\*Licenciado: title commonly used for lawyers in Puerto Rico.

## Exercise 4.

You hear: ¿Tiene usted hijos? - tres
--------------------------------------

Say: Sí, tengo tres hijos.
----------------------------

OR

You hear: ¿Tienen ustedes hijos? - tres
---

Say: Sí, tenemos tres hijos.
------------------------------

## Exercise 5. Repetition.

Tenemos dos hijos, un niño  
y una niña.(We have 2 children, a boy and  
a girl.)Tengo dos hijos, un niño  
y una niña.(I have 2 children, a boy and  
a girl.)Tenemos tres hijos, dos  
niños y una niña.(We have 3 children, 2 boys and  
a girl.)Tengo cinco hijos, tres  
niños y dos niñas.(I have 5 children, 3 boys and  
2 girls.)Tenemos cuatro hijos, un  
niño y tres niñas.(We have 4 children, a boy and  
3 girls.)

Tenemos tres hijas.

(We have 3 daughters.)

Tengo dos hijas y un hijo.

(I have 2 daughters and 1 son.)

¿Tiene usted ...?

Sí, tengo ....

No, no tengo ....

(Do you [sing.] have?)

(Yes, I have ....)

(No, I don't have ....)

¿Tienen ustedes ...?

Sí, tenemos ....

No, no tenemos ....

(Do you [pl.] have?)

(Yes, we have ....)

(No, we don't have ....)

## Exercise 6. Say in Spanish:



1. I have 2 children, a boy and a girl.
2. We have 5 children, 3 boys and 2 girls.
3. I have 3 children, 1 boy and 2 girls.
4. We have 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls.
5. I have 5 daughters.
6. I have 2 sons and 2 daughters.

<p>[singular] ¿Trabaja usted en ...? (Do you work at ...?)</p>	<p>Sí, trabajo en .... (Yes, I work at ....) No, no trabajo en .... (No, I don't work at ....)</p>
--	--

<p>[plural] ¿Trabajan ustedes en ...? (Do you work at ...?)</p>	<p>Sí, trabajamos en .... (Yes, we work at ....) No, no trabajamos en .... (No, we don't work at ....)</p>
---	--

## Exercise 7.

<p>You hear: ¿Trabaja usted en Roosevelt Roads? Say: Sí, trabajo en Roosevelt Roads.</p>
--

OR

<p>You hear: ¿Trabajan ustedes en Roosevelt Roads? Say: Sí, trabajamos en Roosevelt Roads.</p>
--

Roosevelt Roads

Ceiba

Fajardo

Luquillo

Roosevelt Roads

Humacao

## Exercise 8.

<p>You hear: ¿Trabaja usted en Fort Buchanan?</p> <p>Say: No, no trabajo en Fort Buchanan; trabajo en Roosevelt Roads.</p>
--

## Exercise 9.

<p>You hear: señor Lugo</p> <p>Say: ¿Dónde vive usted?</p>
--

OR

<p>You hear: señor Lugo y señora Lugo</p> <p>Say: ¿Dónde viven ustedes?</p>
---

Vélez

Fonseca

Figueroa

(don\*) José

Sandoval

(doña\*) Carmen

[ singular ]

¿Dónde vive usted?  
(Where do you live?)

Vivo en ....  
(I live in ....)

[ plural ]

¿Dónde viven ustedes?  
(Where do you live?)

Vivimos en ....  
(We live in ....)

---

\*Don, doña: courtesy title used before a person's first name.



## Exercise 10.

You hear: ¿Dónde viven ustedes?
You see: Río Grande
Say: Vivimos en Río Grande.

Ceiba

Naguabo

Fajardo

Las Caviotas

Luquillo

Río Grande

## Exercise 11.

You hear: ¿Dónde vive usted? - Fajardo
Say: Vivo en Fajardo.

Fajardo

Ceiba

Luquillo

Humacao

Naguabo

## Exercise 12.

You hear: ¿Dónde viven ustedes? - Naguabo
Say: Vivimos en Naguabo.

OR

You hear: ¿Dónde vive usted? - Naguabo
Say: Vivo en Naguabo.

## Exercise 13.

You hear: ¿Dónde vive usted?  
 You see: Luquillo.  
 Say: Vivo en Luquillo.

OR

You hear: ¿Dónde trabajan ustedes?  
 You see: Roosevelt Roads.  
 Say: Trabajamos en Roosevelt Roads.

Fajardo	Luquillo
Río Grande	Fajardo
Roosevelt Roads	Roosevelt Roads
Ceiba	Naguabo

## Exercise 14. Say in Spanish:



1. Do you (singular) have any children?
2. We have 3 children, 2 girls and a boy.
3. I don't have any children.
4. I have three daughters.
5. Do you (plural) work in Fajardo?
6. I don't work here.
7. Where do you (singular) live?
8. I don't live in Humacao.
9. We live in Roosevelt Roads.
10. How long have you (singular) been working in Ceiba?
11. I have been working at Roosevelt Roads for 2 months.
12. I'm sorry, but I have to leave.
13. See you later.
14. Good-bye, Mr. Pineda.

Exercise 15. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.

Jorge: ¿Tienes hijos, Ramón?

Ramón: Sí, tengo dos hijos, un niño y una niña.

Jorge: ¿Trabajas en Fort Allen?

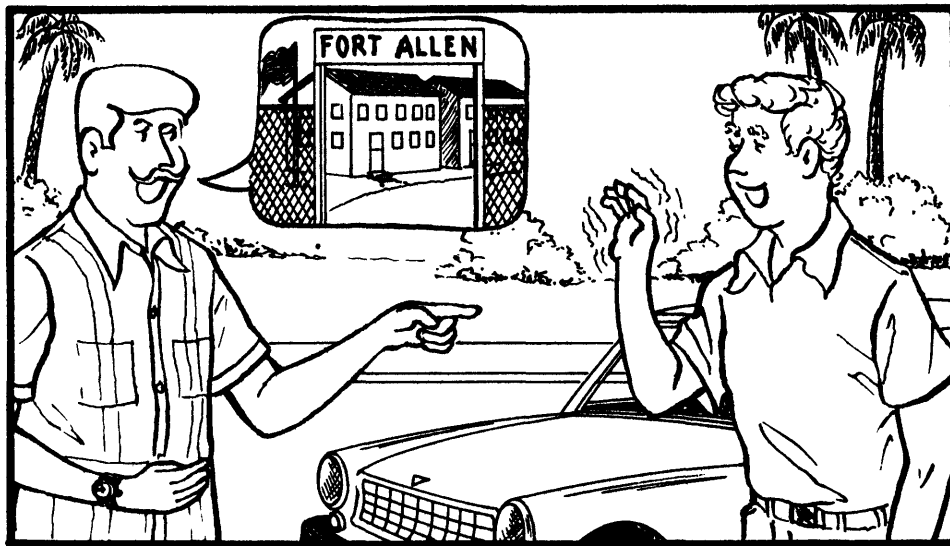
Ramón: No, trabajo en Roosevelt Roads.

Jorge: ¿Dónde vives ahora?

Ramón: En Luquillo.

Jorge: Perdona, Ramón, pero tengo que irme. Nos vemos.

Ramón: OK, Jorge. Nos vemos.



NOTE: ¿tienes? "do you have?" (familiar); compare with the  
formal ¿tiene?

¿trabajas? "do you work?" (familiar); compare with the  
formal ¿trabaja?

Ahora means "now."

Nos vemos. Literally, "We'll see each other." It means  
"See you later."



## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: You are talking to a couple you have just met. Ask whether they have any children.

SITUATION 2: You and your spouse have just been asked if you have any children. Answer for both of you that you have three children.

SITUATION 3: You want to ask a lady if she has any children. How would you ask her?

SITUATION 4: A Puerto Rican friend has just asked you and your spouse if you have any children. Respond for both of you that you don't have any children.

SITUATION 5: Assume that you want to ask two people where they work. What would you say?

SITUATION 6: At a party, you are talking to a lady you have met. You want to know where she works. Ask her.

SITUATION 7: In the course of a conversation, a gentlemen asks you where you work. Tell him that you work at Roosevelt Roads.

SITUATION 8: A person asks you if you work at Fort Buchanan. Say that you don't work at Fort Buchanan, that you work at Roosevelt Roads.

SITUATION 9: You and your spouse have been introduced to another couple. During your conversation, you decide to ask them where they live. What would you say?

SITUATION 10: Let's assume that you and your spouse have been asked where you live. Answer for both of you that you live in Fajardo.

SITUATION 11: While talking to a Puerto Rican lady, you decide to ask where she lives. What would you say?

SITUATION 12: You live in Roosevelt Roads. At a social gathering, someone asks you where you live. Answer the question.

SITUATION 13: A Puerto Rican asks you and your spouse if you live in San Juan. How would you answer for both of you that you don't live in San Juan.

SITUATION 14: Assume that you are talking to a Puerto Rican friend. Ask him if he lives in Humacao.

SITUATION 15: You have committed a social blunder. How would you say that you are sorry?

SITUATION 16: In the middle of a conversation, you realize that you must leave. Excuse yourself, saying that you are sorry but you have to leave.

SITUATION 17: You and a Puerto Rican friend are winding up a conversation. Tell him that you will see him later.

SITUATION 18: You are assigned to Roosevelt Roads; you, your wife, and your two daughters live in Fajardo. Answer the questions you hear on the tape.

## Module I



## GLOSSARY

---

### A

a	Used when making introductions. It is not translated.
adiós	good-bye
al	Contraction of <u>a</u> and <u>el</u> . Used when introducing a male with a title.
amigo (el), amiga (la)	friend
año (el)	year
aquí	here
A sus órdenes.	At your service.

### B

bien	fine
Buenos días.	Good morning.
Buenas noches.	Good evening./Good night.
Buenas tardes.	Good afternoon.

### C

¿Cómo?	How?
¿Cómo está usted?	How are you?
¿Cuánto tiempo?	How long?
¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive usted en ...?	How long have you been living in ...?

### D

de	from
¿De dónde?	From where?
¿De dónde es usted?	Where are you (sing.) from?
¿De dónde son ustedes?	Where are you (pl.) from?
doctor	doctor

don	Courtesy title used before a man's first name.
¿Dónde?	Where?
doña	Courtesy title used before a woman's first name.

## E

el	the (masc. sing.)
El gusto es mío.	My pleasure.
en	in, at
Encantada [o].	I'm delighted.
esposa (la) esposo (el)	wife husband

## G

gracias	thank you
---------	-----------

## H

Hace dos meses que vivo aquí.	I have been living here for two months.
Hasta la vista.	See you later.
Hasta luego.	See you later.
hija (la)	daughter
hijo (el)	son
hijos (los)	children, sons

## L

la	the (fem. sing.)
¿Le gusta ...? Les gusta ...?	Do you (sing.) like ...?*
	Do you (pl.) like ...?*

---

\*Literally, "Is (whatever) pleasing to you?"

Le presento a mi esposa.	[May] I introduce my wife to you?
licenciado (el)	lawyer
Lo siento.	I'm sorry.
M	
marido (el)	husband
me gusta	I like (it is pleasing to me)
mes (el)	month
mi	my (sing.)
Mucho gusto.	Glad to meet you. A pleasure to have met you.
Muy bien.	Very well.
N	
niña (la)	girl
niño (el)	boy
no	no, not
nos gusta	we like (it is pleasing to us)
nosotros	we
P	
Para servirle.	At your service.
pero	but
S	
semana (la)	week
señor (el)	mister, sir
señora + husband's family name (la)	Mrs.
sí	yes



somos de	we are from
Soy (followed by your name).	I am (name).
soy de	I am from

## T

tenemos	we have
tengo	I have
Tengo que irme.	I have to leave.
tiene	you (sing.) have
tienen	you (pl.) have
trabaja	you (sing.) work
trabajamos	we work
trabajan	you (pl.) work
trabajo	I work

## U

un	a, an (masc. sing.)
una	a, an one (fem. sing.)
usted	you (sing.)
ustedes	you (pl.)

## V

vive	you (sing. live
viven	you (pl.) live
vivimos	we live
vivo	I live

Y

y

and

yo

I

Expresiones sobre el estado  
del tiempo

Hace calor

Hace frío.

Hace viento.

Hace mucho calor.

Hace mucho frío.

Hace mucho viento.

Hace un poco de calor.

Hace un poco de frío.

Hace un poco de viento.

Expressions about the weather

It is hot.

It is cold.

It is windy.

It is very hot.

It is very cold.

It is very windy.

It is a little hot.

It is a little cold.

It is a little windy.

Números (Numbers) 1-10

cero                    0

uno                    1

dos                    2

tres                    3

cuatro                4

cinco                 5

seis                    6

siete                   7

ocho                   8

nueve                 9

diez                    10

Rangos de la MarinaNavy Ranks

almirante

admiral

comodoro

commodore

capitán

captain

comandante

commander

teniente comandante

lieutenant commander

teniente

lieutenant

alférez

ensign

señor

mister (chief warrant officer)

jefe

chief petty officer

contramaestre

petty officer

marinero

seaman

# Module II GETTING AROUND



# OBJECTIVES

---



At the end of this module you will be able to perform the following tasks in Spanish:

- UNIT 1
1. Ask for and understand directions.
  2. Express your thanks to someone who has helped you.
  3. Ask what time a means of transportation is scheduled to leave or arrive and understand the answers.
  4. Inquire about the price of a fare.
- UNIT 2
5. Use the word for "there is/are" and "there isn't/aren't."
  6. Ask "How do I get there?"
  7. Ask a gas station attendant for routine service and understand statements such as "The car needs oil/water," and "Everything is OK."
  8. Ask a gas station attendant how much for everything and understand his answer.
- UNIT 3
9. Ask how far a certain place is.
  10. State malfunctions of your car and understand the mechanic's recommendations.
  11. Make arrangements to have your car repaired. (days of the week)
  12. Tell time. (numbers 11-70)

CONVERSATION



TAKING A PUBLIC CAR

Petty Officer Scott: Excuse me, ma'am. Where are the public cars?

Lady: At the plaza, sir.

Petty Officer Scott: Is the plaza very far [away]?

Lady: Oh, no. Look, at the next corner, turn (to the) left, and continue straight ahead down that street to the end.

Petty Officer Scott: Very kind of you, ma'am.

at the plaza

Petty Officer Scott: Good afternoon, sir.

Driver: Good afternoon.

Petty Officer Scott: When do you leave for Fajardo?

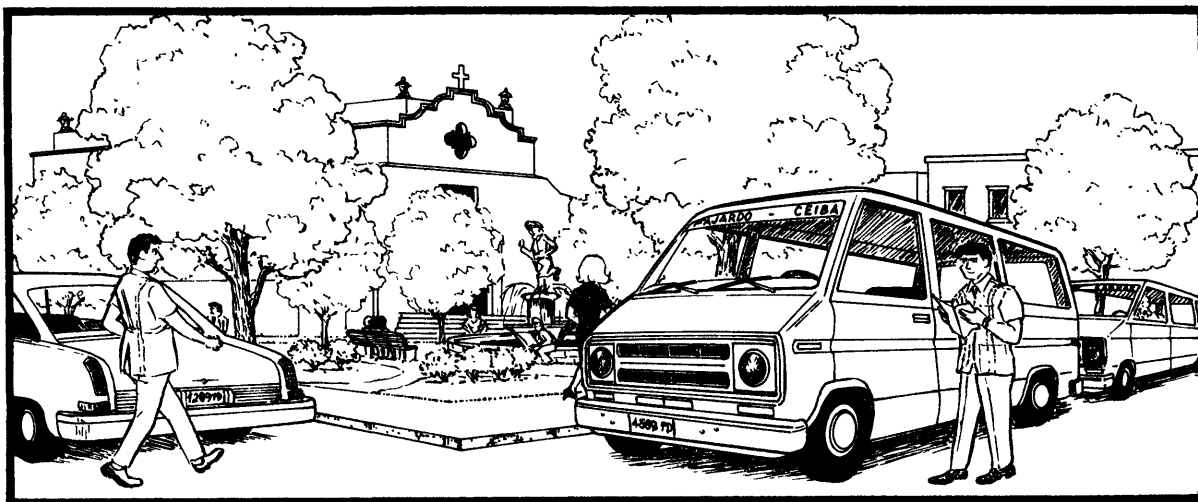
Driver: I leave soon. In about ten minutes.

Petty Officer Scott: And how much does it cost?

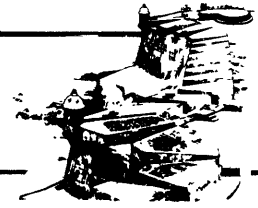
Driver: Seventy-five cents, sir.

Petty Officer Scott: Thank you very much.

Driver: You're welcome.



# CONVERSACION



## COGIENDO UN CARRO PUBLICO

- Contramaestre Scott: Perdone, señora. ¿Dónde están los carros públicos?
- Señora: En la plaza, señor.
- Contramaestre Scott: ¿Está muy lejos la plaza?
- Señora: No, no. Mire, en la próxima esquina doble a la izquierda, y siga directo por esa calle hasta el final.
- Contramaestre Scott: Muy amable, señora.
- en la plaza
- Contramaestre Scott: Buenas tardes, señor.
- Chofer: Buenas tardes.
- Contramaestre Scott: ¿Cuándo sale usted para Fajardo?
- Chofer: Salgo pronto. Como en diez minutos.
- Contramaestre Scott: ¿Y cuánto cuesta?
- Chofer: Setenta y cinco centavos, señor.
- Contramaestre Scott: Muchas gracias.
- Chofer: De nada.





## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

---



1. ¿Dónde están ...? "Where are ...?" asking about the whereabouts of more than one thing or more than one person. "Where is ...? is ¿Dónde está ...?
2. The carro público (public car) is a popular means of inter-urban transportation in Puerto Rico. Privately owned and licensed as public transit, the vehicles usually depart from main plazas of towns. Destinations and rates are predetermined and very reasonable. Schedules are flexible, with departure times held up until a full load of passengers is taken on.
3. The "z" is pronounced like an "s".
4. Mire: "Look." Used to gain someone's attention.
5. Salgo: "I leave." As with vivo, "I live," trabajo, "I work," and soy, "I am," the word for "I", yo, is understood.
6. Centavos means "cents." The word chavos is also used to mean "cents."



Public Cars

# EXERCISES

---



## Exercise 1. Repetition.

los carros públicos  
el terminal de guaguas (bus terminal)  
la parada de guaguas (bus stop)\*  
las playas (beaches)  
la plaza  
la Calle 5  
la Avenida (avenue) Lauro Piñero  
la Urbanización (housing area) Meléndez  
El Restaurante (restaurant) La Sombra  
El Yunque

Where is ...?      ¿Dónde está ...?  
Where are ...?      ¿Dónde están ...?

## Exercise 2.

You hear:    la Urbanización Meléndez
Say:    ¿Dónde está la Urbanización Meléndez?

OR

You hear:    los carros públicos
Say:    ¿Dónde están los carros públicos?

\*Bus stops are marked by yellow posts or metal standards that read Parada or Parada de Guaguas.

## Exercise 3. Repetition.

¿Está muy lejos la plaza?	(Is the plaza very far [away]?)
¿Está muy lejos El Yunque?	(Is El Yunque very far [away]?)
¿Están muy lejos los carros públicos?	(Are the public cars very far [away]?)
¿Está muy lejos la playa de Luquillo?	(Is the Luquillo beach very far [away]?)
¿Está muy lejos El Restaurante La Sombra?	(Is the La Sombra Restaurant very far [away]?)
¿Están muy lejos las playas?	(Are the beaches very far [away]?)
¿Está muy lejos la Avenida Lauro Piñero?	(Is Lauro Piñero Avenue very far [away]?)

## Exercise 4. Say in Spanish.



Where are the public cars?  
 Where is the plaza?  
 Is the bus stop very far [away]?  
 Are the beaches very far [away]?  
 Where is the Meléndez housing area?  
 Is La Sombra Restaurant very far [away]?

## Exercise 5. Say in English.



## Exercise 6. Repetition.

Siga derecho por esa calle hasta el final.	(Continue straight ahead down that street to the end.)
Siga directo por esa carretera.	(Continue straight ahead down that highway.)
Siga directo por esa avenida hasta el final.	(Continue straight ahead down that avenue to the end.)
Siga derecho por esa calle y doble a la izquierda en la Avenida Ponce de León.	(Continue straight ahead down that street and turn left on Ponce de León Avenue.)

Doble a la izquierda y siga derecho hasta el final.

(Turn left and continue straight ahead to the end.)

Doble a la derecha y siga directo por la Calle Cristo hasta el final.

(Turn right and continue straight ahead down Cristo Street to the end.)

No comprendo.

Más despacio, por favor.

Exercise 7. Say in English.



¿Cuándo sale usted para Fajardo? - When do you leave for Fajardo?

¿Cuándo llega usted a Fajardo? - When do you [will you] arrive in Fajardo?

¿A qué hora sale la guagua para Río Piedras? - At what time does the bus leave for Río Piedras?

¿A qué hora llega la guagua a Río Piedras? - At what time does the bus arrive in Río Piedras?

Exercise 8. Repetition.

¿A qué hora sale la guagua para Bayamón?

(At what time does the bus leave for Bayamón?)

¿A qué hora llega la lancha a Cataño\* ?

(At what time does the ferry arrive in Cataño?)

---

\*Cataño is a small coastal town across the bay from Old San Juan. The Bacardi Rum distillery, where you can get a free tour and courtesy drink, is located in the outskirts of this town.

¿Cuándo sale el público* para Luquillo?	(When does the public [car] leave for Luquillo?)
¿Cuándo llega la guagua a Carolina?	(When does the bus arrive in Carolina?)
¿A qué hora llega el público a Humacao?	(At what time does the public [car] arrive in Humacao?)
¿A qué hora sale la lancha para San Juan?	(At what time does the ferry leave for San Juan?)

## Exercise 9.

You hear: la guagua para Río Piedras

Say: ¿A qué hora sale la guagua para Río Piedras?

OR

You hear: la guagua a Río Piedras

Say: ¿A qué hora llega la guagua a Río Piedras?

la guagua a Carolina  
 la lancha para Cataño  
 la guagua a Bayamón  
 el público a Ceiba  
 la lancha para San Juan  
 el público a Naguabo

## Exercise 10. Repetition.

Salgo pronto.	(I leave soon.)
Salimos pronto.	(We leave soon.)
Salgo en diez minutos.	(I leave in ten minutes.)
Salimos en diez minutos.	(We leave in ten minutes.)
Salgo como en cinco minutos.	(I leave in about five minutes.)
Salimos como en cinco minutos.	(We leave in about five minutes.)

\*Público is very often used when talking about the public cars. The word carro, car, is understood.

Salgo pronto. Como en diez minutos. (I leave soon. In about ten minutes.)

Salimos pronto. Como en diez minutos. (We leave soon. In about ten minutes.)

Exercise 11. Say in Spanish.



I leave in about five minutes.

We leave soon.

I leave in ten minutes.

I leave soon.

We leave in about five minutes.

Exercise 12. Repetition.

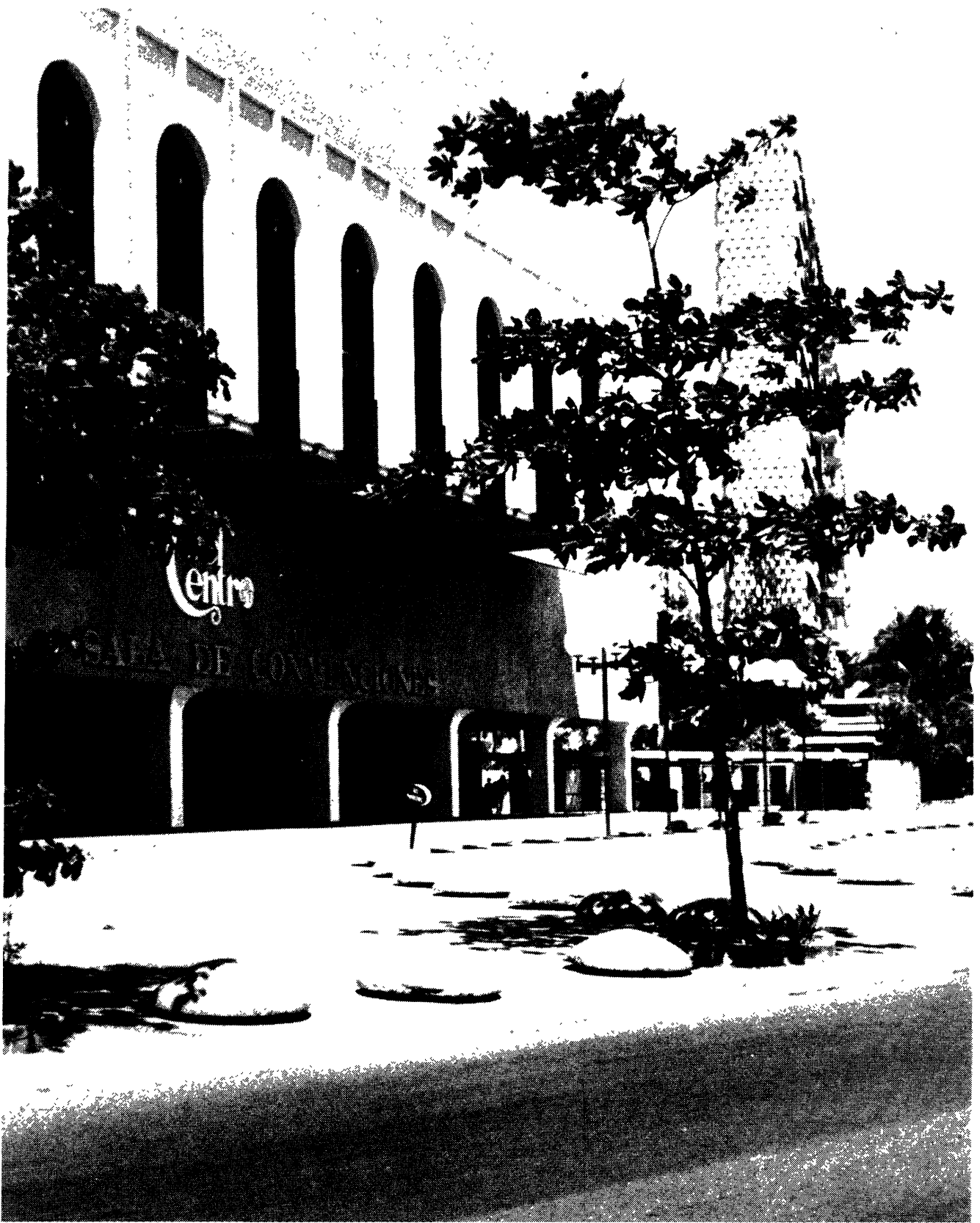
11	once	16	dieciséis
12	doce	17	diecisiete
13	trece	18	dieciocho
14	catorce	19	diecinueve
15	quince	20	veinte

Exercise 13. Repetition.

21	veintiuno	26	veintiséis
22	veintidos	27	veintisiete
23	veintitrés	28	veintiocho
24	veinticuatro	29	veintinueve
25	veinticinco	30	treinta

Exercise 14. Repetition.

31	treinta y uno	55	cincuenta y cinco
32	treinta y dos	56	cincuenta y seis
40	cuarenta	60	sesenta
43	cuarenta y tres	67	sesenta y siete
44	cuarenta y cuatro	68	sesenta y ocho
50	cincuenta	70	setenta
		79	setenta y nueve



Convention Center in the Condado Section of San Juan.

Exercise 15. Say in Spanish.

31	8	13	60
40	16	22	44
28	25	49	53
19	34	57	77

<u>a la una</u>	at one o'clock
-----	
a las {	at {
dos	two o'clock
tres	three o'clock
cuatro	four o'clock
cinco	five o'clock
seis	six o'clock
-----	-----
doce	twelve o'clock

Exercise 16.

You hear: una
Say: a la una

OR

You hear: dos
Say: a las dos



## Exercise 17. Repetition.

A la una y veinticinco.  
 A las seis y cinco.  
 A la una y quince.  
 A las diez y veinte.  
 A las cinco y diez.  
 A las siete y cuarenta y cinco.

## Exercise 18. Say in English.



## Exercise 19.



You hear: seis dólares* Say: six dollars
---

## Exercise 20. Say in Spanish.



Good afternoon, sir.  
 Excuse me, ma'am.  
 Where are the public cars?  
 Where is La Sombra Restaurant [located]?  
 At what time does the ferry leave?  
 Is El Yunque very far [away]?  
 Are the beaches very far [away]?  
 When does the bus arrive in Carolina?  
 I leave soon.  
 We leave in about ten minutes.  
 How much does it cost?  
 Thank you very much.  
 You're welcome.

---

\*The word peso is also used for "dollar."

## Exercise 21. Repetition.

ENTRADA	ENTRANCE
SALIDA	EXIT
PROHIBIDO FUMAR	NO SMOKING
ABIERTO	OPEN
CERRADO	CLOSED
EMPUJE	PUSH
HALE	PULL
DAMAS	LADIES
CABALLEROS	GENTLEMEN
INFORMACION	INFORMATION

Exercise 22. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.



Marta:           Hola, Francisco, ¿cuándo sales para Vieques?

Francisco:       Salgo pronto, Marta. Como en cuarenta minutos.

Marta:           ¿A qué hora sale la lancha?

Francisco:       Sale a las once y llega como a las doce y treinta.

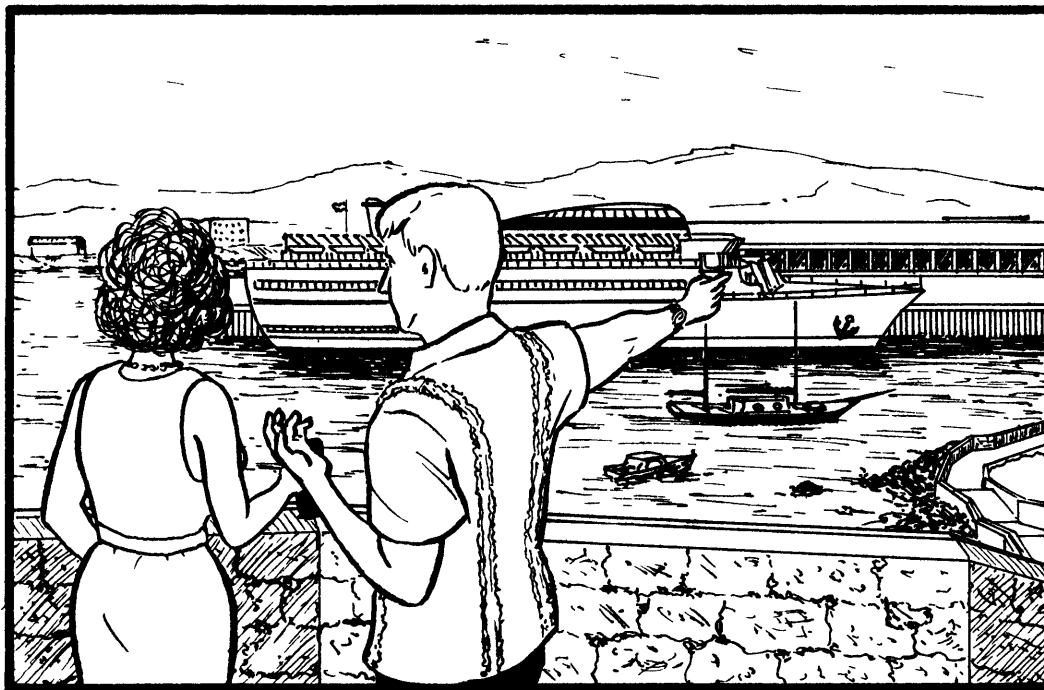
Marta:           ¿Dónde está Helena?

Francisco:       Está en casa. Tiene que trabajar mañana.

Marta:           ¡Ay, bendito! ¡Pobrecita! Bueno, hasta luego, Francisco.

Francisco:       OK, hasta luego, Marta.

NOTE:            ¿Cuándo sales? When do you leave? (familiar)  
Vieques: An island about ten miles Southeast of Puerto Rico.  
Sale ("[it] leaves"): "It" is not expressed in Spanish when used as the subject of a sentence.  
tú: your (familiar)  
Está: "She is." The word for "she," ella, referring to esposa is understood.  
en casa: at home  
¡Ay, bendito! Oh, too bad!; What a pity!  
¡Pobrecita! Poor Helen. Literally, "poor little one," used when something unfortunate happens to someone.



# SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



## PART I



SITUATION 1: You are in a town quite a distance from your home in Naguabo. Having decided to take a public car to get back home, how would you ask someone, "Where are the public cars?"

SITUATION 2: You have heard of a very good restaurant called La Sombra. You go into town, but can't find it. Ask someone where La Sombra Restaurant is.

SITUATION 3: You are involved in a conversation with a Puerto Rican friend, and he suggests you see the rain forest El Yunque. You're wondering if it's very far away. How would you ask that?

SITUATION 4: A Puerto Rican neighbor is telling you about a trip he's taking to California. Ask him when he's leaving for California.

SITUATION 5: A man has been kind enough to help you. You want to thank him. In Spanish, say "Very kind of you, sir."

SITUATION 6: At a plaza, you're just about to get in a public car, and you see a lady who wants to take the same car. After allowing her to get in first, she thanks you. Tell her that she's welcome.

SITUATION 7: You have just asked a lady for directions and she tells you, but too fast. Tell her, "I don't understand; slower, please."

SITUATION 8: You have inquired about a public car to Caguas. Now you want to know how much it costs. How do you ask that?

SITUATION 9: You want to go by ferry to Cataño. How would you ask at what time the ferry leaves for Cataño?

SITUATION 10: You are at the airport on your way to the States for a couple of weeks leave. You run into a Puerto Rican friend who asks you when you're leaving. How would you say that you leave soon, in about twenty minutes?

SITUATION 11: You are at a bus stop and you want to ask a lady when the next bus arrives. How would you ask, "Excuse me, ma'am. When does the next bus arrive?"

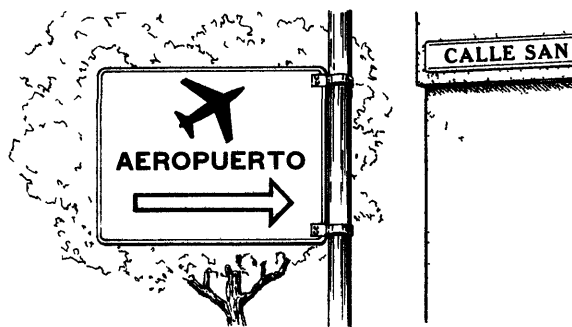
SITUATIONS 12-14 ARE NOT PRINTED.

PART II



Write the number of each Spanish word or phrase next to its English equivalent in the right-hand column. You will not use all the English equivalents listed.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. CABALLEROS      | a. ( ) NO SMOKING  |
| 2. EMPUJE          | b. ( ) INFORMATION |
| 3. PROHIBIDO FUMAR | c. ( ) EXIT        |
| 4. ENTRADA         | d. ( ) GENTLEMEN   |
| 5. CERRADO         | e. ( ) PUSH        |
| 6. HALE            | f. ( ) LADIES      |
| 7. ABIERTO         | g. ( ) OPEN        |
| 8. SALIDA          | h. ( ) PULL        |
| 9. DAMAS           | i. ( ) CLOSED      |
|                    | j. ( ) ENTRANCE    |





Many country roads in Puerto Rico are flanked by flaming red poinciana trees (also known as flamboyant trees) which bloom from April to July.

## Module II, Unit 2

# CONVERSATION

---



### THE GAS STATION

- PO Scott: Officer, is there a gas station near here?
- Officer: Yes, there's one on Barbosa Avenue.
- PO Scott: How do I get there?
- Officer: Turn right at that corner, and you will see the gas station.
- PO Scott: Thank you very much, officer.

#### at the gas station

- PO Scott: Fill the tank, please!
- Attendant: Do you want leaded or unleaded?
- PO Scott: Unleaded, and also check the water in the radiator, and the oil, please.
- Attendant: Sure!

#### shortly afterward

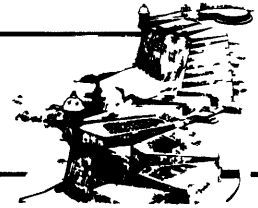
- Attendant: Everything's OK, but it needs oil.
- PO Scott: Put in a quart, please.
- Attendant: OK.

#### a little later

- Attendant: All done.
- PO Scott: How much for everything?
- Attendant: Fourteen fifty, sir.
- PO Scott: Here you are. Thank you very much.

# CONVERSACION

---



## LA ESTACION DE GASOLINA

Contramaestre Scott: Señor policía, ¿hay una estación de gasolina cerca de aquí?

Policía: Sí, hay una en la Avenida Barbosa.

Contramaestre Scott: ¿Cómo hago para llegar allí?

Policía: Vire a la derecha en esa esquina y usted verá la estación de gasolina.

Contramaestre Scott: Muchas gracias, señor policía.

### en la estación de gasolina

Contramaestre Scott: ¡Llene el tanque, por favor!

Empleado: ¿Quiere con plomo o sin plomo?

Contramaestre Scott: Sin plomo, y chequee también el agua del radiador y el aceite, por favor.

Empleado: ¡Sí, cómo no!

### poco después

Empleado: Todo está bien, pero necesita aceite.

Contramaestre Scott: Póngale un cuarto, por favor.

Empleado: Bien.

### un poco más tarde

Empleado: Ya está.

Contramaestre Scott: ¿Cuánto es por todo?

Empleado: Catorce cincuenta, señor.

Contramaestre Scott: Aquí tiene. Muchas gracias.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

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1. Señor policía: When talking to a police officer in Puerto Rico, you should address him as señor policía, which is the equivalent of "officer."
2. ¿Cómo hago ...? when followed by para ("in order to") means "What do I do ...?" ¿Cómo hago para llegar allí? means "What do I do in order to get there?"
3. necesita ("[it] needs"): Remember "it" is not expressed in Spanish when used as the subject of a sentence.
4. Póngale un cuarto literally means "Put in it a quart."
5. Puerto Rico uses United States currency. Prices are often given without the words dólares and centavos, just as "dollars" and "cents" are often omitted in the United States.
6. aquí tiene: Literally, "Here you have;" it means "Here you are."



# EXERCISES

---



## Exercise 1.

You hear: un hotel
Say: ¿Hay un hotel cerca de aquí?

un restaurante  
una estación de gasolina  
una cafetería (coffee shop)  
un parador\*  
un hotel\*\*

## Exercise 2. Repetition.

¿Hay una estación de gasolina cerca de aquí? (Is there a gas station near here?)

Sí, hay una en la Calle 12. (Yes, there is one on 12th Street.)

¿Hay un restaurante cerca de aquí? (Is there a restaurant near here?)

Sí, hay uno en esa esquina. (Yes, there is one on that corner.)

¿Hay un hotel cerca de aquí? (Is there a hotel near here?)

Sí, hay uno en la Avenida Ashford. (Yes, there is one on Ashford Avenue.)

\*parador: A government sponsored inn. They are usually found in scenic, historic or cultural locations.

\*\*In Puerto Rico, motels are not used by families. They are used by couples for amorous adventures.

[question]	[answer]
un hotel	ninguno.
¿Hay una estación de gasolina cerca de aquí?	No, no hay ninguna.

## Exercise 3. Repetition.

¿Hay un hotel cerca de aquí?	(Is there a hotel near here?)
No, no hay ninguno.	(No, there isn't any.)
¿Hay una estación de gasolina cerca de aquí?	(Is there a gas station near here?)
No, no hay ninguno.	(No, there isn't any.)
¿Hay una cafetería cerca de aquí?	(Is there a coffee shop near here?)
No, no hay ninguno.	(No, there isn't any.)
¿Hay un restaurante cerca de aquí?	(Is there a restaurant near here?)
No, no hay ninguno.	(No, there isn't any.)

¿Cómo hago para llegar allí?

¿Cómo hago para llegar a la Avenida Ashford?

¿Cómo hago para llegar al\* Hotel Miramar?

---

\*al = a + el



Gas Station in Ceiba

## Exercise 4.

You hear: el Hotel Miramar

Say: ¿Cómo hago para llegar al Hotel Miramar?

OR

You hear: la Avenida Ponce de León

Say: ¿Cómo hago para llegar a la Avenida Ponce de León?

## Exercise 5. Say in Spanish:




1. Is there a hotel near here?
2. Is there a gas station near here?
3. How do I get there?
4. How do I get to the bus terminal?
5. How do I get to the Delicias Restaurant?

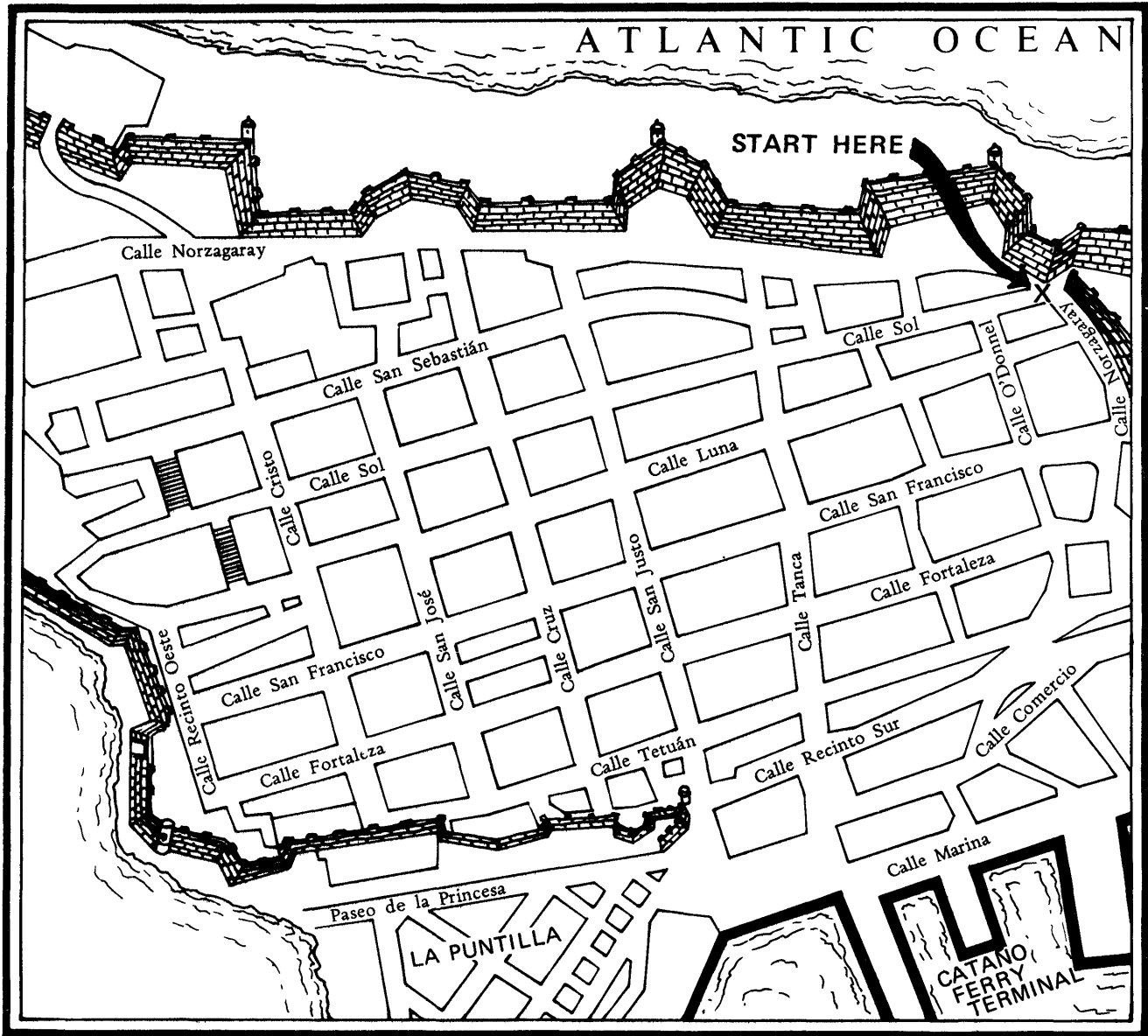
## Exercise 6. Say in English.



## Exercise 7. Repetition.

Usted verá la estación de gasolina.	(You'll see the gas station.)
Allí usted verá el Hotel Caribe Hilton.	(There you'll see the Caribe Hilton Hotel.)
Usted verá la parada de guaguas.	(You'll see the bus stop.)
Allí usted verá el Restaurante El Convento.	(There you'll see the El Convento Restaurant.)

Exercise 8. Listen to the directions and draw on the map below a line indicating the route you will have to follow. 



## Exercise 9.

Llene el tanque, por favor.	(Fill the tank, please.)
Chequée la batería, por favor.	(Check the battery, please.)
Chequée el agua del radiador, por favor.	(Check the water in the radiator, please.)
Llene el tanque y chequée también la batería, por favor.	(Fill the tank and also check the battery, please.)
Chequée las gomas, por favor.	(Check the tires, please.)
Chequée también la batería, el agua del radiador, y el aceite, por favor.	(Also check the battery, the water in the radiator, and the oil, please.)
Llene el tanque y chequée también las gomas, por favor.	(Fill the tank and also check the tires, please.)

NOTE: The word "the" has different forms in Spanish. Notice the following examples:

el carro - los carros (masc.)  
(the car - the cars)  
la goma - las gomas (fem.)  
(the tire - the tires)

## Exercise 10.

You hear: the oil Say: Chequé el aceite, por favor.
--

OR

You hear: the oil and also the battery Say: Chequé el aceite y también la batería, por favor.
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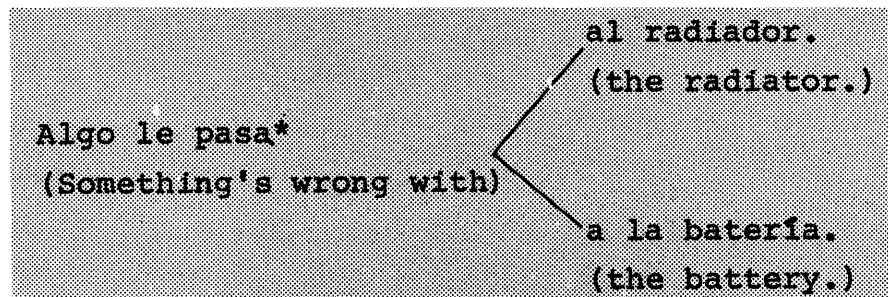
the battery

the water in the radiator and also the oil

the oil and the tires

the battery, the water in the radiator, and the oil

the water in the radiator and also the battery

the water in the radiator, the battery, the oil, and also the  
tires

## Exercise 11. Repetition.

El radiador necesita agua.	(The radiator needs water.)
Las gomas necesitan aire.	(The tires need air.)
Necesito una goma.	(I need a tire.)
Tengo una goma vacía.	(I have a flat [tire].)
Algo le pasa al radiador.	(There is something wrong with the radiator.)
Algo le pasa a la batería.	(There is something wrong with the battery.)
Necesita agua.	(It needs water.)

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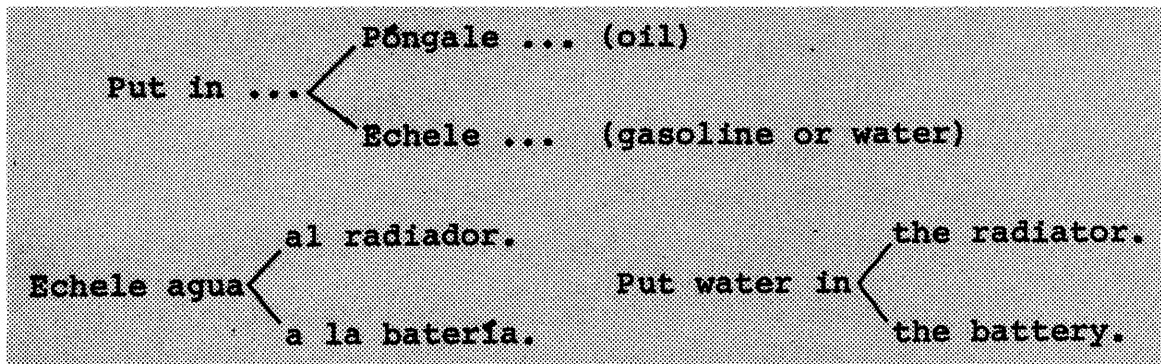
\*Algo le pasa. Literally, "Something's happening to it."



Exercise 12. Say in Spanish:

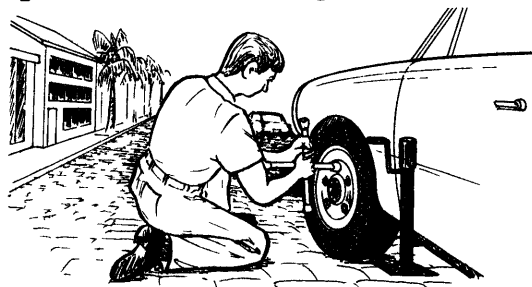


1. I have a flat.
2. I need a battery.
3. The battery needs water.
4. The tire needs air.
5. It needs oil.
6. There's something wrong with the battery.
7. There's something wrong with the radiator.



Exercise 13. Repetition.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Quiero diez pesos de gasolina con plomo.    | (I want 10 dollars of leaded gasoline.)   |
| Póngale un cuarto de aceite.                | (Put in a quart of oil.)                  |
| Echele agua al radiador, por favor.         | (Put water in the radiator, please.)      |
| Quiero cinco dólares de gasolina sin plomo. | (I want 5 dollars of unleaded gasoline.)  |
| Echele agua a la batería, por favor.        | (Put water in the battery, please.)       |
| Póngale dos cuartos de aceite.              | (Put in 2 quarts of oil.)                 |
| Echele quince pesos de gasolina sin plomo.  | (Put in 15 dollars of unleaded gasoline.) |



## Exercise 14.



You hear: ten dollars of unleaded gasoline  
 Say: Echele diez dólares de gasolina sin plomo.  
 You hear: a quart of oil  
 Say: Póngale un cuarto de aceite.

a quart of oil  
 eight dollars of unleaded gasoline  
 water in the radiator  
 fifteen dollars of leaded gasoline  
 two quarts of oil  
 water in the battery

## Exercise 15.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

## Exercise 16. Say in Spanish:



1. Check the oil, please.
2. Fill the tank, please.
3. Check the battery and also the tires, please.
4. I have a flat.
5. I need oil.
6. Put in a quart of oil.
7. It needs water.
8. I want 5 dollars of unleaded gasoline.
9. Put water in the radiator, please.
10. How much is it for everything?
11. Here you are.

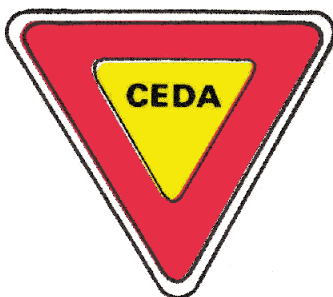
SOME TRAFFIC SIGNS



One Way



Stop



Yield



Detour



Danger



Distance \*



Do Not Enter



Signal Ahead



Speed Limit (in miles)



One Lane Bridge

---

\*Speed limits are posted in miles (per hour). Signs posting distances are in kilometers.

Exercise 17. Match the signs in the column on the left with the correct English equivalents.



\_\_\_\_\_

a. Signal Ahead



\_\_\_\_\_

b. Danger



\_\_\_\_\_

c. One Way



\_\_\_\_\_

d. Speed Limit



\_\_\_\_\_

e. Detour



\_\_\_\_\_

f. Do Not Enter



\_\_\_\_\_

g. Yield

h. One Lane Bridge

i. Stop

TURN ON THE TAPE TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

Exercise 18. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.



Ramón: ¿Qué hubo, Francisco?

Francisco: Pues, ahí, chico. ¿Qué necesitas hoy?

Ramón: Necesito gasolina. Echale diez dólares de gasolina sin plomo, por favor.

Francisco: ¿Te chequeo el motor también?

Ramón: Sí, por favor.

Francisco: Necesitas aceite, Ramón.

Ramón: OK. Ponle un cuarto. Oye, chequea el agua del radiador también, ¿OK?

Francisco: ¡Sí, cómo no! - OK. Ya está.

Ramón: ¿Cuánto te debo?

Francisco: Diez pesos por la gasolina y uno cincuenta por el aceite.

NOTE: ¿Qué hubo? "How's it going?"

Pues, ahí: Expression roughly equivalent to "Getting by" or "Hanging in there."

Echale: "Put in." Compare with the formal Echele.

¿Te chequeo ...? "Shall I check ... for you?"

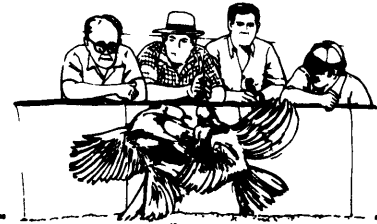
El motor: "The engine," is used here to mean under the hood."

Ponle: "Put .. in (it)."

Te debo: "I owe you."

# SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

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## PART I



SITUATION 1: You are driving through a Puerto Rican town. Your gas gauge shows that you need gas. Ask a passerby "Is there a gas station near here?"

SITUATION 2: You want to know how to get to the Delicias Restaurant. How would you ask?

SITUATION 3: You have received some directions from a policeman. How would you thank him?

SITUATION 4: You drive into a gas station to buy gas. How do you tell the attendant to fill up the tank?

SITUATION 5: At a gas station, tell the attendant to put in 10 dollars of unleaded gasoline.

SITUATION 6: Ask the station attendant to please check the battery and also the tires.

SITUATION 7: You need oil. Tell the gas station attendant to please put in a quart.

SITUATION 8: Your radiator needs water. How would you tell the station attendant to put water in the radiator?

SITUATION 9: Lately your car has been very slow starting. How would you tell the station attendant, "There's something wrong with the battery."?








SITUATION 10: After having the tank filled with gas and getting some other work done, you want to ask the mechanic how much it is for everything. What would you say?

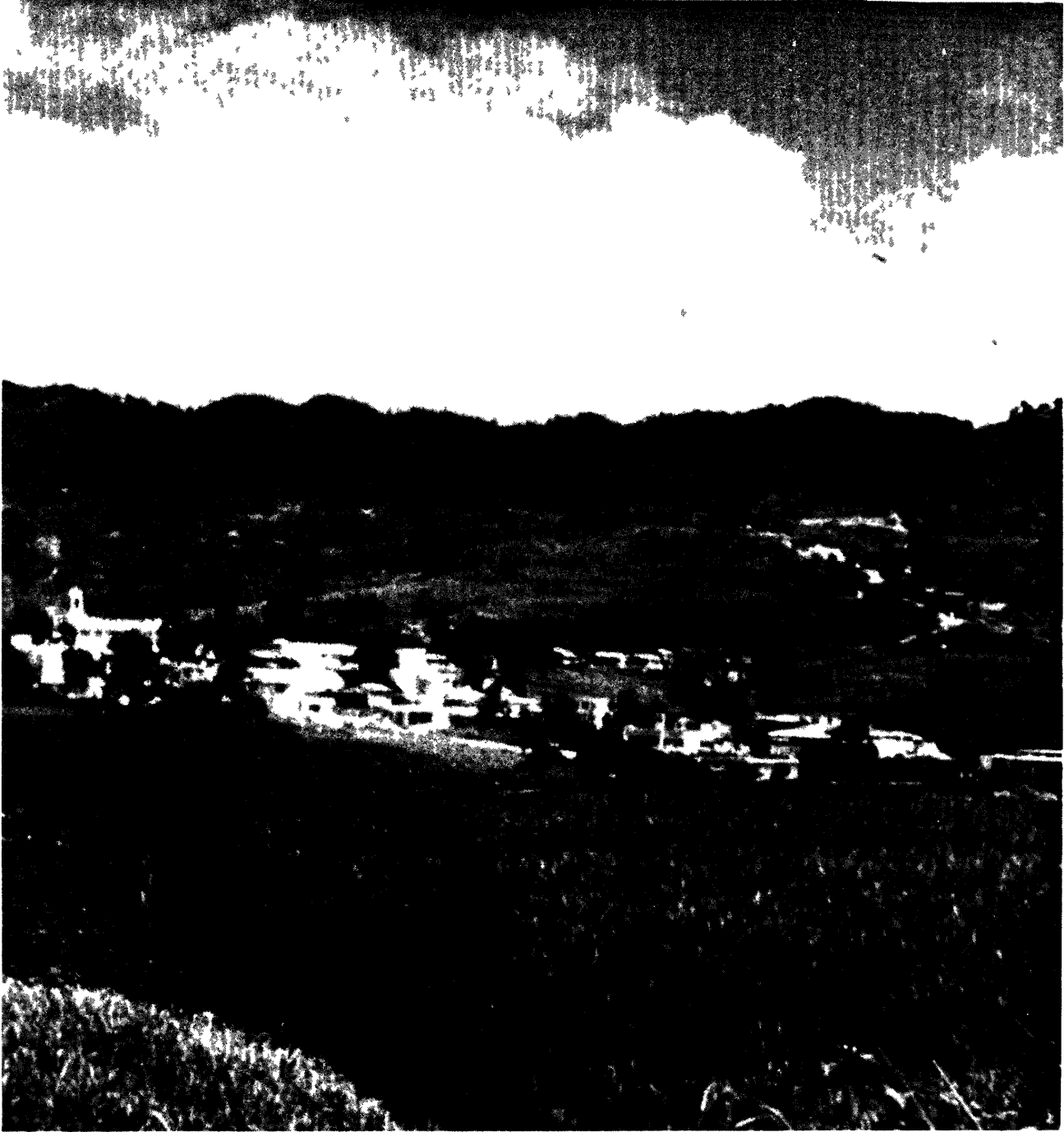
SITUATIONS 11-18 ARE NOT PRINTED.

PART II



Match the signs with the correct English equivalents.

- |    |   |       |                    |
|----|---|-------|--------------------|
| 1. |    | _____ | a. Speed Limit     |
| 2. |    | _____ | b. One Lane Bridge |
| 3. |    | _____ | c. Yield           |
| 4. |  | _____ | d. Signal Ahead    |
| 5. |  | _____ | e. Detour          |
| 6. |  | _____ | f. Stop            |
| 7. |  | _____ | g. Do Not Enter    |
|    |   |       | h. Danger          |
|    |   |       | i. One Way         |



Small Countryside Town





## CONVERSATION

---

### AT THE AUTO SHOP

PO Scott: Excuse me, sir. Is there an auto shop near here?

Man: Yes, the Medina Auto Shop.

PO Scott: How far from here is that shop (located)?

Man: It is (located) two kilometers from here, more or less.

PO Scott: Very kind of you, sir.

#### with the mechanic

PO Scott: Can you fix my car?

Mechanic: What's wrong with it?

PO Scott: It chokes and sometimes it doesn't start.

Mechanic: Let me check the engine.

#### shortly afterwards

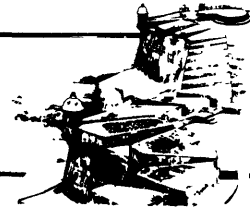
Mechanic: Sir, it needs to be tuned up, but I don't have time today. Bring it [in] tomorrow.

PO Scott: Well, till tomorrow, then.



# CONVERSACION

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## EN EL GARAGE

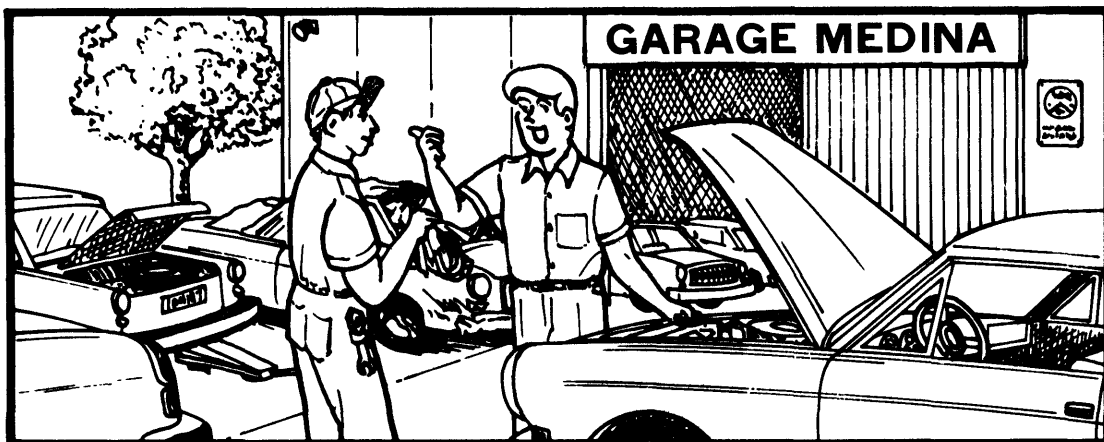
- Contramaestre Scott: Perdona, señor. ¿Hay un garage cerca de aquí?
- Señor: Sí, el Garage Medina.
- Contramaestre Scott: ¿A qué distancia de aquí está ese garage?
- Señor: Está a dos kilómetros de aquí, más o menos.
- Contramaestre Scott: Muy amable, señor.

### con el mecánico

- Contramaestre Scott: ¿Puede arreglar mi carro?
- Mecánico: ¿Qué tiene?
- Contramaestre Scott: Se ahoga, y a veces no prende.
- Mecánico: Déjeme chequear el motor.

### poco después

- Mecánico: Señor, hay que darle un tune-up, pero hoy no tengo tiempo. Tráigalo mañana.
- Contramaestre Scott: Bueno, hasta mañana, entonces.



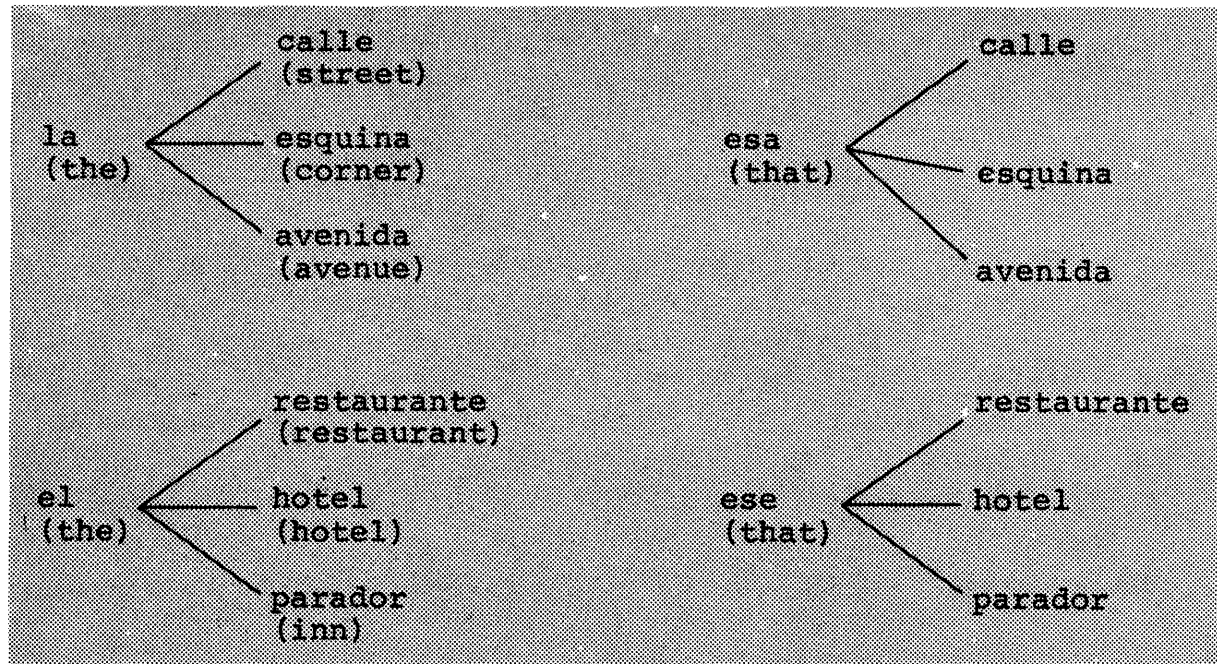
## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

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1. ¿A qué distancia de aquí está ese garage?: "How far from here is that shop (located)?" You may also hear the word queda instead of está when talking about the location of a place.
2. Garage: "garage" or "auto repair shop." Much like a gas station and auto shop combined.
3. Está a dos kilómetros .... "It is (located) two kilometers ...." Notice that a (at a distance of) must be used in Spanish.
4. Déjeme chequear .... "Let me check ...."
5. Tráigalo: "Bring it." Lo is the masculine object pronoun "it." In the command form it is attached to the verb.

# EXERCISES



## Exercise 1.

You hear: la calle
Say: esa calle

OR

You hear: el hotel
Say: ese hotel

## Exercise 2.

You hear: el Restaurante Flamboyán  
 Say: ¿A qué distancia de aquí está ese restaurante?

el Restaurante Flamboyán	el Parador Martorell
la Cafetería Casanova	el Garage Martínez
el Hotel Delicias	

## Exercise 3. Repetition.

¿Está lejos de aquí ese restaurante?	(Is that restaurant far from here?)
¿Está cerca de aquí esa cafetería?	(Is that coffee shop near here?)
¿Está muy lejos de aquí ese hotel?	(Is that hotel very far from here?)
¿Está lejos de aquí esa playa?	(Is that beach far from here?)
¿Está cerca de aquí?	(Is it* [located] near here?)

## Exercise 4. Say in English.



## Exercise 5.

el carburador	(the carburetor)
el radiador	(the radiator)
los espares	(the spark plugs)
los platinos	(the points)
el generador	(the generator)
el cloche	(the clutch)

\*Remember that "it" is not translated into Spanish when used as the subject of the sentence.

Remember that the word "the" has different forms in Spanish.

the	Masculine singular	el	(el carburador)
	Masculine plural	los	(los platinos)
	Feminine singular	la	(la batería)
	Feminine plural	las	(las luces)*

Exercise 6. Repetition.

- ¿Puede darle un tune-up al motor? (Can you tune up the engine?)
- ¿Puede chequear mi motor? (Can you check my engine?)
- ¿Puede arreglar el carburador? (Can you fix the carburetor?)
- ¿Puede chequear el radiador? (Can you check the radiator?)
- ¿Puede chequear el generador? (Can you check the generator?)
- ¿Puede chequear los platinos? (Can you check the points?)
- ¿Puede chequear los espares? (Can you check the spark plugs?)
- ¿Puede tunear mi carro? (Can you tune up my car?)
- ¿Puede arreglar las luces? (Can you fix the headlights?)
- ¿Puede arreglar los frenos? (Can you fix the brakes?)
- ¿Puede chequear la transmisión? (Can you check the transmission?)

Exercise 7. Say in Spanish:



- How far from here is that shop (located)?
- Is it (located) near here?
- Can you check the engine?
- Can you check the generator?
- Can you tune up my car?
- Can you check the headlights?
- Can you check the carburetor?
- Can you fix the brakes?
- Can you check the spark plugs?
- Can you check the points?
- Can you fix the transmission?

\*las luces: Literally "lights." Speaking of cars, las luces refers to "headlights."

## Exercise 8. Repetition.

Se ahoga.	(It chokes.)
A veces no prende.	(Sometimes it doesn't start.)
No prende.	(It doesn't start.)
Se calienta mucho.	(It overheats a lot.)
A veces se para.	(Sometimes it stalls.)
A veces se calienta mucho y se para.	(Sometimes it overheats a lot and stalls.)

## Exercise 9. Say in Spanish:

1. It doesn't start.
2. It overheats.
3. Sometimes it chokes.
4. Sometimes it stalls.
5. It overheats a lot and stalls.



## Exercise 10. Repetition.

Creo que es el generador.	(I think that it's the generator.)
Creo que son los espares.	(I think that it's the spark plugs.)
Creo que es el cloche.	(I think that it's the clutch.)
Creo que es el carburador.	(I think that it's the carburetor.)
Creo que son los platinos.	(I think that it's the points.)
Creo que es la transmisión.	(I think it's the transmission.)

## Exercise 11.

<p>You hear: el generador Say: Creo que es el generador.</p>
--

OR

<p>You hear: los platinos Say: Creo que son los platinos.</p>
---

## Exercise 12. Say in Spanish:



1. I think it's the transmission.
2. I think it's the spark plugs.
3. I think it's the clutch.
4. I think it's the points.
5. I think it's the battery.
6. I think it's the generator.

## Exercise 13. Say in English.



## Exercise 14. Repetition.

Tengo que darle un tune-up al motor.	(I have to tune up the engine.)
Tengo que chequear el carburador.	(I have to check the carburetor.)
Tengo que arreglar los frenos.	(I have to fix the brakes.)
Tengo que ver el motor.	(I have to see the engine.)
Tengo que chequear los platinos.	(I have to check the points.)
Tengo que tunear el motor.	(I have to tune up the engine.)
Tengo que chequear el cloche.	(I have to check the clutch.)

## Exercise 15. Say in Spanish.



1. It is necessary to check the battery.
2. I have to check the battery.
3. The generator needs to be checked.
4. I have to check the generator.
5. It is necessary to fix the brakes.
6. I have to fix the brakes.
7. The transmission needs to be checked.
8. I have to check the transmission.



## Exercise 16. Repetition.

el lunes	Monday
el martes	Tuesday
el miéércoles	Wednesday
el jueves	Thursday
el viernes	Friday
el sábado	Saturday
el domingo	Sunday

por la mañana\* = "in the morning"

por la tarde\* = "in the afternoon"

el lunes por la mañana = "Monday morning"

mañana por la mañana = "tomorrow morning"

## Exercise 17. Repetition.

¿Puedo traerlo el lunes por la mañana?	(Can I bring it Monday morning?)
¿Puedo traerlo el jueves por la tarde?	(Can I bring it Thursday after- noon?)
¿Puedo traerlo mañana por la mañana?	(Can I bring it tomorrow morning?)
¿Puedo traerlo mañana por la tarde?	(Can I bring it tomorrow after- noon?)
¿Puedo traerlo el próximo viernes por la mañana?	(Can I bring it next Friday morning?)
¿Puedo traerlo la próxima semana?	(Can I bring it next week?)

---

\*por la mañana; por la tarde: when preceded by a day of the week or by the word mañana, "tomorrow," the words "in the" are normally not expressed in English.

Exercise 18.

You hear: ¿Puede traerlo mañana?  
You see: el martes  
Say: No, no puedo, pero puedo traerlo el martes.

mañana  
el viernes  
por la tarde  
por la mañana  
el martes por la tarde



Auto Shop in Fajardo

## Exercise 19. Say in Spanish:



1. Is there an auto shop near here?
2. How far is that hotel from here?
3. Is that restaurant (located) very far from here?
4. Can you fix my car Thursday?
5. The spark plugs need to be checked.
6. What's wrong with it?
7. Can you check the generator?
8. I can't bring it in tomorrow afternoon.
9. Sometimes my car stalls.
10. I think it's the points.
11. I don't have time today. Can I bring it Wednesday morning?
12. See you Friday, then.
13. Very kind of you, sir.

## Exercise 20.

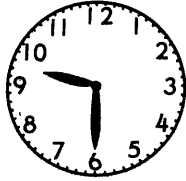
<p>You hear: una Say: A la una en punto.</p>
--

OR

<p>You hear: ocho Say: A las ocho en punto.</p>
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4:00	6:00
2:00	11:00
1:00	10:00
7:00	12:00

## Exercise 21. Repetition.



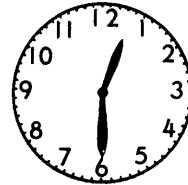
1. A las nueve y media.



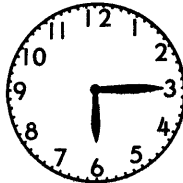
2. A las siete y cuarto.



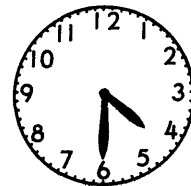
3. A la una y quince.



4. A las doce y treinta.



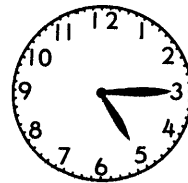
5. A las seis y cuarto.



6. A las cuatro y media.

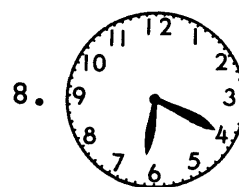
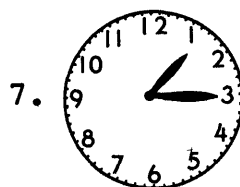
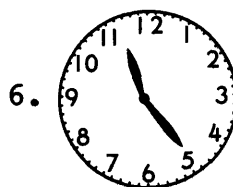
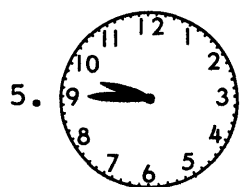
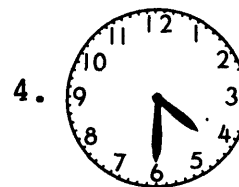
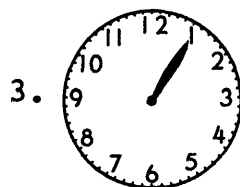
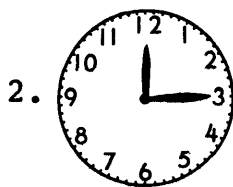
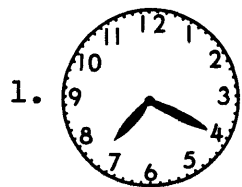


7. A la una y treinta.

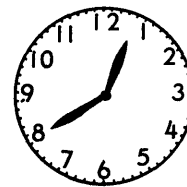
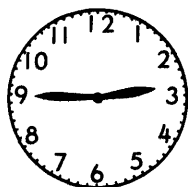


8. A las cinco y quince.

Exercise 22. Say in Spanish:

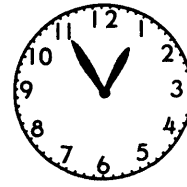


Exercise 23. Repetition.



1. A las tres menos cuarto.

2. A la una menos veinte.



3. A las cuatro menos diez.

4. A la una menos cinco.



5. A las doce menos veinticinco.

Exercise 24. Say in English.

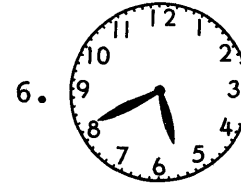
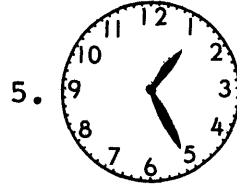
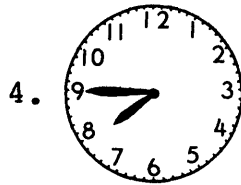
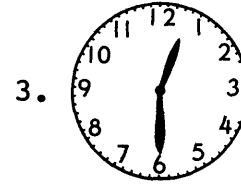
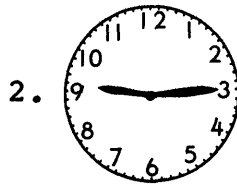
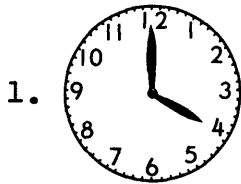


¿Qué hora es?

Es la una.

Son las dos (tres, cuatro, etc.).

Exercise 25. ¿Qué hora es?



Exercise 26. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.



Listen without looking at your text.

- Dave: ¿Cómo te va, Ramón? ¿Puedes chequear el motor de mi carro?
- Ramón: Sí, hombre. ¿Qué tiene?
- Dave: No sé, pero creo que algo le pasa a la transmisión.
- Ramón: Déjame ver. No es la transmisión, Dave; es el cloche.
- Dave: ¿Puedes arreglarlo hoy?
- Ramón: Lo siento, pero hoy no tengo tiempo. ¿Puedes traer el carro el jueves por la tarde?
- Dave: No, no puedo el jueves. ¿Puedo traerlo el viernes por la mañana?
- Ramón: OK. Tráelo el viernes por la mañana a las diez.
- Dave: Está bien. Te veo el viernes, entonces.
- Ramón: OK. Cógelo suave.



- NOTE: ¿Cómo te va?: Another way of saying "How's it going?"
- Sí, hombre: Literally, "Yes, man." Following a request, Sí, hombre means "sure."
- No sé: "I don't know."
- Tráelo: "Bring it." Compare with the formal tráigalo.
- Te veo: "I'll see you."
- Cógelo suave: "Take it easy."

# SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

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SITUATION 1: You need to have some work done on your car. Ask someone if there is an auto shop nearby.

SITUATION 2: A friend has just recommended the Martínez Auto Shop. Ask him how far away that shop is.

SITUATION 3: You have asked a passerby where a certain restaurant is located, and he tells you. How would you ask him, "Is it far from here?"

SITUATION 4: How would you ask a mechanic if he can fix the brakes?

SITUATION 5: Your car has become unreliable; it doesn't always start. How would you tell a mechanic that your car sometimes doesn't start?

SITUATION 6: You're not sure what's wrong with your car. How would you tell a mechanic that you think it's the carburetor?

SITUATION 7: A mechanic asks you if you can bring your car in on Monday. Tell him you can't and ask him if you can bring it on Wednesday morning.

SITUATION 8: You have forgotten your watch, and you need to know what time it is. How would you ask for the time?

SITUATION 9: Someone has asked you what time it is. Tell that person that it's ten past eleven.

SITUATIONS 10-15 ARE NOT PRINTED.



## Module II

# GLOSSARY

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### A

a	Used before destination.
a la derecha	to the right
a la izquierda	to the left
¿A qué distancia?	How far?
a veces	sometimes
aceite (el)	oil
agua (el)	water
al	to (Contraction of <u>a</u> and <u>el</u> .)
algo	something
algo le pasa	something is wrong with
allí	there
Aquí tiene.	Here you are.
arreglar	to fix
avenida (la)	avenue

### B

batería (la)	battery
bien	OK
Bueno ....	Well ....

## C

cafetería (la)	coffee shop
calle (la)	street
carburador (el)	carburetor
carro (el)	car
carro público (el)	public car (privately owned car used as public transportation)
cerca de	near
¿Cómo hago para llegar allí?	How do I get there?
cómo no	sure, of course, by all means
comprendo No comprendo.	I understand I don't understand.
con	with
con plomo	leaded (gas)
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Cuánto cuesta? ¿Cuánto es por todo?	How much does it cost? How much is it for everything?

## CH\*

chavos (los)	cents
Chequéé ....	Check .... (command, sing.)
chequear ¿Puede chequear el carburador?	to check Can you check the carburetor?

---

\*The "ch" is considered a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet.

## D

de aquí	from here
Déjeme chequear. Déjeme ver.	Let me check. Let me see.
De nada.	You're welcome.
derecho	straight ahead
despacio más despacio	slow slower
directo	straight ahead
Doble.	Turn. (command, sing.)
dólar (el)	dollar
domingo (el)	Sunday

## E

Echele. Echele agua al radiador.	Put in. [water or gas] (command, sing.) Put water in the radiator.
entonces	then
esa ese	that (sing. fem.) that (masc. sing.)
espares (los)	spark plugs
esquina (la)	corner
esta tarde	this afternoon
está ¿Dónde está ...?	is Where is (someone)?; Where is (something[located])?
estación (la) estación de gasolina (la)	station gas station

## F

frenos (los)	brakes
--------------	--------

## G

garage (el)	auto repair shop
gasolina (la)	gas, gasoline
gomas (las)	tires
guagua (la)	bus
parada de guaguas (la)	bus stop

## H

hasta	(up) to, till
hasta el final	to the end
Hasta mañana.	See you tomorrow. Till tomorrow.
hay	there is, there are
Hay que ....	It is necessary to ....
hotel (el)	hotel
hoy	today
jueves (el)	Thursday

## K

kilómetro (el)	kilometer
----------------	-----------

## L

lancha (la)	ferry
las	the (fem. pl.)
lejos de	far from
los	the (masc. pl.)
lunes (el)	Monday

## LL\*

llega	it arrives
-------	------------

---

\*The "ll" is considered a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet.

Llene el tanque.

Fill the tank.

mañana  
mañana por la mañana

tomorrow  
tomorrow morning

martes (el)

Tuesday

más o menos

more or less

más despacio

slower

mecánico (el)

mechanic

miércoles (el)

Wednesday

motor (el)

engine, motor

Muchas gracias.

Thank you very much.

muy

very

Muy amable.

Very kind of you.

## N

necesita

you (sing.) need, it needs

necesito

I need

No comprendo.

I don't understand.

## O

o

or

## P

para  
para San Juan  
sale para San Juan

to, for (destination)  
to San Juan  
it leaves for San Juan

parada de guaguas (la)

bus stop

Perdone.	Excuse me.
peso (el)	dollar
platinos (los)	points (in a car)
playa (la)	beach
Póngale. Póngale un cuarto.	Put in. [oil] (command, sing.) Put in a quart [oil].
por esa calle	down the street
por la mañana por la tarde	in the morning in the afternoon
por favor	please
próximo[a]	next
¿Puede?	Can you?
prende	it starts

## Q

¿Qué? ¿Qué tiene?	What? What's wrong with it?
¿Quiere ...?	Do you want ...?
quiero	I want

## R

radiador (el)	radiator
restaurante (el)	restaurant

## S

sábado (el)	Saturday
sale	you (sing.) leave; it, he, she leaves
salgo	I leave
Se ahoga.	It chokes.
Se calienta.	It overheats. It heats up.
señora	ma'am
señor policía	officer (used to address a Puerto Rican policeman)
Se para.	It stalls. It stops.
Siga.	Continue. Keep going. (com- mand, sing.)
sin plomo	unleaded (gas)

## T

también	also, too
tanque (el)	tank
tengo	I have
tengo que ....	I have to ....
tiempo (el)	time
todo	all, everything
Todo está bien.	Everything is OK.
traerlo	(to) bring it
¿Puedo traerlo mañana?	Can I bring it tomorrow?
Tráigalo mañana.	Bring it tomorrow. (command, sing.)

transmisión (la)

transmission

tunear

to tune up (car)

## V

vacía

Tengo una goma vacía.

flat

I have a flat tire.

verá

you (sing.) will see

viernes (el)

Friday

Vire.

Turn. (command, sing.)

## Y

Ya está.

All done.

La horaThe time

a la

at (between one and two o'clock)

a las

at (from two o'clock on)

¿A qué hora?

At what time?

en punto

on the dot, exactly

es la

it is (between one and two  
o'clock)

menos

till the hour

¿Qué hora es?

What time is it?

son las

it is (from two o'clock on)

y

past (the hour)

y cuarto

a quarter past

y media

(a) half past

y quince

fifteen past

y treinta

thirty minutes past



LETREROS

ABIERTO

CABALLEROS

CEDA

CERRADO

DAMAS

DESVIO

EMPUJE

HALE

INFORMACION

NO ENTRE

PELIGRO

PROHIBIDO FUMAR

PUENTE DE UN CARRIL

SALIDA

SEMAFORO ADELANTE

TRANSITO

VELOCIDAD MAXIMA

SIGNS

OPEN

GENTLEMEN

YIELD

CLOSED

LADIES

DETOUR

PUSH

PULL

INFORMATION

DO NOT ENTER

DANGER

NO SMOKING

ONE LANE BRIDGE

EXIT

SIGNAL AHEAD

ONE WAY

MAXIMUM SPEED

Números (Numbers) 11-70

once	11	dieciséis	16
doce	12	diecisiete	17
trece	13	dieciocho	18
catorce	14	diecinueve	19
quince	15	veinte	20

veintiuno	21	veintiséis	26
veintidós	22	veintisiete	27
veintitrés	23	veintiocho	28
veinticuatro	24	veintinueve	29
veinticinco	25	treinta	30
treinta y uno	31	treinta y seis	36
treinta y dos	32	treinta y siete	37
treinta y tres	33	treinta y ocho	38
treinta y cuatro	34	treinta y nueve	39
treinta y cinco	35	cuarenta	40
cuarenta y uno	41	cuarenta y seis	46
cuarenta y dos	42	cuarenta y siete	47
cuarenta y tres	43	cuarenta y ocho	48
cuarenta y cuatro	44	cuarenta y nueve	49
cuarenta y cinco	45	cincuenta	50
cincuenta y uno	51	cincuenta y seis	56
cincuenta y dos	52	cincuenta y siete	57
cincuenta y tres	53	cincuenta y ocho	58
cincuenta y cuatro	54	cincuenta y nueve	59
cincuenta y cinco	55	sesenta	60
sesenta y uno	61	setenta	70
sesenta y dos	62	setenta y uno	71
. . .	69	. . .	79

# Module III SHOPPING



A Shopping Area in the City of Caguas

# OBJECTIVES

---



At the end of this module you will be able to perform the following tasks in Spanish:

- UNIT 1    1. Buy meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables.
- UNIT 2    2. Ask how much an item [or items] costs.
- 3. Ask what material a particular item is made of and understand the answer.
- UNIT 3    4. Tell a department store clerk what you're looking for.
- 5. Say you like a particular item of clothing, ask if you can try it on, and understand the clerk's answer.
- 6. Tell store clerk what color item you want and its size.
- 7. Say why an article of clothing doesn't fit.

## Module III, Unit 1

### CONVERSATION

---



#### BUYING SEAFOOD AND GROCERIES

Lisa: How much is a pound of codfish?

Seller: Sixty cents, ma'am.

Lisa: Give me a pound and a half.

Seller: Here you are. Do you want (something) anything else?

Lisa: Yes, shrimp. How much are they?

Seller: Two dollars a pound.

Lisa: OK. Give me two pounds, please.

#### buying fruits and vegetables

Seller: What would you like, ma'am?

Lisa: Give me two heads of lettuce, a pound of tomatoes and four pounds of yucca.

Seller: Sure. And fruit, aren't you going to buy [some] today?

Lisa: Yes, give me eight mangos and that big pineapple, please.

Seller: Here you are, ma'am.

Lisa: How much do I owe you?

Seller: Four sixty.

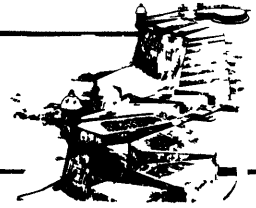
Lisa: Thank you very much.

Seller: You're welcome.



# CONVERSACION

---



## COMPRANDO MARISCOS Y COMESTIBLES

- Lisa: ¿A cómo está la libra de bacalao?  
Vendedor: A sesenta centavos, señora.  
Lisa: Deme libra y media.  
Vendedor: Aquí tiene. ¿Quiere algo más?  
Lisa: Sí, camarones. ¿A cómo están?  
Vendedor: A dos pesos la libra.  
Lisa: OK. Deme dos libras, por favor.

## comprando frutas y verduras

- Vendedor: ¿Qué desea, señora?  
Lisa: Deme dos lechugas, una libra de tomates y cuatro libras de yuca.  
Vendedor: Sí, cómo no. Y fruta, ¿no va a comprar hoy?  
Lisa: Sí, deme ocho mangós y esa piña grande, por favor.  
Vendedor: Aquí tiene, señora.  
Lisa: ¿Cuánto le debo?  
Vendedor: Cuatro sesenta.  
Lisa: Muchas gracias.  
Vendedor: A la orden.



# EXERCISES

---



## Exercise 1. Repetition.

el pescado	(fish)
el bacalao	(codfish)
el pargo	(red snapper)
el mero	(grouper)
el pez sierra	(mackerel)
los camarones	(shrimp)
las langostas	(lobsters)
las costillas de cerdo	([pork] ribs)
las chuletas	(pork chops)
la carne	(meat)
la carne de guisar	(stew meat)
la carne de cerdo	(pork [meat])
la carne molida	(ground beef)
el pollo	(chicken)

## Exercise 2. Repetition.

¿A cómo está la libra de pez sierra?	(How much is a pound of mackerel?)
¿A cómo está la libra de costillas de cerdo?	(How much is a pound of [pork] ribs?)
¿A cómo está la libra de chuletas?	(How much is a pound of pork chops?)
¿A cómo está la libra de carne de guisar?	(How much is a pound of stew meat?)
¿A cómo está la libra de pollo?	(How much is a pound of chicken?)
¿A cómo está la libra de carne de cerdo?	(How much is a pound of pork [meat]?)
¿A cómo está la libra de mero?	(How much is a pound of grouper?)
¿A cómo está la libra de pargo?	(How much is a pound of red snapper?)

NOTE: For items sold by the pound, la libra de can be omitted.

Exercise 3. Repetition.

¿A cómo está la carne de cerdo?	(How much is [the] pork [meat]?)
¿A cómo están los camarones?	(How much are the shrimp?)
¿A cómo están las chuletas?	(How much are the pork chops?)
¿A cómo están las costillas de cerdo?	(How much are the pork ribs?)
¿A cómo está la carne molida?	(How much is the ground beef?)
¿A cómo está el pez sierra?	(How much is the mackerel?)
¿A cómo está la carne de guisar?	(How much is the stew meat?)
¿A cómo está el mero?	(How much is the grouper?)

Exercise 4.

You hear: a pound of pork chops
Say: ¿A cómo está la libra de chuletas?

OR

You hear: pork chops
Say: ¿A cómo están los chuletas?

a pound of pork chops  
 pork chops  
 a pound of codfish  
 codfish  
 a pound of pork  
 pork  
 a pound of grouper  
 stew meat  
 shrimp  
 a pound of ground beef  
 red snapper



## Exercise 5. Say in Spanish:



1. How much are the shrimp?
2. How much is a pound of stew meat?
3. How much is the ground beef?
4. How much is the chicken?
5. How much is a pound of pork chops?
6. How much are the lobsters?

## Exercise 6. Repetition.

diez	10	sesenta	60
veinte	20	setenta	70
treinta	30	ochenta	80
cuarenta	40	noventa	90
cincuenta	50	cien	100

## Exercise 7. Repetition.

sesenta	60	ochenta	80
sesenta y uno	61	ochenta y seis	86
sesenta y dos	62	ochenta y siete	87
sesenta y tres	63	noventa	90
setenta	70	noventa y ocho	98
setenta y cuatro	74	noventa y nueve	99
setenta y cinco	75	cien	100

Exercise 8. Say in Spanish:

- |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 74  | 6. 77  | 11. 89 |
| 2. 82  | 7. 67  | 12. 94 |
| 3. 63  | 8. 90  | 13. 75 |
| 4. 100 | 9. 61  | 14. 80 |
| 5. 96  | 10. 70 | 15. 66 |

Exercise 9. Write the numbers you hear.

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | 15. _____ |

Exercise 10. Write the prices you hear.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |



## Exercise 11. Repetition.

Deme libra y media de carne molida.	(Give me a pound and a half of ground beef.)
Deme una libra de pez sierra.	(Give me a pound of mackerel.)
Deme cuatro libras de bacalao.	(Give me four pounds of codfish.)
Quiero más o menos media libra de camarones.	(I want about a half pound of shrimp.)
Quiero dos libras y media de chuletas.	(I want two and a half pounds of pork chops.)
Necesito siete libras de costillas de cerdo.	(I need seven pounds of [pork] ribs.)
Necesito más o menos cuatro libras de ese pescado.	(I need about four pounds of that fish.)
Necesito tres libras de carne de cerdo.	(I need three pounds of pork.)
Deme dos langostas.	(Give me two lobsters.)

## Exercise 12. Say in Spanish:



1. Give me a pound and a half of shrimp.
2. I want three pounds of grouper.
3. I need about two pounds of ground beef.
4. Give me about seven pounds of stew meat.
5. I need six pounds of pork.
6. Give me two and a half pounds of [pork] ribs.



## Exercise 13. Repetition.

el aguacate	(avocado)
la lechuga	(lettuce [head of])
el tomate	(tomato)
la yautía*	(yautia)
la yuca	(yucca)
el plátano**	(plantain)
la papa	(potato)
la cebolla	(onion)
el repollo	(cabbage)
la piña	(pineapple)
la papaya	(papaya)
la guayaba	(guava)
la china	(orange)
el mangó	(mango)
la manzana	(apple)



\*Yautía is a kind of root similar to a potato in size and shape, but with a totally different taste.

\*\*Plátano is a large variety of banana. It is cooked and used in many Puerto Rican dishes.

## Exercise 14.

You hear: six guavas Say: Deme seis guayabas.
--

OR

You hear: one pound of tomatoes Say: Deme una libra de tomates.
--

three pineapples  
two pounds of yucca  
five mangos  
two heads of lettuce  
three and a half pounds of potatoes  
ten guavas  
seven oranges  
a pound and a half of onions  
three avocados  
a pound of yautias  
two cabbages  
a half pound of tomatoes  
four pounds of plantain

## Exercise 15. Say in Spanish:



1. Give me three apples.
2. I need about five pounds of potatoes.
3. How much is a pound of tomatoes?
4. I want four avocados and two pounds of plantain.
5. How much are the onions?
6. How much do I owe you?

## Exercise 16. Repetition.

¿Qué va a comprar hoy?	(What are you going to buy today?)
Voy a comprar tres libras de chinas.	(I'm going to buy three pounds of oranges.)
¿Qué va a necesitar?	(What are you going to need?)
Voy a necesitar una libra de yautías.	(I'm going to need a pound of yautias.)
¿Qué va a querer usted?	(What are you going to want?)
Yo voy a querer aguacates.	(I'm going to want avocados.)

## Exercise 17.



You hear: ¿Qué va a querer usted?

You see: una libra de plátanos

Say: Voy a querer una libra de plátanos.

una libra de papas  
 dos libras de tomates  
 un repollo

## Exercise 18. Repetition.

llegar	(to arrive)
salir	(to leave)
vivir	(to live)
trabajar	(to work)

## Exercise 19. Repetition.

¿Va a llegar usted a las ocho?	(Are you going to arrive at eight?)
Sí, voy a llegar a las ocho.	(Yes, I'm going to arrive at eight.)
¿Va a salir la guagua pronto?	(Is the bus going to leave soon?)
Sí, va a salir pronto.	(Yes, it's going to leave soon.)

¿Va a vivir el jefe en Fajardo?	(Is the chief going to live in Fajardo?)
Sí, va a vivir en Fajardo.	(Yes, he is going to live in Fajardo.)
¿Va a trabajar la señora Cruz mañana?	(Is Mrs. Cruz going to work tomorrow?)
Sí, va a trabajar mañana.	(Yes, she is going to work tomorrow.)

Va a salir pronto.  
 You are going to leave soon.  
 He is going to leave soon.  
 She is going to leave soon.  
 It is going to leave soon.

## Exercise 20.



You hear: ¿Va a llegar el contramaestre mañana? Say: Sí, va a llegar mañana.
---

¿Va a llegar el capitán el jueves?

¿Va a salir la lancha a las once?

¿Va a trabajar el jefe aquí?


¿Va a vivir usted en Roosevelt Roads?

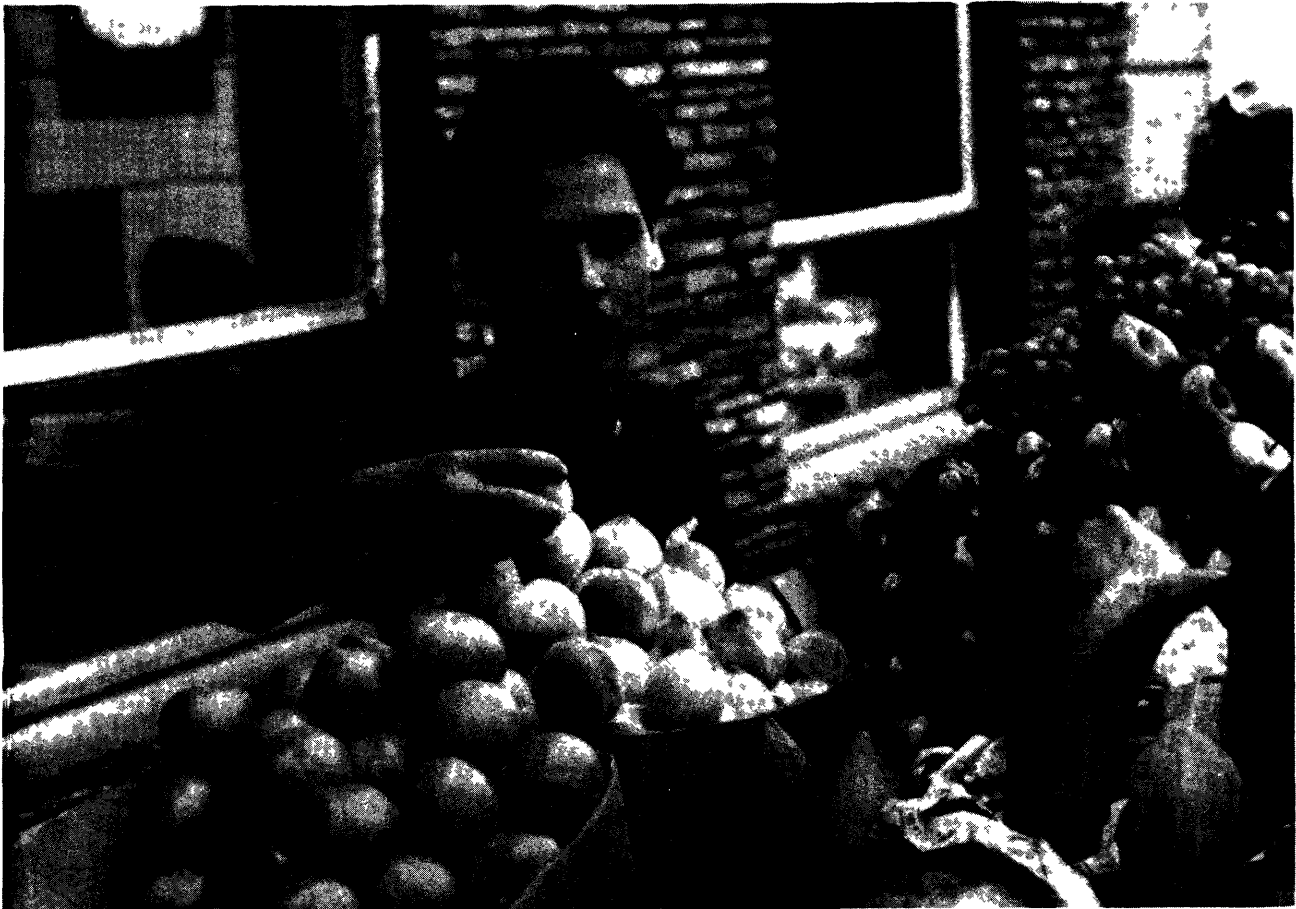
Exercise 21.



You hear: ¿Van a trabajar ustedes hoy?  
Say: Sí, vamos a trabajar hoy.

¿Van a vivir ustedes en Roosevelt Roads?  
¿Van a salir ustedes para San Juan mañana?  
¿Van a llegar ustedes a las doce?  
¿Van a trabajar ustedes hoy?

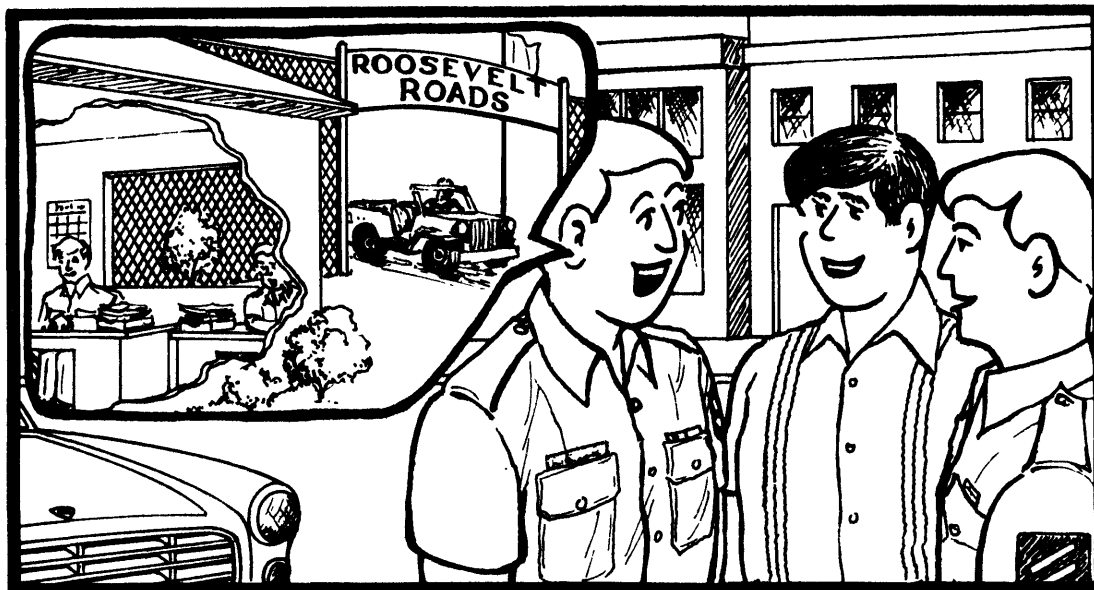
Exercise 22. Answer the recorded questions affirmatively. 





## Exercise 23. Repetition.

¿Dónde va a vivir usted?	(Where are you going to live?)
Voy a vivir en Ceiba.	(I'm going to live in Ceiba.)
¿Cuándo va a salir el público?	(When is the public car going to leave?)
Va a salir pronto.	(It is going to leave soon.)
¿A qué hora va a llegar el teniente?	([At] what time is the lieutenant going to arrive?)
Va a llegar a las cuatro.	(He is going to arrive at four.)
¿A qué hora van a salir ustedes?	([At] what time are you going to leave?)
Vamos a salir a las doce.	(We're going to leave at twelve o'clock.)
¿Dónde van a trabajar ustedes?	(Where are you going to work?)
Vamos a trabajar en Roosevelt Roads.	(We are going to work at Roosevelt Roads.)



## Exercise 24.

You hear: ¿Dónde va a trabajar usted?

You see: en Roosevelt Roads

Say: Voy a trabajar en Roosevelt Roads.

en Roosevelt Roads

a las once

a la una

en Fajardo

mañana

a las tres

## Exercise 25. Say in Spanish:

1. We are going to work here.
2. I'm going to leave tomorrow.
3. Where are you going to live?
4. Are you going to need the car?
5. When is the captain going to arrive?
6. At what time are you going to leave?

Exercise 26. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.



Francisco: ¿A cómo están los camarones?

Vendedora: A dos diez la libra, Francisco.

Francisco: Dame dos libras, por favor.

Vendedora: Sí, cómo no. ¿Vas a comprar algo más?

Francisco: Sí, ¿tienes pollo hoy?

Vendedora: No, pero mañana voy a tener. Mira, tengo pez sierra bien fresco.

Francisco: OK. Dame libra y media.

Vendedora: Aquí tienes.

Francisco: ¿Cuánto te debo?

Vendedora: Seis cuarenta.

NOTE: Dame: "Give me" (familiar). Compare with the formal Deme.

¿Vas a comprar? "Are you going to buy?" (familiar).  
Compare with the formal ¿Va a comprar?

Mira: "Look" (familiar). Used to gain someone's attention.  
The formal form is Mire.

Fresco: "Fresh."



# SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: You are at a market where you want to buy some shrimp. How would you ask the seller, "How much is a pound of shrimp?"

SITUATION 2: Ask the seller if he has red snapper today.

SITUATION 3: Tell the seller that you need six pork chops.

SITUATION 4: Tell the seller to give you:

three and a half pounds of ground beef

two pounds of stew meat

four pounds of grouper

one pound of codfish

SITUATION 5: Tell the vendor selling fruits and vegetables that you want:

two heads of lettuce

a pineapple

a pound of tomatoes

three pounds of potatoes

six oranges

two avocados

SITUATION 6: You have stopped at a roadside fruit and vegetable stand and have already made your selection. How would you ask the vendor, "How much do I owe you?"

SITUATION 7: You have planned a trip alone and a friend asks you when you are going to leave. Tell your friend that you are going to leave tomorrow at eight.

SITUATION 8: You and a friend have just met a Puerto Rican. During a brief conversation with him, he asks where the two of you are going to work. Speaking for yourself and your friend, how would you tell the Puerto Rican that you are going to work at Roosevelt Roads?

SITUATIONS 9-12 ARE NOT PRINTED.

## CONVERSATION

---



### BUYING SOUVENIRS

Dave: How much does that hammock cost?

Seller: Eighty dollars, sir.

Dave: Why so expensive?

Seller: Because it's handmade and of very good quality.

Dave: Well, OK. And that ashtray, what is it made of?

Seller: [Of] silver, sir.

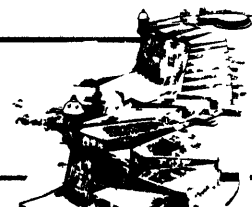
Dave: How much does it cost?

Seller: Only twelve-fifty.

Dave: Then give me these two ashtrays and the hammock, please.



# CONVERSACION



## COMPRANDO SOUVENIRS

Dave: ¿Cuánto cuesta esa hamaca?

Vendedor: Ochenta dólares, señor.

Dave: ¿Por qué tan cara?

Vendedor: Porque es hecha a mano y es muy fina.

Dave: Bueno, está bien. Y ese cenicero, ¿de qué está hecho?

Vendedor: De plata, señor.

Dave: ¿Cuánto cuesta?

Vendedor: Doce cincuenta solamente.

Dave: Entonces deme estos dos ceniceros y la hamaca, por favor.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

---



Among the many items sold in souvenir shops are the popular traditional handcrafts of Puerto Rican artisans. A varied collection of santos (small religious figures carved of wood), ceramics, lace, baskets, hammocks, and jewelry are commonly found in these shops. Musical instruments such as maracas and guitars are also popular tourist items.

# EXERCISES



## Exercise 1. Repetition.

la pulsera	(the bracelet)
la canasta	(the basket)
la estatua	(the statue)
el collar	(the necklace)
el sombrero	(the hat)
la cartera	(the purse; the wallet)
el caracol	(the conch shell)
la guitarra	(the guitar)

<u>la</u> hamaca (the hammock)	<u>esa</u> hamaca (that hammock)
<u>el</u> cenicero (the ashtray)	<u>ese</u> cenicero (that ashtray)

## Exercise 2. Repetition.

¿Cuánto cuesta esa hamaca?	(How much does that hammock cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta esa estatua?	(How much does that statue cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta ese cenicero?	(How much does that ashtray cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta esa canasta?	(How much does that basket cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta ese sombrero?	(How much does that hat cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta ese caracol?	(How much does that conch shell cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta esa cartera?	(How much does that purse [wallet] cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta esa guitarra?	(How much does that guitar cost?)



## Exercise 3.

You hear: <u>el</u> sombrero
Say: ¿Cuánto cuesta <u>ese</u> sombrero?

OR

You hear: <u>la</u> pulsera
Say: ¿Cuánto cuesta <u>esa</u> pulsera?

<u>la</u> cartera	<u>esta</u> cartera (this purse)
<u>el</u> cenicero	<u>este</u> cenicero (this ashtray)

## Exercise 4. Repetition.

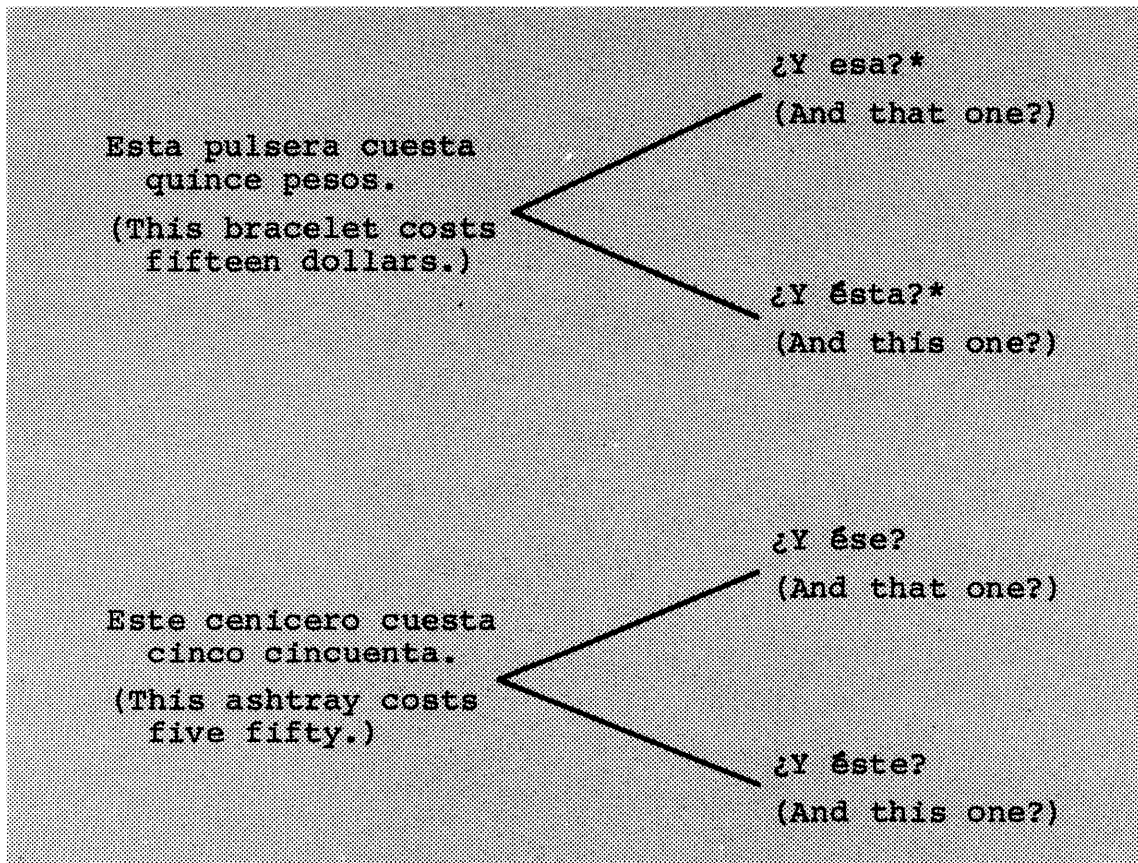
- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ¿Cuánto cuesta este caracol?  | (How much does this conch shell cost?) |
| ¿Cuánto cuesta este cenicero? | (How much does this ashtray cost?)     |
| ¿Cuánto cuesta esta estatua?  | (How much does this statue cost?)      |
| ¿Cuánto cuesta este sombrero? | (How much does this hat cost?)         |
| ¿Cuánto cuesta este collar?   | (How much does this necklace cost?)    |
| ¿Cuánto cuesta esta guitarra? | (How much does this guitar cost?)      |

## Exercise 5.

You hear: <u>la</u> estatua Say: ¿Cuánto cuesta <u>esta</u> estatua?
---

OR

You hear: <u>el</u> collar Say: ¿Cuánto cuesta <u>este</u> collar?
---



\*When ésa, ése, and ésta, éste mean "that one" and "this one," they are written with accent marks. However, they are pronounced the same as when they're used with a noun: esa camisa, ese sombrero, and esta camisa, este sombrero.



¿Cuánto cuesta eso?



¿Cuánto cuesta esto?

Exercise 6.

You hear: El sombrero cuesta veinte dólares.  
Say: ¿Por qué tan caro?

La guitarra cuesta cien pesos.  
Ese sombrero cuesta diecisiete dólares.  
Esta cartera cuesta treinta pesos.  
El collar cuesta cuarenta dólares.  
Esta pulsera cuesta trece pesos.  
Ese caracol cuesta diez dólares.

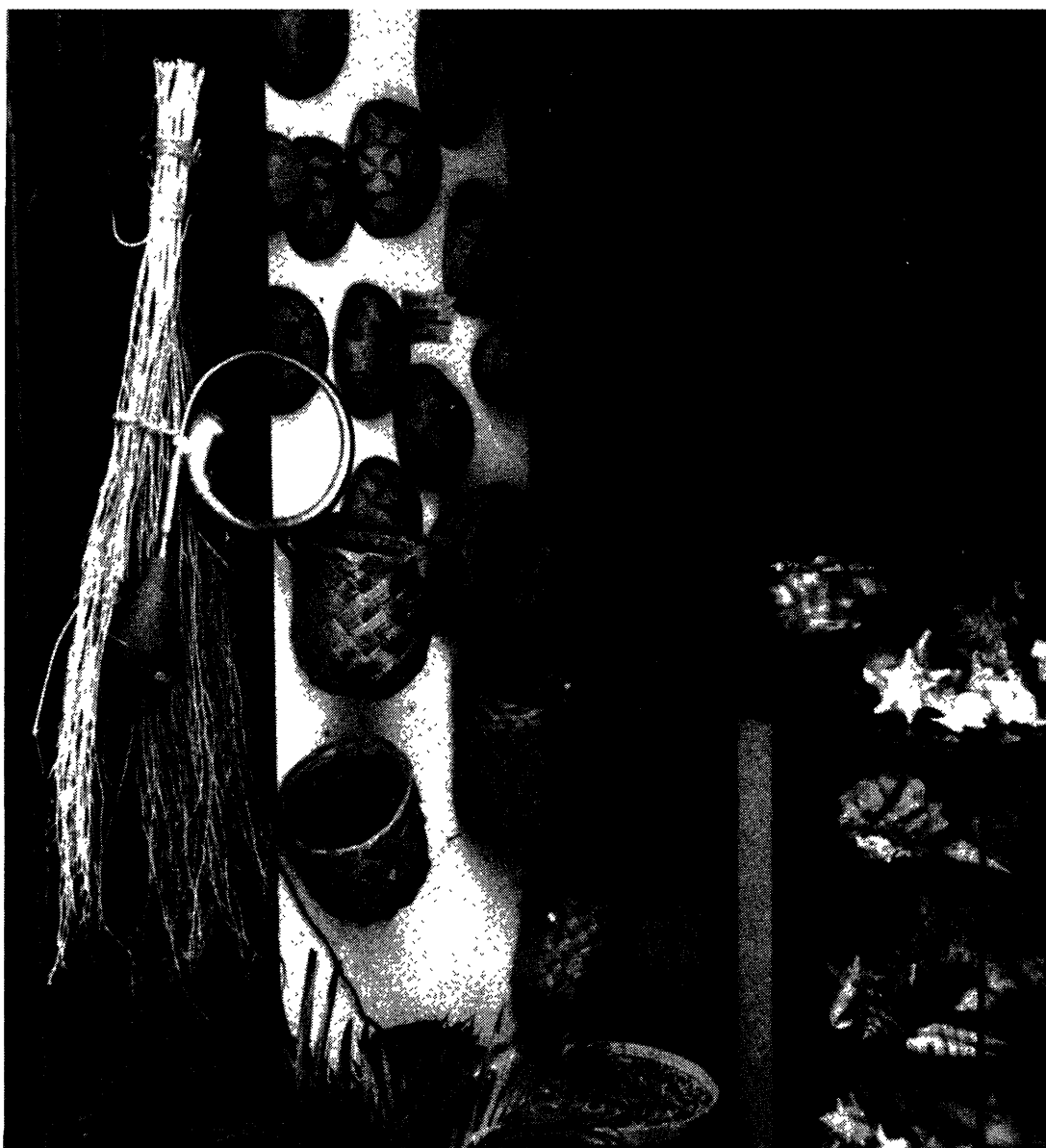
## Exercise 7. Repetition.

- El sombrero es muy caro. (The hat is very expensive.)
- El collar es muy fino. (The necklace is of very good quality.)
- La pulsera es hecha a mano. (The bracelet is handmade.)
- La canasta es muy cara. (The basket is very expensive.)
- Ese cenicero es hecho a mano. (That ashtray is handmade.)
- Este sombrero es muy fino. (This hat is of very good quality.)
- Esa estatua es muy cara. (That statue is very expensive.)
- Este caracol es muy caro. (This conch shell is very expensive.)
- Porque este sombrero es hecho a mano. (Because this hat is handmade.)
- Porque esta cartera es muy fina. (Because this purse [wallet] is of very good quality.)



Es hecho a mano.

Exercise 8. Say in English.



Exercise 9.

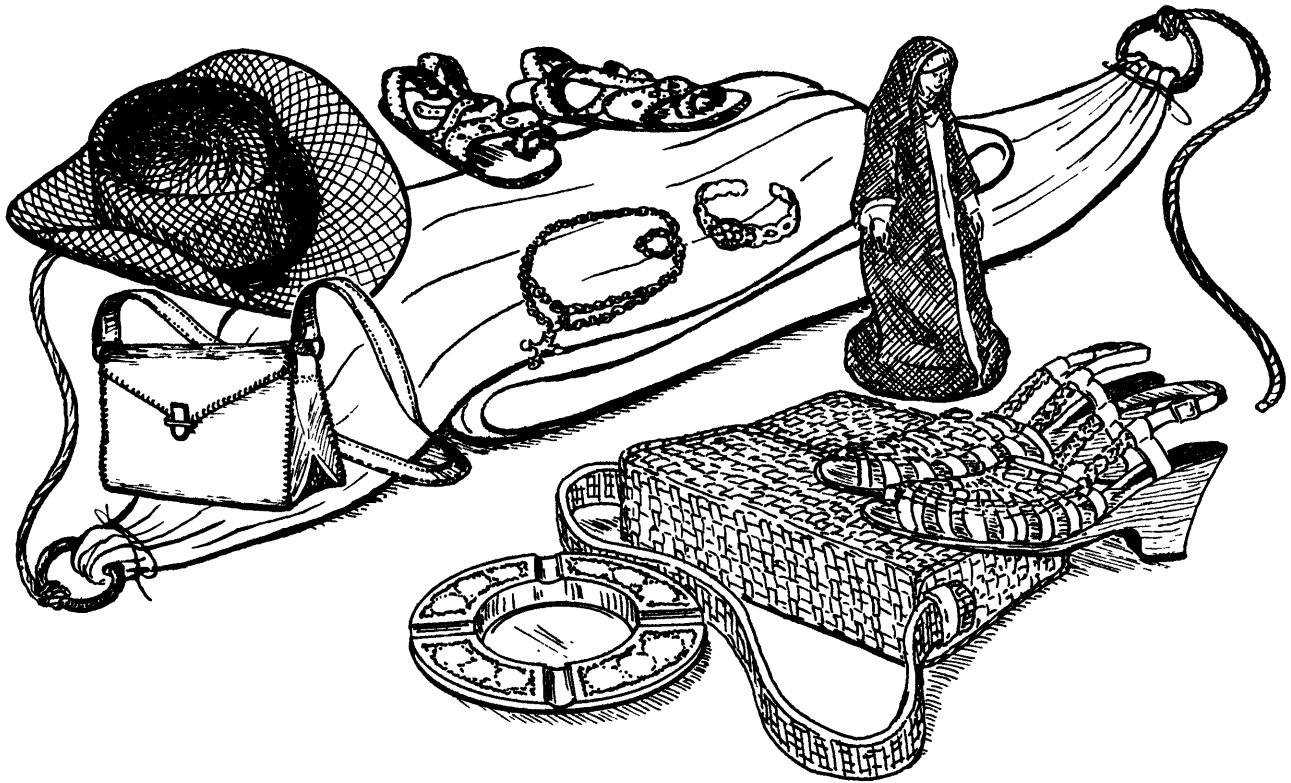
You hear: el cenicero
Say: ¿De qué está hecho?

OR

You hear: la estatua
Say: ¿De qué está hecha?

## Exercise 10. Repetition.

de piedra	([of] stone)
de madera	([of] wood)
de metal	([of] metal)
de cuero	([of] leather)
de algodón	([of] cotton)
de plata	([of] silver)
de oro	([of] gold)
de paja	([of] straw)



Exercise 11: Say in English.



	that	those	this	these
la cartera	esa cartera	esas carteras	esta cartera	estas carteras
el cenicero	ese cenicero	esos ceniceros	este cenicero	estos ceniceros

## Exercise 12. Repetition.

¿Cuánto cuesta <u>esa</u> hamaca?	(How much does that hammock cost?)
¿Cuánto cuestan <u>esas</u> hamacas?	(How much do those hammocks cost?)
¿Cuánto cuesta <u>esta</u> estatua?	(How much does this statue cost?)
¿Cuánto cuestan <u>estas</u> estatuas?	(How much do these statues cost?)
<u>Ese</u> cenicero cuesta doce cincuenta.	(That ashtray costs twelve fifty.)
<u>Esos</u> ceniceros cuestan cuatro noventa y cinco.	(Those ashtrays cost four ninety-five.)
<u>Este</u> collar cuesta veinte pesos.	(This necklace costs twenty dollars.)
<u>Estos</u> collares cuestan dieciocho dólares.	(These necklaces cost eighteen dollars.)

## Exercise 13.



You hear: ¿Cuánto cuesta <u>esa</u> cartera?
Say: ¿Cuánto cuestan <u>esas</u> carteras?

OR

You hear: ¿Cuánto cuesta <u>este</u> sombrero?
Say: ¿Cuánto cuestan <u>estos</u> sombreros?

Exercise 14. Say in Spanish:

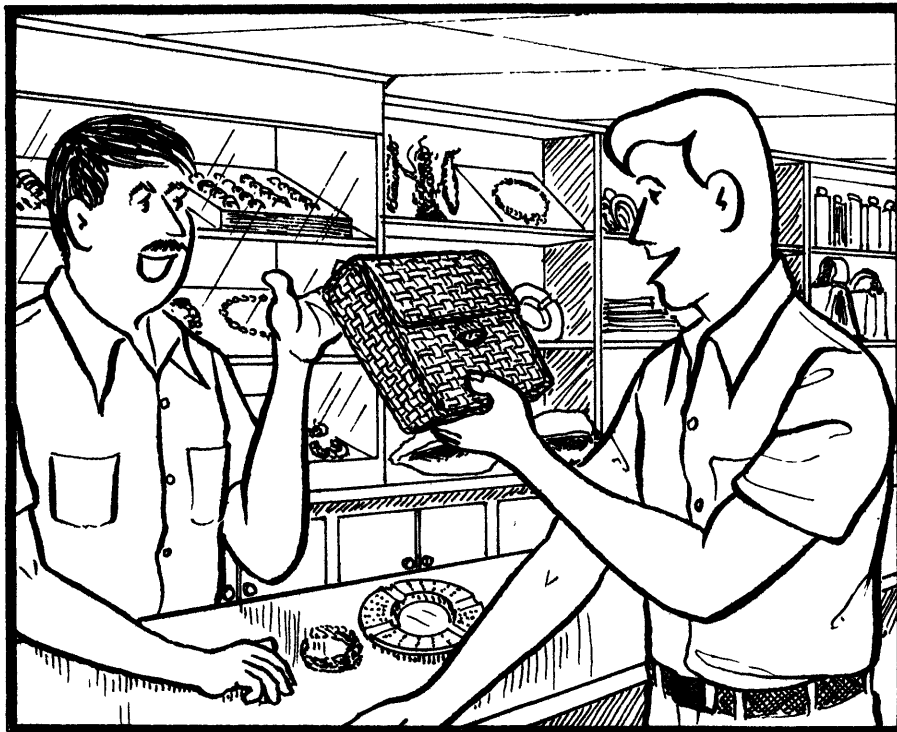


1. How much does that ashtray cost? What is it made of?
2. That statue is very expensive. Is it made of silver?
3. How much do those conch shells cost? Why so expensive?
4. And this purse, is it handmade?
5. These necklaces are very expensive.
6. What is this bracelet made of?
7. Give me these two hats.

Exercise 15. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.



Listen without looking at your text.





Vendedor: Hola, Dave. ¿Qué vas a comprar hoy?

Dave: Quiero una cartera para una amiga que vive en Michigan.

Vendedor: ¿Quieres una de paja o una de cuero?

Dave: De paja, por favor.

Vendedor: Esta es muy fina. ¿Te gusta?

Dave: Sí, es muy bonita. ¿Cuánto cuesta?

Vendedor: Veintisiete dólares.

Dave: ¿Por qué tan cara?

Vendedor: Porque es grande y es hecha a mano.

Dave: OK. Y este collar, ¿de qué está hecho?

Vendedor: De oro, y solamente cuesta treinta y nueve pesos.

Dave: Está bien. Entonces dame la cartera y este collar, por favor.

Vendedor: Sí, cómo no. ¿Deseas algo más, Dave?

Dave: No, gracias, eso es todo.

NOTE: As you have probably figured out by now, in most cases, the familiar form (tú) of the verb is formed by adding an s to the formal form (usted).

(Usted) va. - (Tú) vas.

(Usted) quiere. - (Tú) quieres.

(Usted) desea. - (Tú) deseas.



## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: You are browsing in a souvenir store and you see a beautiful hammock you would like to buy. How would you ask, "How much does this hammock cost?"

SITUATION 2: At a souvenir store, you see some hats that you like. How do you ask the souvenir seller how much those hats cost?

SITUATION 3: You ask about the price of a statue and are told a price higher than you expect. How would you say, "Why so expensive?"

SITUATION 4: At a souvenir store you see a picture frame you like, but you don't know what it's called in Spanish. How do you say, "How much does this cost?"

SITUATION 5: You inquire about the price of a bracelet made of gold and the price is quite high. Pointing to an identical item, but made of silver, how would you say, "And that one?"

SITUATION 6: You're looking at a necklace and you want to find out what it's made of. How do you ask, "What is this necklace made of?"

SITUATIONS 7 - 9 ARE NOT PRINTED.



## CONVERSATION

---

### AT A CLOTHING STORE

Clerk: What would you like, sir?

Dave: I'm looking for a guayabera.

Clerk: For yourself?

Dave: Yes, for myself.

Clerk: What size do you wear?

Dave: Medium, please. I like this green one. Can I try it on?

Clerk: Of course, sir.

#### After trying it on

Dave: It doesn't fit me. It's too small.

Clerk: Try this large one on.

#### Shortly afterwards

Dave: This large one fits me. How much does it cost?

Clerk: Thirty-five dollars, sir.

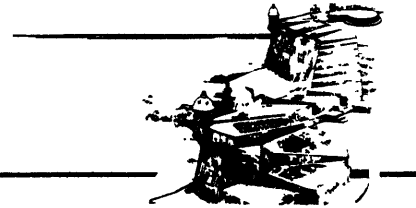
Dave: Can I pay with VISA?

Clerk: Yes, sir. Pay at the register, please.



# CONVERSACION

---



## EN UNA TIENDA DE ROPA

Dependiente: ¿Qué desea, caballero?

Dave: Busco una guayabera.

Dependiente: ¿Para usted?

Dave: Sí, para mí.

Dependiente: ¿Qué tamaño usa?

Dave: Medium, por favor. Me gusta ésta de color verde.  
¿Puedo probármela?

Dependiente: Por supuesto, señor.

### Después de probársela

Dave: No me queda bien. Es muy pequeña.

Dependiente: Pruébese ésta large.

### Poco después

Dave: Esta large me queda bien. ¿Cuánto vale?

Dependiente: Treinta y cinco pesos, señor.

Dave: ¿Puedo pagar con VISA?

Dependiente: Sí, señor. Pague en la caja, por favor.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

---



1. A guayabera is an elaborately embroidered shirt worn outside the trousers. Puerto Rican men often wear long-sleeved guayaberas on semiformal occasions.
2. The English words "small," "medium" and "large" are used in Puerto Rico for certain articles of clothing. More tailored clothes are designated by numbered sizes.
3. ¿Cuánto vale? Literally, "How much is it worth?" It is also used to mean "How much does it cost?"



# EXERCISES

---



## Exercise 1. Repetition.

una guayabera	(a guayabera)
una camisa	(a shirt)
una camisa de manga corta	(a short-sleeved shirt)
una camisa de manga larga	(a long-sleeved shirt)
una camiseta	(a t-shirt)
una correa	(a belt)
una corbata	(a tie)
un gabán	(a sport coat)
un traje	(a suit)
un traje de baño	(a swim suit)
un par de pantalones	(a pair of pants)
un par de zapatos*	(a pair of shoes)
un par de medias	(a pair of socks)
unas chancletas	(some slippers)

## Exercise 2.

You hear: a shirt
Say: Busco una camisa.

a shirt  
a sport coat  
a tie  
some slippers  
a guayabera  
a swim suit  
a pair of shoes  
a pair of socks  
a pair of pants  
a short-sleeved shirt

---

\*Remember that the "z" in Spanish is pronounced like an "s".

a long-sleeved shirt  
 a belt  
 a T-shirt  
 a suit

## Exercise 3. Repetition.

un traje*	(a dress)
una falda	(a skirt)
una blusa	(a blouse)
una bata	(a housecoat)
unas enaguas**	(a slip)

## Exercise 4. Repetition.

Busco una camisa para mí, tamaño medium.	(I'm looking for a shirt for me, size medium.)
Quiero una blusa para mi esposa.	(I want a blouse for my wife.)
Necesito un par de medias para mi esposo, tamaño diez.	(I need a pair of socks for my husband, size 10.)
Busco una corbata para mi marido.	(I'm looking for a tie for my husband.)
Necesito un par de pantalones para mi hijo, tamaño doce.	(I need a pair of pants for my son, size 12.)
Quiero un traje para mi hija, tamaño ocho.	(I want a dress for my daughter, size 8.)

---

\*Traje means both a man's suit and a dress.

\*\*The word "slip," which is singular in English, is plural in Spanish--enaguas.

## Exercise 5. Say in Spanish:



1. I'm looking for a tie for my husband.
2. I want a pair of shoes for my daughter.
3. I'm looking for some slippers for my son, size eight.
4. I need a housecoat.
5. I'm looking for a blouse for my wife, size twelve.
6. I need a swim suit, size small.
7. I need a pair of pants.
8. Do you have guayaberas?
9. I'm looking for a belt for me.

Me gusta esta guayabera.  
(I like this guayabera.)

Me gustan estas guayaberas.  
(I like these guayaberas.)

Me gusta esta guayabera. →  
(I like this guayabera.)

Me gusta ésta.  
(I like this one.)

Me gusta este gabán. →  
(I like this sport coat.)

Me gusta éste.  
(I like this one.)

Me gustan estas guayaberas. →  
(I like these guayaberas.)

Me gustan éstas.  
(I like these.)

Me gustan estos gabanes. →  
(I like these sport coats.)

Me gustan éstos.  
(I like these.)

## Exercise 6. Repetition.

Me gusta esta corbata.  
(I like this tie.)

Me gusta está.  
(I like this one.)

Me gusta este traje de baño.  
(I like this swim suit.)

Me gusta éste.  
(I like this one.)

Me gustan estas enaguas.  
(I like this slip.)

Me gustan éstas.  
(I like this one.)

Me gustan estos zapatos.  
(I like these shoes.)

Me gustan éstos.  
(I like these.)



## Exercise 7.

You hear: esta blusa  
Say: Me gusta ésta.

OR

You hear: estas blusas  
Say: Me gustan éstas.

## Exercise 8. Repetition.

de color azul	(blue)
de color amarillo	(yellow)
de color rojo	(red)
de color verde	(green)
de color azul claro	(light blue)
de color rosa	(pink)
de color brown	(brown)
de color negro	(black)
de color blanco	(white)
de color gris	(gray)



## Exercise 9. Repetition.

Me gusta esta correa de color negro.	(I like this black belt.)
Me gusta ésta de color negro.	(I like this black one.)
Me gustan estas guayaberas de color amarillo.	(I like these yellow guayaberas.)
Me gustan éstas de color amarillo.	(I like these yellow ones.)
Me gusta ese traje de baño de color azul.	(I like that blue swim suit.)
Me gusta ése de color azul.	(I like that blue one.)
Me gustan esos gabanes de color azul claro.	(I like those light blue sport coats.)
Me gustan ésos de color azul claro.	(I like those light blue ones.)

## Exercise 10. Say in Spanish:



- I like this tie.
- I like these shoes.
- I like that brown sport coat.
- I like that yellow shirt.
- I like those blue pants.
- I like those white guayaberas.



## Exercise 11. Repetition.

¿Puedo probarme la blusa?  
(Can I try the blouse  
on?)

¿Puedo probármela?  
(Can I try it on?)

¿Puedo probarme el traje?  
(Can I try the dress/  
suit on?)

¿Puedo probármelo?  
(Can I try it on?)

¿Puedo probarme los  
zapatos?  
(Can I try the shoes on?)

¿Puedo probármelos?  
(Can I try them on?)

¿Puedo probarme las  
guayaberas?  
(Can I try the  
guayaberas on?)

¿Puedo probármelas?  
(Can I try them on?)

¿Puedo probarme el  
gabán.  
(Can I try the sport  
coat on?)

¿Puedo probármelo?  
(Can I try it on?)

¿Puedo probarme la  
camisa?  
(Can I try the shirt  
on?)

¿Puedo probármela?  
(Can I try it on?)

¿Puedo probarme las  
faldas?  
(Can I try the skirts  
on?)

¿Puedo probármelas?  
(Can I try them on?)

¿Puedo probarme los  
pantalones?  
(Can I try the pants  
on?)

¿Puedo probármelos?  
(Can I try them on?)

## Exercise 12.

You hear: la camisa  
Say: ¿Puedo probármela?

OR

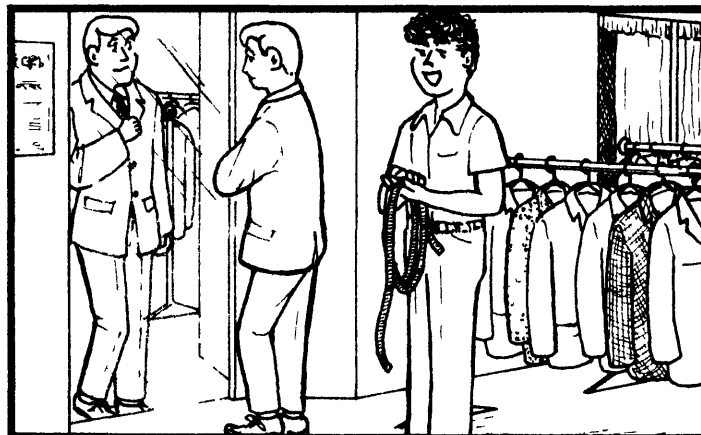
You hear: las camisas  
Say: ¿Puedo probármelas?

Esta guayabera no me queda bien;  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{es muy pequeña.} \\ \text{es muy grande.} \end{array} \right.$

Este gabán no me queda bien;  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{es muy pequeño.} \\ \text{es muy grande.} \end{array} \right.$

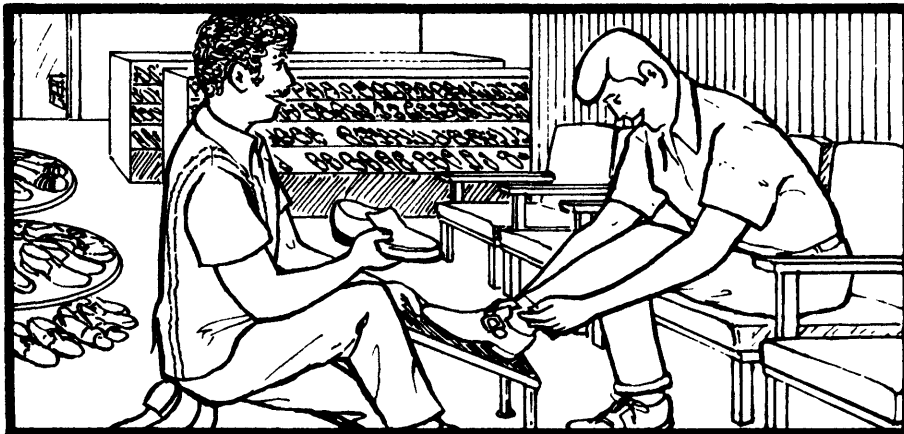
Estas guayaberas no me quedan bien;  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{son muy pequeñas.} \\ \text{son muy grandes.} \end{array} \right.$

Estos gabanes no me quedan bien;  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{son muy pequeños.} \\ \text{son muy grandes.} \end{array} \right.$



## Exercise 13. Repetition.

Esta camisa no me queda bien; es muy pequeña.	(This shirt doesn't fit me; it's too small.)
Este gabán no me queda bien; es muy pequeño.	(This sport coat doesn't fit me; it's too small.)
La guayabera no me queda bien; es muy grande.	(The guayabera doesn't fit me; it's too big.)
El sombrero no me queda bien; es muy grande.	(The hat doesn't fit me; it's too big.)
Estos zapatos no me quedan bien; son muy pequeños.	(These shoes don't fit me; they are too small.)
Esta falda me queda muy bien.	(This skirt fits me very well.)
Estos zapatos me quedan bien. ¿Cuánto valen?	(These shoes fit me. How much do they cost?)
Los pantalones no me quedan bien; son muy grandes.	(The pants don't fit me; they are too big.)
La blusa no me queda bien; es muy grande.	(The blouse doesn't fit me; it's too big.)
Este traje de baño me queda bien, pero ése es muy pequeño.	(This swim suit fits me, but that one is too small.)
Esta correa me queda bien, pero ésa es muy grande.	(This belt fits me, but that one is too big.)



## Exercise 14.

You hear: esta camisa - muy grande

Say: Esta camisa no me queda bien; es muy grande.

OR

You hear: estos zapatos - muy pequeños

Say: Estos zapatos no me quedan bien; son muy pequeños.

## Exercise 15. Say in Spanish:



1. This brown sport coat fits me.
2. These black shoes don't fit me; they are too big.
3. The blue guayabera doesn't fit me; it's too small.
4. That hat doesn't fit me; it's too big.
5. This green shirt doesn't fit me; it's too small.
6. The blouse doesn't fit me; it's too big.
7. I like these shoes, but they're too small.
8. How much does that long-sleeved guayabera cost? Can I try it on?
9. I need a pair of pants, size 36.

Exercise 16. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.

Dependiente: ¿Qué tal, Jorge. ¿Qué necesitas hoy?

Jorge: Busco unos pantalones.

Dependiente: ¿Para ti?

Jorge: No, para mi hijo.

Dependiente: ¿Qué tamaño usa tu hijo?

Jorge: Creo que usa tamaño ocho.

Dependiente: ¿Te gustan éstos de color amarillo? También tengo de color azul.

Jorge: Me gustan mucho éstos de color amarillo, pero creo que son un poco grandes. ¿Tienes tamaño siete?

Dependiente: Sí, cómo no. Aquí tienes.

Jorge: Estos están bien. ¿Cuánto valen?

Dependiente: Quince pesos.

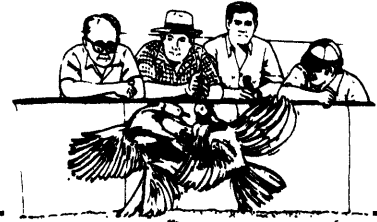
Jorge: OK. Ustedes aceptan tarjetas de crédito, ¿verdad? Tengo American Express.

Dependiente: Sí, hombre. Paga en la caja.

NOTE: ¿Qué tal? "How are you?", "Hi."  
¿Para ti? "For yourself?" (Familiar). Compare with the formal ¿Para usted?  
tu "your" (Familiar, singular)  
tarjetas de crédito "credit cards"  
¿Verdad? "Right?"  
Paga "Pay." Compare with the formal Pague.

## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: You are in a department store and want to tell the clerk you need a long-sleeved shirt. How do you say this?

SITUATION 2: Tell the store clerk you're looking for a pair of pants and a belt for your son.

SITUATION 3: You are looking at some guayaberas. How do you say, "I like this yellow one?"

SITUATION 4: You see a pair of shoes that you like. How do you ask the clerk if you can try them on?

SITUATION 5: You tried on a sport coat, but it's too big. Tell the clerk that it doesn't fit, that it's too big.

SITUATION 6: You're looking for a blue suit. You wear size thirty-eight. Ask the clerk, "Do you have a blue suit, size thirty-eight?"

SITUATION 7: You've tried on a red shirt that fits you just right. Tell the clerk, "This red one fits me very well."

SITUATION 8: You want to buy two pairs of socks. Ask the clerk, "How much do they cost?"

SITUATION 9: You are at the cash register with your purchases and want to know if you can pay with your MasterCard. How do you ask the clerk?

SITUATION 10: You're at a store shopping for a swim suit and you wear medium. How would you ask the employee, "I'm looking for a swim suit, size medium."

SITUATIONS 11 - 14 ARE NOT PRINTED.



## Module III

# GLOSSARY

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### A

¿A cómo está?	How much is ...?
¿A cómo están?	How much are ...?
aguacate (el)	avocado
A la orden.	You're welcome.
algo	something, anything
¿Algo más?	Anything else?
de algodón	[of] cotton

### B

blusa (la)	blouse
busco	I'm looking for

### C

caballero (el)	sir, gentleman
caja (la)	cash register
camarones (los)	shrimp
camisa (la)	shirt
camiseta (la)	T-shirt
canasta (la)	basket
caracol (el)	conch, conch shell
carne (la)	meat
carne de cerdo (la)	pork
carne de guisar (la)	stew meat
carne molida (la)	ground beef
cartera (la)	purse, wallet
cebolla (la)	onion
cenicero (el)	ashtray

centavo (el)	cent
collar (el)	necklace
comprar	to buy
corbata (la)	tie
correa (la)	belt
corto[a]	short (length of an item)
costillas de cerdo (las)	pork ribs
¿Cuánto?	How much?
¿Cuánto cuesta?	How much does it cost?
¿Cuánto cuestan?	How much do they cost?
¿Cuánto le debo?	How much do I owe you?
¿Cuánto vale?	How much does it cost?
¿Cuánto valen?	How much do they cost?
de cuero	[of] leather

## CH\*

chancletas (las)	slippers
china (la)	orange
chuletas (las)	pork chops

## D

de color	of [a certain] color
de color amarillo	yellow
de color azul	blue
de color azul claro	light blue
de color blanco	white
de color brown	brown
de color gris	gray
de color negro	black
de color rojo	red
de color rosa	pink
de color verde	green

---

\*The "ch" is considered a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet.

¿De qué está hecho[a]?

What is it made of?

Deme.

Give me. (command, sing.)

¿Desea...?

Would you (sing.) like ...?

## E

enaguas (las)

slip

Está bien.

OK. It's fine. Fine.

estatua (la)

statue

## F

falda (la)

skirt

fino[a]

of good quality

fruta (la)

fruit

## G

gabán (el)

sport coat

grande

big, large

guayaba (la)

guava

guayabera (la)

guayabera

guitarra (la)

guitar

## H

hamaca (la)

hammock

hecho[a] a mano

handmade

## L

langosta (la)

lobster

largo [a]	long
lechuga (la)	lettuce
libra (la)	pound
libra y media	a pound and a half

## LL\*

llegar	to arrive
--------	-----------

## M

de madera	[of] wood
manga (la)	sleeve
de manga corta	short sleeved
de manga larga	long sleeved
mangó (el)	mango
manzana (la)	apple
Me queda bien.	It fits me.
medias (las)	socks
mero (el)	grouper
de metal	[of] metal
mí	me, myself

## O

de oro	[of] gold
--------	-----------

---

\*The "ll" is considered a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet.

Pague.	Pay. (command, sing.)
de paja	[of] straw
pantalones (los)	pants
papa (la)	potato
papaya (la)	papaya
par (el)	pair
para	for
para mí	for me
pargo (el)	red snapper
pequeño[a]	small
pescado (el)	fish
de piedra	[of] stone
pez sierra (el)	mackerel
piña (la)	pineapple
de plata	[of] silver
pollo (el)	chicken
¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Por qué tan caro[a]?	Why so expensive?
por supuesto	of course, sure, by all means
porque	because
Pruébese.	Try on. (Command, sing.)
¿Puedo?	Can I?
¿Puedo probarme ...?	Can I try on ...?
¿Puedo probármelo[la]?	Can I try it on?
Q	
¿Qué?	What?
¿Qué desea?	What would you like?
¿Qué es eso?	What is that?
¿Qué es esto?	What is this?

querer	to want
R	
repollo (el)	cabbage
S	
salir	to leave
solamente	only, just
sombrero (el)	hat
T	
tamaño (el)	size
tan caro [a]	so expensive
tomate (el)	tomato
trabajar	to work
traje (el)	dress, suit
traje de baño (el)	swim suit
U	
unos, unas	some
usa	you (sing.) wear
V	
vivir	to live
voy a	I'm going to
Y	
yautía (la)	yautia
yuca (la)	yucca

## Z

zapatos (los)

shoes

Números (Numbers) 61-100

sesenta y uno	61
sesenta y dos	62
sesenta y tres	63
sesenta y cuatro	64
sesenta y cinco	65
sesenta y seis	66
sesenta y siete	67
sesenta y ocho	68
sesenta y nueve	69

setenta	70
setenta y uno	71
setenta y dos	72
setenta y tres	73
setenta y cuatro	74
setenta y cinco	75
setenta y seis	76
setenta y siete	77
setenta y ocho	78
setenta y nueve	79

ochenta	80
ochenta y uno	81
ochenta y dos	82
ochenta y tres	83
ochenta y cuatro	84
ochenta y cinco	85
ochenta y seis	86
ochenta y siete	87
ochenta y ocho	88
ochenta y nueve	89

noventa	90
noventa y uno	91
noventa y dos	92
noventa y tres	93
noventa y cuatro	94
noventa y cinco	95
noventa y seis	96
noventa y siete	97
noventa y ocho	98
noventa y nueve	99

cien	100
------	-----

Adjetivos y pronombres  
demostrativosDemonstrative adjectives and  
pronouns

	this	these	that	those
la estatua (the statue)	<u>esta</u> estatua	<u>estas</u> estatuas	<u>esa</u> estatua	<u>esas</u> estatuas
el cenicero (the ashtray)	<u>este</u> cenicero	<u>estos</u> ceniceros	<u>ese</u> cenicero	<u>esos</u> ceniceros

	this one	these	that one	those
la estatua	ésta	éestas	ésa	éestas
el cenicero	éste	éestos	ése	éesos

this	that
esto*	eso*

---

\*Stand for unknowns: ¿Qué es esto? - What is this?  
¿Qué es eso? - What is that?



El verbo gustarThe verb "to like"

I like ....

(one item) Me gusta ....

(more than one item) Me gustan ....

We like ....

(one item) Nos gusta ....

(more than one item) Nos gustan ....

Do you [sing.] like ...?

(one item) ¿Le gusta ...?

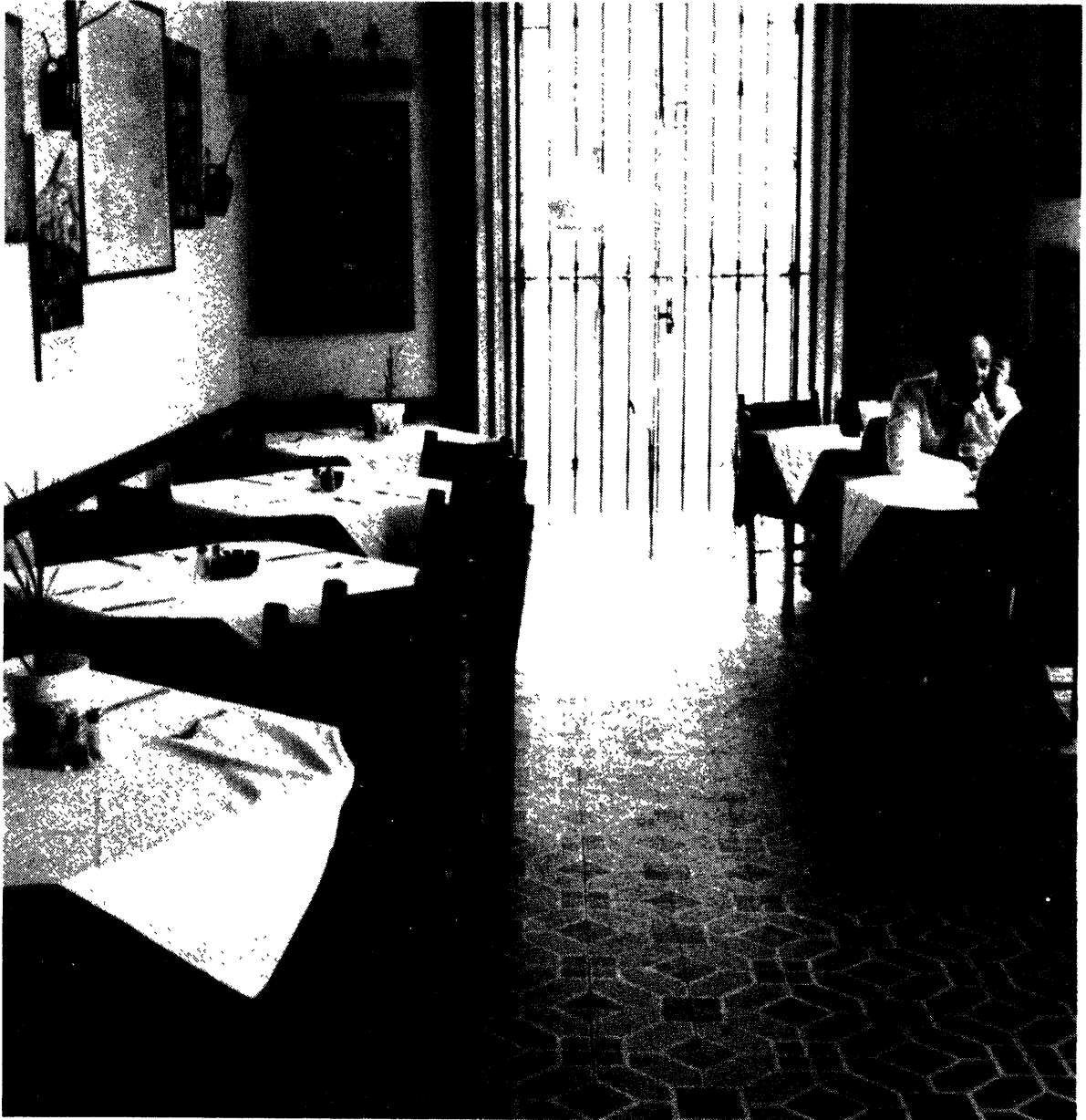
(more than one item) ¿Le gustan ...?

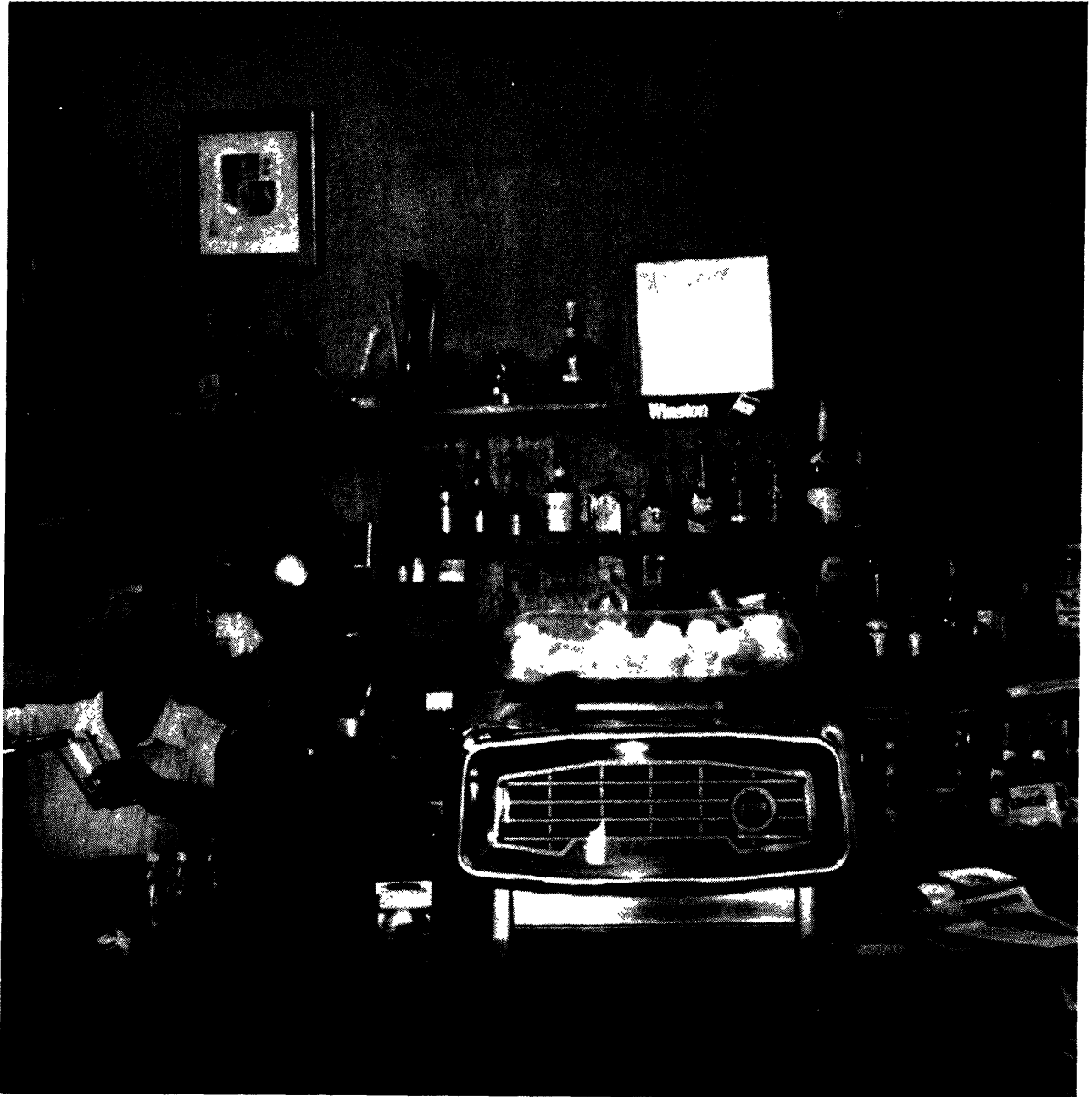
Do you [pl.] like ...?

(one item) ¿Les gusta ...?

(More than one item) ¿Les gustan ...?

# Module IV AT THE RESTAURANT





Restaurant Bar in Old San Juan

# OBJECTIVES

---



At the end of this module you will be able to perform the following tasks in Spanish:

UNIT 1

1. Make reservations at a restaurant.
2. Ask for a table for your group.
3. Ask for the menu.
4. Order drinks and an appetizer.

UNIT 2

5. Ask what certain dishes are and understand the answers.
6. Order a meal in a restaurant.
7. Order dessert.
8. Ask for the bill.

## Module IV, Unit 1

### CONVERSATION

---



#### ORDERING DRINKS

Waiter: Good evening.

Dave: Good evening. A table for two [persons].

Waiter: This way.

Dave: The menu, please.

Waiter: Sure. Just a second.

#### Shortly afterwards

Waiter: Here's the menu. Are you going to have anything [something] to drink?

Dave: Bring me a cuba libre.

Waiter: And you, ma'am?

Lisa: I'm not going to drink anything, thank you.

Waiter: Would you like an appetizer?

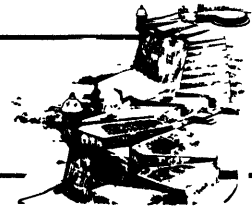
Lisa: I'd like a shrimp cocktail.

Dave: And I, a lobster cocktail.



# CONVERSACION

---



## PIDIENDO LAS BEBIDAS

Mesero: Buenas noches.

Dave: Buenas noches. Una mesa para dos personas.

Mesero: Por aquí, señores.

Dave: El menú, por favor.

Mesero: Sí, cómo no. En un momentito.

### Poco después

Mesero: Aquí tienen el menú. ¿Van a tomar algo, señores?

Dave: Tráigame un cuba libre.

Mesero: ¿Y usted, señora?

Lisa: Yo no voy a tomar nada, gracias.

Mesero: ¿Desean un aperitivo?

Lisa: Yo quiero un coctel de camarones.

Dave: Y yo, un coctel de langostas.



## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

---



1. The literal translation of señores is "gentlemen." This polite form of address is used even when a woman is included. It is roughly equivalent to "sir, ma'am."
2. Algo: "something." ¿Van a tomar algo? Literally, "Are you [pl.] going to drink something?"
3. Tráigame.... "Bring me...."
4. Yo no voy a tomar nada. Literally, "I'm not going to drink nothing." Although incorrect in English, the double negative is common and correct in Spanish.



# EXERCISES

---



## Exercise 1.

You hear: two
Say: Quiero reservar una mesa para dos personas.

## Exercise 2.

You hear: ¿Para qué hora? - seven
Say: Para las siete.

six  
five-thirty  
eight  
seven-thirty  
seven

## Exercise 3. Repetition.

Para esta noche a las nueve.	(For tonight/this evening at nine.)
Para esta tarde a las tres.	(For this afternoon at three.)
Para este viernes por la noche a las ocho.	(For this Friday [in the] evening at eight.)
Para hoy a las dos y media.	(For today at two-thirty.)
Para mañana a la una.	(For tomorrow at one.)
Para este martes a las doce y media.	(For this Tuesday at twelve-thirty.)



Exercise 4. Say in Spanish:



1. For tomorrow at four.
2. For tonight at eight.
3. For this evening at six-thirty.
4. For Wednesday afternoon at one-thirty.
5. I want to reserve a table for two.
6. I want to reserve a table for this Thursday at two.

Su nombre, por favor. - Your name, please.

Exercise 5. Repetition.

un cuba libre	(a cuba libre)
un whiskey* en las rocas	(a scotch on the rocks)
un whiskey con soda	(a scotch and soda)
un whiskey sin hielo	(a scotch without ice; straight)
un whiskey con agua	(a scotch and water)
un daiquirí de fresa	(a strawberry daiquiri)
un daiquirí de guineo	(a banana daiquiri)
una piña colada	(a piña colada)
una cerveza	(a beer)

---

\*If you order whiskey, you'll get scotch. If you want bourbon, you have to say bourbon specifically.

## Exercise 6.

You hear: ¿Va a tomar algo? - a scotch on the rocks Say: Tráigame un whiskey en las rocas.
---

OR

You hear: ¿Van a tomar algo? - a scotch on the rocks and a beer Say: Tráiganos un whiskey en las rocas y una cerveza.
---

a scotch on the rocks  
 a scotch and soda and a piña colada  
 a scotch, straight  
 a scotch and water  
 a strawberry daiquiri and a beer  
 a banana daiquiri  
 a beer and a piña colada

nada	nothing
no ... nada	not ... anything
<u>No</u> voy a tomar <u>nada</u> .	I'm <u>not</u> going to drink <u>anything</u> .
<u>No</u> vamos a tomar <u>nada</u> .	We're <u>not</u> going to drink <u>anything</u> .

## Exercise 7. Repetition.

No voy a tomar nada.	(I'm not going to drink anything.)
No vamos a tomar nada.	(We're not going to drink anything.)
Mi esposa no va a comer nada.	(My wife is not going to eat anything.)
Mi hijo no va a comer nada.	(My son is not going to eat anything.)
Mi amigo no va a tomar nada.	(My friend is not going to drink anything.)
No voy a necesitar nada.	(I'm not going to need anything.)
No vamos a necesitar nada.	(We're not going to need anything.)

Exercise 8. Say in English.



Exercise 9.



<p>You hear: ¿Va a tomar algo? Say: No, no voy a tomar nada.</p>
--

OR

<p>You hear: ¿Van a tomar algo? Say: No, no vamos a tomar nada.</p>
---

Exercise 10. Repetition.

El teniente no va a  
tomar nada.

(The lieutenant is not going to  
drink anything.)

El no va a tomar nada.

(He is not going to drink  
anything.)

La señora Pérez no  
va a comer nada.

(Mrs. Pérez is not going to  
eat anything.)

Ella no va a comer  
nada.

(She is not going to eat any-  
thing.)

Mi esposa no va a comer  
nada.

(My wife is not going to eat  
anything.)

Ella no va a comer nada.

(She is not going to eat any-  
thing.)

Mi hijo no va a tomar  
nada.

(My son is not going to drink  
anything.)

El no va a tomar nada.

(He is not going to drink any-  
thing.)

## Exercise 11.

<p>You hear: Carlos no va a tomar nada. Say: El no va a tomar nada.</p>
---

OR

<p>You hear: La señora Pérez no va a comer nada. Say: Ella no va a comer nada.</p>
--

## Exercise 12.

<p>You hear: ¿Y su esposa? Say: Ella no va a tomar nada.</p>
--

## Exercise 13. Say in Spanish:



1. My friend is not going to drink anything.
2. I'm not going to need anything.
3. He's not going to eat anything.
4. She's not going to drink anything.
5. We're not going to drink anything, thank you.
6. I want to reserve a table for two [persons].
7. For tonight at seven.
8. Bring me a scotch on the rocks.
9. Bring us a beer and a banana daiquiri.
10. I want a shrimp cocktail.

Exercise 14. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.

Listen without looking at your text.

Mesero: Restaurante El Dorado, buenas tardes.

Ramón: ¿Qué tal, Enrique? Hablas con Ramón.

Mesero: ¡Ah, sí, Ramón! ¿Cómo estás?

Ramón: Ahí, ahí. Mira, ¿puedes reservarme una mesa para este sábado a las ocho?

Mesero: Sí, con mucho gusto. ¿Para cuántas personas?

Ramón: Para seis personas - mi mujer y yo, y cuatro amigos.

Mesero: OK. Te veo el sábado.

Ramón: Nos vemos.

NOTE: Hablas con Ramón: "This is Raymond." Literally, "You are speaking with Raymond."

¿Puedes reservarme?: "Can you reserve [for] me?"

¿Cuántas? "How many?" referring to a feminine noun.

¿Cuántos? referring to a masculine noun.

Mujer: "Woman."

Mi mujer: "My wife."



## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

---



SITUATION 1: Suppose that you and your wife want to go to dinner with another couple, and you have to make reservations by phone. Tell the restaurant employee that you want to reserve a table for four persons.

SITUATION 2: While making a reservation, you want to be specific. Tell the employee at the restaurant, "For tonight at six-thirty."

SITUATION 3: You're at the table at a restaurant and want to see the menu. How would you say, "The menu, please?"

SITUATION 4: Assume you and your wife are in a restaurant and want a drink before dinner. Speaking for both you and your wife, tell the waiter to bring you a piña colada and a scotch and soda.

SITUATION 5: You and some friends are at a restaurant for dinner. When the waiter is taking the drink order, you want to tell him that your wife is not going to drink anything. How do you say this to the waiter?

SITUATION 6: The waiter wants to know what your son wants to eat. Tell him that he is not going to eat anything.

SITUATION 7: Before your main course, you decide you want an appetizer. How would you ask for a shrimp cocktail?

SITUATIONS 8-12 ARE NOT PRINTED.

## Module IV, Unit 2

### CONVERSATION

---



#### ORDERING THE MEAL

Waiter: What are you going to order?

Lisa: For me, asparagus salad and chicken and rice, please.

Waiter: And you, sir?

Dave: What's the soup of the day?

Waiter: Today we have caldo gallego.

Dave: What's that?

Waiter: It is (a) vegetable soup with a lot of spices. It's delicious.

Dave: OK. Give me caldo gallego and broiled lobster.

Waiter: And to drink?

Dave: Bring us a bottle of white wine -- Lancers, please.

#### A little later

Waiter: Are you going to want dessert?

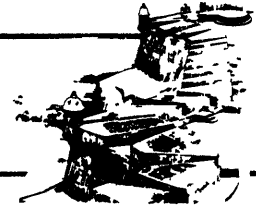
Lisa: Yes, give me caramel custard.

Dave: I don't want dessert. Just bring me a cup of coffee and the check, please.



# CONVERSACION

---



## PIDIENDO LA COMIDA

Mesero: ¿Qué van a pedir, señores?

Lisa: Para mí, ensalada de espárragos y arroz con pollo, por favor.

Mesero: ¿Y usted, señor?

Dave: ¿Cuál es la sopa del día?

Mesero: Hoy tenemos caldo gallego.

Dave: ¿Qué es eso?

Mesero: Es una sopa de vegetales con muchas especias. Es deliciosa.

Dave: Está bien. Deme caldo gallego y langosta a la parrilla.

Mesero: ¿Y de tomar, señores?

Dave: Traiganos una botella de vino blanco -- Lancers, por favor.

### Un poco después

Mesero: ¿Van a querer postre?

Lisa: Sí, deme flan de caramelo.

Dave: Yo no quiero postre. Solamente tráigame una taza de café y la cuenta, por favor.







Le Lo Lai dancers in native Puerto Rican costume.

## NOTES ON THE CONVERSATION

---



1. ¿Cuál es la sopa del día? Literally, "Which is the soup of the day?"

2. Caldo: Literally, "broth."

3. Gallego: Spanish; that is, from Spain. Literally, of or from Galicia, a region in Spain.

4. Flan: custard. This dessert is much like the custard pie made in the U.S. except it is served without a crust, and it is much more flavorful.

5. It is customary to tip fifteen to twenty percent in the more expensive Puerto Rican restaurants. The standard for moderate-priced restaurants is fifteen percent.



# EXERCISES

---



NOTE: Desayunar, "to breakfast"; almorzar, "to lunch";  
cenar, "to dine."

Exercise 1. Say in English.



Exercise 2. Repetition.

ensalada de espárragos	(asparagus salad)
ensalada de papas	(potato salad)
ensalada de macarrones	(macaroni salad)
ensalada de langosta*	(lobster salad)
ensalada de camarones*	(shrimp salad)
ensalada de pollo	(chicken salad)
ensalada de tomates	(tomato salad)
ensalada de lechuga y tomate	(lettuce and tomato salad)

Exercise 3. Say in Spanish:



1. For me, potato salad.
2. Bring me asparagus salad.
3. Give me a macaroni salad.
4. I want lettuce and tomato salad.
5. Bring me a chicken salad.

---

\*Listed with main dishes; they are meals in themselves.

## Exercise 4. Repetition.

mero a la parrilla	(broiled grouper)
asopao* de mariscos	(seafood soup)
bacalao con papas	(codfish [cooked] with potatoes)
arroz blanco	([white] plain rice)
arroz con pollo	(chicken and rice)
chuletas	(pork chops)
papas fritas	(french fries)
filete**	(filet; steak)
biftec**	(steak)
pernil	(roast [hind leg of] pork)
arroz guisado***	(yellow rice with stewed meat)
habichuelas coloradas****	([cooked] red kidney beans)
huevos fritos	(fried eggs)
huevos revueltos	(scrambled eggs)
tortilla de huevos	(omelet)
jamón	(ham)
huevos con jamón	(ham and eggs)
pan	(bread)
pan tostado	(toast)
tocineta	(bacon)

---

\*Asopao is a rice soup with plenty of meat (beef, pork, chicken or seafood); it is a meal in itself.

\*\*Filete could be fish steak or beef steak. Biftec is beef only.

\*\*\*Arroz guisado: the meat in this dish could be beef, pork, chicken or seafood.

\*\*\*\*Actual spelling is habichuelas coloradas - pronounced habichuelas colorá.

## Exercise 5. Say in Spanish:



1. Give me chicken and rice.
2. I want pork chops.
3. Bring me french fries also.
4. For me, broiled lobster.
5. Give me seafood soup.
6. Bring me codfish with potatoes.
7. I want fried eggs with toast.
8. Give me ham and eggs.
9. Bring me plain rice with red kidney beans.

casi crudo	=	rare
medio crudo	=	medium rare
bien cocido	=	well done

## Exercise 6. Repetition.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ¿Cuál es la sopa del día?                | (What's the soup of the day?)           |
| ¿Cuál es la especialidad?<br>de la casa? | (What's the specialty of the<br>house?) |
| ¿Cuál es el plato del día?               | (What's the special of the day?)        |

[ <u>la sopa</u> the soup]	Está deliciosa.	"It's delicious."
	Está muy buena.	"It's very good."
[ <u>el pollo</u> the chicken]	Está delicioso.	"It's delicious."
	Está muy bueno.	"It's very good."

## Exercise 7. Repetition.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ¿Qué tal está la sopa?<br>(How is the soup?) | [La sopa]* está deliciosa.<br>([The soup]* it is delicious.) |
|--|--|

\*The bracketed subjects here are added only for clarification. They are understood.

¿Qué tal está el pollo? (How is the chicken?)	[El pollo] está muy bueno. ([The chicken] it is very good.)
¿Qué tal están las chuletas? (How are the pork chops?)	[Las chuletas] están muy buenas. ([The pork chops] they are very good.)
¿Qué tal están los camarones? (How are the shrimp?)	[Los camarones] están deliciosos. ([The shrimp] they are delicious.)
¿Qué tal está el arroz con pollo? (How is the chicken and rice?)	[El arroz con pollo] está delicioso. ([The chicken and rice] it is delicious.)
¿Qué tal está el pernil? (How is the roast pork?)	[El pernil] está muy bueno. ([The roast pork] it is very good.)
¿Qué tal están las habichuelas coloradas? (How are the red kidney beans?)	[Las habichuelas coloradas] están deliciosas. ([The red kidney beans] they are delicious.)
¿Qué tal están los filetes? (How are the steaks?)	[Los filetes] están muy buenos. ([The steaks] they are very good.)

## Exercise 8.

You hear:    ¿Qué tal está la sopa? - very good  
Say:        Está muy buena.

## Exercise 9. Repetition.

Tráiganos una botella de vino blanco.	(Bring us a bottle of white wine.)
Tráigame una botella de vino tinto.	(Bring me a bottle of red wine.)
Denos dos cervezas "Corona."	(Give us two "Corona" [beers.]

## Exercise 10. Say in Spanish:



1. Bring me a bottle of wine, please.
2. Give us a bottle of red wine.
3. Give me a bottle of white wine, please.
4. Bring us two beers, please.

## Exercise 11. Repetition.

Quiero bizcocho de chocolate.	(I want chocolate cake.)
Para mí, mantecado de vainilla.	(For me, vanilla ice cream.)
Tráigame flan de caramelo.	(Bring me caramel custard.)
Deme gelatina.	(Give me jello.)
Quiero flan de coco.	(I want coconut custard.)
Para mi hijo, pasta de guayaba con queso.	(For my son, guava paste with cheese.)
Denos pie* de limón.	(Give us lemon pie.)
Quiero mantecado de piña.	(I want pineapple ice cream.)

## Exercise 12.

You hear: chocolate ice cream

Say: Quiero mantecado de chocolate.

## Exercise 13. Repetition.

Tráigame una taza de café.	(Bring me a cup of coffee.)
Para mi esposa, un vaso de té frío.	(For my wife, a glass of iced tea.)

---

\*"Pie:" The same word is used in Puerto Rico - taken from English.

Deme un vaso de chocolatina.	(Give me a glass of chocolate milk.)
Quiero un vaso de leche.	(I want a glass of milk.)
Tráigame un vaso de limonada.	(Bring me a glass of lemonade.)
Para mí, un vaso de agua.	(For me, a glass of water.)
Denos dos copas de vino blanco.	(Give us two glasses of white wine.)

Exercise 14. Say in Spanish:



1. For my wife, a chicken salad.
2. A steak - medium rare, please.
3. Bring me seafood soup.
4. Bring us plain rice with red kidney beans.
5. I want an omelet and toast.
6. What's the special of the day?
7. The lobster is delicious.
8. Bring us two beers - Corona, please.
9. For me, a glass of white wine.
10. My son wants a glass of milk.
11. Do you [all] have caramel custard?
12. Give me chocolate cake with vanilla ice cream.
13. A cup of coffee, please - and the bill.

Exercise 15. Conversation for Listening Comprehension.



Listen without looking at your text.



Mesera: Buenas tardes, Ramón. ¿Cómo estás?  
 Ramón: Estoy bien, gracias. ¿Y tú, Lydia?  
 Mesera: Muy bien. ¿Vas a querer algo de tomar?  
 Ramón: Sí, dame una cerveza India, por favor.  
 Mesera: ¿Que vas a pedir, Ramón?  
 Ramón: ¿Qué tal están hoy las habichuelas coloradas?  
 Mesera: Están ricas.  
 Ramón: Bien. Entonces tráeme arroz blanco con habichuelas coloradas y ensalada mixta.  
 Mesera: ¿Otra cerveza, Ramón?  
 Ramón: Sí, dame otra, por favor.  
 Mesera: OK.

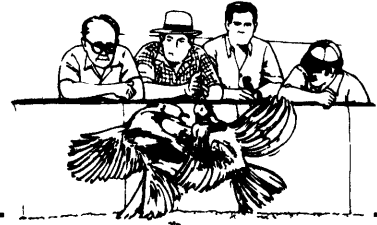
un poco más tarde

Ramón: ¿Qué tienen de postre?  
 Mesera: Tenemos flan de caramelo, pasta de guayaba con queso y pie de limón.  
 Ramón: Chévere, tráeme pasta de guayaba con queso.  
 Mesera: ¡Cómo no! ¿Quieres café?  
 Ramón: Sí, y tráeme la cuenta, por favor.  
 Mesera: OK.

NOTE: <u>Estoy bien:</u>	"I'm fine."
<u>Ricas:</u>	Another word for "delicious."
<u>Tráeme:</u>	"Bring me."
<u>Ensalada mixta:</u>	"Mixed or tossed salad."
<u>Otra cerveza:</u>	"Another beer."
<u>Dame otra:</u>	"Give me another one."
<u>¡Chévere!:</u>	Expression meaning Great!, Terrific!

## SELF-EVALUATION QUIZ

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SITUATION 1: Before ordering at a restaurant, you'd like to know what the special of the day is. How do you ask the waiter this?

SITUATION 2: The waiter is ready to take your order. Tell him that you want the soup of the day and shrimp salad.

SITUATION 3: You asked the waiter what the specialty of the house is and he tells you a certain dish. If you don't know what it is, how would you ask the waiter, "What's that?"

SITUATION 4: Tell the waiter that you want your steak well done.

SITUATION 5: Tell the waiter to please bring you and your spouse a bottle of red wine.

SITUATION 6: You're eating pork chops, which are delicious. The waitress comes to your table to see if everything is OK. How do you tell her the pork chops are delicious?

SITUATION 7: Tell the waiter to give you banana cake, and pineapple ice cream for your daughter.

SITUATION 8: While you are giving your order to the waiter, your son says he's thirsty. How do you tell the waiter, "And a glass of water for my son, please?"

SITUATION 9: You have finished eating. Tell the waiter to please bring you a cup of coffee and the check.

SITUATIONS 10-14 ARE NOT PRINTED.

## Module IV



## GLOSSARY

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### A

a la parrilla	broiled
almorzar	to lunch, eat lunch, have for lunch
aperitivo (el)	appetizer
arroz (el)	rice
arroz blanco (el)	plain rice
arroz con pollo (el)	chicken and rice
arroz guisado (el)	yellow rice with stewed meat
asopao (el)	rice soup

### B

bacalao (el)	codfish
bacalao con papas (el)	codfish with potatoes
bien cocido	well done
biftec (el)	steak
bizcocho (el)	cake
botella (la)	bottle

### C

café (el)	coffee
caramelo (el)	caramel
casi crudo	rare
cenar	to dine, eat dinner, have for dinner
cerveza (la)	beer
coco (el)	coconut
coctel (el)	cocktail
comer	to eat
copa de vino (la)	glass of wine

¿Cuál es ...?	What is ...?
cuba libre (el)	cuba libre
cuenta (la)	bill, check
CH*	
chocolate (el)	chocolate
chocolatina (la)	chocolate milk
D	
daiquirí (el)	daiquiri
delicioso[a]	delicious
Denos.	Give us. (command, sing.)
desayunar	to breakfast, eat breakfast, have for breakfast
E	
él	he, him
ella	she, her
en las rocas	on the rocks
En un momentito.	Just a second.
ensalada (la)	salad
especialidad (la)	specialty
la especialidad de la casa	the specialty of the house
especias (las)	spices
F	
filete (el)	steak
flan (el)	custard

---

\*The "ch" is considered a separate letter in the Spanish alphabet.

fresa (la)

strawberry

gelatina (la)

## G

jello

guineo (el)

banana

habichuelas (las)

## H

habichuelas coloradas (las)

beans

red kidney beans

hielo (el)

ice

huevos (los)

eggs

huevos con jamón (los)

ham and eggs

huevos fritos (los)

fried eggs

huevos revueltos (los)

scrambled eggs

tortilla de huevos (la)

omelet

jamón (el)

## J

ham

leche (la)

## L

milk

limón (el)

lemon

limonada (la)

lemonade

macarrones (los)

## M

macaroni

mantecado (el)

ice cream

medio crudo

medium rare

menú (el)

menu

mesa (la)

table

nada	nothing
no ... nada	not ... anything
necesitar	to need
noche (la)	night, evening
nombre (el)	name
N	
pan (el)	bread
pan tostado (el)	toast
¿Para cuándo?	For when?
¿Para qué hora?	For what time?
pasta de guayaba (la)	guava paste
pedir	to order
pernil (el)	roast [hind leg of] pork
persona (la)	person
pie (el)	pie
piña colada (la)	piña colada
plátano (el)	plantain
plato del día (el)	special of the day
por aquí	this way
por la noche	in the evening
postre (el)	dessert
P	
Q	
¿Qué tal está ...?	How is ...?
queso (el)	cheese
R	
reservar	to reserve

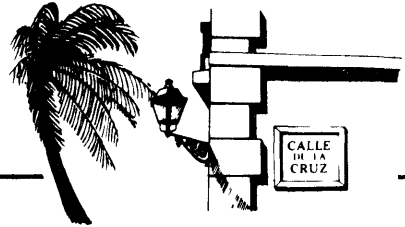
señores	gentlemen; ma'am, sir
sin	without
sin hielo	straight, without ice
soda (la)	soda
sopa (la)	soup
sopa del día (la)	soup of the day
su	your (sing.)
S	
taza (la)	cup
té (el)	tea
té frío (el)	iced tea
tomar	to drink
Tráigame[nos].	Bring me [us].
tocineta (la)	bacon
T	
V	
va a	you (sing.) are going to; he, she, it is going to
vaso (el)	glass
vino (el)	wine
vino blanco (el)	white wine
vino tinto (el)	red wine
W*	
whiskey (el)	scotch

---

\*"W" is not a letter in the Spanish alphabet. Words with this letter are acquired from other languages.

# KEYS TO EXERCISES AND SELF-EVALUATION QUIZZES

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## Module I, Unit 1

### Exercise 9

1. [Yo] soy el marinero Wilson. (I am Seaman Wilson.)
2. Señor Alvarez, le presento a mi esposa Ellen. (Mr. Alvarez, may I introduce my wife Ellen to you?)
3. Señora Santiago, le presento a Pedro. (Mrs. Santiago, may I introduce Pedro to you?)
4. Señor Morales, le presento a la señora López. (Mr. Morales, may I introduce Mrs. López to you?)
5. Doctor Torres, le presento a mi amigo Juan. (Dr. Torres, may I introduce my friend Juan to you?)

### Exercise 11

1. Buenos días, jefe Vargas. (Good morning, Chief Vargas.)
2. [Yo] soy el contraamaestre Benson. (I am Petty Officer Benson.)
3. ¿Cómo está usted, señor Reyes? (How are you, Mr. Reyes?)
4. ¿Cómo están ustedes? (How are you all?)
5. Muy bien, gracias. (Fine, thank you.)
6. El gusto es mío. (My pleasure.)
7. A sus órdenes./Para servirle. (At your service.)
8. Le presento a mi amiga Isabel. (May I introduce my friend Isabel to you?)
9. Le presento al alférez Gordon. (May I introduce Ensign Gordon to you?)
10. Mucho gusto, señorita Jiménez. (Glad to meet you, Miss Jiménez.)



Exercise 12

George: Hi, Dave! How are you?

Dave: Fine, George. And you?

George: So-so.

Dave: George, I want you to meet my wife Lisa.

George: Glad to meet you, Lisa.

Lisa: My pleasure, George.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. Buenas noches, señor Gómez. Le presento a mi esposa Lisa.
2. Mucho gusto./Mucho gusto, señora.
3. Dave Scott, para servirle./Dave Scott, a sus órdenes.
4. Buenos días, señor Rodríguez. [Yo] soy el teniente Hudson.
5. Señor Ramos, le presento a mi esposa Anne.
6. Doctor Salazar, le presento a mi amigo Pedro.
7. Señor Fernández, le presento al capitán Morales.
8. Buenas tardes, señorita Pérez. ¿Cómo está usted?
9. Encantada, señor Ramos./Encantada.
10. Muy bien, gracias, (Buenos días, contramaestre Smith.  
¿Y usted?/Muy bien, ¿Cómo está usted?)  
gracias.

# KEY

## Module I, Unit 2

### Exercise 7

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive usted en Puerto Rico? (How long have you been living in Puerto Rico?)
2. Hace un año que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for one year.)
3. Hace ocho meses que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for eight months.)
4. Hace tres semanas que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for three weeks.)
5. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive usted aquí? (How long have you been living here?)

### Exercise 11

1. Sí, me gusta San Juan. (Yes, I like San Juan.)
2. Sí, nos gusta. (Yes, we like it.)
3. ¿Le gusta Ponce? (Do you like Ponce? [asking one person])
4. ¿Les gusta Luquillo? (Do you like Luquillo? [asking more than one person])
5. No, no nos gusta Naguabo. (No, we don't like Naguabo.)
6. No, no me gusta Caguas. (No, I don't like Caguas.)

Exercise 18

1. Hace mucho calor aquí. (It's very hot here.)
2. ¿Hace mucho viento en San Juan? (Is it very windy in San Juan?)
3. Sí, me gusta, pero hace mucho frío. (Yes, I like it, but it's very cold.)
4. No hace mucho calor en Alaska. (It's not very hot in Alaska.)
5. Hace un poco de viento en Fajardo. (It's a little windy in Fajardo.)
6. ¿Hace frío? (Is it cold?)
7. ¿Hace mucho calor en Humacao? (Is it very hot in Humacao?)
8. Hace un poco de viento. (It's a little windy.)

Exercise 21

1. [Yo] soy de Kansas. (I am from Kansas.)
2. [Nosotros] somos de California. (We are from California.)
3. ¿De dónde es usted? (Where are you from? [asking only one person])
4. ¿De dónde son ustedes? (Where are you from? [asking more than one person])
5. Hace seis semanas que vivo en Puerto Rico. (I have been living in Puerto Rico for six weeks.)
6. Hace un año que vivo en Fajardo. (I have been living in Fajardo for a year.)
7. Hace tres meses que vivo aquí. (I have been living here for three months.)
8. Me gusta Puerto Rico, pero hace un poco de calor. (I like Puerto Rico, but it's a little hot.)
9. No hace mucho viento. (It's not very windy.)
10. ¿Hace frío en El Yunque? (Is it cold in El Yunque?)

Exercise 22

Mary: How long have you been living in Puerto Rico?

Lisa: I have been living here for two months, Mary.

Mary: Do you like Puerto Rico?

Lisa: Yes, I like it, but it is very hot.

Mary: Where are you from, Lisa?

Lisa: I am from New York.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive usted en Ceiba?
2. Hace siete meses que vivo en Fajardo.
3. Sí, nos gusta./Sí, nos gusta Roosevelt Roads.
4. Sí, me gusta Puerto Rico, pero hace mucho calor.
5. No, no me gusta./No, no me gusta Caguas.
6. ¿Hace mucho viento en Luquillo?
7. ¿De dónde es usted?/¿De dónde es usted, señor Pérez?
8. ¿De dónde son ustedes?
9. Somos de California./Nosotros somos de California.
10. He wants to know if you like Humacao. (¿Le gusta Humacao?)
11. He asked if both of you like Ponce. (¿Les gusta Ponce?)
12. He said that it's not cold on Vieques, but that it's a little windy. (No, no hace frío en Vieques, pero hace un poco de viento.)
13. [Yo] soy de (followed by the place you are from). (¿De dónde es usted?)

# KEY

## Module I, Unit 3

### Exercise 6

1. Tengo dos hijos, un niño y una niña. (I have 2 children, a boy and a girl.)
2. Tenemos cinco hijos, tres niños y dos niñas. (We have 5 children, 3 boys and 2 girls.)
3. Tengo tres hijos, un niño y dos niñas. (I have 3 children, 1 boy and 2 girls.)
4. Tenemos cuatro hijos, dos niños y dos niñas. (We have 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls.)
5. Tengo cinco hijas. (I have 5 daughters.)
6. Tengo dos hijos y dos hijas. (I have 2 sons and 2 daughters.)

### Exercise 14

1. ¿Tiene usted hijos? (Do you [singular] have any children?)
2. Tenemos tres hijos, dos niñas y un niño. (We have 3 children, 2 girls and a boy.)
3. No tengo hijos. (I don't have any children.)
4. Tengo tres hijas. (I have three daughters.)
5. ¿Trabajan ustedes en Fajardo? (Do you [plural] work in Fajardo?)
6. No trabajo aquí. (I don't work here.)
7. ¿Dónde vive usted? (Where do you [singular] live?)
8. No vivo en Humacao. (I don't live in Humacao.)
9. Vivimos en Roosevelt Roads. (We live in Roosevelt Roads.)
10. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que trabaja usted en Ceiba? (How long have you [singular] been working in Ceiba?)

11. Hace dos meses que trabajo en Roosevelt Roads. (I have been working at Roosevelt Roads for 2 months.)
12. Lo siento, pero tengo que irme. (I'm sorry, but I have to leave.)
13. Hasta la vista./ Hasta luego. (See you later.)
14. Adiós, señor Pineda. (Good-bye, Mr. Pineda.)

Exercise 15

George: Do you have [any] children, Raymond?

Raymond: Yes, I have two children, a boy and a girl.

George: Do you work at Fort Allen?

Raymond: No, I work at Roosevelt Roads.

George: Where do you live now?

Raymond: In Luquillo.

George: Excuse me, Raymond, but I have to leave. See you later.

Raymond: OK, George. See you later.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. ¿Tienen ustedes hijos?
2. Tenemos tres hijos.
3. ¿Tiene usted hijos?
4. No, no tenemos hijos.
5. ¿Dónde trabajan ustedes?
6. ¿Dónde trabaja usted?
7. Trabajo en Roosevelt Roads.
8. No, no trabajo en Fort Buchanan; trabajo en Roosevelt Roads.
9. ¿Dónde viven ustedes?
10. Vivimos en Fajardo.
11. ¿Dónde vive usted?
12. Vivo en Roosevelt Roads.
13. No, no vivimos en San Juan.
14. ¿Vive usted en Humacao?
15. Lo siento./Lo siento mucho.
16. Lo siento, pero tengo que irme.
17. Hasta la vista./Hasta luego.
18. Trabajo en Roosevelt Roads. (¿Dónde trabaja usted?)  
 No, no vivimos en Roosevelt Roads; vivimos en Fajardo./No, vivimos en Fajardo. (¿Viven ustedes en Roosevelt Roads?)  
 Sí, tenemos dos hijas./ Sí, tenemos dos niñas. (¿Tienen ustedes hijos?)

# KEY

## Module II, Unit 1

### Exercise 4

¿Dónde están los carros públicos?	(Where are the public cars?)
¿Dónde está la plaza?	(Where is the plaza?)
¿Está la parada de guaguas muy lejos?	(Is the bus stop very far [away]?)
¿Están las playas muy lejos?	(Are the beaches very far [away]?)
¿Dónde está la Urbanización Meléndez?	(Where is the Meléndez housing area?)
¿Está El Restaurante La Sombra muy lejos?	(Is La Sombra Restaurant very far [away]?)

### Exercise 5

Turn right.	(Doble a la derecha.)
Turn left.	(Doble a la izquierda.)
At the next corner, turn right.	(En la próxima esquina, doble a la derecha.)
At the next corner, turn left, on Eighth Street, turn right.	(En la próxima esquina, doble a la izquierda, y en la Calle 8, doble a la derecha.)
At that corner, turn left.	(En esa esquina, doble a la izquierda.)

### Exercise 7

Continue straight ahead down that avenue.	(Siga derecho por esa avenida.)
Continue straight ahead down that street.	(Siga directo por esa calle.)
Turn right and continue straight ahead down that highway.	(Doble a la derecha y siga derecho por esa carretera.)
Turn left and continue straight ahead down that street to the end.	(Doble a la izquierda y siga derecho por esa calle hasta el final.)



At the next corner, turn right and continue straight ahead down that avenue.	(En la próxima esquina, doble a la derecha y siga directo por esa avenida.)
On Barbosa Avenue, turn left and continue straight ahead to the highway.	(En la Avenida Barbosa, doble a la izquierda y siga derecho hasta la carretera.)
Keep going straight ahead down that street (up) to the plaza, and turn right.	(Siga directo por esa calle hasta la plaza, y doble a la derecha.)

Exercise 11

Salgo como en cinco minutos.	(I leave in about five minutes.)
Salimos pronto.	(We leave soon.)
Salgo en diez minutos.	(I leave in ten minutes.)
Salgo pronto.	(I leave soon.)
Salimos como en cinco minutos.	(We leave in about five minutes.)

Exercise 18

The ferry leaves at 1:00.	(La lancha sale a la una.)
The bus arrives at 3:10.	(La guagua llega a las tres y diez.)
We leave at 2:00.	(Salimos a las dos.)
The ferry arrives at 4:00.	(La lancha llega a las cuatro.)
I leave at 10:20.	(Salgo a las diez y veinte.)

Exercise 19

8 dollars	(ocho dólares)
3.20	(tres veinte)
.35	(treinta y cinco centavos)
10.50	(diez cincuenta)
15 dollars	(quince pesos)
.60	(sesenta chavos)
4.25	(cuatro veinticinco)
9.30	(nueve treinta)

.50	(cincuenta chavos)
11.45	(once cuarenta y cinco)
30 dollars	(treinta pesos)
17.50	(diecisiete cincuenta)
40 dollars	(cuarenta dólares)

Exercise 20

Buenas tardes, señor.	(Good afternoon, sir.)
Perdone, señora.	(Excuse me, ma'am.)
¿Dónde están los carros públicos/los públicos?	(Where are the public cars?)
¿Dónde está El Restaurante La Sombra?	(Where is La Sombra Restaurant?)
¿A qué hora sale la lancha?	(At what time does the ferry leave?)
¿Está El Yunque muy lejos?	(Is El Yunque very far?)
¿Están las playas muy lejos?	(Are the beaches very far?)
¿Cuándo/A qué hora llega la guagua a Carolina?	(When does the bus arrive in Carolina?)
Salgo pronto.	(I leave soon.)
Salimos como en diez minutos.	(We leave in about ten minutes.)
¿Cuánto cuesta?	(How much does it cost?)
Muchas gracias.	(Thank you very much.)
De nada.	(You're welcome.)

Exercise 22

Martha:	Hí, Frank, when do you leave for Vieques?
Frank:	I leave soon, Martha. In about forty minutes.
Martha:	At what time does the ferry leave?
Frank:	It leaves at 11:00 and arrives at about 12:30.
Martha:	Where is Helen?
Frank:	She's (at) home. She has to work tomorrow.
Martha:	Oh, too bad! Poor Helen! Well, see you later, Frank.
Frank:	OK, see you later, Martha.

Self-evaluation Quiz

## PART I

1. ¿Dónde están los carros públicos/los públicos?
2. ¿Dónde está El Restaurante La Sombra?
3. ¿Está El Yunque muy lejos?
4. ¿Cuándo sale usted para California?
5. Muy amable, señor.
6. De nada.
7. No comprendo. Más despacio, por favor.
8. ¿Cuánto cuesta?
9. ¿A qué hora sale la lancha para Cataño?
10. Salgo pronto como, en veinte minutos.
11. Perdone, señora. ¿Cuándo/A qué hora llega la próxima guagua?
12. At the next street, turn right and continue straight ahead to the end. (En la próxima calle, doble a la derecha y siga directo hasta el final.)
13. It arrives at 2:00. (Llega a las dos.)
14. Sixty cents. (Sesenta chavos.)

## PART II

- a. (3), b. ( ), c. (8), d. (1), e. (2), f. (9),  
 g. (7), h. (6), i. (5), j. (4)

# KEY

## Module II, Unit 2

### Exercise 5

1. ¿Hay un hotel cerca de aquí? (Is there a hotel near here?)
2. ¿Hay una estación de gasolina cerca de aquí? (Is there a gas station near here?)
3. ¿Cómo hago para llegar allí? (How do I get there?)
4. ¿Cómo hago para llegar al terminal de guaguas? (How do I get to the bus terminal?)
5. ¿Cómo hago para llegar al Restaurante Delicias? (How do I get to the Delicias Restaurant?)

### Exercise 6

- Turn right at that corner. (Doble a la derecha en esa esquina.)
- Keep going straight ahead, and turn left at the gas station. (Siga derecho y doble a la izquierda en la estación de gasolina.)
- Turn left at that corner. (Vire a la izquierda en esa esquina.)
- Turn right at that corner, and keep going straight ahead. (Vire a la derecha en esa esquina y siga directo.)
- Turn right at the next corner, and keep going straight ahead to Roosevelt Avenue. (Doble a la derecha en la próxima esquina y siga directo hasta la Avenida Roosevelt.)
- Keep going straight ahead to the corner and turn left. (Siga directo hasta la esquina y doble a la izquierda.)

Exercise 8

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Siga derecho hasta la Calle Tanca.  | (Continue straight ahead to Tanca Street.)   |
| Allí doble a la izquierda.  | (Turn left there.)   |
| Siga derecho por la Calle Tanca hasta la Calle San Francisco.                     | (Continue straight ahead down Tanca Street to San Francisco Street.)                 |
| Allí vire a la derecha.   | (Turn right there.)  |
| Siga directo por esa calle.   | (Continue straight ahead down that street.)  |
| En la Calle Recinto Oeste doble a la izquierda.                                   | (On Recinto Oeste Street turn left.)   |
| Siga directo por esa calle hasta el final.  | (Continue straight ahead down that street to the end.)                               |
| En la esquina de la Calle Recinto Oeste y la Calle Fortaleza usted verá el hotel. | (On the corner of Recinto Oeste Street and Fortaleza Street you will see the hotel.) |

Exercise 12

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Tengo una goma vacía.      | (I have a flat.)                        |
| 2. Necesito una batería.      | (I need a battery.)                     |
| 3. La batería necesita agua.  | (The battery needs water.)              |
| 4. La goma necesita aire.     | (The tire needs air.)                   |
| 5. Necesita aceite.           | (It needs oil.)                         |
| 6. Algo le pasa a la batería. | (Something's wrong with the battery.)   |
| 7. Algo le pasa al radiador.  | (Something is wrong with the radiator.) |

Exercise 14

Póngale un cuarto de aceite.

Echele ocho dólares de gasolina sin plomo.

Echele agua al radiador.

Echele quince dólares de gasolina con plomo.

Póngale dos cuartos de aceite.

Echele agua a la batería.

Exercise 16

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Chequé el aceite, por favor.                      | (Check the oil, please.)                        |
| 2. Llene el tanque, por favor.                       | (Fill the tank, please.)                        |
| 3. Chequé la batería y también las gomas, por favor. | (Check the battery and also the tires, please.) |
| 4. Tengo una goma vacía.                             | (I have a flat.)                                |
| 5. Necesito aceite.                                  | (I need oil.)                                   |
| 6. Póngale un cuarto de aceite.                      | (Put in a quart of oil.)                        |
| 7. Necesita agua.                                    | (It needs water.)                               |
| 8. Quiero cinco dólares de gasolina sin plomo.       | (I want five dollars of unleaded gasoline.)     |
| 9. Echele agua al radiador, por favor.               | (Put water in the radiator, please.)            |
| 10. ¿Cuánto es por todo?                             | (How much is it for everything?)                |
| 11. Aquí tiene.                                      | (Here you are.)                                 |

Exercise 18

Raymond: How's it going, Frank?

Frank: Hanging in there, man. What do you need today?

Raymond: I need gasoline. Put in 10 dollars of unleaded gasoline, please.

Frank: Shall I check under the hood for you also?

Raymond: Yes, please.

Frank: You need oil, Raymond.

Raymond: OK. Put in a quart. Oh! Listen, check the water in the radiator also, OK?

Frank: Sure. - OK, all done.

Raymond: How much do I owe you?

Frank: Ten dollars for the gas and one fifty for the oil.

### Self-evaluation Quiz

#### PART I

1. ¿Hay una estación de gasolina cerca de aquí?
2. ¿Cómo hago para llegar al Restaurante Delicias?
3. Muchas gracias, señor policía.
4. ¡Llene el tanque, por favor!
5. Echele diez dólares/pesos de gasolina sin plomo.
6. Chequé la batería y también las gomas, por favor.
7. Póngale un cuarto, por favor./Póngale un cuarto de aceite, por favor.
8. Echele agua al radiador.
9. Algo le pasa a la batería.
10. ¿Cuánto es por todo?
11. Yes, there is one on Ashford Avenue. (Sí, hay una en la Avenida Ashford.)
12. No, there isn't any near here. (No, no hay ninguno cerca de aquí,)
13. Turn left at that corner and you will see the restaurant. (Vire a la izquierda en esa esquina, y usted verá el restaurante.)
14. Turn right at that street, and keep going straight ahead to the beach. (Doble a la derecha en esa calle, y siga directo hasta la playa.)
15. Sure!/Of course! By all means! (¡Sí, como no!)
16. Everything is OK, but the radiator needs water. (Todo está bien, pero el radiador necesita agua.)
17. All done. (Ya está.)
18. Fourteen fifty for the gas and one twenty for the oil. (Catorce cincuenta por la gasolina y uno veinte por el aceite.)

#### PART II

1. h, 2. i, 3. g, 4. a, 5. e, 6. b, 7. d

# KEY

## Module II, Unit 3

### Exercise 4

That hotel is five kilometers from here.	(Ese hotel está a cinco kilómetros de aquí.)
That auto shop is very far from here.	(Ese garage está muy lejos de aquí.)
The La Sombra Restaurant is two streets from here.	(El Restaurante La Sombra está a dos calles de aquí.)
The beach is six kilometers from here, more or less.	(La playa queda a seis kilómetros de aquí, más o menos.)
It's eight streets from here, more or less.	(Está a ocho calles de aquí, más o menos.)
That highway is two kilometers from here.	(Esa carretera está a dos kilómetros de aquí.)
That coffee shop is near here.	(Esa cafetería está cerca de aquí.)
That gas station is seven streets from here, more or less.	(Esa estación de gasolina está a siete calles de aquí, más o menos.)

### Exercise 7

1. ¿A qué distancia de aquí está ese garage?	(How far from here is that shop?)
2. ¿Está cerca de aquí?	(Is it near here?)
3. ¿Puede chequear el motor?	(Can you check the engine?)
4. ¿Puede chequear el generador?	(Can you check the generator?)
5. ¿Puede tunear mi carro?/ ¿Puede darle un tune-up a mi carro?	(Can you tune up my car?)
6. ¿Puede chequear las luces?	(Can you check the headlights?)
7. ¿Puede chequear el carburador?	(Can you check the carburetor?)
8. ¿Puede arreglar los frenos?	(Can you fix the brakes?)
9. ¿Puede chequear los espares?	(Can you check the spark plugs?)



10. ¿Puede chequear los platinos? (Can you check the points?)
11. ¿Puede arreglar la transmisión? (Can you fix the transmission?)

Exercise 9

1. No prende. (It doesn't start.)
2. Se calienta. (It overheats.)
3. A veces se ahoga. (Sometimes it chokes.)
4. A veces se para. (Sometimes it stalls.)
5. Se calienta mucho y se para. (It overheats a lot and stalls.)

Exercise 12

1. Creo que es la transmisión. (I think it's the transmission.)
2. Creo que son los espares. (I think it's the spark plugs.)
3. Creo que es el cloche. (I think it's the clutch.)
4. Creo que son los platinos. (I think it's the points.)
5. Creo que es la batería. (I think it's the battery.)
6. Creo que es el generador. (I think it's the generator.)

Exercise 13

- It is necessary to check the battery./The battery needs to be checked. (Hay que chequear la batería.)
- It is necessary to fix the carburetor. (Hay que arreglar el carburador.)
- It is necessary to check the headlights. (Hay que chequear las luces.)
- It is necessary to tune up the engine. (Hay que darle un tune-up al motor.)
- It is necessary to fix the brakes. (Hay que arreglar los frenos.)
- It is necessary to check the spark plugs. (Hay que chequear los espares.)
- It is necessary to check the generator. (Hay que chequear el generador.)

It is necessary to fix the radiator. (Hay que arreglar el radiador.)

### Exercise 15

1. Hay que chequear la batería. (It is necessary to check the battery.)
2. Tengo que chequear la batería. (I have to check the battery.)
3. Hay que chequear el generador. (The generator needs to be checked.)
4. Tengo que chequear el generador. (I have to check the generator.)
5. Hay que arreglar los frenos. (It is necessary to fix the brakes.)
6. Tengo que arreglar los frenos. (I have to fix the brakes.)
7. Hay que chequear la transmisión. (The transmission needs to be checked.)
8. Tengo que chequear la transmisión. (I have to check the transmission.)

### Exercise 19

1. ¿Hay un garage cerca de aquí? (Is there an auto shop near here?)
2. ¿A qué distancia de aquí está ese hotel? (How far is that hotel from here?)
3. ¿Está ese restaurante muy lejos de aquí? (Is that restaurant very far from here?)
4. ¿Puede arreglar mi carro el jueves? (Can you fix my car Thursday?)
5. Hay que chequear los espares. (The spark plugs need to be checked.)
6. ¿Qué tiene? (What's wrong with it?)
7. ¿Puede chequear el generador? (Can you check the generator?)
8. No puedo traerlo mañana por la tarde. (I can't bring it in tomorrow afternoon.)
9. A veces mi carro se para. (Sometimes my car stalls.)
10. Creo que son los platinos. (I think it's the points.)

11. Hoy no tengo tiempo.  
¿Puedo traerlo el  
miércoles por la  
mañana? (I don't have time today. Can I  
bring it Wednesday morning?)
12. Hasta el viernes,  
entonces. (See you Friday, then.)
13. Muy amable, señor. (Very kind of you, sir.)

Exercise 22

1. Son las siete y veinte. (It's 7:20.)
2. Son las doce y quince./  
Son las doce y cuarto. (It's 12:15.)
3. Es la una y cinco. (It's 5 past 1.)
4. Son las cuatro y media./  
Son las cuatro y  
treinta. (It's 4:30)
5. Son las nueve y cuarenta  
y cinco. (It's 9:45.)
6. Son las once y  
veinticinco. (It's 11:25.)
7. Es la una y cuarto./  
Es la una y quince. (It's a quarter past 1.)
8. Son las seis y veinte. (It's 6:20.)

Exercise 24

- Can you bring the car  
at 3:30? (¿Puede traer el carro a las  
tres y media?)
- Can you bring it Saturday  
at 1:15? (¿Puede traerlo el sábado a la  
una y cuarto?)
- Bring it Monday at 10:00. (Tráigalo el lunes a las diez.)
- Can you bring it at 1:45? (¿Puede traerlo a las dos  
menos cuarto?)
- Bring it tomorrow at 9:30. (Tráigalo mañana a las nueve  
y treinta.)
- Can you bring it Wednesday  
at 4:00? (¿Puede traerlo el miércoles  
a las cuatro?)

Exercise 25

1. Son las cuatro./Son las cuatro en punto.
2. Son las nueve y cuarto./Son las nueve y quince.
3. Son las doce y media./Son las doce y treinta.
4. Son las ocho menos cuarto./Son las siete y cuarenta y cinco.
5. Es la una y veinticinco.
6. Son las seis menos veinte./Son las cinco y cuarenta.

Exercise 26

- Dave: How's it going, Raymond? Can you check my car's engine?
- Raymond: Sure. What's wrong with it?
- Dave: I don't know, but I think there is something wrong with the transmission.
- Raymond: Let me see. It's not the transmission, Dave; it's the clutch.
- Dave: Can you fix it today?
- Raymond: [I'm] sorry, but I don't have time today. Can you bring the car Thursday afternoon?
- Dave: No, I can't Thursday. Can I bring it Friday morning?
- Raymond: OK. Bring it Friday morning at 10:00.
- Dave: Fine. See you Friday, then.
- Raymond: OK. Take it easy.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. ¿Hay un garage cerca de aquí?
2. ¿A qué distancia de aquí está ese garage?
3. ¿Está lejos de aquí?
4. ¿Puede arreglar los frenos?
5. A veces no prende./Mi carro a veces no prende.
6. Creo que es el carburador.
7. No, no puedo. ¿Puedo traerlo el miércoles por la mañana?
8. ¿Qué hora es?
9. Son las once y diez.
10. It's three kilometers from here, more or less. (Está a tres kilómetros de aquí, más o menos.)
11. What's wrong with it? (¿Qué tiene?)
12. Let me check the spark plugs. (Déjeme chequear los espares.)
13. Sir, I have to tune up the engine. (Señor, tengo que darle un tune-up al motor.)
14. I can't fix it today, sir. (Hoy no puedo arreglarlo, señor.)
15. Bring it Thursday afternoon at 3:15. (Tráigalo el jueves por la tarde a las tres y cuarto.)

# KEY

## Module III, Unit 1

### Exercise 5

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ¿A cómo están los camarones?              | (How much are the shrimp?)           |
| 2. ¿A cómo está la libra de carne de guisar? | (How much is a pound of stew meat?)  |
| 3. ¿A cómo está la carne molida?             | (How much is the ground beef?)       |
| 4. ¿A cómo está el pollo?                    | (How much is the chicken?)           |
| 5. ¿A cómo está la libra de chuletas?        | (How much is a pound of pork chops?) |
| 6. ¿A cómo están las langostas?              | (How much are the lobsters?)         |

### Exercise 10

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. A uno cincuenta la libra            | (1.50) |
| 2. A sesenta y cinco centavos          | (0.65) |
| 3. A ochenta y nueve centavos la libra | (0.89) |
| 4. A setenta y cinco centavos          | (0.75) |
| 5. A noventa y nueve centavos la libra | (0.99) |
| 6. A uno setenta la libra              | (1.70) |
| 7. A tres sesenta                      | (3.60) |
| 8. A dos noventa la libra              | (2.90) |

Exercise 12

1. Deme libra y media de camarones. (Give me a pound and a half of shrimp.)
2. Quiero tres libras de mero. (I want three pounds of grouper.)
3. Necesito más o menos dos libras de carne molida. (I need about two pounds of ground beef.)
4. Deme más o menos siete libras de carne de guisar. (Give me about seven pounds of stew meat.)
5. Necesito seis libras de carne de cerdo. (I need six pounds of pork.)
6. Deme dos libras y media de costillas de cerdo. (Give me two and a half pounds of [pork] ribs.)

Exercise 15

1. Deme tres manzanas. (Give me three apples.)
2. Necesito más o menos cinco libras de papas. (I need about five pounds of potatoes.)
3. ¿A cómo está la libra de tomates? OR ¿A cómo están los tomates? (How much is a pound of tomatoes?)
4. Quiero cuatro aguacates y dos libras de plátanos. (I want four avocados and two pounds of plantain.)
5. ¿A cómo están las cebollas? OR ¿A cómo está la libra de cebollas? (How much are the onions?)
6. ¿Cuánto le debo? (How much do I owe you?)

Exercise 17

- [Yo] voy a comprar una libra de papas. (¿Qué va a comprar usted?)
- [Yo] voy a necesitar dos libras de tomates. (¿Qué va a necesitar usted?)
- [Yo] voy a querer un repollo. (¿Qué va a querer usted?)

Exercise 20

Sí, va a llegar el jueves.	(¿Va a llegar el capitán el jueves?)
Sí, va a salir a las once.	(¿Va a salir la lancha a las once?)
Sí, va a trabajar aquí.	(¿Va a trabajar el jefe aquí?)
Sí, voy a vivir en Roosevelt Roads.)	(¿Va a vivir usted en Roosevelt Roads?)

Exercise 21

Sí, [nosotros] vamos a vivir en Roosevelt Roads.	(¿Van a vivir ustedes en Roosevelt Roads?)
Sí, [nosotros] vamos a salir para San Juan mañana.	(¿Van a salir ustedes para San Juan mañana?)
Sí, [nosotros] vamos a llegar a las doce.	(¿Van a llegar ustedes a las doce?)
Sí, [nosotros] vamos a trabajar hoy.	(¿Van a trabajar ustedes hoy?)

Exercise 22

Sí, va a llegar a las diez en punto.	(¿Va a llegar la guagua a las diez en punto?)
Sí, voy a salir para Caguas hoy.	(¿Va a salir usted para Caguas hoy?)
Sí, va a vivir en Luquillo.	(¿Va a vivir el comandante en Luquillo?)
Sí, vamos a trabajar en Roosevelt Roads.	(¿Van a trabajar ustedes en Roosevelt Roads?)
Sí, voy a necesitar el carro mañana.	(¿Va a necesitar usted el carro mañana?)
Sí, va a salir pronto.	(¿Va a salir el público pronto?)
Sí, vamos a llegar a las tres.	(¿Van a llegar ustedes a las tres?)



Exercise 25

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. [Nosotros] vamos a trabajar aquí. | (We are going to work here.)                   |
| 2. [Yo] voy a salir mañana.          | (I'm going to leave tomorrow.)                 |
| 3. ¿Dónde van a vivir [ustedes]?     | (Where are you [plural] going to live?)        |
| 4. ¿Va necesitar [usted] el carro?   | (Are you going to need the car?)               |
| 5. ¿Cuándo va a llegar el capitán?   | (When is the captain going to arrive?)         |
| 6. ¿A qué hora va a salir [usted]?   | (At what time are you [sing.] going to leave?) |

Exercise 26

Frank: How much are the shrimps?

Seller: Two-ten a pound, Frank.

Frank: Give me two pounds, please.

Seller: Sure. Are you going to buy anything [something] else?

Frank: Yes, do you have chicken today?

Seller: No, but tomorrow I'm going to have [some]. Look, I have real fresh macherel.

Frank: OK. Give me a pound and a half.

Seller: Here you are.

Frank: How much do I owe you?

Seller: Six forty.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. ¿A cómo está la libra de camarones? OR ¿A cómo están los camarones?
2. ¿Tiene [usted] pargo hoy?
3. [Yo] necesito seis chuletas.
4. Deme tres libras y media de carne molida.  
Deme dos libras de carne de guisar.  
Deme cuatro libras de mero.  
Deme una libra de bacalao.
5. Quiero dos lechugas.  
Quiero una libra de tomates.  
Quiero seis chinas.  
Quiero una piña.  
Quiero tres libras de papas.  
Quiero dos aguacates.
6. How much do I owe you? (¿Cuánto le debo?)
7. [Yo] voy a salir mañana a las ocho.
8. [Nosotros] vamos a trabajar en Roosevelt Roads.
9. What would you like, sir? (¿Qué desea, señor?)
10. Two dollars and seventy cents a pound, sir. (A dos pesos setenta centavos la libra, señor.)
11. Do you want anything [something] else? (¿Quiere algo más?)
12. Are you going to want [some] plantain? (¿Va a querer plátanos?)

# KEY

## Module III, Unit 2

### Exercise 8

Because this necklace is of very good quality.	(Porque este collar es muy fino.)
The hat is very expensive.	(El sombrero es muy caro.)
That statue is handmade.	(Esa estatua es hecha a mano.)
The purse/wallet is of very good quality.	(La cartera es muy fina.)
Because that hat is of very good quality.	(Porque ese sombrero es muy fino.)
That guitar is very expensive.	(Esa guitarra es muy cara.)
This ashtray is handmade.	(Este cenicero es hecho a mano.)
This bracelet is very expensive.	(Esta pulsera es muy cara.)
Because the necklace is of very good quality.	(Porque el collar es muy fino.)
And this hat, is it handmade?	(Y este sombrero, ¿es hecho a mano?)
Yes, it's handmade.	(Sí, es hecho a mano.)

### Exercise 11

1. This bracelet is made of silver.	(Esta pulsera está hecha de plata.)
2. That statue is made of wood.	(Esa estatua está hecha de madera.)
3. That necklace is made of silver.	(Ese collar está hecho de plata.)
4. The hammock is made of cotton.	(La hamaca está hecha de algodón.)
5. It costs a lot because it's made of gold.	(Cuesta mucho porque está hecho de oro.)
6. This ashtray is made of stone and that one of metal.	(Este cenicero está hecho de piedra y ése de metal.)
7. That hat is made of leather.	(Ese sombrero está hecho de cuero.)
8. That purse is made of straw.	(Esa cartera está hecha de paja.)

Exercise 13

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ¿Cuánto cuestan esas estatuas?   | (¿Cuánto cuesta esa estatua?)   |
| ¿Cuánto cuestan esos sombreros?  | (¿Cuánto cuesta ese sombrero?)  |
| ¿Cuánto cuestan estos collares?  | (¿Cuánto cuesta este collar?)   |
| ¿Cuánto cuestan estos ceniceros? | (¿Cuánto cuesta este cenicero?) |
| ¿Cuánto cuestan estas carteras?  | (¿Cuánto cuesta esta cartera?)  |
| ¿Cuánto cuestan esas guitarras?  | (¿Cuánto cuesta esa guitarra?)  |

Exercise 14

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ¿Cuánto cuesta ese cenicero? ¿De qué está hecho?    | (How much does that ashtray cost? What is it made of?) |
| 2. Esa estatua es muy cara. ¿Está hecha de plata?      | (That statue is very expensive. Is it made of silver?) |
| 3. ¿Cuánto cuestan esos caracoles? ¿Por qué tan caros? | (How much those conch shells cost? Why so expensive?)  |
| 4. Y esta cartera, ¿es hecha a mano?                   | (And this purse, is it handmade?)                      |
| 5. Estos collares son muy caros.                       | (These necklaces are very expensive.)                  |
| 6. ¿De qué está hecha esta pulsera?                    | (What is this bracelet made of?)                       |
| 7. Deme estos dos sombreros.                           | (Give me these two hats.)                              |

Exercise 15

- Seller: Hi, Dave.. What are you going to buy today?
- Dave: I want a purse for a friend who lives in Michigan.
- Seller: Do you want one [made] of straw or one [made] of leather?
- Dave [Of] straw, please.
- Seller: This one is of very good quality. Do you like it?

Dave: Yes, it's very pretty. How much does it cost?  
Seller: Twenty-seven dollars.  
Dave: Why so expensive?  
Seller: Because it's big and it's handmade.  
Dave: OK. And this necklace, what is it made of?  
Seller: [Of] gold, and it only costs thirty-nine dollars.  
Dave: OK. Then give me the purse and this necklace, please.  
Seller: Sure. Would you like anything else, Dave?  
Dave: No, thank you, that's all.

### Self-evaluation Quiz

1. ¿Cuánto cuesta esta hamaca?
2. ¿Cuánto cuestan esos sombreros?
3. ¿Por qué tan cara?
4. ¿Cuánto cuesta esto?
5. ¿Y ésa?
6. ¿De qué está hecho este collar?
7. Those purses are of very good quality. (Esas carteras son muy finas.)
8. Because it's handmade and of very good quality. (Porque es hecha a mano y es muy fina.)
9. [Of] gold, sir. (De oro, señor.)

## KEY

### Module III, Unit 3

#### Exercise 5

1. Busco una corbata para mi esposo. (I'm looking for a tie for my husband.)
2. Quiero un par de zapatos para mi hija. (I want a pair of shoes for my daughter.)
3. Busco unas chancletas para mi hijo, tamaño ocho. (I'm looking for some slippers for my son, size eight.)
4. Necesito una bata. (I need a housecoat.)
5. Busco una blusa para mi esposa, tamaño doce. (I'm looking for a blouse for my wife, size twelve.)
6. Necesito un traje de baño, tamaño small. (I need a swim suit, size small.)
7. Necesito un par de pantalones. (I need a pair of pants.)
8. ¿Tiene usted guayaberas? (Do you have guayaberas?)
9. Busco una correa- para mí. (I'm looking for a belt- for me.)

#### Exercise 10

- Me gusta esta corbata. (I like this tie.)
- Me gustan estos zapatos. (I like these shoes.)
- Me gusta ese gabán de color brown. (I like that brown sport coat.)
- Me gusta esa camisa de color amarillo. (I like that yellow shirt.)
- Me gustan esos pantalones de color azul. (I like those blue pants.)
- Me gustan esas guayaberas de color blanco. (I like those white guayaberas.)

Exercise 15

1. Este gabán de color brown me queda bien.  
(This brown sport coat fits me.)
2. Estos zapatos de color negro no me quedan bien; son muy grandes.  
(These black shoes don't fit me; they're too big.)
3. La guayabera de color azul no me queda bien; es muy pequeña.  
(The blue guayabera doesn't fit me; it's too small.)
4. Ese sombrero no me queda bien; es muy grande.  
(That hat doesn't fit me; it's too big.)
5. Esta camisa de color verde no me queda bien; es muy pequeña.  
(This green shirt doesn't fit me; it's too small.)
6. La blusa no me queda bien; es muy grande.  
(The blouse doesn't fit me; it's too big.)
7. Me gustan estos zapatos, pero son muy pequeños.  
(I like these shoes, but they're too small.)
8. ¿Cuánto cuesta/vale esa guayabera de manga larga? ¿Puedo probármela?  
(How much does that long-sleeved guayabera cost? Can I try it on?)
9. Necesito un par de pantalones, tamaño treinta y seis.  
(I need a pair of pants, size 36.)

Exercise 16

- Clerk: Hi, George. What do you need today?
- George: I'm looking for some pants.
- Clerk: For yourself?
- George: No, for my son.
- Clerk: What size does your son wear?
- George: I think (that) he wears size eight.
- Clerk: Do you like these yellow ones? I also have blue [ones].
- George: I like those yellow ones very much, but I think they're a little big. Do you have size seven?
- Clerk: Sure. Here you are.
- George: These are OK. How much do they cost?
- Clerk: Fifteen dollars.
- George: OK. You accept credit cards, right? I have American Express.
- Clerk: Sure. Pay at the register.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. Necesito una camisa de manga larga.
2. Busco un par de pantalones y una correa para mi hijo.
3. Me gusta ésta de color amarillo.
4. ¿Puedo probármelos?
5. No me queda bien; es muy grande.
6. ¿Tiene un traje de color azul, tamaño treinta y ocho?
7. Esta de color rojo me queda muy bien.
8. ¿Cuanto cuestan?/¿Cuánto valen?
9. ¿Puedo pagar con MasterCard?
10. Busco un traje de baño, tamaño medium.
11. What size do you wear, sir? (¿Qué tamaño usa usted, señor?)
12. Try these on. (Pruébese éstos.)
13. Do you like this sport coat, sir? (¿Le gusta este gabán, señor?)
14. Pay at the register, please. (Pague en la caja, por favor.)



# KEY

## Module IV, Unit 1

### Exercise 4

1. Para mañana a las cuatro. (For tomorrow at four.)
2. Para esta noche a las ocho. (For tonight at eight.)
3. Para esta noche a las seis y media. (For this evening at six-thirty.)
4. Para el miércoles por la tarde a la una y media. (For Wednesday afternoon at one-thirty.)
5. Quiero reservar una mesa para dos personas. (I want to reserve a table for two.)
6. Quiero reservar una mesa para este jueves a las dos. (I want to reserve a table for this Thursday at two.)

### Exercise 8

1. I'm not going to drink anything. (Yo no voy a tomar nada.)
2. We're not going to eat anything. (No vamos a comer nada.)
3. My friend is not going to drink anything. (Mi amigo no va a tomar nada.)
4. My wife is not going to need anything. (Mi esposa no va a necesitar nada.)
5. My son is not going to drink anything. (Mi hijo no va a tomar nada.)
6. My friend is not going to eat anything. (Mi amiga no va a comer nada.)

Exercise 9

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No, no voy a tomar nada.     | (¿Va a tomar algo?)     |
| No, no vamos a comer nada.   | (¿Van a comer algo?)    |
| No, no voy a necesitar nada. | (¿Va a necesitar algo?) |
| No, no vamos a tomar nada.   | (¿Van a tomar algo?)    |

Exercise 13

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Mi amigo[a] no va a tomar nada.                  | (My friend is not going to drink anything.)     |
| 2. [Yo] no voy a necesitar nada.                    | (I'm not going to need anything.)               |
| 3. El no va a comer nada.                           | (He's not going to eat anything.)               |
| 4. Ella no va a tomar nada.                         | (She's not going to drink anything.)            |
| 5. [Nosotros] no vamos a tomar nada, gracias.       | (We're not going to drink anything, thank you.) |
| 6. [Yo] quiero reservar una mesa para dos personas. | (I want to reserve a table for two [persons].)  |
| 7. Para esta noche a las siete.                     | (For tonight at seven.)                         |
| 8. Tráigame un whiskey en las rocas.                | (Bring me a scotch on the rocks.)               |
| 9. Tráiganos una cerveza y un daiquirí de guineo.   | (Bring us a beer and a banana daiquiri.)        |
| 10. [Yo] quiero un coctel de camarones.             | (I want a shrimp cocktail.)                     |

Exercise 14

- Waiter: El Dorado Restaurant, good afternoon.
- Raymond: Hi, Henry. This is Raymond.
- Waiter: Oh, yes, Raymond. How are you?
- Raymond: So, so. Look, can you reserve (for) me a table for this Saturday at eight?
- Waiter: Yes, with [much] pleasure. For how many people?
- Raymond: For six people - my wife and me, and four friends.
- Waiter: OK. I'll see you Saturday.
- Raymond: I'll see you.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. [Yo] quiero reservar una mesa para cuatro personas.
2. Para esta noche a las seis y media.
3. El menú, por favor.
4. Tráiganos una piña colada y un whiskey con soda.
5. Mi esposa no va a tomar nada.
6. El no va a comer nada.
7. [Yo] quiero un coctel de camarones./Deme un coctel de camarones./Tráigame un coctel de camarones.
8. For when? (¿Para cuándo?)
9. Your name, please. (Su nombre, por favor.)
10. This way, please. (Por aquí, por favor.)
11. Are you going to have something to drink? (¿Van a tomar algo?)
12. Would you like an appetizer? (¿Desea un aperitivo?)

# KEY

## Module IV, Unit 2

### Exercise 1

What are you going to order?	(¿Qué van a pedir?)
What would you like to eat?	(¿Qué desean comer?)
What are you going to have for breakfast?	(¿Qué van a desayunar?)
What would you like to have for lunch?	(¿Qué desean almorzar?)
What are you going to have for dinner?	(Qué van a cenar?)

### Exercise 3

1. Para mí, ensalada de papas.	(For me, potato salad.)
2. Tráigame ensalada de espárragos.	(Bring me asparagus salad.)
3. Deme una ensalada de macarrones.	(Give me a macaroni salad.)
4. [Yo] quiero ensalada de lechuga y tomate.	(I want lettuce and tomato salad.)
5. Tráigame una ensalada de pollo.	(Bring me a chicken salad.)

### Exercise 5

1. Deme arroz con pollo.	(Give me chicken and rice.)
2. [Yo] quiero chuletas.	(I want pork chops.)
3. Tráigame papas fritas también.	(Bring me french fries also.)
4. Para mí, langosta a la parrilla.	(For me, broiled lobster.)
5. Deme asopao de mariscos.	(Give me seafood soup.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 6. Tráigame bacalao con papas.                   | (Bring me codfish with potatoes.)            |
| 7. [Yo] quiero huevos fritos con pan tostado.    | (I want fried eggs with toast.)              |
| 8. Deme huevos con jamón.                        | (Give me ham and eggs.)                      |
| 9. Tráigame arroz blanco con habichuelas colorá. | (Bring me plain rice with red kidney beans.) |

Exercise 10

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Tráigame una botella de vino, por favor.    | (Bring me a bottle of wine, please.)      |
| 2. Denos una botella de vino tinto.            | (Give us a bottle of red wine.)           |
| 3. Deme una botella de vino blanco, por favor. | (Give me a bottle of white wine, please.) |
| 4. Tráiganos dos cervezas, por favor.          | (Bring us two beers, please.)             |

Exercise 14

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Para mi esposa, una ensalada de pollo.            | (For my wife, a chicken salad.)              |
| 2. Un biftec/filete-medio crudo, por favor.          | (A steak - medium rare, please.)             |
| 3. Tráigame asopao de mariscos.                      | (Bring me seafood soup.)                     |
| 4. Tráiganos arroz blanco con habichuelas coloradas. | (Bring us plain rice with red kidney beans.) |
| 5. [Yo] quiero una tortilla de huevos y pan tostado. | (I want an omelet and toast.)                |
| 6. ¿Cuál es el plato del día?                        | (What is the special of the day?)            |
| 7. La langosta está deliciosa.                       | (The lobster is delicious.)                  |
| 8. Tráiganos dos cervezas - Corona, por favor.       | (Bring us two beers - Corona, please.)       |
| 9. Para mí, una copa de vino blanco.                 | (For me, a glass of white wine.)             |
| 10. Mi hijo quiere un vaso de leche.                 | (My son wants a glass of milk.)              |
| 11. ¿Tienen ustedes flan de caramelo?                | (Do you have caramel custard?)               |

12. Deme bizcocho de chocolate con mantecado de vainilla. (Give me chocolate cake with vanilla ice cream.)
13. Una taza de café, por favor - y la cuenta. (A cup of coffee, please - and the bill.)

### Exercise 15

Waitress: Good afternoon, Raymond. How are you?

Raymond: I'm fine, thank you. And you, Lydia?

Waitress: Fine. Are you going to want something to drink?

Raymond: Yes, give me an India (beer), please.

Waitress: What are you going to order, Raymond?

Raymond: How are the red kidney beans today?

Waitress: They're delicious.

Raymond: OK. Then bring me plain rice with red kidney beans and (a) mixed salad.

Waitress: Another beer, Raymond?

Raymond: Yes, give me another one, please.

Waitress: OK.

Raymond: What do you (all) have for dessert?

Waitress: We have caramel custard, guava paste with cheese and lemon pie.

Raymond: Great! Bring me guava paste with cheese.

Waitress: Sure. Do you want coffee?

Raymond: Yes, and bring me the bill, please.

Waitress: OK.

Self-evaluation Quiz

1. ¿Cuál es el plato del día?
2. [Yo] quiero la sopa del día y ensalada de camarones.
3. ¿Qué es eso?
4. Bien cocido./[Yo] quiero mi biftec bien cocido./Quiero mi filete bien cocido.
5. Tráiganos una botella de vino tinto, por favor.
6. Las chuletas están deliciosas.
7. Deme bizcocho de guineo, y mantecado de piña para mi hija.
8. Y un vaso de agua para mi hijo, por favor.
9. Tráigame una taza de café y la cuenta, por favor.
10. What are you going to order, sir? (¿Qué va a pedir, señor?)
11. How is the chicken and rice? (¿Qué tal está el arroz con pollo?)
12. How do you want your steak? (¿Cómo quiere su biftec?)
13. It's delicious, sir. (Es delicioso, señor.)
14. Are you going to want dessert? (¿Van a querer postre?)