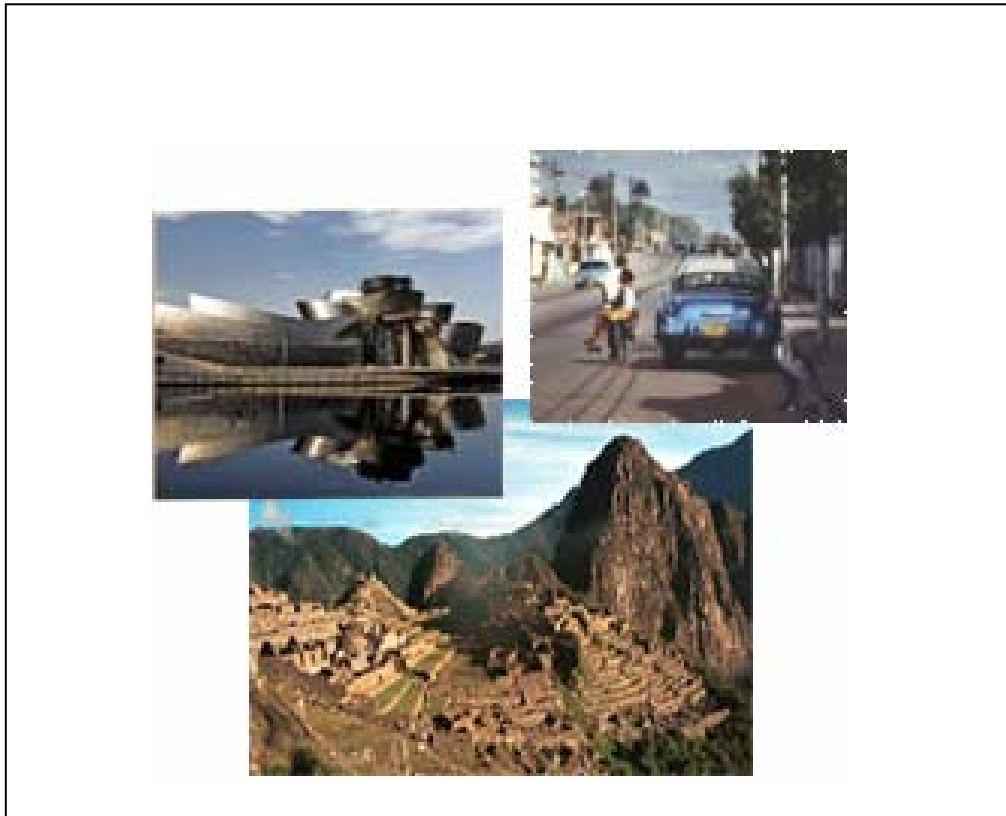


TALKING TO THE WORLD... IN SPANISH



¡Bienvenidos a Heathrow!

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Greetings
Saludos



¡Hola ! buenos días

Hello, good morning



¡Hola ! buenas tardes

Hello, good afternoon



¡Hola ! buenas noches

Hello, good evening



¡Adiós!

Goodbye

¡Hasta luego!

See you later

Cultural Aspects: Greetings

Spanish-speaking people will say “good morning” until 1 or 2 o’clock, or after lunch. They will say “good afternoon” until it gets dark, which it will be around 6 pm in the winter and 9 pm in the summer. They will say “good night” after it gets dark and before going to bed.

Introducing oneself

Yo soy Luis	<i>I am Luis</i>
Yo soy Rosa	<i>I am Rosa</i>
Yo soy el Señor López	<i>I am Mr López</i>
Yo soy la Señora González	<i>I am Mrs González</i>
Sr.	<i>Mr</i>
Sra.	<i>Mrs</i>
<p>- ¡Hola!, Buenos días. <i>* Buenos días.</i></p> <p>- Yo soy el Sr. López. ¿Y usted? <i>* Yo soy la Sra. Rosa.</i></p> <p>- Mucho gusto. <i>* Mucho gusto</i></p>	<p>- Hello! Good morning. <i>* Good morning.</i></p> <p>- I am Mr. López. And you? <i>* I am Mrs. Rosa.</i></p> <p>- Pleased to meet you. <i>* Pleased to meet you.</i></p>

Cultural Aspects: Formality / informality

Spanish-speaking people will always use **usted** (you, formal) when addressing clients, customers, strangers or want to be formal in general. You only use **tú** with friends and family.

Personal Information 1

1. ¿Cuál es su nombre?

(Yo) Soy Antonio

1. *What is your name?*

I am Antonio.

2. ¿Cuál es su apellido?

(Yo) Soy el Sr. Sánchez García.

2. *What is your surname?*

I am Mr Sánchez García.

Cultural Aspects: Surnames

Nationals from Spanish-speaking countries have two surnames. The first surname is the father's surname and the second is the mother's surname.

For example: Antonio **Sánchez García**

Antonio: first name

Sánchez: father's surname

García: mother's surname

When addressing the person you may choose to use both or just the first surname (the father's). You usually use one surname when speaking but you use both surnames when writing letters, official documents, and in any formal context.

Therefore you can address Antonio **Sánchez García** as:

Sr Sánchez (mainly speaking and sometimes in writing when the situation is not too formal)

Sr Sánchez García (mainly in writing in a formal situation)

However never use the last surname on its own "Sr García".

Personal Information 2

¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?










What is your nationality?

(Yo) soy española

I am Spanish (female)

(Yo) soy español

I am Spanish (male)

Country	Male	Female
	francés	francesa
	español	española
	inglés	inglesa
	indio	india
	chino	china
	japonés	japonesa
	italiano	italiana
	alemán	alemana
	iraní	iraní

Personal Information 3

<p>¿Cuál es su profesión?</p> <p><i>(Yo) soy camarero</i></p> <p><i>(Yo) Trabajo para ...</i></p>	<p><i>What is your job?</i></p> <p><i>I am a waiter</i></p> <p><i>I work for</i></p>
--	--



1.....



2.....



3.....



4.....



5.....



6.....



7.....

camarero

servicio al cliente

de limpieza médico

auxiliar de tierra

de seguridad dependiente

Offering help

<p>- Perdone, ¿le puedo ayudar?</p> <p><i>Sí, por favor. He perdido el pasaporte.</i></p>	<p>- Excuse me, can I help you?</p> <p><i>Yes, please. I have lost the passport</i></p>
<p>- Perdone, ¿tiene algún problema?</p> <p><i>No, muchas gracias.</i></p> <p>- De nada.</p>	<p>- Excuse me, do you have any problem?</p> <p><i>No, thank you very much.</i></p> <p>- You're welcome.</p>

Perdone, ¿le puedo ayudar?
Sí, por favor, he perdido...

Excuse me, can I help you?
Yes, please. I have lost ...



1. el pasaporte



2. la maleta



3. el vuelo



4 el dinero



5. el niño



6. el billete

The Spanish language in the world

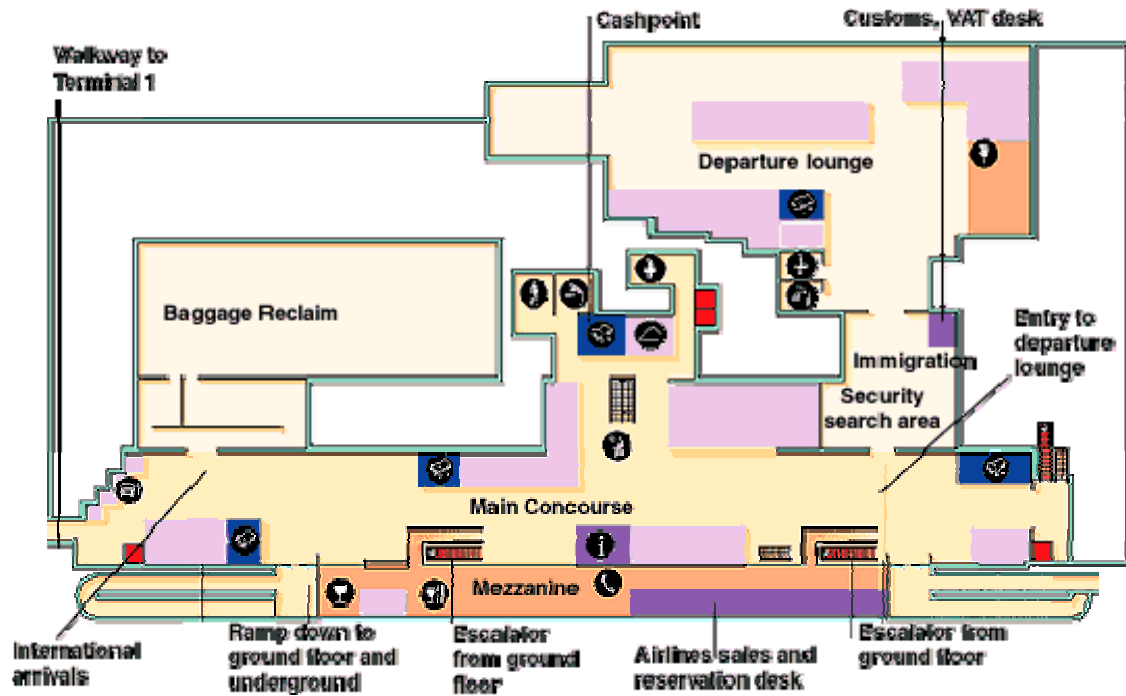


Cultural Aspects: The Spanish language in the world.

Spanish is one of the most-widely spoken languages in the world. It is the first language of about 352 million people and 417 million including those that do not have Spanish as their mother tongue.

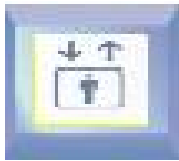
Spanish is the official language in Mexico, most countries in Central America and South America, the Caribbean, in Equatorial Guinea in Africa, and in Spain. There are also approximately 50 million Hispanics or Latinos in the United States who have Spanish as their first language.

At the Airport 1
En el aeropuerto



[Source: BAA, Heathrow]

At the Airport 2
En el aeropuerto



Ascensor

Lift



Compañía aérea

Airline company



Control de pasaporte

Passport control



**Escalera
Escalera mecánica**

*Stairs
Escalator*



Información

Information desk



Llegada

Arrival



Salida (travel)

Departure



Mostrador de facturación

Check-in desk



Puerta

Gate



Recogida de equipaje

Baggage reclaim



Salida (directions)

Exit



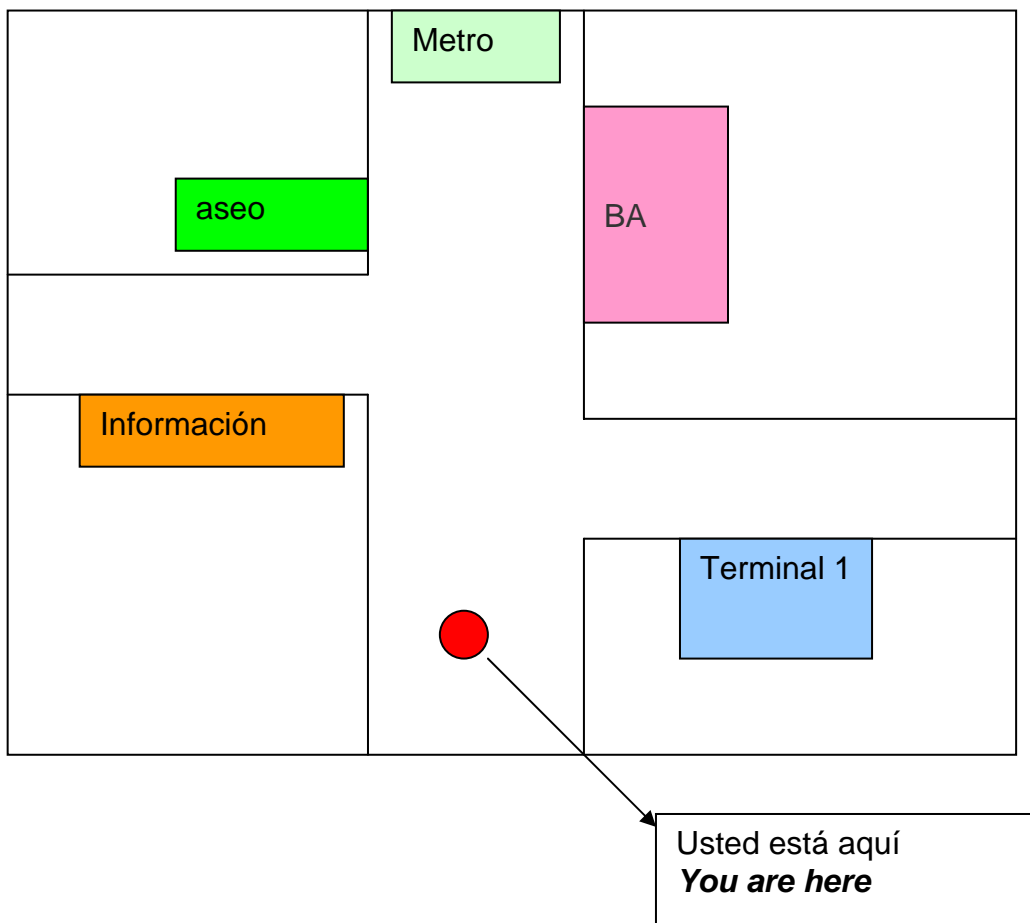
Vuelo

Flight

Directions

¿Dónde está ...? Where is...?

- Perdone, ¿**dónde está** la Terminal 1? *Excuse me, where is Terminal 1, please?*
- Perdone, ¿**dónde está** información? *Excuse me, where is the information desk, please?*
- Perdone, ¿**dónde está** el metro? *Excuse me, where is the underground, please?*
- Perdone, ¿**dónde está** British Airways? *Excuse me, where is British Airways, please?*
- Perdone, ¿**dónde está** el aseo? *Excuse me, where is the toilet, please?*



«La Terminal 1 está **a la derecha**»

«Terminal 1 is on the right»

«Información está **a la izquierda**»







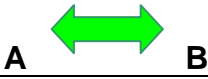

«The information desk is on the left»

«El metro está **todo recto**»

«The underground is straight on»

«British Airways está **delante del aseo**»

«British Airways is in front of the toilet»

	Perdone, ¿dónde está el ascensor?	<i>Excuse me, where is the lift, please?</i>
	Está todo recto	<i>It is straight on</i>
	A la derecha	<i>On the right</i>
	A la izquierda	<i>On the left</i>
	Allí	<i>Over there</i>
	Aquí	<i>Here</i>
	Delante de	<i>In front of</i>
	Usted está aquí	<i>You are here</i>

Countries and language awareness

There are a few things that we have to take into consideration when addressing a Spanish speaker:

- Use always the formal way “**usted**” when speaking to someone that we have just met. (Although Spaniards will quickly begin using “tú” instead of “usted” when getting familiar). Likewise, when calling someone’s attention use the formal forms “Señor/Señora”.

Example: - **Yo trabajo para Iberia, y ¿usted?**
I work for Iberia, and you?

- **Señor/Señora, su tarjeta de embarque, por favor**
Sir/Madam, boarding tickets, please

- It is very important to keep eye contact when addressing a Spanish speaker.
- Spanish people, like Italians, are very effusive when speaking. Therefore, they tend to use some body language together with their speech. Sometimes, even replacing it.

Ex.



It is also important to point out that there are significant differences between the Spanish spoken in Latin America and that spoken in Spain, regarding vocabulary and grammar. For example, in Argentina, they use “**vos**” instead of “**tú**”; most Latin American countries use “**boleto de avión**” for “**billete de avión**”...

Numbers
Los Números

1 uno
una (for time)

2 dos

3 tres

4 cuatro

5 cinco

6 seis

7 siete

8 ocho

9 nueve



10 diez

11 once

12 doce

At what time...? (1)

¿A qué hora?

SALIDAS  <i>Departures</i>	LLEGADAS  <i>Arrivals</i>
AF 342----- 10:00	IB 121-----12:00

1. - ¿A qué hora sale el vuelo de Air France 342? * A las diez.	1. <i>What time does the Air France flight 342 leave?</i> * <i>At ten o'clock.</i>
2. ¿A qué hora llega el vuelo de Iberia 121? * A las doce.	2. <i>What time does the Iberia flight 121 arrive?</i> * <i>At 12 o'clock.</i>



A la una *At one o'clock*



A las cuatro *At four o'clock*

Spanish

Useful websites

About the Spanish language

[Why learn Spanish?](http://www.vistawide.com/spanish/why_spanish.htm) 10 reasons for learning Spanish
www.vistawide.com/spanish/why_spanish.htm

[Spanish](http://Spanish.about.com) at About.com http://Spanish.about.com

[Official page of the Real Academia Espanola](http://www.rae.es) (in Spanish) www.rae.es

[Spanish Language & Linguistics Website](http://www.staff.ncl.ac.uk/i.e.mackenzie/index.html)
www.staff.ncl.ac.uk/i.e.mackenzie/index.html

[Spanish Language](http://spanish.about.com) Collection of lessons and other resources
http://spanish.about.com

[Spanish evolution from Latin](http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/2444/splatin.html)
www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/2444/splatin.html

[Spanish Language Characteristics](http://www.trustedtranslations.com/spanish_language.asp) Some characteristics of Spanish Language
www.trustedtranslations.com/spanish_language.asp

[Learn Spanish](http://www.forodeespanol.com) Spanish Forum for learning and exploring the Spanish language, with help from volunteer teachers from all over the world.
www.forodeespanol.com

Dictionaries

[Spanish — English Dictionary](http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org/definition/Spanish-english): from Webster's Rosetta Edition. www.websters-online-dictionary.org/definition/Spanish-english

[Diccionarios.com](http://www.diccionarios.com) www.diccionarios.com

[An English-Spanish Dictionary](http://www.my-spanish-dictionary.com) www.my-spanish-dictionary.com

[Tododiccionarios.com](http://www.tododiccionarios.com) a directory of reference works in English or Spanish, classified by subject, with several thousand links. www.tododiccionarios.com

[Spanishdict.com](http://spanishdict.com) Another Spanish-English dictionary. http://spanishdict.com

[Diccionarios en internet](http://home.tiscalinet.ch/kerquelen/dicos) Dictionaries in Spanish, English, etc.
<http://home.tiscalinet.ch/kerquelen/dicos>

Resources

[Spanish Blogs & Weblog Directory](http://www.spanishblogger.com) [www/spanishblogger.com](http://www.spanishblogger.com)

[Language Exchange - Learn and practise Spanish](http://www.eslbase.com/language-exchange) www.eslbase.com/language-exchange

[Independent directory of 550 Spanish schools, free online exercises and verb conjugator](http://www.spanishcourses.info) www.spanishcourses.info