

earworms^{mbt}®
Musical Brain Trainer

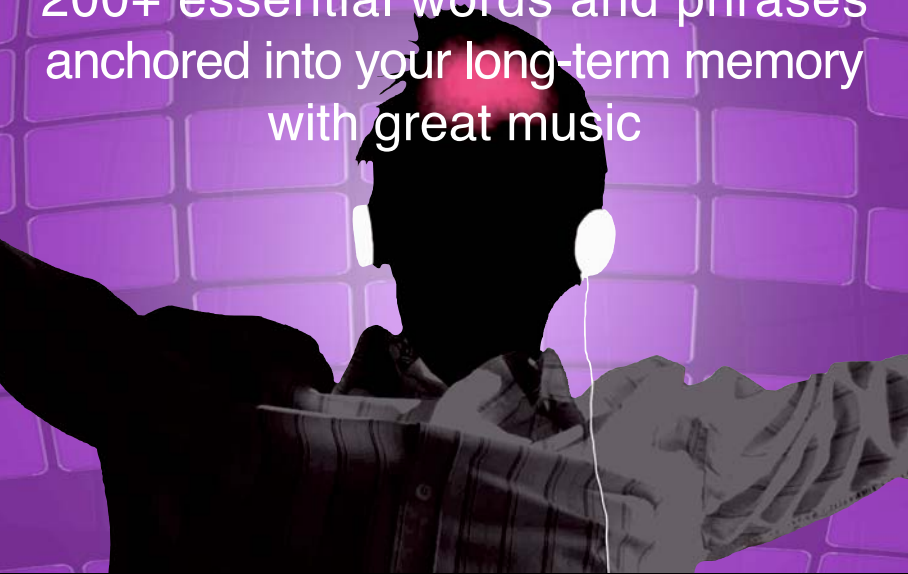


Rapid

Spanish

Vol. 3

200+ essential words and phrases
anchored into your long-term memory
with great music



The revolutionary new learning technique
effortless and enjoyable - your fast track
to success!

Foreword

It's a great pleasure to be able to present Volume 3 in the Earworms Rapid Spanish series. As well as another lexically rich, immediately useful set of words and phrases, this volume will give you an insight into many of the core structures of the language, allowing you more scope to mix and match the vocabulary you already know.

By the way, as a linguist I often hear the comment, "Why bother learning a foreign language when the rest of the world speaks English?"

Of course, it is our good luck that the language of international communication has become English, but I could cite a whole range of reasons to learn a new language from it being stimulating for the mind and making travel much more interesting, to giving you the edge of competence in business with foreign business partners, to leading to more healthy cultural and inter-cultural awareness. To quote one of the great men of our times, Nelson Mandela: "If you speak to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart."

With that sentiment in mind, I wish you as much enjoyment in learning with this Earworms course as it has given our team in making it.

Marlon Lodge, Author and Creative Director, Earworms mbt®

Your personal audio language trainer!

Background

Earworms mbt® Rapid Spanish puts the words and phrases you need not just on the tip of your tongue, but also transports them deeply into your long-term memory.

Simply by listening to these specially composed melodies with their rhythmic repetitions of Spanish and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your auditory cortex. You will have successfully learned the Spanish phrase and have the correct accent ringing in your ears. Wherever you are, whatever you are doing: while jogging, in the car, in the bath, doing the ironing...you can be learning Spanish at the same time!

Earworms mbt® Rapid Languages is the first language course to get your toe tapping.

You know the phenomenon of those catchy tunes or earworms that you just can't get out of your head? Voulez-vous coucher avec moi, ce soir? Well, Earworms mbt® has put this phenomenon to positive use. Gone are the days of learning pressure and frustration at not being able to remember, the experience of many on conventional language courses. In combination with music, the phrases you need are automatically anchored deeply into your memory, ready for instant recall.

Music is the key

The idea is as simple as it is old. Before the age of writing, ancient historical events were recorded in verse and song form for easy memorisation. In his book 'Songlines' Bruce Chatwin describes how the Australian Aborigines were able to navigate their way across hundreds of miles of desert to their ancestral hunting grounds without maps. And how? The extensive lyrics of their traditional songs were exact descriptions of the routes!

Rhythm and words i.e. song and verse have always been a very powerful memory aid, and this is supported by recent scientific research. The advertising industry knows only too well how powerful music can be in getting the message across with brainwashing-like jingles and soundbites.

It really works!

Developed and used over years in the classroom, Earworms mbt Rapid Languages has shown phenomenal success. In tests pupils using this technique regularly get average marks of over 90% compared to less than 50% with conventional book based learning. Why hasn't music been used more in education up to now? Imagine kids at school getting a CD of hip hop songs with all the historical dates they have to learn, or all the irregular verbs they have to learn! Wouldn't that make their (and teachers') school lives much easier, much more fun, much more successful?

Lastly - a word of thanks

The Earworms team would like to thank you for putting your trust in our 'slightly different' learning concept and are sure that you will have the success that many others have already had. It's motivating to know that learners are really benefiting from our research and development. Our mission is to get more people learning languages and to that end we are constantly adding free resources to the website, too. So it's worth checking out:

www.earwormslearning.com

1. We have to ...



We have to do the shopping.

to do

the shopping

We have to ...

I have to ...

You have to ... (formal)

You have to ... (informal)

Do you have to ...?

What ~ do we have to ~ buy?

We have to buy many things.

many things

We have to buy bread, ...

... cheese,

... butter,

... fruit and vegetables.

I also have to buy batteries for my camera.
(lit.: *Also I have to buy ~ batteries ~ for my camera.*)

batteries

And a memory card.

a telephone card

Do you know ...?

Do you know where ...?

Do you know where the nearest
supermarket is?

(lit.: *Do you know where is the supermarket
most near?*)

the nearest ...

It's here, just around the corner.

just

around the corner

(lit.: *at the turn of the corner*)

Tenemos que hacer las compras.

hacer

las compras

Tenemos que ...

Tengo que ...

Tiene que ...

Tienes que ...

¿Tienes qué ...?

¿Qué ~ tenemos que ~ comprar?

Tenemos que comprar muchas cosas.

muchas cosas

Tenemos que comprar pan, ...

... queso,

... mantequilla,

... frutas y verduras.

**También ~ tengo que comprar ~ pilas ~
para mi cámara.**

pilas

Y una tarjeta de memoria.

una tarjeta de teléfono

¿Sabes ...?

¿Sabes dónde ...?

**¿Sabes dónde está el supermercado
más cercano?**

... más cercano

Está aquí, justo a la vuelta de la esquina.

justo

a la vuelta de la esquina

2. Enough money



Have you got enough money to do the shopping?

enough

money (the money)

I'm not sure. Let's see.

No, I don't have enough money.

So first I have to go to the bank.

So ...

... first ...

... I have to go ...

go

No, you don't have to go to the bank.

At the supermarket one can pay by card.

one can pay

Please, insert your card.

insert

Please, enter the pin number.

enter

the pin number

(lit.: the pin code)

Wait a moment!

Please, remove your card.

Here you are, the receipt.

Now we can do the shopping.

¿Tienes suficiente dinero para hacer las compras?

suficiente

dinero (el dinero)

No estoy segura/o. Vamos a ver.

No, no tengo suficiente dinero.

Entonces primero tengo que ir al banco.

Entonces ...

... primero ...

... tengo que ir ...

ir

No, no tienes que ir al banco.

En el supermercado se puede pagar con tarjeta.

se puede pagar

Por favor, inserte su tarjeta.

inserte

Por favor, introduzca el código PIN.

introduzca

el código PIN

¡Espere un momento!

Por favor, retire su tarjeta.

Aquí tiene, el recibo.

Ahora podemos hacer las compras.

Can (all persons):

I can

we can

you can (informal)

you can (formal)

you can (said to two or more - informal)

you can (said to two or more - formal)

he can

she can

one can

they can

yo puedo

nosotros podemos

tú puedes

usted puede

vosotros podéis

ustedes pueden

el puede

ella puede

se puede

ellos/ellas pueden

Personal pronouns, here greyed out (yo, tú, usted etc.), are often not spoken.

3. More than ...



How can I help you?
What do you desire?
Do you have any rolls?
Yes, and how many do you want?
Give me 3 / 6, please.
Do you have Parmesan cheese?
How much do you want?
how much / how many
This piece. / That piece.
Give me 100 grams of this cheese.
100 g / 200 g
100 grams of ham.
Serrano ham
It's very good! It's really good!
It's a bit more than 100 g. Is it okay like that?

more than
Anything else?
No, thanks, that's all.
You can pay ~ at the check out.
Do you know where ~ I can buy a memory card?
Yes, you can buy it at the photography shop.

Do you know ~ if ~ it is open still, or is it already closed?
it's open still
it's already closed
I think that normally it's open until 7.

usually (normally)
It's almost 7.
(lit.: *They are almost 7.*)
Keep calm! There is no hurry.

¿En qué puedo ayudarle?
¿Qué desea?
¿Tiene panecillos?
¿Sí, y cuántos quiere?
Deme tres / seis, por favor.
¿Tiene queso parmesano?
¿Cuánto quiere?
cuánto / cuántos
Este trozo. / Ese trozo.
Deme cien gramos de este queso.
cien gramos / doscientos gramos
Cien gramos de jamón.
jamón Serrano
¡Está muy bueno! ¡Está buenísimo!
Es* un poco más de cien gramos. ¿Está* bien así?
más de
¿Algo más?
No, gracias, es todo.
Puede pagar ~ en la caja.
¿Sabe dónde ~ puedo comprar una tarjeta de memoria?
Sí, puede comprarla en la tienda de fotografía.
¿Sabes ~ si ~ está abierta todavía, o ya está cerrada?
está abierta todavía
ya está cerrada
Creo que normalmente está abierta hasta las siete.
normalmente
Son casi las siete.

¡Tranquilo! (masc.) / ¡Tranquila! (fem.)
No hay prisa.

* There are two versions of 'it is' in Spanish, 'está' and 'es' corresponding broadly to 'what' something is and 'how' something is. Not to worry too much at the moment. Here we just want to point out that there are differences.

4. At the market



Now we have to go to the market.
And why?
To buy fruit and vegetables.
What would you like?
I'd like a melon.
Which one? / That one.
And a lettuce.
Which one? / That one.
The apples are really good.
Do you want a kilo?
Yes, I want a kilo.
A kilo of those red ones.
Can you give me a kilo of tomatoes?
give / give me
And some cherries.
some (plural)
How much does a kilo of cherries cost?
(lit.: *How much costs a kilo of cherries?*)
A kilo costs €8.
And also half a kilo of strawberries.
And half a kilo of grapes.
Is it okay like that?
A bit less.
So, in all that is €19.45.
(lit.: *So, in all ~ they are €19 with 45.*)
I'm sorry, but I have only a €100 note. I don't
have small change.
small change / loose change
Ah, you are a rich person, right?
Good joke!

Ahora tenemos que ir al mercado.
¿Y por qué?
Para comprar frutas y verduras.
¿Qué desea?
Quisiera un melón.
¿Cuál? / Ese*. (masc.)
Y una lechuga.
¿Cuál? / Esa*. (fem.)
Las manzanas están muy buenas.
¿Quiere un kilo?
Sí, quiero un kilo.
Un kilo de esas rojas.
¿Puede darme un kilo de tomates?
dar / darme
Y algunas cerezas.
algunas
¿Cuánto cuesta un kilo de cerezas?
¿Cuánto vale un kilo de cerezas?
Un kilo vale ocho euros.
Y también medio kilo de fresas.
Y medio kilo de uvas.
¿Está bien así?
Un poco menos.
Vale, en total ~ son diecinueve euros con
cuarenta y cinco.
Lo siento, pero tengo sólo un billete de
cien euros. No tengo dinero suelto.
dinero suelto
¿Ah, usted es una persona rica, verdad?
¡Buena broma!

* this / that / these / those:

this	_____	este (masc.) / esta (fem.) / esto (neuter.)
that	_____	ese (m.) / esa (f.) / eso (n.)
(alternatively) that	_____	aquel (m.) / aquella (f.) / aquello (n.)
these	_____	estos (m.) / estas (f.)
those	_____	esos (m.) / esas (f.)
(alternatively) those	_____	aquellos (m.) / aquellas (f.)

5. In the shoe shop. I'll take them



Wow, look at those shoes!

Do you like them?
(lit.: *You they please?*)

Yes, I like them.
(lit.: *Yes, me they please.*)

I'd like to try them on.
(lit.: *I'd like to try me them.*)

What size do you wear?
(lit.: *What number do you wear?*)

Size 39, please.

Which colour?
(lit.: *Of which colour?*)

Do you have them in black?
(lit.: *Them you have in black?*)

Unfortunately, we don't have them in black.

We just have them in brown and green.

only / just

I'll try them in brown.
(lit.: *Me them try in brown.*)

Here they are.
(lit.: *Here, take them.*)

How do they fit you?
(lit.: *How ~ you ~ they fit?*)

They are very comfortable.

I don't know, they are a bit expensive.

The thing is, I don't want to spend so much money.

to spend ~ so much

Can you give me a discount?

Yes, I can give you a discount of 10%.
(lit.: *Yes, you I can give a discount of 10%.*)

I'll take them.
(lit.: *Me them I take.*)

I'll buy them for you.
(lit.: *For you them buy I.*)

Do you want anything else, Madame?

That bag, the red one, can I see it?

¡Vaya, mira aquellos zapatos!

¿Te gustan*?

Si, me gustan.

Quisiera probármelos.

¿Qué número calza*?

El número treinta y nueve, por favor.

¿De qué color?

¿Los tiene en negro?

Lamentablemente, no los tenemos en negro.

Sólo los tenemos en marrón y verde.

sólo

Me los pruebo en marrón.

Aquí los tiene.

¿Cómo le quedan?

Son muy cómodos.

No sé, son un poco caros.

Es que, no quiero gastar tanto dinero.

gastar ~ tanto

¿Me puede dar un descuento?

Sí, le puedo dar un descuento del 10%.

Me los llevo.

Te los compro yo.

¿Quiere algo más, Señora?

Aquel bolso, el rojo, ¿puedo verlo?

* Calza means "Do you wear?" referring to footwear. With clothes the question is:
¿Qué talla tiene usted? = What size do you have?

6. Tickets, please. At the station



I prefer to travel by train.

I prefer

to travel

I'd like two single tickets to Barcelona Sants station*.

single tickets

First or second class?

At what time does the next train leave?
(lit.: *At what time leaves the next train?*)

leaves

to leave

the next train

the last train

Well, the next train leaves at 11.08 ...
... and takes 19 minutes to get there.

Well ...

it takes (time)

to get there
(lit.: *to arrive*)

The trains go every 30 minutes.

every

In total that's €7.80.
(lit.: *In total they are €7 with 80.*)

From which platform does it leave?
(lit.: *From which platform leaves it?*)

It leaves from platform 2.

Don't forget to validate the ticket.**

Don't forget to ...

Have a nice journey!

Excuse me, is this seat free?
(lit.: *Is it free, this seat?*)

Tickets, please!

Prefiero viajar en tren.

prefiero

viajar (pronounced viahar)

Quisiera dos billetes sencillos para Barcelona Sants.

billetes sencillos

¿Primera o segunda clase?

¿A qué hora sale el próximo tren?

sale

salir

el próximo tren

el último tren

**Pues, el próximo tren sale a las once y ocho ...
... y tarda diecinueve minutos en llegar.**

Pues ...

tarda

en llegar

Los trenes pasan cada treinta minutos.

cada

En total son siete euros con ochenta.

¿De qué andén sale?

Sale del andén dos.

No se olvide de validar el billete.

No se olvide de ...

¡Buen viaje!

¿Perdone, está libre este asiento?

¡Los billetes, por favor!

* The main railway station in Barcelona

** In Spain before entering the train you have to get your ticket stamped in a machine.

7. Out and about in Barcelona



... tickets for the bus and the metro.
I'm going to buy ~ a 10 trip ticket, a "T 10".
Excuse me, do you know which train goes to the city?
I think ~ the blue line or the red line.
Do you know ~ how often ~ they go?
(lit.: ... how often ~ they pass?)
Yes, that's right.
how often
I think ~ every 5 minutes.
I think ...
I think every 5 minutes.
(lit.: It seems to me ~ every 5 minutes.)
The blue line/train arrives in 2 minutes.
This train goes to the centre, right?
Where do I have to get off ...
(lit.: Where myself ~ do I have to ~ get off ...)
... to get to the Picasso museum?
In 3 stops.
At the third stop.
This is the old part of the city.
Look ~ up there. The cathedral designed by Antonio Gaudi.
It's called La Sagrada Familia.
How tall it is!
tall
And there are 'Las Ramblas', with lots of shops and cafes.
What a great place!
(lit.: What a most beautiful place!)
a place
There are so many interesting things to see.
interesting things
Let's walk around Las Ramblas and go for a drink.
(lit.: ... take something to drink.)
Let's walk around ...

... los billetes para el autobús y el metro.
Voy a comprar ~ un billete T 10. (T diez)
¿Perdone, sabe que tren va al centro?
Creo que ~ la línea azul o la línea roja.
¿Sabe usted ~ cada cuánto ~ pasan?
Si, es cierto.
cada cuánto
Creo que ~ cada cinco minutos.
Creo que ... / Me parece que ...
Me parece que ~ cada cinco minutos.
La línea azul llega en dos minutos.
¿Este tren va al centro, verdad?
¿Dónde me ~ tengo que ~ bajar ...
... para llegar al museo Picasso?
En tres paradas.
En la tercera parada.
Esta es la parte antigua de la ciudad.
Mira ~ allí arriba. La Catedral, diseñada por Antonio Gaudí.
Se llama La Sagrada Familia.
¡Qué alta es!
alta (fem.)
Y allí están Las Ramblas*, con muchos almacenes y cafés.
¡Qué sitio más bonito!
un sitio
Hay tantas cosas interesantes por ver.
cosas interesantes
Caminemos por Las Ramblas* y tomemos algo.
Caminemos por ...

* Las Ramblas is the main tourist area of Barcelona.

8. On the road again. Renting a car



I have reserved a car in the name of ...
I'll be with you in a moment.
I'll be ...
... with you ...
Can you give me your credit card?
Can you show me your driving licence?
OK, you have reserved the car for four days.
You have to return the car on Wednesday by 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
The tank is full.
Please fill it up before returning it.
You have reserved the car with insurance included.
Here is the contract.
Please sign here and also here.
Here are the keys.
Have a good journey.
Don't forget that it's a diesel car and not petrol.
a diesel car / a petrol car
petrol/gasoline
Don't forget that in Spain it's necessary ...
... to always carry your driving licence.
(lit.: ... to carry always your driving licence.)

He reservado un coche a nombre de ...
Estaré con usted* en un momento.
Estaré ...
... con usted ...
¿Me puede dar su tarjeta de crédito?
¿Me puede enseñar su carné de conducir?
Vale, ha reservado el coche por cuatro días.
Tiene que devolver el coche el miércoles hasta las cuatro de la tarde.
El depósito está lleno.
Por favor, rellénelo antes de devolverlo.
Ha reservado el coche con seguro incluido.

Aquí está el contrato.
Por favor, firme aquí y también aquí.
Aquí están las llaves.
Que tenga un buen viaje.
No olvide que es un coche diesel y no de gasolina.
un coche diesel / un coche de gasolina
gasolina
No olvide que en España es necesario ...
... llevar siempre su carné de conducir.

Traffic signs:

Exit	————	Salida
Reduce speed	————	Reducir la velocidad
Traffic jam	————	Atasco de tráfico
Diversion	————	Desviación
No parking	————	Prohibido aparcar
Car park / Parking lot	————	Aparcamiento
Motorway service area	————	Área de descanso

* When addressing more than one person you say 'ustedes'.

9. The weather (El tiempo)



Excuse me, but I have no time.

Time waits for no one.

What is the weather doing today?

Today it's really fine weather.

(lit.: Today it makes really fine weather.)

It's very hot.

(lit.: It makes much heat.)

In England we don't have so many days like this.

If it is fine weather tomorrow, shall we go to the beach?

Yes, let's go to the beach.

We are at the beach.

We are ...

Look, there is the sea.

The water, is it cold or warm?

It's a bit cold.

Do you want to swim ...

... or play tennis? / ... play football?

(lit.: ... play at tennis / ... play at football?)

Now I am very thirsty.

(lit.: Now I have much thirst.)

We are really thirsty.

(lit.: We have much thirst.)

Have you thirst?

What do we have to drink?

We have Coca Cola and orange juice.

Now the weather is changing.

The sky is cloudy.

It's starting to rain.

It's starting/commencing ...

It's raining.

Have you brought an umbrella?

No, I forgot.

What a pity!

If it goes on raining like this, I'm going home.

If it goes on ... / If it continues ...

Lo siento, pero no tengo tiempo.

El tiempo no espera a nadie.

¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?

Hoy hace muy buen tiempo.

Hace mucho calor.

En Inglaterra no tenemos tantos días como este.

¿Sí mañana hace buen tiempo, vamos a la playa?

Sí, vamos a la playa.

Estamos en la playa.

Estamos ...

Mira, allí está el mar.

¿El agua está fría o caliente?

Está un poco fría.

¿Quieres nadar ...

... o jugar al tennis? / ... jugar al fútbol?

Ahora tengo mucha sed.

Tenemos mucha sed.

¿Tienes sed? (informal Sing.)

¿Tiene sed? (formal Sing.)

¿Tenéis sed? (informal Pl.)

¿Qué tenemos para beber?

Tenemos Coca Cola y zumo de naranja.

Ahora el tiempo está cambiando.

El cielo está nublado.

Está comenzando a llover.

Está comenzando ...

Está lloviendo.

¿Has traído un paraguas?

No, se me olvidó.

¡Qué pena!

Si sigue lloviendo así, me voy a casa.

Si sigue ...

10. Groovy grammar



We have to ... / I have to do the shopping.
You have to ... (formal) / Do you have to ...?
You have to ... (informal) / Do you have to ...?
You have to do ...
You have to buy ...
You have to go ...
You have to eat ...
You have to buy cheese.
Do you have to buy cheese?
You don't have to buy cheese.
We have to buy cheese.
We don't have to buy cheese.
Why do we have to buy cheese?
I don't know.
I don't know why we have to buy cheese.
to go to the centre
I don't know why we have to go to the centre.
spend so much money
I don't know why we have to spend so much money.
Do we have to spend so much money?
Do you have to spend so much money?
I don't have enough time.

Tenemos que ... / Tengo que hacer las compras.
Tiene que ... / ¿Tiene qué ...?
Tienes que ... / ¿Tienes qué ...?
Tienes que hacer ...
Tienes que comprar ...
Tienes que ir ...
Tienes que comer ...
Tienes que comprar queso.
¿Tienes qué comprar queso?
No tienes que comprar queso.
Tenemos que comprar queso.
No tenemos que comprar queso.
¿Por qué tenemos qué comprar queso?
No lo sé.
No sé por qué tenemos que comprar queso.
ir al centro
No sé por qué tenemos que ir al centro.
gastar tanto dinero
No sé por qué tenemos que gastar tanto dinero.
¿Tenemos qué gastar tanto dinero?
¿Tienes qué gastar tanto dinero?
No tengo suficiente tiempo.

To have (tener):

I have	yo tengo
you have (informal)	tú tienes
you have (formal)	usted tiene*
you have (said to two or more - informal)	vosotros tenéis
you have (said to two or more - formal)	ustedes tienen
we have	nosotros tenemos
he has	él tiene*
she has	ella tiene*
they have	ellas tienen (masc.) / ellos tienen (fem.)

Personal pronouns, here greyed out (yo, tú, usted, etc), are often not spoken.

* Note 'tiene' is used in three ways. ¿Tiene un coche? means:

1. Have you a car? 2. Has he a car? 3. Has she a car?



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Musical Brain Trainer



Tracks:

1. We have to ...
2. Enough money
3. More than ...
4. At the market
5. In the shoe shop. I'll take them
6. Tickets, please. At the station
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10. Groovy grammar

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