



Pimsleur[®]

Spanish 2

Reading Booklet

Spanish 2

*Travelers should always check with
their nation's State Department for
current advisories on local conditions
before traveling abroad.*

Booklet Design: Maia Kennedy

Fourth Edition

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Spanish 2

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Spanish 2

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Lesson One	11
Lesson Two	13
Lesson Three	15
Lesson Four	17
Lesson Five	19
Lesson Six	21
Lesson Seven	23
Lesson Eight	25
Lesson Nine	27
Lesson Ten	29
Lesson Eleven	31
Lesson Twelve	33
Lesson Thirteen	35
Lesson Fourteen	37
Lesson Fifteen	39
Lesson Sixteen	41
Lesson Seventeen	43
Lesson Eighteen	45
Lesson Nineteen	47
Lesson Twenty	49

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-One	51
Lesson Twenty-Two	53
Lesson Twenty-Three	55
Lesson Twenty-Four	57
Lesson Twenty-Five	59
Lesson Twenty-Six	61
Lesson Twenty-Seven	63
Lesson Twenty-Eight	65
Lesson Twenty-Nine	67
Lesson Thirty	69

Spanish 2

Introduction

Welcome to the Fourth Edition of Pimsleur's *Spanish 2*.

Spanish is the most widely spoken of the Romance languages, which are a Latin branch of the Indo-European language group. This branch includes French, Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian, among others. Spoken primarily in Central and South America and in Spain — and by a sizeable and fast-growing population of speakers in the U.S. — Spanish is the first language of more than 350 million people, more than any other language except Mandarin Chinese. It's the official language of twenty-one countries and is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Furthermore, Spanish is a common second language — the most studied after English — and the third most commonly used on the Internet after English and Mandarin.

The language can be called either "Spanish" or "Castilian." The name "Castilian" derives from the Kingdom of Castile (meaning "Land of Castles"), one of several kingdoms that spread across the Iberian peninsula during the Middle Ages. "Spanish" is a more recent name that first referred to Spain as a country and was later applied to its predominant language as well.

Spanish 2

Modern Spanish evolved from several dialects of Latin that were spoken in north-central Iberia during the 8th or 9th century. During this early period it was influenced by local languages such as Basque. Eventually it spread into the surrounding area, particularly the south, where it was further influenced by Arabic. In the 13th century, King Alfonso X (known as "Alfonso the Wise") was the first king to use Castilian extensively. He also began to standardize it by assembling court scribes and supervising their writing — in Castilian — on works of history, law, astronomy, and other subjects, thereby establishing Castilian as a language of higher learning.

In the 15th century, Old Castilian, or Old Spanish, began to evolve into what is now Modern Spanish, the difference being mainly one of pronunciation (the devoicing and shifting of sibilant consonants). Someone who can read Modern Spanish can learn to read Old Spanish with very little difficulty. The difference is much less stark than between Modern English and Old English.

Beginning at the end of the 15th century, the expansion of the Spanish Empire took Spanish beyond Spain's borders — to the Americas, parts of Africa, and several island groups in the Pacific, among

Spanish 2

other locations. It became an important language for government and trade. In Africa today, Spanish is now the official language of only Equatorial Guinea, and it is no longer spoken by many people in the Pacific. In the Americas, however, the descendants of the original Spaniards continued to use Spanish; and in the 19th century, as the colonies overthrew Spanish rule, the new leaders encouraged the population to become fluent in Spanish in order to strengthen national unity. Today it's the official language of most South American and Central American countries.

The Fourth Edition

Languages are constantly evolving and reflecting changes in their societies, and Spanish is no exception. The Spanish you hear spoken in Latin America today is less formal, and this new edition reflects that general trend.

Of course, speaking politely and addressing people correctly is always important, especially for beginning language learners, however, it's also useful to learn to interact more casually while traveling, working, or vacationing in Latin America. So, while the grammar in general, has remained the

Spanish 2

same, the scenarios and conversations have been updated so that a person of any age will find them useful and appropriate in daily life.

Remember, speaking Spanish clearly and naturally is not always easy to do at an introductory level, and you may want to repeat a lesson several times. The Pimsleur Method has a proven success rate and you will find that it is well worth the effort. We hope you enjoy this Fourth Edition.

Regional Differences

Regional dialects are common and can differ wildly. For instance, a word that means one thing in Venezuela could have a completely different meaning in Chile.

In Colombia, for example, *tinto* means black coffee, but in Argentina it means red wine. In Mexico *una torta* is a sandwich, but in many other countries it's a cake. In Latin America *un capullo* means a flower bud, whereas in Spain it's an unintelligent and annoying person. In Chile *una guagua* means a baby, but in Cuba and the Dominican Republic it means a bus. In Venezuela *una braga* is a pair of denim overalls, while

Spanish 2

in Spain it's a pair of women's underwear. In Mexico and the U.S., a taco is corn tortilla with various fillings. In Chile and Columbia, however, *taco* means traffic jam. In Spain it's also a slang term for something that's a messy problem. In Venezuela it's slang for an intelligent person.

Sometimes there are many words that can be used to refer to the same thing. For example, the Spanish word for popcorn is different in almost every Latin American country:

Argentina	<i>pochoclo, porory</i>
Brazil	<i>pipoca</i>
Colombia	<i>crispetas, palomitas</i>
Ecuador	<i>canguil</i>
Peru	<i>palomitas de maiz</i>
Spain	<i>palomitas</i>
Venezuela & the Canary Islands	<i>cotufa</i>

Spanish 2

The word for t-shirt is another example:

Argentina, Paraguay, & Uruguay	<i>remera</i>
Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Spain, & Dominican Republic	<i>camiseta</i>
Chile & Bolivia	<i>polera</i>
Cuba	<i>pulóver</i>
Guatemala & Mexico	<i>playera</i>
Peru	<i>polo</i>

You'll find similar differences throughout Latin America for such common terms as snack, friend, sneakers and many more.

Uses of *Ser* and *Estar*

Ser is used to describe the qualities that define a person or thing—qualities that are either permanent or probably won't change anytime soon. These descriptions are generally about physical appearance, personality, name, nationality, or religion.

Spanish 2

Yo soy Rosa.

I am Rosa.

Los nuevos estudiantes son argentinos.

The new students are Argentinian.

Ser is also used to talk about the following:

A person's profession or occupation

El es profesor.

He's a professor.

Personal relationships, like family ties, friendships, and romantic relationships

Tito es mi primo.

Tito is my cousin.

Marisol es mi mejor amiga.

Marisol is my best friend.

Time, including days, dates, years, and time of day, as well as the weather and seasons

La fiesta es el lunes.

The party is on Monday.

Son las tres de la tarde.

It's 3:00 p.m.

Spanish 2

A place that a person or thing is from, or the material something is made of

Carlos es de México.

Carlos is from Mexico.

Mi escritorio es de madera.

My desk is made of wood.

Estar is used to describe things that can change over several hours, days, or even many years. It's often used to talk about physical or emotional health or about location.

Estoy enferma y cansada.

I'm sick and tired.

Ustedes están contentos y emocionados.

You are happy and excited.

Mi celular está en la mesa.

My cell phone is on the table.

Spanish 2

Reading Lessons

Reading is a critical part of learning and understanding a new language, but it may be for different reasons than you think. If you're like most people, you learned to speak your native language well before you learned to read it. You learned reading later, and it's a different type of language skill, which uses a different part of your brain. The symbols you see on a page — the alphabet — are a sort of shorthand for the sounds they represent. Inside those sounds is where meaning actually lives.

Not only is reading a piece of a language puzzle; learning to read also gives you a chance to learn a language from a different direction than the way you're learning to speak in the audio lessons. This combination approach will help you build a solid bridge toward fluency.

In Level 1, you acquired the sounds of your new language and learned about the impact that a symbol, an accent, or stress has on pronunciation. In Level 2, you'll continue to practice sounding out words on sight and reading for meaning, at the same time expanding your vocabulary. You'll also continue to isolate sounds that run together in the spoken language — sounds that you couldn't quite catch through listening alone — and you'll begin to notice patterns in words that will help you create a mental

Spanish 2

web of understanding. This is the natural progression that Dr. Pimsleur intended in all of his language courses. Translations are provided for each lesson, although we recommend that you look at the translations only after doing the lessons.

As in Level 1, the Readings in Level 2 do not provide a list of the words or sentences taught in the audio lessons. Rather, we continue to take you to the source — the sounds of individual letters and letter combinations. In this way you'll keep learning how these sounds play out in words and sentences. Don't be afraid to push yourself with your pronunciation and accent. Be dramatic and have fun! The closer you can get to the native speaker's pronunciation, the more authentic your experience will be, and the more easily you'll remember what you've learned.

Spanish 2

Lesson One

1. Quiero hacer un viaje.
2. ¿Conoces Honduras?
3. No. No he estado allí.
4. Es un país en América Latina.
5. No es muy grande ...
6. pero es muy bonito.
7. En verano hace mucho calor ...
8. pero el clima es bueno ahorita.
9. También hay mucha gente amable.
10. La gente habla demasiado rápido.
11. No entiendo nada.
12. ¡Sí, entiendes mucho!

Spanish 2

Lesson One Translations

1. I want to take a trip.
2. Do you know Honduras?
3. No. I haven't been there.
4. It's a country in Latin America.
5. It's not very big ...
6. but it's very beautiful.
7. In the summer it's very hot ...
8. but the weather is nice now.
9. Also there are many kind people.
10. People speak too fast.
11. I don't understand anything.
12. Yes, you understand a lot!

Spanish 2

Lesson Two

1. El hombre exclamó: ¡Perdón!
2. ¿Podrías ayudarme?
3. Creo que estoy perdido.
4. Busco la calle Juárez ...
5. pero no puedo encontrarla.
6. ¿Podrías decirme ...
7. dónde queda esta calle?
8. Cómo no.
9. La calle Juárez está a sólo tres cuadras de aquí ...
10. a la derecha.
11. Muchas gracias.
12. A sus órdenes.

Spanish 2

Lesson Two Translations

1. The man exclaimed: Sorry!
2. Could you help me?
3. I think that I'm lost.
4. I'm looking for Juarez Street ...
5. but I can't find it.
6. Could you tell me ...
7. where this street is located?
8. Certainly / Sure.
9. Juarez Street is only three blocks from here ...
10. to the right.
11. Thanks a lot.
12. You're welcome.

Spanish 2

Lesson Three

1. Vamos a ver una película boliviana.
2. Comienza temprano ...
3. a las cuatro y cuarto.
4. Después, vamos a ver a una amiga.
5. Ella es una buena amiga mía.
6. Es muy simpática.
7. Escribe libros para niños.
8. Tiene un hijo y una hija.
9. Ellos tienen un gatito ...
10. pero quieren un perro grande.
11. Después de visitarla, podemos ir al restaurante.
12. Buena idea. ¡Vamos!

Spanish 2

Lesson Three Translations

1. We're going to see a Bolivian movie.
2. It starts early ...
3. at quarter past four.
4. Afterwards, we're going to see a friend.
5. She's a good friend of mine.
6. She's very nice.
7. She writes children's books.
8. She has a son and a daughter.
9. They have a kitten ...
10. but they want a big dog.
11. After visiting her, we can go to the restaurant.
12. Good idea. Let's go!

Spanish 2

Lesson Four

1. ¡Hola, María Elena!
2. Mañana hay una fiesta.
3. Es para un amigo de Los Ángeles.
4. ¿Conoces a Roberto, mi amigo norteamericano?
5. Él se va pasado mañana.
6. ¿Puedes ir a la fiesta con nosotros?
7. Es en un restaurante.
8. Se llama El Gaucho Gigante.
9. Comienza a las nueve ...
10. Pero Roberto llega a las nueve y media.
11. Es una sorpresa ...
12. así que no le digas nada a nadie.

Spanish 2

Lesson Four Translations

1. Hello, Mary Ellen!
2. Tomorrow there's a party.
3. It's for a friend from Los Angeles.
4. Do you know Robert, my American friend?
5. He's leaving the day after tomorrow.
6. Can you go to the party with us?
7. It's in a restaurant.
8. Its name is The Giant Cowboy.
9. It starts at nine ...
10. but Robert is arriving at nine-thirty.
11. It's a surprise ...
12. so don't say anything to anyone.

Spanish 2

Lesson Five

1. ¡Querida Familia Dueñas!
2. ¿Cómo están Uds?
3. Escribo esta tarjeta postal desde Brasil.
4. Me quedo en Rio de Janeiro ...
5. hasta el miércoles entrante.
6. Después voy a Buenos Aires.
7. Si tengo suficiente tiempo, ...
8. quiero salir de la ciudad un poco.
9. También me gustaría conocer las Pampas.
10. Pero entonces necesitaré alquilar un carro.
11. Sin carro es difícil.
12. ¡Saludos a todos!

Spanish 2

Lesson Five Translations

1. Dear Dueñas family!
2. How are you (pl)?
3. I'm writing this postcard from Brazil.
4. I'm staying in Rio de Janeiro ...
5. until next Wednesday.
6. Afterwards I'm going to Buenos Aires.
7. If I have enough time, ...
8. I want to get out of the city for a little (while).
9. I would also like to become acquainted with the Pampas.
10. But in that case I will need to rent a car.
11. Without a car it's difficult.
12. Greetings to everyone!

Spanish 2

Lesson Six

1. Mensaje para José Duarte:
2. ¡Perdón! No he podido contestarte antes.
3. He tenido demasiado trabajo.
4. Me voy a la Ciudad de México el próximo lunes.
5. ¿Podemos encontrarnos allí?
6. Quizá el martes a la una.
7. Podríamos almorzar juntos.
8. Me gustaría saber cómo van las cosas contigo.
9. El jueves, me voy a Costa Rica.
10. Me han dicho que es muy bonito.
11. Saludos a tu esposa.
12. Hasta pronto. ... Franco.

Spanish 2

Lesson Six Translations

1. Message for Joseph Duarte:
2. I'm sorry! I haven't been able to answer you before.
3. I've had too much work.
4. I'm leaving for Mexico City next Monday.
5. Can we meet there?
6. Maybe Tuesday at one.
7. We could have lunch together.
8. I'd like to know how things are going with you.
9. On Thursday, I'm leaving for Costa Rica.
10. They've told me that it's very beautiful.
11. Greetings to your wife.
12. See you soon. ... Frank.

Spanish 2

Lesson Seven

1. Necesitamos hacer una reservación.
2. Hay que llegar al hotel antes de las nueve.
3. El restaurante está abierto hasta las once.
4. El vino es bueno.
5. Sí, y la comida también es buena.
6. Y ¿qué quieres hacer mañana?
7. Si llueve, me gustaría ir al museo.
8. Si hace buen clima ...
9. vamos a la playa.
10. ¿Cómo llegamos?
11. Podemos ir en autobús, o en taxi.
12. El taxi es más rápido y más cómodo.

Spanish 2

Lesson Seven Translations

1. We need to make a reservation.
2. We have to arrive at the hotel before nine.
3. The restaurant is open until eleven.
4. The wine is good.
5. Yes, and the food also is good.
6. And what do you want to do tomorrow?
7. If it rains, I'd like to go to the museum.
8. If it's good weather ...
9. let's go to the beach.
10. How do we get there?
11. We can go by bus, or by taxi.
12. A taxi is faster and more comfortable.

Spanish 2

Lesson Eight

1. En Estados Unidos usan dólares.
2. "Estados Unidos" se abrevia: EE.UU.
3. En Canadá, también usan dólares.
4. En muchos países usan pesos.
5. En España usan euros.
6. En México usan pesos mexicanos.
7. En algunos países de América Latina ...
8. usan el punto decimal.
9. En otros países usan la coma decimal.
10. ¿Cuánto cuesta todo junto?
11. Dos mil trescientos cincuenta pesos.
12. Puede pagar con tarjeta de crédito.

Spanish 2

Lesson Eight Translations

1. In the United States they use dollars.
2. "United States" is abbreviated: U.S.
3. In Canada, they also use dollars.
4. In many countries they use pesos.
5. In Spain they use euros.
6. In Mexico they use Mexican pesos.
7. In some countries of Latin America ...
8. they use the decimal point.
9. In other countries they use the decimal comma.
10. How much does it cost altogether?
11. Two thousand three hundred fifty pesos.
12. You can pay with credit card.

Spanish 2

Lesson Nine

1. Uno más uno es dos.
2. Tres más cuatro es siete.
3. Seis menos seis es cero.
4. Ocho menos siete es uno.
5. Nueve por dos es dieciocho.
6. Seis por siete es cuarenta y dos.
7. Setenta y dos entre ocho es nueve.
8. Cincuenta entre dos es veinticinco.
9. Siete más ocho es quince.
10. Cien más cien es doscientos.
11. Diez mil menos nueve mil es mil.
12. Catorce menos tres es once.

Spanish 2

Lesson Nine Translations

1. One plus one is two.
2. Three plus four is seven.
3. Six minus six is zero.
4. Eight minus seven is one.
5. Nine times two is eighteen.
6. Six times seven is forty-two.
7. Seventy-two divided by eight is nine.
8. Fifty divided by two is twenty-five.
9. Seven plus eight is fifteen.
10. One hundred plus one hundred is two hundred.
11. Ten thousand minus nine thousand is one thousand.
12. Fourteen minus three is eleven.

Spanish 2

Lesson Ten

1. ¿Qué hora es?
2. Es mediodía, son las doce del día.
3. Son las doce de la noche ... es medianoche.
4. Es la una y cinco de la tarde.
5. Va a ser la una y cuarto.
6. El avión sale a las siete y media.
7. El metro llega cada quince minutos.
8. ¿Cuánto tiempo para llegar?
9. Más o menos quince minutos.
10. Vamos a quince para las cinco.
11. Siempre llega tarde.
12. El concierto comienza en media hora.

Spanish 2

Lesson Ten Translations

1. What time is it?
2. It's noon, it's twelve o'clock.
3. It's twelve at night ... it's midnight.
4. It's five past one in the afternoon.
5. It's going to be a quarter past one.
6. The plane leaves at seven-thirty.
7. The subway arrives every fifteen minutes.
8. How much time in order to arrive?
9. More or less fifteen minutes.
10. Let's go at a quarter to five.
11. She always arrive late.
12. The concert starts in half an hour.

Spanish 2

Lesson Eleven

1. Hay que tener valor.
2. El profesor tiene una buena idea.
3. ¿Tienes hambre?
4. No, pero tengo sed.
5. Mi padre tiene sueño.
6. Los niños tienen prisa de salir.
7. ¿Cuántos años tiene usted?
8. Me duele la cabeza.
9. Tienes que tener cuidado.
10. Creo que estoy enferma, porque tengo mucho frío.
11. ¿Tienes tiempo para ir al cine?
12. No es mi día de suerte.

Spanish 2

Lesson Eleven Translations

1. One has to have courage.
2. The professor has a good idea.
3. Are you hungry?
4. No, but I'm thirsty.
5. My father is sleepy.
6. The children are in a hurry to go out.
7. How old are you?
8. I have a headache.
9. You have to be careful.
10. I think I'm sick, because I'm very cold.
11. Do you have time to go to the movies?
12. It's not my lucky day.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twelve

1. ¿Quieres jugar tenis la semana entrante?
2. ¿Qué tal el lunes?
3. No, el lunes voy a visitar a mi padre.
4. No lo he visto desde la semana pasada.
5. ¿Entonces el martes?
6. No, no puedo el martes tampoco.
7. Bueno, ¿el miércoles?
8. El miércoles voy al cine con una amiga.
9. ¿El jueves? ¿O el viernes?
10. Lo siento mucho, pero el jueves ...
11. tengo que llevar a mi madre al médico.
12. Y el viernes tengo que comprar unas cosas.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twelve Translations

1. Do you want to play tennis next week?
2. How about Monday?
3. No, on Monday I'm going to visit my father.
4. I haven't seen him since last week.
5. In that case on Tuesday?
6. No, I can't on Tuesday either.
7. Fine, on Wednesday?
8. On Wednesday I'm going to the movies with a friend.
9. Thursday? Or Friday?
10. I'm very sorry, but on Thursday ...
11. I have to take my mother to the doctor.
12. And on Friday I have to buy some things.

Spanish 2

Lesson Thirteen

1. Me gusta jugar béisbol.
2. También me gusta verlo.
3. Pero en el estadio, los asientos no son cómodos.
4. A veces los perros calientes están fríos.
5. A menudo, llueve o hace demasiado calor.
6. Podemos verlo en televisión.
7. ¿Quieres venir a mi casa?
8. Me encantaría.
9. Puedes llamarme esta noche.
10. Mi número de teléfono es el ...
11. seis - treinta y ocho - quince - cuarenta y siete.
12. Bueno. ¡Hasta luego!

Spanish 2

Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. I like to play baseball.
2. I also like to watch it.
3. But in the stadium, the seats are not comfortable.
4. Sometimes the hot dogs are cold.
5. Often, it rains or it's too hot.
6. We can watch it on television.
7. Do you want to come to my house?
8. I'd love to.
9. You can call me tonight.
10. My telephone number is ...
11. six – thirty-eight – fifteen – forty-seven.
12. Good. So long!

Spanish 2

Lesson Fourteen

1. Nunca he estado en Estados Unidos ...
2. y quiero practicar inglés.
3. Deberías pedir prestado ...
4. un libro de inglés de la biblioteca.
5. Ahora mismo estoy leyendo una novela de un autor colombiano.
6. *Los informantes* de Juan Gabriel Vásquez.
7. Creo que hay una película basada en ella, ...
8. pero no la he visto.
9. También me gusta leer novelas de suspenso ...
10. y, a veces, alguna biografía.
11. Siempre me gusta leer ...
12. pero no tengo tiempo.

Spanish 2

Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. I've never been to the United States ...
2. and I want to practice English.
3. You should borrow ...
4. an English book from the library.
5. Right now I'm reading a novel by a Colombian author.
6. *The Informers* by Juan Gabriel Vásquez.
7. I believe that there's a movie based on it, ...
8. but I haven't seen it.
9. I also like to read suspense novels ...
10. and, sometimes, some biography.
11. I always like to read ...
12. but I don't have time.

Spanish 2

Lesson Fifteen

1. La semana entrante ...
2. me voy de vacaciones.
3. ¿A dónde vas?
4. A Bogotá y a Cartagena.
5. Me han dicho ...
6. que son ciudades muy interesantes.
7. Es verdad. ¿Cuánto tiempo ...
8. vas a quedarte?
9. En Bogotá, solo un día.
10. En Cartagena, tres días.
11. Tres días en Cartagena es buena idea.
12. Hay mucho que ver.

Spanish 2

Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. Next week ...
2. I'm leaving on vacation.
3. To where are you going?
4. To Bogotá and to Cartagena.
5. They've told me ...
6. that they're very interesting cities.
7. It's true. How long ...
8. are you going to stay?
9. In Bogotá, only one day.
10. In Cartagena, three days.
11. Three days in Cartagena is a good idea.
12. There's a lot to see.

Spanish 2

Lesson Sixteen

1. ¿Puede ayudarme?
2. Necesito ir al restaurante El Arsenal.
3. ¿Sabe dónde está?
4. Por supuesto que sí.
5. No está lejos.
6. Está a solo tres cuadras de aquí.
7. Siga derecho ...
8. hasta el café ...
9. gire a la derecha ...
10. y el restaurante está a la izquierda.
11. Muchas gracias.
12. De nada.

Spanish 2

Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. Can you help me?
2. I need to go to the restaurant The Arsenal.
3. Do you know where it is?
4. Of course.
5. It's not far.
6. It's only three blocks from here.
7. Continue straight ...
8. until the café ...
9. turn right ...
10. and the restaurant is on the left.
11. Thank you very much.
12. You're welcome.

Spanish 2

Lesson Seventeen

1. ¿Cómo está el clima en Medellín?
2. Hoy hace calor y sol.
3. Pero mañana va a estar nublado ...
4. y es posible que llueva.
5. Así que deberías traer un paraguas ...
6. o un impermeable.
7. ¿Qué hacemos si llueve?
8. No podemos ir a la playa.
9. Podríamos ir al acuario.
10. Es muy famoso.
11. Además, está cerca de la Parte Colonial ...
12. así que podemos comer allí.

Spanish 2

Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. How's the weather in Medellín?
2. Today it's hot and sunny.
3. But tomorrow it's going to be cloudy ...
4. and it might rain.
5. So you should bring an umbrella ...
6. or a raincoat.
7. What do we do if it rains?
8. We can't go to the beach.
9. We could go to the aquarium.
10. It's very well known.
11. In addition, it's near the Colonial Quarter ...
12. so we can eat there.

Spanish 2

Lesson Eighteen

1. Mañana por la tarde ...
2. ¿quieres ir al cine conmigo?
3. Ya salió la nueva película de Almodóvar ...
4. en el Cine Colombia.
5. Me gustaría verla ...
6. pero no puedo ir mañana.
7. Mañana voy a visitar a una amiga mía.
8. Es argentina, y es muy simpática.
9. Escribe libros para niños.
10. Deberías conocerla.
11. Quizá el sábado podamos cenar juntos.
12. De acuerdo. Hasta el sábado.

Spanish 2

Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. Tomorrow evening ...
2. do you want to go to the movies with me?
3. The new movie by Almodovar is out ...
4. in the Colombia Cinema.
5. I'd like to see it ...
6. but I can't go tomorrow.
7. Tomorrow I'm going to visit a friend of mine.
8. She's Argentinian, and she's very nice.
9. She writes books for children.
10. You should meet her.
11. Maybe on Saturday we can have dinner together.
12. Agreed. Until Saturday.

Spanish 2

Lesson Nineteen

1. ¿Qué tal la reunión ayer?
2. Estuvo muy bien. Muy interesante.
3. Y tú, ¿qué hiciste ayer?
4. Estuve en el parque Explora.
5. Me gustó mucho el acuario Explora.
6. Dime – ¿ves a ese señor allí?
7. Es un compañero de trabajo.
8. Es norteamericano, de San Francisco.
9. ¡No me digas! Yo soy de San Francisco.
10. Se llama Lucas Wilson. ¿Lo conoces?
11. No, no lo conozco.
12. Es muy simpático; voy a presentártelo.

Spanish 2

Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. How was the meeting yesterday?
2. It was very good. Very interesting.
3. And you, what did you do yesterday?
4. I was in the Explora Park.
5. I liked Explora Aquarium very much.
6. Tell me – do you see that gentleman over there?
7. He's a co-worker.
8. He's American, from San Francisco.
9. You don't say! I'm from San Francisco.
10. His name is Lucas Wilson. Do you know him?
11. No, I don't know him.
12. He's very nice; I'm going to introduce him to you.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty

1. ¿Tienes hijos?
2. Sí, tengo un hijo y una hija.
3. Aquí tengo una foto.
4. Este soy yo, con mi esposa, Elisa.
5. Esta es mi hija María ...
6. y este es mi hijo Daniel.
7. Estudia en la Universidad de Bogotá.
8. ¡Es muy alto! ¿Cuántos años tiene?
9. Dieciséis. Y mi hija tiene doce.
10. Es muy guapa ...
11. y se parece a tu esposa.
12. Gracias. Los extraño mucho.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty Translations

1. Do you have children?
2. Yes, I have a son and a daughter.
3. Here I have a picture.
4. This is me, with my wife, Elisa.
5. This is my daughter Maria ...
6. and this is my son Daniel.
7. He studies at the University of Bogotá.
8. He's very tall! How old is he?
9. Sixteen. And my daughter is twelve.
10. She's very pretty ...
11. and she looks like your wife.
12. Thank you. I miss them a lot.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-One

1. Hola, Juan, ¿qué tal?
2. Bien, gracias, ¿y tú?
3. Muy bien. ¿Quieres jugar tenis ...
4. en algún día de la semana?
5. Sí, pero no sé cuándo.
6. Mañana va a llover.
7. Tengo muchas cosas que hacer el jueves ...
8. y el viernes mi hermana viene de visita.
9. ¿Tu hermana juega tenis?
10. Sí, juega muy bien.
11. Entonces, mi amigo Eduardo jugará también.
12. Si él juega, podemos jugar dobles.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-One Translations

1. Hi, Juan, how's it going?
2. Fine, thanks, and you?
3. Very well. Do you want to play tennis ...
4. on some day of this week?
5. Yes, but I don't know when.
6. Tomorrow it's going to rain.
7. I have many things to do on Thursday ...
8. and on Friday my sister is coming to visit.
9. Does your sister play tennis?
10. Yes, she plays very well.
11. In that case, my friend Eduardo will play too.
12. If he plays, we can play doubles.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Two

1. Necesito un médico.
2. No estoy enferma.
3. Es mi esposo el que está enfermo.
4. Hace unos días que no se siente bien.
5. Ayer tenía fiebre ...
6. y hoy tiene mareos.
7. Además, tiene diarrea ...
8. y dolor de cabeza.
9. Quizá sea el calor.
10. O podría ser algo que haya comido.
11. ¿Quién sabe?
12. Probablemente no es nada serio.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Two Translations

1. I need a doctor.
2. I'm not sick.
3. It's my husband who is ill.
4. He hasn't been feeling well for a few days.
5. Yesterday he had a fever ...
6. and today he feels dizzy.
7. Besides, he has diarrhea ...
8. and a headache.
9. Maybe it's the heat.
10. Or it could be something that he ate.
11. Who knows?
12. Probably it's nothing serious.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Three

1. ¿Has leído algún buen libro últimamente?
2. Estoy leyendo uno ahora.
3. Se llama *La casa vacía*.
4. Es de Marco García Falcón.
5. He escuchado su nombre ...
6. pero no he leído ninguno de sus libros.
7. Es un excelente escritor.
8. Este libro es una novela psicológica.
9. Creo que es la mejor que ha escrito.
10. Desgraciadamente, no puedo prestártela ...
11. porque es un libro electrónico para Kindle.
12. Está bien. Como lo recomiendas, lo compraré.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Three Translations

1. Have you read any good books lately?
2. I'm reading one now.
3. Its title is *La casa vacía* (*The Empty House*).
4. It's by Marco García Falcón.
5. I've heard (of) his name ...
6. but I haven't read any of his books.
7. He's an excellent writer.
8. This book is a psychological novel.
9. I believe that it's the best that he's written.
10. Unfortunately, I can't loan it to you ...
11. because it's an electronic book for Kindle.
12. That's OK. As you recommend it, I'll buy it.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Four

1. ¿Qué hiciste ayer?
2. Primero hice unos recados.
3. Fui al banco y a la farmacia.
4. Después, fui de compras.
5. Compré un par de buenos zapatos para caminar ...
6. porque los míos no eran muy cómodos.
7. Y también compré algunas camisas nuevas.
8. Luego, comí con unos amigos.
9. ¿Dónde comiste?
10. En El Cielo, en la calle Carrera.
11. Compartimos un ajiaco con pollo ...
12. que estaba buenísimo.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Four Translations

1. What did you do yesterday?
2. First I did some errands.
3. I went to the bank and to the pharmacy.
4. Afterwards, I went shopping.
5. I bought a pair of good walking shoes ...
6. because mine weren't very comfortable.
7. And I also bought some new shirts.
8. Then, I had lunch with some friends.
9. Where did you eat?
10. In El Cielo, on Carrera Street.
11. We shared chicken ajiaco (a hearty soup) ...
12. that was really good.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Five

1. ¿Cuándo regresas a Estados Unidos?
2. En dos semanas. Y antes de irme ...
3. tengo que comprar regalos.
4. Regalos para mi esposa, mi hija y mi hijo.
5. Quizá puedas ayudarme.
6. ¿Qué se puede comprar en Colombia para hacer un regalo?
7. Las esmeraldas aquí son preciosas.
8. ¿Qué te parece ...
9. una sortija de esmeraldas para tu esposa?
10. Quizá ... pero no sé qué estilo le gustaría.
11. Bueno, ¿y qué tal unos aretes o un collar de esmeraldas?
12. Es una buena idea.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Five Translations

1. When do you go back to the United States?
2. In two weeks. And before leaving ...
3. I have to buy gifts.
4. Gifts for my wife, my daughter and my son.
5. Maybe you can help me.
6. What can one buy in Colombia to give as a gift?
7. The emeralds here are beautiful.
8. What do you think of ...
9. a ring of emeralds for your wife?
10. Maybe ... but I don't know what style she would like.
11. Well, and how about some earrings or a necklace of emeralds?
12. It's a good idea.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Six

1. Tengo dos entradas ...
2. para un espectáculo musical el sábado.
3. Mi esposa no puede ir porque ...
4. va a visitar a su madre.
5. Así que, ¿te gustaría venir conmigo?
6. No lo sé. ¿Qué tipo de música es?
7. Música típica de Colombia.
8. El concierto es en el teatro de la universidad de Medellín.
9. El teatro es muy moderno, y ...
10. la acústica es excelente.
11. Después podemos tomarnos un vino por allí.
12. ¡Es una gran idea! Sí me gustaría ir.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Six Translations

1. I have two tickets ...
2. for a music show on Saturday.
3. My wife can't go because ...
4. she's going to visit her mother.
5. So, would you like to come with me?
6. I don't know. What kind of music is it?
7. Typical Colombian music.
8. The concert is in the theater of Medellín University.
9. The theater is very modern, and ...
10. the acoustics are excellent.
11. Afterwards we can have a (glass of) wine around there.
12. It's a great idea! Yes I'd like to go.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Seven

1. Entonces, ya está decidido ...
2. nos vamos a Santa Marta por una semana.
3. ¿Quieres quedarte en un hotel ...
4. o prefieres alquilar un apartamento?
5. Un apartamento, o una casa cerca de la playa.
6. Es más cómodo ...
7. y así podemos cocinar algunas veces.
8. Comer fuera, siempre es caro.
9. Buscaré en internet ...
10. a ver qué puedo encontrar.
11. ¿Puedes hacer las reservas de avión?
12. Por supuesto. Y tenemos que alquilar un carro.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Seven Translations

1. In that case, it's already decided ...
2. we're going to Santa Marta for a week.
3. Do you want to stay in a hotel ...
4. or do you prefer to rent an apartment?
5. An apartment, or a house near the beach.
6. It's more comfortable ...
7. and so we can cook sometimes.
8. To eat out, it's always expensive.
9. I'll look on the internet ...
10. to see what I can find.
11. Can you make the plane reservations?
12. Of course. And we have to rent a car.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Eight

1. Cuando acabe mi trabajo aquí ...
2. quiero ver más cosas en Colombia.
3. Ya he estado en Bogotá.
4. ¿A dónde más debería ir?
5. Vamos a ver—¿Cuánto tiempo tienes?
6. Unas tres semanas.
7. Entonces, deberías ir primero al Parque Nacional Natural Tayrona ...
8. por lo menos durante tres días.
9. Luego, deberías ir a Popayan y San Agustín.
10. Un día en Popayan es suficiente.
11. Pero deberías quedarte tres días en San Agustín.
12. ¡Hay tanto que ver en Colombia!

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Eight Translations

1. When my work here ends ...
2. I want to see more things in Colombia.
3. I've already been to Bogota.
4. To where else should I go?
5. Let's see — How much time do you have?
6. Some three weeks.
7. In that case, you should go first to Tayrona National Natural Park ...
8. for at least three days.
9. Then, you should go to Popayan and San Agustín.
10. One day in Popayan is enough.
11. But you should stay three days in San Agustín.
12. There's so much to see in Colombia!

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Nine

1. ¿Qué vamos a hacer mañana?
2. Vamos a salir a comer a algún lugar.
3. Conozco un buen lugar ...
4. donde tienen buen vino.
5. O, si prefieres, ...
6. podemos ir a un museo.
7. ¿Quizá al Museo de Arte Moderno de Medellín?
8. Para mirar el arte contemporáneo.
9. El Museo Antioquia es también muy interesante.
10. Y si hace mal clima ...
11. vamos al acuario.
12. De acuerdo. Te veo mañana.

Spanish 2

Lesson Twenty-Nine Translations

1. What are we going to do tomorrow?
2. Let's go out to eat somewhere.
3. I know a good place ...
4. where they have good wine.
5. Or, if you prefer, ...
6. we can go to a museum.
7. Maybe to the Medellín Museum of Modern Art?
8. For to look at the contemporary art.
9. The Antioquia Museum is also very interesting.
10. And if it's bad weather ...
11. let's go to the aquarium.
12. Agreed. I'll see you tomorrow.

Spanish 2

Lesson Thirty

1. La próxima semana me voy a San Andrés.
2. El clima allí es bueno en general.
3. ¿Vas a ir sola?
4. Una amiga viene conmigo.
5. Primero, queremos descansar.
6. Luego, vamos a alquilar un coche.
7. Hay mucho que ver allí.
8. ¿Y tú? ¿Cuándo tienes vacaciones?
9. En un mes. Entonces iré a Estados Unidos, ...
10. a Nueva York y luego a Boston.
11. ¡Están lejos! ¿Te gusta viajar?
12. De vacaciones, sí. No tanto cuando es por trabajo.

Spanish 2

Lesson Thirty Translations

1. Next week I'm leaving for San Andrés.
2. The weather there is usually good.
3. Are you going to go alone?
4. A friend is coming with me.
5. First, we want to relax.
6. Then, we're going to rent a car.
7. There's a lot to see there.
8. And you? When do you have vacation?
9. In a month. Then I'll go to the United States, ...
10. to New York and then to Boston.
11. They're far away! Do you like to travel?
12. On vacation, yes. Not so much when it's for work.

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