

Translating word for word can get you into troubled waters.

Set phrases (2)

Use Your Dictionary

i Some set phrases can't be translated word for word – they don't make sense.

► Don't just look up the first word of a set phrase. Look up what looks like the most important word in the phrase. If the phrase isn't there, look up another word. For example, if a Spanish person asks if you want a "café cortado", he isn't offering you a coffee that's gone off! Can you see what "café cortado" does mean?

cortado *masc adjective, cortada fem*
 ▷ see **cortado** *noun*
1 closed (road, street, mountain pass)
2 off
 La leche está cortada. The milk is off.
3 ser muy cortado (informal) to be very shy
 Su novio es un poco cortado. Her boyfriend's a bit shy.
4 embarrassed
 estar cortado (informal) to be embarrassed
 el **cortado** *masc noun* ▷ see **cortado** *adj*
small cup of coffee (with a dash of milk)

♂ el **café** *masc noun*
1 cafe (place)
2 coffee
 ¿Quieres un café? Do you want a cup of coffee?
 • el **café con leche** white coffee
 • el **café cortado** coffee with a dash of milk
 • el **café descafeinado** decaffeinated coffee
 • el **café solo** black coffee

1 A Spanish pupil has translated word for word

Find the underlined Spanish expressions in your dictionary and write what they really mean in English.

<p>1 <u>Por otro lado</u>, es muy barato. <i>For the other side, it's very cheap.</i></p>	<p>_____, it's very cheap.</p>
<p>2 <u>Me puso al día</u>. <i>He put me to the day.</i></p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>3 <u>Me da igual</u>. <i>It gives equal to me.</i></p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>4 <u>Te está tomando el pelo</u>. <i>He's taking your hair.</i></p>	<p>_____</p>

i The example in the dictionary might not be exactly the same as the phrase you're looking for. You may have to change it to suit your context.

gustar me gusta I like it

Change to: **te gusta** = **you** like it

2 Adapt the phrases given in the dictionary

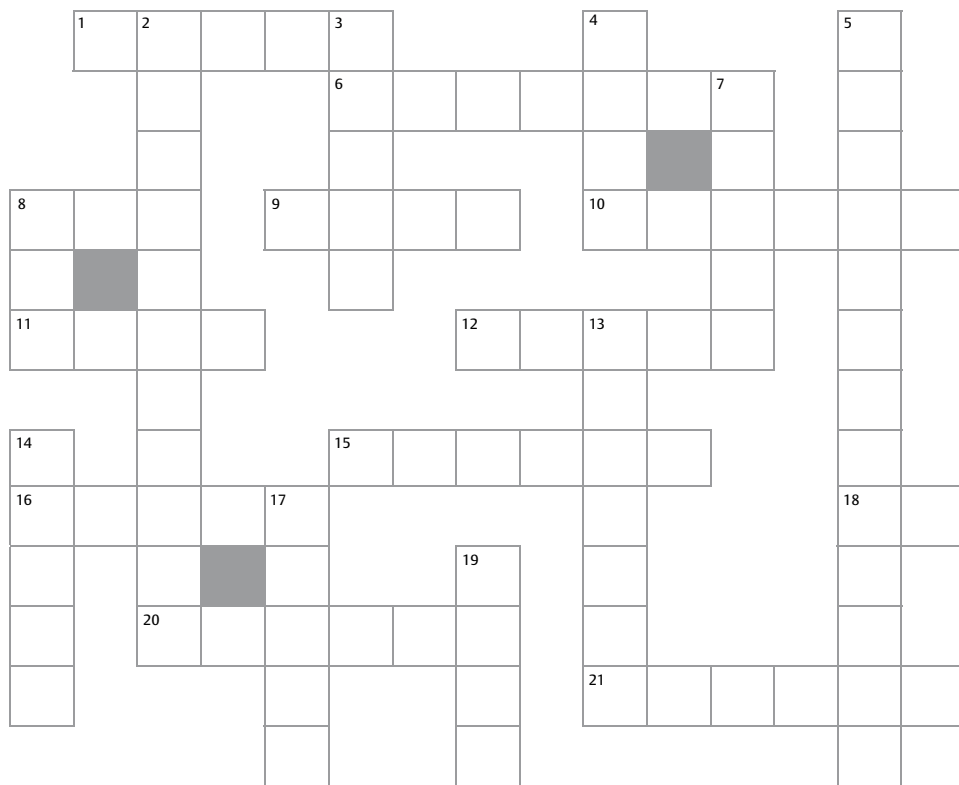
Look up the underlined phrases, and write the sentences in English.

- Su mujer es de buen carácter. _____
- Me hice un lio con los nombres. _____
- Pedro acaba de salir. _____
- ¿Qué tal estuvieron las vacaciones? _____

Use your dictionary skills and crack this crossword.

Test yourself!

Look up the underlined words, and write their English meanings in the crossword.



Horizontal

- 1 Estamos en la cola.
- 6 Mi madre es actriz.
- 8 Llevaba una corbata roja.
- 9 Está en el club de tenis.
- 10 Prefiero sitios tranquilos.
- 11 Lee la primera página.
- 12 No lleva barba.
- 15 (ver 17 vertical)
- 16 Tengo que estudiar esta noche.
- 18 No hay ninguna necesidad.
- 20 Un whisky doble, por favor.
- 21 Mi coche tiene un motor nuevo.

Vertical

- 2 El centro comercial tiene un parking subterráneo.
- 3 Llegamos pronto.
- 4 Quédese con la vuelta.
- 5 En la ciudad hay mucho entretenimiento.
- 7 Está de pie contra la pared la porte.
- 8 Cierra el grifo.
- 13 Su trabajo está por debajo de la media.
- 14 Es un asiático.
- 17 (y 15 horizontal) Pasamos la noche en un albergue juvenil.
- 19 Aquí el agua es muy profunda.

Using the verb lists

Need to use a verb in the past tense? Making use of the verb lists in the middle of your dictionary will save you lots of work!

Use Your Dictionary

i When you look up verbs in the past in English (e.g. *they ate*):

▼ look up the infinitive of the verb. Note the number in square brackets [18].

▼ look up the verb in the verb lists [18]. Find the past tense (called the Past simple indicative in the verb lists), and the form of the verb you want:
> *they ate* comieron

⚡ to eat verb
1 (a fruit, vegetables, bread) **comer [18]**
 He was eating a banana. Estaba comiendo un plátano.
 We're going to have something to eat. Vamos a comer algo.
2 (a meal) **tomar [17]**
 We were eating breakfast. Estábamos tomando el desayuno.
3 to eat out **comer [18] fuera**

[18] comer
 to eat
Past simple indicative
comí
comiste
comió
comimos
comisteis
comieron

Note: in the verb lists, conjugations are given in the following order: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular, 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural. Remember to pick the correct form of the verb!

Four steps to the Spanish past tense

Write the Spanish for each sentence. Follow the four steps **a, b, c, and d.**

Example: I went to the cinema.

a What is the infinitive in English?

go

b Look this up in the English side of your dictionary.

ir [8]

c Look up verb table [8]. Find the past tense in the form you need.

fui

d Complete the sentence.

fui al cine

1 They **came** by bus. **a** *come*

b _____

c _____

d _____

2 We **wanted** to see a movie. **a** _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

3 He **gave** me a present. **a** _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

English verbs with two parts? Look up the verb!

English verbs with two parts

Use Your Dictionary

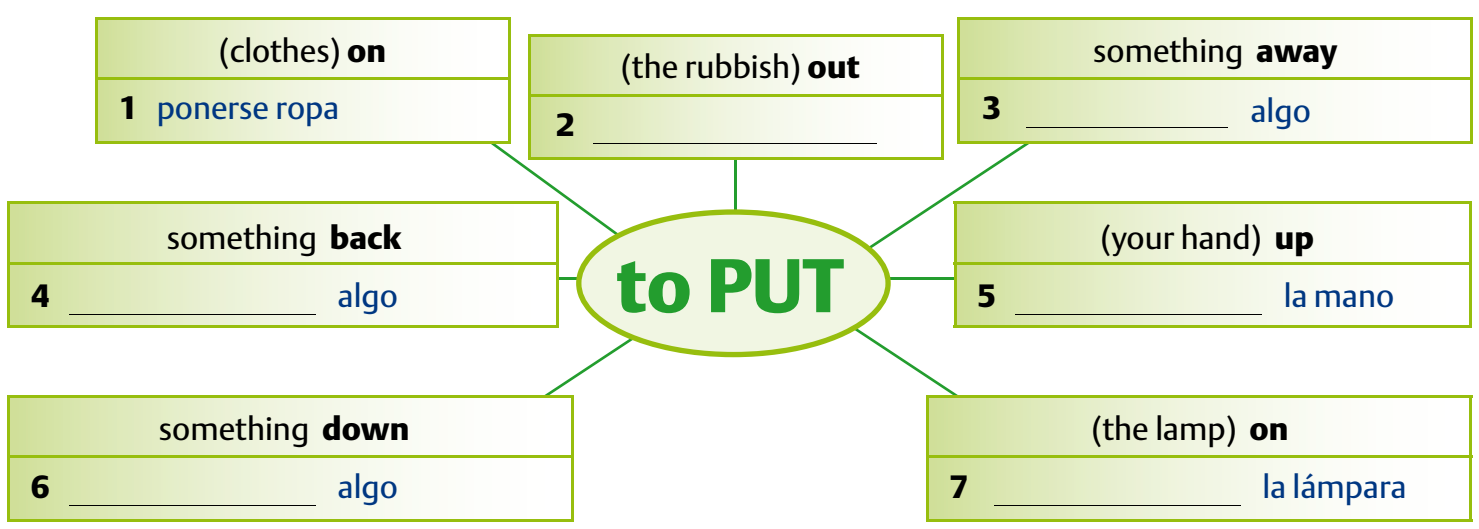
i Many English verbs have two parts, e.g. *cut down, cut out, cut up*. They are listed alphabetically at the end of the entry for the verb, e.g.

***TIP**
Look out for the blue bullet points at the end of the dictionary entry for the verb.

cut **noun** ▷ see **cut** verb (injury, haircut) el **corte** masc
 to **cut** verb ▷ see **cut** noun
 1 (with scissors, a knife, a mower, etc) **cortar** [17]
 to **cut the grass** cortar la hierba
 I've **cut the bread**. He cortado el pan.
 You'll **cut yourself!** ¡Te vas a cortar!
 Kevin's **cut his finger**. Kevin se ha cortado el dedo.
 Alicia's **had her hair cut**. Alicia se ha cortado el pelo.
 2 (prices) **recortar** [17]
 • to **cut something down** (a tree) **cortar** [17] algo
 • to **cut down on something** to cut down on fats **consumir** [19], menos grasas
 • to **cut something out** (a newspaper article) **recortar** [17] algo
 2 (sugar, fatty food, etc) **suprimir** [19] algo
 • to **cut something up** (food) **cortar** [17] algo en trocitos

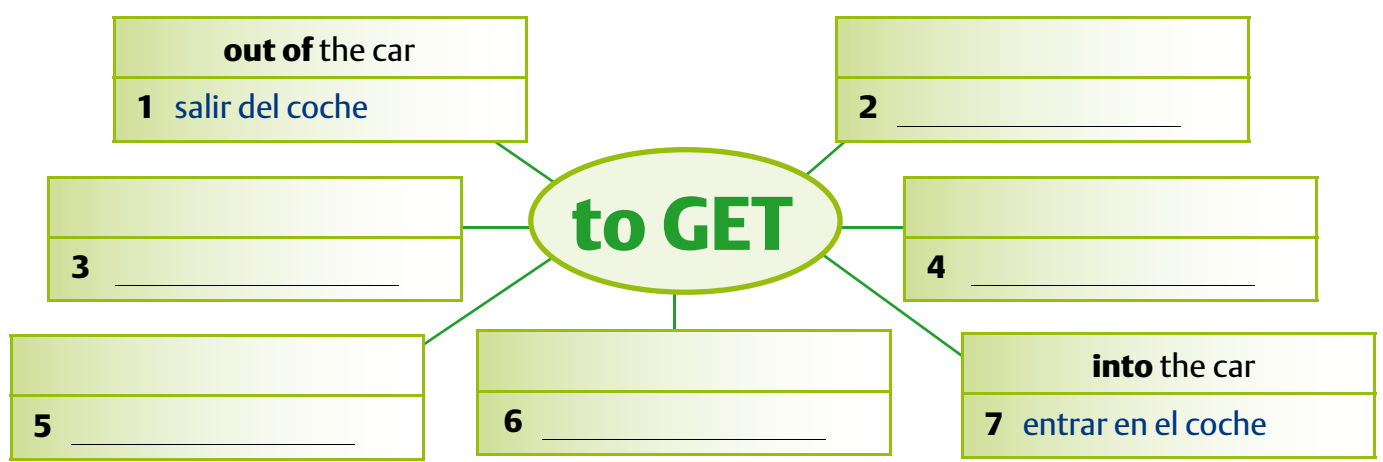
1 Lots of verbs with 'put'

Complete the word web.



2 Lots of verbs with 'get'

Now do the word web below - you can choose your own words.



Two steps: find the right Spanish expressions, and then make the grammar changes which the sentence requires.

Expressions are different!

Use Your Dictionary

i Sometimes the dictionary will show you that you can't just translate word for word – you need to translate the phrase as a whole. For example:

to be verb
 1 ser [1]
 2 estar [2]

but

❧ **cold** adjective ▷ see **cold** noun
 1 (thing, substance) **frío** masc, **fría** fem
 cold milk leche fría
 Your hands are cold. Tienes las manos frías.
 2 (weather, temperature) **It's cold today.** Hoy hace frío.
 It's cold in the kitchen. Hace frío en la cocina.
 3 (feeling) **I'm cold.** Tengo frío.
 He was feeling very cold. Tenía mucho frío.

You'll be cold! = ¡Tendrás frío!

1 Can you find the Spanish for these expressions?

Look in the dictionary and copy the Spanish.

- 1 to feel like doing something *tener ganas de hacer algo*
- 2 to allow someone to do something _____ hacer algo
- 3 to get angry _____
- 4 to be wrong _____
- 5 to have fun _____
- 6 to be hungry _____

***TIP**
 Don't forget the rules of grammar! e.g. I'm cold **Tengo frío** Are you cold? **¿Tienes frío?**

2 Can you find the Spanish for these expressions?

Fill in the gaps in the Spanish sentences. Look at your answers to question 1.

- Do you feel like going to the disco? *¿Tienes ganas de ir a la disco?*
- I'm not allowed to go to discos. My mother says they sell drugs there. *No me _____ ir a la disco.
Mi madre dice que venden drogas allí.*
- She's wrong. Ask her. _____ *¡Pídele!*
- No. She gets angry when I talk about it. Let's go bowling. We always have fun there. *No. _____ cuando hablo de ello.
¡Vamos a jugar a los bolos! Siempre _____ allí.*
- OK. But I'm hungry. Let's eat a sandwich first. *Vale. Pero _____ .
¡Primero comamos un bocadillo!*

Small words – big problems? Not with your dictionary!

Small words with more than one meaning

Use Your Dictionary

i Some English words are used in many different ways. To find the right Spanish translation, look at the example sentences and then make the necessary grammar changes required by your context, e.g.

at her brother's en casa de su hermano
I'm at my sister's.
Estoy en casa de mi hermana

at preposition
1 (talking about places) **en**
 at home en casa
 at school en el colegio
 There's someone at the door. Hay alguien en la puerta.
 Dad's at work all day. Papá está en el trabajo todo el día.
2 (talking about where people live, work) **en**
 at Emma's house en casa de Emma
 at the hairdresser's en la peluquería
 She's at her brother's this evening. Esta noche está en casa de su hermano.
3 (talking about the time, periods of time) **a**
 at eight o'clock a las ocho
 at night por la noche

The right Spanish expressions

Find the right Spanish expressions in your dictionary. Then complete the Spanish sentences and make any changes needed by the sentence.

about

1a We arrived at about six o'clock.

1b He wants to talk to you about the weekend.

by

2a We'll finish by Tuesday.

2b She was sitting by the window.

to

3a I'm going to the pool.

3b Are they ready to go?

in

4a She's in Morocco.

4b Glasgow is the biggest city in Scotland.

1a Llegamos _____ las seis.

1b Quiere hablar contigo _____ la fin de semana.

2a Terminaremos _____.

2b Estaba sentada _____.

3a Voy _____.

3b ¿Están listos _____?

4a Está _____.

4b Glasgow es la ciudad más grande _____.

Use your dictionary skills and solve this wordsearch puzzle!

Test yourself!

Look up all these food-related words in your dictionary and then find the Spanish equivalents in the wordsearch.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 lamb | 7 jam |
| <u>el cordero</u> | _____ |
| 2 peanut | 8 peas |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3 cake | 9 prawns |
| _____ | _____ |
| 4 cucumber | 10 ice cream |
| _____ | _____ |
| 5 chicken | 11 noodles |
| _____ | _____ |
| 6 rice | 12 avocado |
| _____ | _____ |

S	A	B	M	A	G	Y	T	V	E	I	G	O
E	A	M	E	R	M	E	L	A	D	A	D	A
L	E	E	T	B	I	V	Q	U	D	A	U	L
S	E	T	N	A	S	I	U	G	L	O	S	E
P	E	P	I	N	O	M	M	E	U	R	T	T
E	H	G	L	C	P	E	H	V	O	M	M	E
T	S	Y	A	I	Q	L	E	M	T	A	S	U
A	O	C	O	R	D	E	R	O	N	T	U	H
C	E	O	G	I	Z	T	I	G	Y	I	S	A
A	D	S	Y	O	T	S	E	T	I	Q	U	C
U	I	Q	R	V	E	A	E	I	R	U	I	A
G	F	R	E	P	S	P	P	O	L	L	O	C
A	A	C	O	N	S	I	G	N	E	M	M	S

1

Ex 1

1 Esteban 2 Esther 3 Felipe 4 Fernando 5 Juan
6 Lola

Ex 2

1 ALLENDE 2 ALVAREZ 3 ARRESE 4 ASPRILLA

1 CARRANZO 2 CORDERO 3 CORONEL

4 CORREA

1 TALLEZ 2 TERREROS 3 TOLEDO 4 TOMAS

2

Ex 1

	sí / no	inglés
1 carpeta	sí	folder
2 cansado	no	tired
3 caro	sí	expensive
4 cárcel	sí	jail
5 canción	no	song
6 cascar	no	to crack

Ex 2

1 ÓIADS	adiós	goodbye
2 LLEOB	bello	beautiful
3 OMRA	amor	love
4 ICOHN	chino	Chinese
5 OHJI	hijo	son

3

Ex 1

1b Write a postcard.

2c Do a survey.

3a Underline the word in Spanish.

4c Take a card.

Ex 2

1 Finish the sentences.

2 Say the right number.

3 Learn the words.

4

Ex 1

1 A ticket to Madrid,
please.

2 There's a pile of books
on the floor.

Ex 2

el **pendiente** *masc noun*:
earring

la **pendiente** *fem noun*:
slope

The right translation is:
I've lost an earring.

5

Ex 1

1 abeja – bee

2 oso – bear

3 águila – eagle

4 burro – donkey

5 jirafa – giraffe

6 faisán – pheasant

7 mariposa – butterfly

Ex 2

1 la pierna – leg

2 la nariz – nose

3 el hombro – shoulder

4 el cuello – neck

5 la rodilla – knee

6 la boca – mouth

7 la lengua – tongue

8 el pecho – chest

9 la mano – hand

10 el codo – elbow

6

Ex 1

1 el ritmo 2 batir

Ex 2

1	v	Quiero reservar una mesa.
2	n	¡Ese libro es estupendo!
3	n	He perdido mi móvil.
4	v	Quiero llamar a un amigo.
5	v	¿Puedes levantar esta caja?
6	n	Vamos a coger el ascensor.

7

Ex 1

1 a tooth b el diente c los dientes	1 a leaf b la hoja c las hojas
3 a man b un hombre c los hombres	4 a child b el niño c los niños

Ex 2

1 a) inglés: finish b) español: terminar
2 a) inglés: lose b) español: perder
3 a) inglés: do b) español: hacer
4 a) inglés: see b) español: ver

8

- 1 Tengo un gorro nuevo.
- 2 Tengo una guitarra nueva.
- 3 Tengo un libro nuevo.
- 4 Tengo una bici nueva.
- 5 Tengo una bufanda nueva.
- 6 Tengo un móvil nuevo.

9

- 1 una cama cómoda
- 2 una cómoda grande
- 3 una mesa redonda
- 4 un sillón viejo

10

- 1 1 cerezas fem
- 2 fresas fem
- 3 kiwis masc
- 4 melocotones masc
- 5 peras fem
- 6 piña fem
- 2 1 pico
- 2 bici fem
- 3 hijo
- 4 llave fem
- 5 traje
- 6 brazo
- 7 pueblo
- 8 puente
- 9 puerta fem
- 3 comer [18]
- mandar [17]
- jugar [27]
- seguir [64]
- coger = to take, to catch

16

- 1 a come
b venir [15]
c vinieron
d Vinieron en autobús.
- 2 a want
b querer [12]
c quisimos
d Quisimos ver una película.
- 3 a give
b dar [4]
c dio
d Me dio un regalo.

17

- Ex 1**
- 1 ponerse ropa
 - 2 sacar la basura
 - 3 guardar algo
 - 4 volver a poner algo
 - 5 levantar la mano
 - 6 poner algo
 - 7 encender la lámpara

20

- Ex 1**
- 1 cordero
 - 2 cacahuete
 - 3 pastel
 - 4 pepino
 - 5 pollo
 - 6 arroz
 - 7 mermelada
 - 8 guisantes
 - 9 gambas
 - 10 helado
 - 11 fideos
 - 12 aguacate

S	A	B	M	A	G	Y	T	V	E	I	G	O
E	A	M	E	R	M	E	L	A	D	A	D	A
L	E	E	T	B	I	V	Q	U	D	A	U	L
S	E	T	N	A	S	I	U	G	L	O	S	E
P	E	P	I	N	O	M	M	E	U	R	T	T
E	H	G	L	C	P	E	H	V	O	M	M	E
T	S	Y	A	I	Q	L	E	M	T	A	S	U
A	O	C	O	R	D	E	R	O	N	T	U	H
C	E	O	G	I	Z	T	I	G	Y	I	S	A
A	D	S	Y	O	T	S	E	T	I	Q	U	C
U	I	Q	R	V	E	A	E	I	R	U	I	A
G	F	R	E	P	S	P	P	O	L	L	O	C
A	A	C	O	N	S	I	G	N	E	M	M	S

18

- Ex 1**
- 1 tener ganas de hacer algo
 - 2 dejar a alguien hacer algo
 - 3 enfadarse
 - 4 equivocarse
 - 5 divertirse
 - 6 tener hambre
- Ex 2**
- ¿Tienes ganas de ir a la disco?
 - No me dejan ir a la disco. Mi madre dice que venden drogas allí.
 - Se equivoca. ¡Pídele!
 - No. Se enfada cuando hablo de ello.
 - ¡Vamos a jugar a los bolos! Siempre nos divertimos allí.
 - Vale. Pero tengo hambre. ¡Primero comamos un bocadillo!

19

- 1 a Llegamos a eso de las seis.
b Quiere hablar contigo sobre la fin de semana.
- 2 a Terminaremos para el martes.
b Estaba sentada al lado de la ventana.
- 3 a Voy a la piscina.
b ¿Están listos para salir?
- 4 a Está en Marruecos.
b Glasgow es la ciudad más grande de Escocia.