

FLUENCY IN SPANISH STEP-BY-STEP



vaughan

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Welcome to ***Fluency in Spanish!***

Fluency in Spanish Step-by-Step contains 180 lists specifically designed to make speaking Spanish come as naturally as possible through Vaughan's unique method of oral translation practice. The teaching point of each list mirrors the structure of our accompanying grammar book ***Spanish Grammar Step-by-Step*** where you can find all the most important Spanish grammatical concepts explained simply and concisely. Ideally, use both books together: for example, by studying the explanation of how to use the future simple in Spanish in *Step 131* of ***Spanish Grammar Step-by-Step***, and then by subsequently reinforcing your knowledge of this tense by practising the translation lists in *Step 131* of this book.

Fluency in Spanish Step-by-Step is the perfect accompaniment to ***Spanish Grammar Step-by-Step***, but both books work well independently too.

To get the most out of this book, we recommend doing the following:

1. Download the audio. It is vital for both your listening comprehension and pronunciation skills.
2. Study one list per day. However, before you start the list, first listen to the audio and repeat the Spanish phrases without looking at the book.
3. Once you have listened to the list, translate the sentences into Spanish first with the text in front of you and then while covering up the right column. Remember to always practise saying each sentence out loud!
4. Constantly review what you have learnt by going back and doing lists at random.
5. Most importantly... Have fun! ***¡Pásatelo bien!***

A few tricks to boost your learning!

- The audio is not just for you to use when you have the book in front of you. Put it on whilst driving, cooking, walking down the street, or any other time you have free time! Even if you aren't able to pay full attention to what you're listening to, hearing the Spanish almost as background noise will help you get the hang of the pronunciation and the correct intonation of the language.
- Write down any new vocabulary, including expressions and turns of phrase, in a notebook. Be sure to separate the Spanish and its English translation into two columns, so you can cover one to test yourself!
- Give your Spanish a bit of colour! When writing down nouns in your notebook, differentiate them in colours according to their gender. For example, use red for feminine nouns and green for masculine nouns - this visual aid will do wonders for your memory!

**FLUENCY
IN SPANISH**
STEP-BY-STEP

STEP 1 The verb *ser* (affirmative)

1	I'm Claudia.	(Yo) Soy Claudia.
2	I'm from Spain.	(Yo) Soy de España.
3	She's Janet and she's from England.	(Ella) Es Janet y es de Inglaterra.
4	You're Liam and you're from London.	(Tú) Eres Liam y eres de Londres.
5	Pierre is from France and Paula is from Germany.	Pierre es de Francia y Paula es de Alemania.
6	We're from Italy.	(Nosotros) Somos de Italia.
7	You (pl.) are from Barcelona.	(Vosotros) Sois de Barcelona.
8	You (fem. pl.) are from Australia.	(Vosotras) Sois de Australia.
9	You (formal) are from Mallorca.	Usted es de Mallorca.
10	He's Javier and he's from Argentina.	(Él) Es Javier y es de Argentina.
11	She's Carolina and she's from Portugal.	(Ella) Es Carolina y es de Portugal.
12	They're Diego and Marta.	(Ellos) Son Diego y Marta.
13	They're Gabriela and Sara.	(Ellas) Son Gabriela y Sara.
14	I'm from France and they're from Germany.	Yo soy de Francia y ellos son de Alemania.
15	We (fem.) are from Lanzarote and they (fem.) are from Gran Canaria.	Nosotras somos de Lanzarote y ellas son de Gran Canaria.

16	He's from London and she's from Madrid.	Él es de Londres y ella es de Madrid.
17	He's Angelo. He's from Italy.	(Él) Es Angelo. Es de Italia.
18	They're from Spain and I'm from Portugal.	Ellos son de España y yo soy de Portugal.
19	We're from Italy and she's from France.	Nosotros somos de Italia y ella es de Francia.
20	She's from Germany and I'm from England.	Ella es de Alemania y yo soy de Inglaterra.
21	You (pl. formal) are from Peru.	Ustedes son de Perú.
22	You (pl.) are from China.	(Vosotros) Sois de China.
23	I'm María and I'm from Madrid.	Soy María y soy de Madrid.
24	You (formal) are from Italy and they're from Spain.	Usted es de Italia y ellos son de España.
25	We (fem.) are from Bilbao and they (fem.) are from Seville.	Nosotras somos de Bilbao y ellas son de Sevilla.



APUNTES

STEP 74 *Tener que*

1	I have to buy flour for the cake.	Tengo que comprar harina para la tarta.
2	If you don't want to miss the flight, you have to catch the train at eight o'clock.	Si no quieres perder el vuelo, tienes que coger el tren a las ocho.
3	He can't come. He has to work on Saturday.	No puede venir. Tiene que trabajar el sábado.
4	It's a very good film. You (pl.) have to see it.	Es una película muy buena. Tenéis que verla.*
5	We don't have to accept it.	No tenemos que aceptarlo.*
6	I have to study a lot this summer.	Tengo que estudiar mucho este verano.
7	You don't have to tell her. She already knows.	No tienes que decírselo. Ya lo sabe.
8	What time do we have to leave?	¿A qué hora tenemos que salir?
9	They have to do the shopping today.	Tienen que hacer la compra hoy.
10	I have to finish it as soon as possible.	Tengo que terminarlo lo antes posible.
11	I have to ask you a favour.	Tengo que pedirte un favor.
12	They have to bring us the money this week.	Tienen que traernos el dinero esta semana.
13	You have to decide whether to call her or not.	Tienes que decidir si llamarla o no.
14	I don't know. You (pl.) have to ask them.	No lo sé. Tenéis que preguntárselo a ellos.
15	We don't have to wait long to see them.	No tenemos que esperar mucho para verlos.

16	You have to show me your wedding photos.	Tienes que enseñarme las fotos de tu boda.**
17	We have to look for a hotel for them for the weekend.	Tenemos que buscarles un hotel para el fin de semana.
18	I have an exam tomorrow. I have to study.	Tengo un examen mañana. Tengo que estudiar.
19	What do I have to do to get a ticket?	¿Qué tengo que hacer para conseguir una entrada?
20	They have to talk to the manager (fem.).	Tienen que hablar con la directora.
21	Do you (pl.) have to choose between the two options?	¿ Tenéis que elegir entre las dos opciones?
22	You have to solve the problem as soon as possible.	Tienes que solucionar el problema lo antes posible.
23	They have to go by taxi because there's no time.	Tienen que ir en taxi porque no hay tiempo.
24	– Do you have the passports? – No, they have to deliver them today.	– ¿ Tenéis los pasaportes? – No, tienen que entregarlos hoy.
25	He has to drive all night.	Tiene que conducir toda la noche.



APUNTES

* Remember that the object pronouns can also go before the conjugated verb (in this case **tener**): **La tenéis que ver**, **No lo tenemos que aceptar**, etc.

** **To show** in Spanish isn't only **enseñar**, but also **mostrar**. **Mostrar** is a stem-changing verb ("o" → "ue"): **muestro, muestras, muestra, mostramos, mostráis, muestran**.