

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Absolute Beginner S3 #15

Making Plans for the Day in Spanish

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INTRODUCTION

Alisha: Hi everybody, this is Alisha.

Fernando: Hola amigos, yo soy Fernando.

Alisha: Welcome to SpanishPod101.com. This is Absolute Beginner Season 3, Lesson 15 – Making Plans for the Day in Spanish!

Fernando: In this lesson, you'll learn how to make plans using the verb “to want”, in Spanish.

Alisha: This conversation is between Ashley and her friend Alejandro, and takes place at their home.

Fernando: The speakers are friends, so they will be using casual Spanish.

Alisha: Let's listen to the conversation.

LESSON CONVERSATION

Alejandro: ¿Qué quieres hacer hoy?

Ashley Quiero ir a Coyoacán.

Alejandro: ¿Vamos al Museo de Frida Kahlo?

Ashley ¡Buena idea! ¡Vamos!

Alisha: Let's hear the conversation one time slowly.

Alejandro: ¿Qué quieres hacer hoy?

Ashley Quiero ir a Coyoacán.

Alejandro: ¿Vamos al Museo de Frida Kahlo?

Ashley ¡Buena idea! ¡Vamos!

Alisha: Now let's hear it with the English translation.

Alejandro: ¿Qué quieres hacer hoy?

Alisha: What do you want to do today?

Ashley Quiero ir a Coyoacán.

Alisha: I want to go to Coyoacán.

Alejandro: ¿Vamos al Museo de Frida Kahlo?

Alisha: Shall we go to the Frida Kahlo Museum?

Ashley ¡Buena idea! ¡Vamos!

Alisha: Good idea! Lets go!

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Alisha: Fernando, I think our listeners will be surprised when they go to Mexico and see all the cultural events that go on there.

Fernando: I agree! There's never enough time for it all - from dance performances to book presentations, art exhibitions...it's crazy!

Alisha: Yes, Mexico has seen a big increase in cultural activities in recent years. And by the way, Fernando, what is Coyoacán? I'm guessing it's a place, right?

Fernando: Yes, and it's a great place to visit. Coyoacán is an old Aztec town, which used to be on the shores of Lake Texcoco. Now it has become a part of Mexico City... but it still keeps a lot of its ancient flavor, with cobblestone streets, markets, and temples.

Alisha: And that's where the Frida Kahlo Museum is?

Fernando: Yes. This is the house where the famous Mexican painter Frida Kahlo was born, and where she used to live with her husband. He was the famous muralist Diego Rivera. It's a great place to visit.

Alisha: Listeners, be sure to keep these places in mind for when you go to Mexico City! Okay, now let's move onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Alisha: Let's take a look at the vocabulary for this lesson.

The first word we shall see is:

Fernando: qué [natural native speed]

Alisha: what

Fernando: qué [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: qué [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: querer [natural native speed]

Alisha: to want

Fernando: querer [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: querer [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: hacer [natural native speed]

Alisha: to do

Fernando: hacer [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: hacer [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: hoy [natural native speed]

Alisha: today

Fernando: hoy [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: hoy [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: ir [natural native speed]

Alisha: to go

Fernando: ir [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: ir [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: a [natural native speed]

Alisha: to, at

Fernando: a [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: a [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: al [natural native speed]

Alisha: to the

Fernando: al [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: al [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: de [natural native speed]

Alisha: of

Fernando: de [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: de [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: idea [natural native speed]

Alisha: idea

Fernando: idea [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: idea [natural native speed]

Next:

Fernando: bueno [natural native speed]

Alisha: good

Fernando: bueno [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Fernando: bueno [natural native speed]

KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

Alisha: Let's take a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. In the dialogue, one of the phrases Ashley said was "good idea!"

Fernando: Buena idea!

Alisha: As you might be able to tell, this phrase is exactly the same as in English.

Fernando: Right. 'Buena', means "good", in the feminine form, and 'idea' is, well, "idea."

Alisha: The spelling is exactly the same, but the pronunciation is not, so be careful!

Fernando: Right. "Idea". So, this phrase, Buena idea is a handy one to know.

Alisha: Interesting. How about 'vamos'? Let's look at that one.

Fernando: This one means "Let's go".

Alisha: And it comes from the verb....?

Fernando: 'Ir', which means "to go".

Alisha: How does that become 'vamos'?

Fernando: Well, unfortunately it's an irregular verb, so there's no explanation.

Alisha: So these conjugations just have to be memorized?

Fernando: Right. Repeat after me - 'vamos' [pause]

Alisha: Ok, let's add to this phrase, and add a place. How about... "Let's go to the museum."

Fernando Okay. "Let's go to" is 'vamos a'. "The museum" is 'el museo'. So we have 'Vamos a el museo.' But we need to make one change here.

Alisha: What's that?

Fernando The 'a' and 'el' combine to become 'al'. So it becomes... '¡Vamos al museo!'

Alisha: "Let's go to the museum." Listeners, repeat after Fernando.

Fernando ¡Vamos al museo! [pause]

Alisha: Okay great! Now, onto the grammar.

LESSON FOCUS

Alisha: In this lesson, you'll learn the use of the verb "to want", which is....?

Fernando: Querer

Alisha: How do we conjugate this into "I want"?

Fernando: Very easily. It becomes... 'quiero'.

Alisha: And does this work just like "I want" does in English?

Fernando: Yes. You can put a noun or a verb after it.

Alisha: Okay, let's hear some examples, starting with nouns first. How would we say, "I want an apple?"

Fernando: 'Quiero una manzana.' So it's 'quiero', plus the noun - 'una

manzana’.

Alisha: How about, “I want a taco.”

Fernando: Quiero un taco.

Alisha: Okay, that’s pretty simple! So listeners, how would you say... “I want a cookie.”

Fernando: Here’s a hint... “a cookie” is ‘una galleta’. [pause]

Alisha: Okay Fernando, and the answer would be?

Fernando: Quiero una galleta.

Alisha: Okay, great. That’s how you would say you want an item. In the dialogue, Ashley and Alejandro were talking about what they wanted to do, as in actions. So now let’s try some examples using verbs. How do we do that?

Fernando: It’s also simple. The pattern is ‘Quiero’, followed by another noun, in its infinitive form.

Alisha: It has to be in the infinitive form, right?

Fernando: Yes. Remember that the infinitive form is the one that ends in ‘-AR’, ‘-ER,’ or ‘-IR’.

Alisha: Let’s see some examples.

Fernando: We’ll start with some easy ones. ‘Dormir’ means “to sleep”, so ‘Quiero dormir’ means...

Alisha: “I want to sleep”?

Fernando: Right. Here’s another one. ‘Comer’ means “to eat”, so ‘Quiero comer’ means...

Alisha: “I want to eat”?

Fernando: Exactly!

Alisha: That seems easy enough.

Fernando: If you want to talk about what other people want to do, you just change the first verb, ‘quiero’.

Alisha: Let’s go through some of the conjugations of that really quickly.

Fernando: Quiero

Alisha: I want

Fernando: Quieres

Alisha: You want

Fernando: Quiere

Alisha: “he/she wants”, “you want” (formal)

Fernando: That’s right!

Alisha: So using this, you could ask someone about what they want, or want to do,

right?

Fernando: Yes. We saw this in the dialogue. Alejandro asks Ashley '¿Qué quieres hacer hoy?'

Alisha: "What do you want to do today?" Okay, I think we should break this down.

Fernando: 'Que' means "what"

Alisha: And this is how we know it's a question.

Fernando: 'quieres' means "you want", 'hacer' means "to do", and 'hoy' means "today."

Alisha: So it's pretty much word-for-word!

Fernando: Yes. "What do you want to do today?" '¿Qué quieres hacer hoy?'

Fernando: Repeat after me - '¿Qué quieres hacer hoy?' [pause]

Alisha: Let's look at the response to this in the dialogue.

Fernando: Quiero ir a Coyoacán.

Alisha: "I want to go to Coyoacán." Let's break this down.

Fernando: 'Quiero' means "I want", as we just learned. 'Ir', as you know is the verb for "to go". After it, we need 'a'. This basically means "to" and it shows direction. And after that, the place name, Coyoacan. All together now, 'Quiero ir a Coyoacán.'

Alisha: Listeners, please repeat.

Fernando: Quiero ir a Coyoacán. (pause)

Alisha: Let's look at some other examples to wrap up this lesson.

Fernando: Quiero ir a Japón

Alisha: I want to go to Japan.

Fernando: ¿Quieres ir a México?

Alisha: Do you want to go to Mexico?

Fernando: ¿Quieres comer pollo?

Alisha: ¿Do you want to eat chicken?

Alisha: Ok, listeners. I think that's enough practice for this lesson. Please review the lesson notes and we'll see you in our next lesson.

Fernando: ¡Buena idea!

Alisha: (laughs) Until next time!

Fernando: Hasta luego!