

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #22

Spending Money While Speaking Spanish

CONTENTS

- 2 Formal Spanish
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

22

FORMAL SPANISH

1. En la zona de bares.
2. PACO: ¿Hay algún cover?
3. SEGURIDAD: Sí. Son \$100 pesos.
4. PACO: Aquí tiene.
5. SEGURIDAD: Gracias.

ENGLISH

1. At a bar.
2. PACO: Is there any cover charge?
3. SECURITY: Yes. It's one hundred pesos.
4. PACO: Here you go.
5. SECURITY: Thanks.

VOCABULARY

Spanish	English	Class
haber	there is, there are, to have	verb
ser	to be	verb
Aquí tiene.	Here you go.	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hay mucha gente en la calle. "There are a lot of people in the street."	Soy de los Estados Unidos. "I am from the United States."
Aquí tiene su orden de tacos. "Here's your taco order."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

haber ("to have")

In the dialogue, *hay* comes from the verb *haber* and is in the third-person present indicative form.

ser ("to be")

Although we can use *son* in other ways, in the dialogue the speakers are using it as "it is." *Son* is the present indicative of the verb *ser*.

aquí tiene ("here it is")

Aquí by itself means "here," and *tiene* comes from the verb *tener*. When we use it together, it means "here it is" or "here you are."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Telling the Price of Something.

Son \$ 100 pesos.

"It is one hundred pesos."

Son is the third-person plural form of the verb *ser*, which means "to be." We use it very often to tell someone the price of something. If you ever go shopping in a Spanish-speaking country, you will probably hear *son* + amount, which means "It is (amount)," when it comes time to pay. You may also hear *cuستا*, which comes from the verb *costar* ("to pay"), which we use in place of *son* when giving the amount of something.

***Son* + [amount] = "It costs ____."**

***Cuesta* + [amount] = "It costs ____."**

For Example:

Verb	Amount	"English"
<i>Son</i>	<i>80 dolares</i>	"It is eighty dollars."
<i>Son</i>	<i>50 dolares</i>	"It is fifty dollars."
<i>Son</i>	<i>1000 pesos</i>	"It is one thousand pesos."
<i>Cuesta</i>	<i>20 pesos</i>	"It costs twenty pesos."
<i>Cuesta</i>	<i>10 centavos</i>	"It costs ten cents."

Note that we only use *son* when the amount is more than one. To say that something costs only one dollar (or *peso*, or any other form of currency), you would use the singular form *es*.

For Example:

1. *Es un dolar.*
"It's one dollar."

Examples from This Dialogue

1. *Son \$ 100 pesos.*
"It's one hundred pesos."

Sample Sentences

1. *Son 40 dolares por los dos.*
"It is forty dollars for both."
2. *Son 120 dolares por los impuestos.*
"It is 120 dollars for the taxes."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Stay on Your Toes While on Vacation

When we go on vacation to another country, it is very likely we will go out to restaurants or bars to get something to drink or eat. It is very common to pay a cover fee to enter night clubs, but not so common to pay to go into a bar. Be aware that sometimes if we look like foreigners, some people are going to try to take advantage of us by making us pay a cover. Many times people charge foreigners more money for things than what they would normally charge. I believe there is not much we can do to avoid this if we are visiting a country that we are not familiar with.