

BASIC SPANISH FOR THE CAMINO

A Pilgrim's Introduction to the Spanish Language and Culture

American Pilgrims on the Camino

www.americanpilgrims.org

Northern California Chapter

norcal@americanpilgrims.org

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Bienvenido peregrino

Leaving soon on your Camino and need to learn some Spanish basics? Or perhaps you already know some Spanish and just need a refresher and some practice? In any case, here is a great opportunity to increase your awareness of the Spanish language and to prepare for your Camino and the transition into Spanish culture.

Our meetings will focus on the language challenges that, as a pilgrim, you are likely to encounter on the Camino. While we will talk about culture, history, food, wine and many other day-to-day aspects of Spanish life, our objective will be to increase your language skills. Familiarity with the Spanish spoken in Spain will make the cultural transition easier for you and ultimately pay off with more satisfying human interactions along the Camino.

Our meetings will be informal, in a comfortable environment and geared to making the review of Spanish an enjoyable experience.

Buen Camino

Emilio Escudero
Northern California Chapter
American Pilgrims on the Camino
www.americampilgrims.org

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A Pilgrim's Introduction to the Spanish Spoken in Spain

Day 1

1. Introductions and class focus

- a. Introductions (**Dialogue 1 - Hola**), p. 65
- b. Objectives for the class and for attending
- c. Background and familiarity with Spanish
- d. Camino travel plans

2. A quick introduction to Spain

- a. A Geo-political overview of Spain (**#1 - The Communities, Provinces and Geography of Spain**), p. 1
- b. Some historical and political facts about Spain (**#2 - Spain - A brief introduction**), p. 3
- c. The historical backdrop to the Camino (**#3 - A brief history of Spain and the Camino de Santiago**), p. 5
- d. Holidays (**#4 - Holidays and observances in Spain - 2020**), p. 11

3. The Spanish language as spoken in Spain

- a. Spanish as a world language (**#5 - An overview of the Spanish language**), p. 12
- b. Arab influences (**#6 - Arabic words incorporated into Spanish**), p. 13

4. Basic Castilian pronunciation

- a. Vowels (**#7 - Castilian Spanish pronunciation**), p. 14
- b. The alphabet
- c. Common pronunciations
- d. Pronunciation Exercise - Places along the Camino with challenging name

5. Practice dialogues

- a. First day dialogues
 - i. The first albergue is full (**Dialogue 2 - Reserving a room**), p. 66
 - ii. Two pilgrims meet and chat (**Dialogue 3 - Reserving a room by phone**), p. 67
 - iii. Looking for a dinner companion (**Dialogue 4 - Can I wash my clothes here?**), p. 68
- b. Dialogues for 2nd and 3rd weeks (Suggestions for others?)

6. Vocabulary (**#8 - Camino Vocabulary**), p. 17

7. Further Studies in Spanish

- a. Explore (**#9 - Resources for Studying Spanish**), p. 35

8. Homework

- a. Practice dialogues 2, 3 and 4
- b. Five by Five - 5 new Spanish words derived by Arabic and 5 new words to build your Spanish vocabulary
- c. Find a typical Spanish "Menu del Día" on the Internet; identify something you would like to order.
- d. Share new resources for studying Spanish

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Day 2

1. Introductions, announcements, questions and class focus for today

- a. Update on travel plans
- b. Announcements
 - i. Upcoming chapter events (esp., Shell Ceremony)
 - ii. Benefits of being a member of American Pilgrims
- c. Questions about material covered last week and new topics
- d. Review/adjust agenda for today

2. Review of last class

- a. Quick review of handouts from last week
- b. New vocabulary
 - i. Any new words to add?
 - ii. Arab words?
- c. Practice vowel sounds
- d. Dialogue review

3. The Spanish menu

- a. Some basics about eating in Spain (**#10 - Some Basics About Eating in Spain**), p. 36
- b. Coffee, tea, beer, wine and tapas (**#11 - Coffee, Tea, Beer, Wine and Tapas**), p. 39
- c. Spanish dishes (**#12 - Dishes Commonly Found on a Spanish Menus**), p. 41
- d. Example menus

4. Practice dialogues

- a. Two pilgrims order a meal in a restaurant - (**Dialogue 5 - Eating in a restaurant**), p. 60
- b. Two pilgrims decide to dine together (**Dialogue 6 - Ordering in a Restaurant**), p. 70

5. Class focus for next week

- a. Dialogues
 - i. Identify existing dialogues to practice
 - ii. New class generated dialogues (e.g., hiring a taxi, buying a ticket)
- b. Other

6. Homework

- a. Practice today's dialogues
- b. Review vocabulary
- c. Pick 10 new words, write them down to present next week

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Day 3

1. Announcements, questions and class focus for today

- a. Announcements (Chapter events: Shell and Welcome Home Ceremony, monthly walks)
- b. Review travel plans
- c. Questions, new topics and review/adjust agenda for today

2. Review of last class

- a. Questions about handouts from last two week?
 - i. Food and menus
 - (1) Ensalada verde (sencilla) - is a simple salad of lettuce, tomato, onion
 - (2) Ensalada mixta - this version adds a combination of tuna, boiled egg, olives, white asparagus, anchovies, corn, carrots, beets, etc.
- b. Review vocabulary and phrases
 - i. References to "colorful" and "strong" words
- c. Practice vowel sounds
- d. Differentiating the common Castilian pronunciations of the "c", "s", "z", "g" and "j"
 - i. Ca, **ce**, **ci**, co, cu
 - ii. Sa, se, si, so, su
 - iii. Za, ze, zi, zo, zu
 - iv. Ga, **ge**, **gi**, go, gu
 - v. Ja, je, ji, jo, ju

3. Common Camino topics

- a. Making a hotel reservation
 - i. **(#13 - Making a hotel reservation - Some basics)**, p. 46
 - ii. **Dialogue 7 - Looking for a place to stay**, p. 71
 - iii. **Dialogue 8 - Greeting**, p. 73
- b. Washing clothes
 - i. **Dialogue 9 - Would you like to eat together?**, p. 74
- c. Time, numbers and money
 - i. **(#14 - Time, numbers, money and telephone codes)**, p. 48
- d. Review days of the week, months
 - i. **(#8 - Camino Vocabulary, Section 8)**, p. 17

4. A very little bit of grammar

- a. **(#15 - Spanish grammar - Just a little bit)**, p. 52
- b. **(#16 - Personal pronouns in Castilian Spanish)**, p. 54

5. Antonio Machado and a popular tuna song

- a. **(#17 - A poem and a song)**, p. 55

6. Other topics

- a. Sights Unseen **(#18 - Hidden treasures along the Camino de Santiago)**, p. 56
- b. More about Spain **(#19 Spain - A few fun facts)**, p. 61

01 - The Communities, Provinces and Geography of Spain





02 - SPAIN - A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Land area: Spain has 504,782 km² (larger than California and smaller than Texas)

Population (2019): 47 million; (USA 329 million, California 40 million)

Capital (2019): Madrid Metropolitan Area (6.6 million), 3rd largest in Europe

Government: Since 1978 Spain has had a Constitutional Monarchy, and a bicameral parliament

Political subdivisions: Spain has 17 autonomous regions. Within these autonomous regions are 50 separate provinces. Spain has 2 autonomous cities in Africa (Ceuta and Melilla).

Rulers (since 2014): King Felipe VI and Queen Letizia (two daughters: Leonor and Sofía)

Prime Minister (since 2011): Pedro Sánchez - Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)

Other large cities: Barcelona (5.2 million), Valencia (12.6 million), Sevilla (1.3 million), Málaga (.9 million), Zaragoza (.7 million),

Languages: Español or Castellano (Castilian Spanish) 99% - official nationwide; Catalán 16%, Gallego (Galician) 7%, Vasco or Euskara (Basque) 2% - each official regionally

Religions: Self identified as Roman Catholic 71%

Life expectancy (2019): 83 years; (USA 79 years)

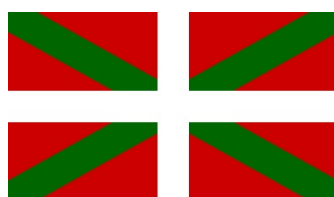
Spanish Coat of Arms and Flags:



España



Cataluña



País Vasco



Galicia

Some important dates:

- 1100 BC The city of **Cadiz** is founded by Phoenician traders.
- 206 BC **Hispania** (Spain) became part of the Roman Empire.
- 573 **Visigoths** prevailed over other tribes and established a unified Visigothic kingdom.
- 711 **Moors and Arabs** invaded the Iberian peninsula and dismantled the Visigothic kingdom.
- 1469 By their marriage, **Fernando II and Isabel I** joined the kingdoms of Aragón and Castilla thus creating the alliance that became the modern nation state of Spain.
- 1478 Ferdinand and Isabel established the **Inquisition** to root out heresy and uncover Jews and Muslims who had not sincerely converted to Christianity.
- 1492 **Granada**, the last Muslim stronghold, was captured by Ferdinand and Isabel thus bringing the Reconquista to an end. **Roman Catholicism** was established as the official state religion and most Jews either converted or were expelled. **Columbus** made landfall in the Bahamas opening up the Americas to European colonization.
- 1502 **Muslims**, not converted to Catholicism, were forcibly converted or expelled.
- 1588 Felipe II sent his invincible **Armada** to invade England, but its destruction cost Spain its supremacy on the seas and paved the way for England's colonization of North America.
- 1605 **Miguel de Cervantes**, a contemporary of Shakespeare, published "El ingenioso hidalgo don Quixote de la Mancha".
- 1914 - 1918 During World War 1, Spain declared its **neutrality** in the conflict and had no alliances with any of the nations that went to war.
- 1936 - 1939 Francisco Franco led a military mutiny against the government and became one of the leading generals and strategists during the **Spanish Civil War**. Franco's Nationalist army was openly aided by Fascist Germany and Italy and supported by the Catholic Church.
- 1939 - 1945 In World War 2, Spain again declared its neutrality, but was overtly **friendly to Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy**. Abandoning its strict neutrality, Spain sent a combat division (División Azul) to fight on the side of the Axis on the Eastern Front. After the war and because of its support of the Axis, Spain was denied membership in the newly established United Nations.
- 1955 Spain joins the United Nations.
- 1975 **Franco** died on November 20th and **Juan Carlos** became King two days later. In appointing his successor, Franco had intended King Juan Carlos to continue his dictatorial government. But to the disappointment of Franco's political followers, Juan Carlos began to dismantle Franco's regime and transition Spain to a democracy.
- 1981 Antonio Tejero Molina, a Lt. Col. in the **Guardia Civil**, **attempted a coup** to return Spain to a dictatorship. Personal intervention by King Juan Carlos stopped the coup and secured the future of Spain's democratically elected government.
- 1992 Spain became the 16th member of NATO on 30 May 1992.
- 3/11/2004 During the morning commute, terrorists detonated bombs on several trains arriving at Madrid's **Atocha** station (191 were killed and 1,400 injured). Spaniards consider this date their **9-11** and refer to it as **11-M** ("once m" or 11th of March).
- 2005 Despite strong opposition from the Catholic Church, Spain legalized **gay marriage**.
- 2013 On **July 24**, the eve of the feast of St. James, 79 people died and more than 140 were injured when a train full of pilgrims derailed on the outskirts of Santiago de Compostela.
- 2014 **King Juan Carlos** abdicated after 39 years on the throne. His son, **Felipe**, succeeded him.

03 - A Brief History of Spain and the Camino de Santiago

1100 BC - 700 BC	Phoenicians, Greeks and Carthaginians inhabited the Eastern and Southern coastal areas of the Iberian Peninsula for trading and mining. Cádiz was founded by Phoenicians in 1100 BC.
900 BC - 600 BC	Celtic presence in Iberia likely dates to as early as 900 BC. Celts formed part of a general European migratory phenomenon which, in Spain, is marked by two waves, the first traditionally placed around 900 BC and the second around 700-600 BC. The Celtiberians (or Celt-Iberians) lived in what is now north-central and northwest Spain and in northern Portugal. They built hill-top settlements (called castros) of small round stone houses with thatched roofs and often surrounded them with protective ditches.
390 BC	The Celts sacked Rome .
220 BC	Romans defeated Carthage (and Hannibal) in Second Punic War and occupy the Iberian peninsula.
194 BC	Cato the Elder (Roman soldier, statesman and historian) subdued the Jacetanians in the Northwest of Spain around modern day Jaca and thereby opened the Somport Pass making it the preferred Roman route across the central Pyrenees. This pass is today the link between France and Spain on the Camino Aragonés.
133 BC	Roman legions quelled the last Iberian resistance in what are now the modern provinces of Soria, Teruel and Cuenca.
50 BC	Julius Caesar conquered much of the Low Countries, including what is now the Netherlands.
33 AD	When Jesus died , legend has it that he wished his disciples to spread his teachings throughout the known world. One of the 12 apostles, James the Great (Santiago), is said to have traveled to the Iberian Peninsula to spread the teachings of Christ. (Some say he never left Jerusalem.) He traveled as far as Galicia, preaching as he went, but attracted only seven disciples. Deciding to return to Jerusalem, James stopped in Caesar Augustus (today called Zaragoza) where the Virgin Mary (still living in Palestine) appeared to him standing on a small pillar. She requested that he build a church in honor of her Son on that very spot. The pillar on which she stood was the same pillar to which Jesus had been tied during his flagellation. As requested by Mary, around this pillar, James began construction of the basilica which today is known as la Basílica de Nuestra Señora del Pilar.
44	When James finally returned to Jerusalem, Herod Agrippa had him beheaded . (The only martyrdom of an Apostle mentioned in the Gospels.) Legend has it that his body was secreted out of Jerusalem, miraculously carried in a small boat (with no oars, sails or sailors) across the Mediterranean Sea, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to Galicia on the Western coast of Spain and buried near modern day Padrón by two disciples who were awaiting his arrival.

385	<p>Priscillian of Avila was an educated and eloquent cleric of noble descent who in 390 was ordained bishop of Avila. Priscillian was originally from Roman Gallaecia (modern day Galicia and northern Portugal), where he preached a strict form of Christian asceticism. Because his teachings were considered heretical, he was tried by the Church and beheaded, the first person in the history of Christianity to be executed for heresy (though the civil charges against him were for the practice of sorcery). After his death in 385, Priscillian's body was reverentially returned from Trier (where he had been executed), honored as a martyr and buried in Galicia. In Galicia, Asturias and as far as Southern France, Priscillian continued to have a devoted following that, in spite of persecution, continued to subsist until the late 6th century. Priscillian's followers included many women, who were welcomed as equals of men. His insistence on celibacy and asceticism explains the charge of Manichaeism that some leveled against him. Some say that Priscillian's bones are those in the coffer under the high altar in Santiago.</p>
409	<p>From 407 to 409, the Vandals, with the allied Alans and Germanic tribes like the Suevi, swept across the Pyrenees into the Iberian peninsula and settle mainly in North and central Spain.</p>
476	<p>The Roman Empire finally collapsed when the Emperor Romulus was deposed, but the process was gradual and began in the early 2nd Century.</p>
573	<p>The Visigoths conquered Spain. The last Arian Visigothic king, Liuvigild, conquered the Suevic kingdom in 573. By 624, subsequent Roman Catholic kings had unified the Iberian peninsula into a loosely confederated Christian Visigothic kingdom. The kingdom survived until 711, when King Roderic (Rodrigo) was killed while opposing an invasion from the south by Umayyad Muslims.</p>
585	<p>The Catholic church established nine dioceses in 585, including one in Iría Flavia (modern day Padrón). One of the objectives of the church was to restore catholic orthodoxy among the Visigothic kingdoms in Galicia and to combat Arianism and in particular to counter the teachings of Priscillian of Avila and the mystic asceticism of the followers of Priscillian who continued to thrive in the culture of Iberia's northwest,</p>
587	<p>Although the Visigoths had been Arian Christians, in 587 the Visigothic kings formally convert to Catholicism.</p>
711	<p>Arab and Berber armies invading from North Africa defeat the Visigothic king (Roderic) in a decisive battle that opens al-Andalus (the Muslim name for the land North of the Straits of Gibraltar) for conquest. The Battle of Guadalete on July 19, 711 marked the beginning of the Muslim conquest of Hispania. By 718 and except for a small area in the North, most of the peninsula had come under Islamic rule. The period of Muslim sway is divided into three periods: the Emirate (711 to 756), the Caliphate (756-1031) and the Reinos de Taifas (small independent kingdoms) (1031 to 1492).</p>
722	<p>In Asturias, Visigothic King Pelayo defeats the Moors at Covadonga. More of a skirmish than a battle, the Battle of Covadonga is recognized as the beginning of the Christian reconquest of modern Spain which does not happen for another eight hundred years. As king, Pelayo ruled the Kingdom of Asturias till his death in 737. He is buried in the holy cave of Covadonga near Cangas de Onís.</p>

756	The first 22 emirs (governors) of Al Andulus had an average reign of two years each. Stability in Muslim Spain began with the reign of Abd al-Rahman I, a Syrian-born prince who managed to stay in power until his death, 32 years later. He was the founder of a Muslim dynasty that ruled the greater part of Iberia for nearly three centuries. His contributions include importing dates, lemons, limes, grapefruit, almonds, apricots, saffron and henna into Spain and as a lover of the arts and architecture, building the Great Mosque of Córdoba. During his reign Muslim Spain enjoyed “convivencia’ or the living together of disparate cultures and religions.
778	Based on the Battle of Roncesvalles Pass , the Song of Roland describes how the heroic Roland, Charlemagne’s nephew, dies defending Charlemagne’s retreating army. While the battle took place in 788, the manuscript of the song was not written until the early 11 th Century.
814	Legend has it that a Christian hermit by the name of Pelayo heard music and saw lights coming from a cave on a hilltop about 17 km. from Iria Flavia (modern day Padrón). He dug on the site and discovered three sets of human remains. Theodomiro, the bishop of Iria Flavia , almost immediately authenticated the bones as those of James the Apostle and his two disciples Atanasio and Teodoro. Alfonso II (El Casto) , King of Asturias, concurred with the bishop’s proclamation and traveled to pray at the saint’s tomb. Shortly thereafter, the tombs began to draw pilgrims, a town grew by the hillside, and the chapel built to guard the relics became the seat of the bishop. Some historically based studies postulate an alternative to the popularly held legend of Saint James. These studies claim that the remains found Iría Flavia in 814, and identified as those of Saint James the Great, were in fact the remains of Priscillian of Avila and two of his followers. As the church had done with other pagan practices, the long venerated relics and the previously sanctified site may have been rededicated to honor Saint James who in a few years would play a critical religious and political role in combating Islam and in the reconquest of Spain.
829	The bones of St. James are moved inland and laid in the first of a several churches constructed on the current site in the city of Santiago de Compostela (from the Latin campus stellae).
844	At Clavijo (Province of Logroño), Santiago was seen dressed as a warrior and mounted on a white charger leading the Christian armies of Ramiro I of Asturias in slaughtering their Muslim enemies. This event earned Santiago the name Matamoros (Slayer of Moors). Some historians say this battle never took place.
mid 10 th C	A European pilgrimage tradition to Compostela is established and documented.
997	Al-Mansur ibn Abi Aamir (Almanzor) sacked Santiago de Compostela and carried off the cathedral doors and bells to melt and hang as lanterns in the Great Mosque (the Mezquita de Córdoba). Almanzor, however, spared the tomb of St. James, son of Zebedee. Returning from one of his raids into the Rioja in 1002, Al-Mansur died near the present-day town of Medinaceli some say from wounds received in battle, others say as punishment for having sacked Santiago de Compostela.
1013	The powerful Caliphate of Córdoba breaks up due to internal strife. Moorish Spain split into small feuding kingdoms.

1099	El Cid Campeador died. To this day, El Cid is the beloved Spanish national hero who liberated parts of Spain from Muslim rule and later became king of Valencia. "His death caused great suffering in all of Christendom and great rejoicing among his enemies." Idolized for his prowess as a great warrior of the Reconquista, Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar is buried next to his wife Doña Jimena in the cathedral of Burgos.
11th to 12th C	The period of greatest pilgrimage to Compostela.
1145	The French scholar and monk Aymery Picaud is believed to be the principal author and compiler of the Codex Calixtinus . Out of reverence to the Pope at that time, Aymery Picaud ascribed authorship to Callixtus II. The Codex is a collection of personal observations about trails, water, people and monuments along the Camino de Santiago from France to Compostela. The five books of the Codex were likely compiled from about 1138 to 1145.
1212	The decisive Christian victory at Navas de Tolosa (province of Jaén) spells the beginning of the end of Moorish rule in Spain.
late 12th C	To protect pilgrims, the Spanish Military Order of Santiago was created. These warrior monks were similar to those of the Orders of Saint John of Jerusalem and the Knights Templar.
12th to 15th C	Towns with services for pilgrims, including hospitals, proliferated along the Camino de Santiago.
1307	At dawn on Friday the 13th 1307, King Philip IV of France ordered the arrest of Jacques de Molay, the Grand Master of the Knights Templar , and as many Templars as could be found all around France. These arrests and the confiscation of Templar wealth and property began the destruction of the militant Order that had been founded in 1119 to protect pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. Philip IV had Jacques de Molay burned on a scaffold in front of Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris in 1314. A few years earlier in 1312 and pressured by Philip IV, Pope Clement V dissolved the Templar Order. As he burned on the scaffold, Jacques de Molay warning that within the year the Pope and Philip IV would be obliged to answer for their crimes in God's presence. Both died within the year. (Some say the beliefs around Friday the 13th are associated with Philip IV's treachery.)
1478	The Spanish Inquisition was established by the Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabel I of Castile. It was intended to ensure and maintain the orthodoxy of those in their kingdoms who converted from Judaism and Islam. Under the control of the Catholic monarchy, it replaced in Spain the Medieval Inquisition which remained under the Papal control. The regulation of the faith and the scrutiny of those newly converted was intensified after the royal decrees issued in 1492 and 1501 ordering Jews and Muslims to convert or leave Spain. The Spanish Inquisition was not formally abolished until 1834.
1492	King Fernando and Queen Isabel's army capture Granada after a long siege, the final defeat of the Moors in Spain . Jews are forced to convert to Christianity; those who refuse are expelled from Spain. Christopher Columbus sets sail on his voyage of discovery. The New World is found.

16th - 17th C	Beginning in 1492 with the conquest and colonization of the Americas, the Spanish Empire , one of the largest in history, become the world's foremost power, and a huge presence in European politics.
16th to 19th C	By the end of the 17 th century pilgrimages had decreased dramatically . Explanations include the Protestant reformation, the Renaissance, the 18 th C Enlightenment, increased devotion to the Virgin Mary, and the present post-religious periods.
1701-14	War of Spanish Succession ushered the end and partitioning of the Spanish Empire. The Bourbon dynasty of Austria accedes to the Spanish throne.
1807-14	The Peninsular War. The Peninsula War began when Spain and France joined forces to invade and occupy Portugal. Once Portugal had been subdued, Napoleon Bonaparte turned on his former ally, attacked and occupied Spain and installed his brother Joseph as king. After Joseph was installed on the Spanish throne, the people of Madrid rose up on the 2 nd of May 1808 against Napoleon's occupying army. This began the Spanish War of Independence. Often considered a single conflict, the Peninsula War and the Spanish War of Independence can be thought of as a war within a war. Fierce Spanish resistance, guerilla tactics and support from the British (Wellington's army) contributed to the French defeat. After the war, Fernando VII was installed on the Spanish throne.
1898	The Spanish American War. Supporting Cuba's revolt for independence from Spain and after the mysterious sinking of the US Navy battleship Maine in Havana harbor, the United States declared war on Spain. Facing a vastly superior force, Spain sues for peace and loses the Philippines and its possessions in the Caribbean (Cuba, Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico) to the United States. Formalizing the end of the war, the 1898 Treaty of Paris marks the end of the Spanish Empire and dealt a profound shock to Spain's national psyche. The postwar period provoked a thorough philosophical and artistic reevaluation of Spanish society known as the Generation of '98.
1914 - 1918	World War I. Spain officially declared itself neutral and remained so during WW1 , yet its sympathies were divided. While the upper classes, the Catholic Church and the military generally favored the Central Powers (Germany, Austria, Hungary), pro-Allied sentiment came from Francophiles, the middle and professional classes and intellectuals.
1931	When voters established the 2 nd Spanish Republic, the Spanish king (Alfonso XIII) was forced to leave the country , but he did not abdicate. Numerous reforms were undertaken to modernize the country, e.g., women were allowed to vote. However, in the following years political unrest divided the country along republican, right-wing and anarchist movements.
1936 - 1939	Spanish Civil War. The three-year bloody conflict ended with General Francisco Franco's victory over the legally established government known as the Second Republic. After the war, Franco declared himself Caudillo (military and political ruler) and established a repressive dictatorship which lasted until his death in 1975.

<p>1937</p>	<p>On April 26, 1937, during the Spanish Civil War, the of Basque town of Guernica was bombed. This brutal, in-human aerial attack ordered by Franco caused widespread civilian deaths and destroyed a town that had no strategic importance, but represented the spirit and resistance of the Basque people. The raid by the German Luftwaffe "Condor Legion" and the Italian Fascist Aviazione Legionaria was called Operation Rügen (German for reprimand, rebuke, upbraid). Pablo Picasso's hugely famous and large (25 feet long by 11 feet high) representation of this brutal attack on defenseless civilians is on display in Madrid's Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia.</p>
<p>1939 - 1945</p>	<p>World War II. While officially non-belligerent during the Second World War, General Franco's Spanish State gave considerable material, economic, and military assistance to the Axis Powers. In opposition to the government's position, individual Spaniards and tens of thousands of exiled Leftist Republicans contributed to the Allied cause.</p>
<p>1975</p>	<p>Franco died. Upon Franco's death on November 20th, Juan Carlos de Borbón was proclaimed king. Although Franco expected Juan Carlos to follow in his footsteps and maintain the political regime he had created, Juan Carlos moved in a very different direction to establish Spain as a constitutional monarchy.</p>
<p>1981</p>	<p>A failed attempt to reestablish the Franco dictatorship. On February 23, 1981, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, a member of the Guardia Civil, participated with other military forces in a failed coup d'etat. Along with 200 members of the Civil Guard (Guardia Civil), he forcefully took over the lower house of the Cortes. The 350 members of the Cortes, meeting for the investiture of Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo as Prime Minister of Spain, were all taken hostage. King Juan Carlos was instrumental in ending the coup and continuing the restructuring of the Spanish state from a dictatorship to a constitutional monarchy. In Spain the attempted coup is referred to as 23-F.</p>
<p>1982</p>	<p>Spain joined NATO, becoming a member of a mainstream European organization.</p>
<p>1993</p>	<p>The Camino de Santiago became a UNESCO World Heritage Site and Santiago de Compostela was proclaimed the first European Cultural itinerary by the Council of Europe in 1987.</p>
<p>1995</p>	<p>Spain joined the EU (European Union).</p>
<p>2004</p>	<p>Atocha 11-M. On March 11, 2004, ten coordinated bombs exploded on four commuter trains approaching the Atocha station in Madrid. This bombing was the deadliest terrorist attack in Spanish history and among the worst in the history of Europe. An al-Qaeda-inspired terrorist cell was responsible for the attack, but the conservative government, for political reasons, blamed Basque separatists. The attack happened three days before the general election. When the conservative political party was discovered concealing and distorting evidence, the incumbent Partido Popular (PP) was defeated and the socialist party won the election.</p>
<p>20th to 21st C</p>	<p>Pilgrimages to Santiago de Compostela continue to grow in popularity. The total number of pilgrims walking the Camino in any one year is greater than the number of pilgrims receiving Compostelas from the Pilgrim Office. In 2018, 327,000 pilgrims received Compostelas from the Pilgrim Office in Santiago.</p>

04 - Holidays and Observances in Spain - 2020

Date	Weekday	Holiday Name	Holiday Type	Where It is Observed
1-Jan	Wednesday	New Year's Day	National holiday	
2-Jan	Thursday	Reconquest Day	Local holiday	Granada
6-Jan	Monday	Epiphany	National holiday	
29-Jan	Wednesday	St. Valero's Feast	Local holiday	Zaragoza
14-Feb	Friday	Valentine's Day	Observance	
26-Feb	Wednesday	Ash Wednesday	Observance	
28-Feb	Friday	Day of Andalucía	Local holiday	Andalusia
1-Mar	Sunday	Day of the Balearic Islands	Local holiday	Balearic Islands
5-Mar	Thursday	Fifth of March	Local holiday	Zaragoza
19-Mar	Thursday	San Jose	Common local holiday	GA, MU, NA, PV, VC
20-Mar	Friday	March Equinox	Season	
29-Mar	Sunday	Daylight Saving Time starts	Clock change/Daylight Saving Time	
5-Apr	Sunday	Palm Sunday	Observance	
9-Apr	Thursday	Maundy Thursday	Common local holiday	16 states
10-Apr	Friday	Good Friday	National holiday	
12-Apr	Sunday	Easter Sunday	Observance	
13-Apr	Monday	Easter Monday	Common local holiday	CM, CT, IB, LO, NA, PV, S, VC
23-Apr	Thursday	Day of Aragón	Local holiday	Aragon
23-Apr	Thursday	St George's Day	Local observance	Catalonia
23-Apr	Thursday	Castile and León Day	Local holiday	Castile-Leon
1-May	Friday	Labor Day / May Day	National holiday	
2-May	Saturday	Day of Madrid	Local holiday	Madrid
3-May	Sunday	Mothers' Day	Observance	
15-May	Friday	Feast Day of St Isidore	Local holiday	Madrid
17-May	Sunday	Galicia Literature Day	Local holiday	Galicia
30-May	Saturday	Day of the Canary Islands	Local holiday	Canary Islands
31-May	Sunday	Day of Castile-La Mancha	Local holiday	Castile-La Mancha
31-May	Sunday	Whit Sunday/Pentecost	Observance	
1-Jun	Monday	Whit Monday	Local holiday	Barcelona
9-Jun	Tuesday	Day of Murcia	Local holiday	Murcia
9-Jun	Tuesday	Day of La Rioja	Local holiday	La Rioja
11-Jun	Thursday	Corpus Christi	Observance	
13-Jun	Saturday	San Antonio	Local holiday	Ceuta
20-Jun	Saturday	June Solstice	Season	
24-Jun	Wednesday	Saint John the Baptist Day	Local holiday	Catalonia
25-Jul	Saturday	Feast of Saint James the Apostle	Common local holiday	GA, PV, S
28-Jul	Tuesday	Day of the Institutions	Local holiday	Cantabria
31-Jul	Friday	Eid al-Adha	Local holiday	Ceuta, Melilla
5-Aug	Wednesday	The Day of Our Lady of Africa	Local holiday	Ceuta
9-Aug	Sunday	The Day of Cantabria	Local observance	Cantabria
15-Aug	Saturday	Assumption of Mary	National holiday	
2-Sep	Wednesday	Day of the Independent City of Ceuta	Local holiday	Ceuta
8-Sep	Tuesday	Day of Asturias	Local holiday	Asturias
8-Sep	Tuesday	Day of Extremadura	Local holiday	Extremadura
8-Sep	Tuesday	Virgin of the Victory	Local holiday	Melilla
11-Sep	Friday	Day of Catalonia	Local holiday	Catalonia
15-Sep	Tuesday	Nuestra Señora de la Bien Aparecida	Local holiday	Cantabria
17-Sep	Thursday	Day of Melilla	Local holiday	Melilla
22-Sep	Tuesday	September Equinox	Season	
9-Oct	Friday	Day of the Valencian Community	Local holiday	Valencia
12-Oct	Monday	Hispanic Day	National holiday	
25-Oct	Sunday	Daylight Saving Time ends	Clock change/Daylight Saving Time	
1-Nov	Sunday	All Saints' Day	National holiday	All
2-Nov	Monday	All Saints' Day observed	National holiday	All except AN, AR, CL, CN, EX, M, ML, O, S
3-Dec	Thursday	Day of Navarre	Local holiday	Navarre
6-Dec	Sunday	Constitution Day	National holiday	
8-Dec	Tuesday	Immaculate Conception	National holiday	
21-Dec	Monday	December Solstice	Season	
24-Dec	Thursday	Christmas Eve	Observance	
25-Dec	Friday	Christmas Day	National holiday	
26-Dec	Saturday	St Stephen's Day	Local holiday	Balearic Islands, Catalonia
27-Dec	Sunday	Feast of the Holy Family	Observance	
31-Dec	Thursday	New Year's Eve	Observance	

AN - Andalucía
AR - Aragón
B - Barcelona
CE - Ceuta
CL - Castilla León

CM - Castilla la Mancha
CN - Islas Canarias
CT - Cataluña
EX - Extremadura
GA - Galicia

IB - Islas Baleares
LO - La Rioja
M - Madrid
ML - Melilla
MU - Murcia

NA - Navarra
O - Asturias (Oviedo)
PV - País Vasco (Basque Country)
S - Cantabria (Santander)
VC - Valencia

05 - AN OVERVIEW OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

What Shakespeare did for English, Cervantes did for Spanish

Spanish is the language of Cervantes. A contemporary of William Shakespeare, Miguel de Cervantes y Saavedra (1547-1616) wrote an enduring novel, the Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha (El ingenioso hidalgo don Quixote de la Mancha), a classic of Western literature and one of the best works of fiction ever written.

Origins of Spanish

Spanish (Español) is a Romance language that originated over a thousand years ago in the Castile region of Spain. As spoken in Spain, it is also called Castilian or Castellano. Spanish is a part of the Ibero-Romance group of languages which evolved from several dialects of common Latin in Iberia after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century. It was first documented in central-northern Iberia in the 9th century¹ and gradually spread with the expansion of the Kingdom of Castile into central and southern Iberia. Since the early 16th century, Spanish was taken to the colonies of the Spanish Empire, most notably to the Americas and the Caribbean, as well as territories in Africa, Oceania and the Philippines. When the first Spanish grammar was published in Salamanca in 1492, Queen Isabel was told that codifying and standardizing spoken Spanish was important because “language is the instrument of empire.”

From its beginnings, Spanish vocabulary was influenced by its contact with Basque, as well as by other Ibero-Romance languages, and later it absorbed many Arabic words during the Muslim presence in the Iberian Peninsula. It also adopted many words from non-Iberian languages, particularly the Romance languages Occitan, French, Italian and Sardinian, as well as from Nahuatl and other Indigenous languages of the Americas. In modern times, it continues to add its own new words, and has increasingly borrowed from English. Languages and dialects spoken in Spain include: Castellano, Catalán, Galego, Aranés, Euskera (Basque), Valenciano, Mallorquín, Menorquín, Bable (Asturleonés) and Silbo Gomero.

Since 1923, the official dictionary of the Spanish language, published by the Spanish Royal Academy, uses the term español in its publications when referring to the Spanish language, but regards both terms, español and castellano, as synonymous and equally valid.

Where it is spoken

Approximately 470 million people in 20 countries speak Spanish as a native language, making it second only to Mandarin as the most spoken language by native speakers in the world. There are an estimated 548 million Spanish speakers as a first or second language, including speakers with limited competence and 20 million students of Spanish as a foreign language. Spanish is one of the six official languages of the United Nations, and it is used as an official language by the European Union, the Organization of American States, and the Union of South American Nations, among many other international organizations. Spanish is the official or national language of 19 countries in the Americas and totaling at least 418 million native speakers in the Hemisphere. Furthermore, Spanish is spoken fluently by 15% of all Europeans, making it the 5th-most spoken language in Europe. Spanish is the most popular second language learned by native speakers of American English. The United States has 41 million people aged five or older who speak Spanish at home, making Spanish the second most spoken language of the United States.

¹ The 9th century Cartularios de Valpuesta and the 11th century Codex Aemilianensis are testament to its antiquity.

06 - ARABIC WORDS INCORPORATED INTO SPANISH

Some Names and Places

Almanzor: Al-Mansur Ibn Abi Aamir, the warrior and ruler of Al Andalus in late 10th to the early 11th centuries

Almudena: female name

Alcalá de Henares: city in the Community of Madrid

Andalucía: most populated and 2nd largest autonomous community in Spain

Almería: city and province of Andalucía

Calatayud: city of Aragón

El Cid: cid is lord or master. El Cid Campeador (Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar), c1040-99, Spanish soldier: hero of the wars against the Moors

Fátima: female name

Gibraltar: promontory and surrounding peninsula conquered by the British in 1713

Guadalajara: city and province of Castilla la Mancha

Guadalquivir: 5th longest river in Spain flowing through Sevilla

Some Common Spanish Words

aceite: oil

aceituna: olive

adobe: mud and straw building material

aduana: customs house; customs

ajedrez: chess

albóndiga: meatball

albornoz: bath robe

alcalde: mayor

alcázar: citadel; palace

aldea: small village

alfalfa: alfalfa

alfombra: rug

álgebra: algebra

algodón: cotton

algoritmo: algorithm

almacén: deposit, dry goods store

almohada: pillow

almuerzo: lunch

asesino: assassin/murderer

atún: tuna

azafrán: saffron

azúcar: sugar

baño: bath

barrio: neighborhood

bellota: acorn

berenjena - aubergine/eggplant

café: coffee

calabaza: pumpkin or squash

dado: dice

droga: drug

enchufar/enchufe: to plug in; to connect

escabeche: pickle or marinade.

espinaca: spinach

garrafa: jug, container

gazpacho: cold vegetable soup

guitarra: guitar

hachís: Hashish

jabalí: wild Boar

jaqueca: migraine

jarabe: syrup.

jarra: pitcher or other pot with handle(s)

jirafa: giraffe

laúd: lute

lima: lime

limón: lemon

loco: crazy

mandil: apron, table cloth

marfil: ivory

marrano: pig

mazorca: corn cob

mozárabe: Christian living in Al-Andalus ; "Arabized"

mudéjar: Muslim living in Christian lands during the reconquest of the Iberian peninsula

nacar: the innermost of the three layers of a seashell

naranja: orange

nuca: nape of the neck.

ojalá: "I hope"; "I wish that...". From wa-sa Allah (may God will it)

rincón: corner

sandía: watermelon

tambor: drum

taza: cup

toronja: grapefruit

zafar: to free, to untie

zanahoria: carrot

zumo: fruit juice

07 - CASTILIAN SPANISH PRONUNCIATION

Vowels (las vocales):

a, e, i, o, u (no hay burro como tú)

a - sounds like a in salsa

e - sounds like e in egg

i - sounds like ee in bee

o - sounds like o in more

u - sounds like oo in opps

The alphabet (el abecedario):

a (ah)..... amigo, animal, papá, agua

b (beh) beca

c (theh) cereal

ch (che)..... chocolate

d (deh) dedo

e (eh)..... español, Elena, bebé

f (eh-feh)..... feo

g (jeh) gato

h (ah-cheh)..... hormiga

i (ii) iglesia, imán, chica, sí

j (joh-ta) José

k (kah)..... kilo

l (eh-leh) lobo

ll (eh-lyeh) lluvia, caballo

m (eh-meh) mamá

n (eh-neh)..... no

ñ (ehn-yeh)..... moño

o (oh) ojo, oreja, loco, bonito

p (peh) pelo

q (ku)..... quemar

r (eh-reh) pera

r (eh-rreh)..... ratón

s (eh-seh) soso

t (teh) tocar

u (uuu) uva, pulpo, grupo, futuro

v (u-veh, veh) vamos

w (u-veh dohbleh) .. whisky

x (eh-kis)..... xilófono

y (i gri-eh-ga) yate

z (theh-tah)..... zorra

Pronunciations common in Castilian Spanish:

The changeable “c” sound (the infamous lisp)

c before an “e” or an “i” is soft (fricative, the “th” sound) - theh, thee

c before an “a”, “o” or “u” is hard - ka, ko, ku

c (ca **ce** ci co cu) or ka, theh, thee, ko, ku

The “s” is always a silbant sssss sound.

s (sa se si so su)

The “z” is always fricative, the “th” sound (like “theater, thespian”)

z (za ze zi zo zu) or tha, theh, thee, thoh, thoo

The changeable “g” sound. The “g” before an “e” or an “i” is pronounced like a hard guttural “j” .

g (ga **ge** gi go gu)

The “j” sound is always guttural.

j (ja je ji jo ju)

The indistinguishable “b” and “v”.

Some hear a difference, but it’s hard to tell. That’s the reason for the saying in Spanish, “**b de vaca o b de burro**”.

The “d” can be either hard or soft, depending on its place in a word.

d (hard) as in daga

d (soft) as in the final “d” in Madrid, David

The silent “h”.

h (unuttered) as in hotel, hoja, alcohol, azahar

The “ll” (eh-lyeh) in Castilian has a very soft “l” sound preceding the “yeh” sound. In some countries the “ll” is indistinguishable from the “y” sound, but not in Spain.

ll (eh-lyeh) like in caballo, lluvia

The Spanish “ñ”.

ñ (eh-nyeh) as in “My name is ñigo Montoya, you killed my father...prepare to die”.

The two sounds of the “r”

r (soft) in the middle of a word as in pero, pera

r (hard) when it is a double r (rr) or begins a word, as in perro, Rabanal del Camino

The Spanish “w” is imported.

The letter “w” is imported and often pronounced in a manner similar to the language of origin. WiFi is an example. The “w” in these words is pronounced as ua, ue, ui, uo, uoo. There are exceptions, for example, “water” which is sometimes pronounced “vater” as if in German. Vater is short for WC, which is an abbreviation for “water closet” or toilet.

The “x” has a variety of pronunciations because it is largely a borrowed letter.

x (eh-ks) as in excusa, examen, éxito

x (ksee) as in xilófono

x (shh) as in Xátiva, Xavier, Xunta (Catalán, Valenciano and Gallego)

Diphthongs - a sound made by combining two vowels

ai (ay)	muy - very	infancia - infancy	ua
aire - air	ruido - noise	ie	guante - glove
baile - dance	au	viejo - old	guapo - handsome
ei (ey)	autor - author	cielo - sky	ue
seis - six	aunque - even though	io	bueno - good
reina - queen	eu	sucio - dirty	jueves - Thursday
oi (oy)	neutral - neutral	precio - price	uo
hoy - today	Europa - Europe	iu	antiguo - old
oigo - I hear	ia	ciudad - city	ambiguo - ambiguous
ui (uy)	ancianos - elderly	viuda - widow	

Triphthong: without accent

Paraguay - Paraguay

buey - ox

Triphthong: with accent

situáis - you place

estudiéis - you study

Pronunciation Exercise

PLACES ALONG THE CAMINO WITH CHALLENGING NAMES

St. Jean Pied de Port

Orrison

Roncesvalles

Zubiri

Larrasoaña

Pamplona (*Basque Iruña or Iruñea*)

Cizur Menor

Uterga

Muruzabal

Eunate

Obanos (*pronounced Óbanos*)

Mañeru

Ciraqui

Estella (*Basque Lizarra*)

Irache

Villamayor de Moja

Logroño

Navarrete

Nájera

San Millán de la Cogolla

Cirueña

Villafranca Montes de Oca

Agés

Villalbilla

Tardajos

Hontanas

Castrojeriz

Ito de la Vega

Boadilla

Villovieco

Rio Ucieza

Villasirga/Villalcázar de Sirga

Carrión de los Condes

Rio Cueva

Terradillos de los Templarios

Rio Valderaduey

Sahagún

Calzadilla de los Hermanillos

León

Vilar de Mazarife

Hospital de Orbigo (*pronounced Órbigo*)

Santibañez de Valdeiglesia

Murias de Rechivaldo

Foncebadón

Cruz de Ferro

Manjarín

El Acebo

Ponferrada

Camponaraya

Cacabelos

Villafranca del Bierzo

Pereje

Ruitelán

O’Cebreiro

Alto San Roque

Alto do Poio

Triacastela

Teixos

San Xil

Sarria (*pronounced Sárria*)

Ferreiros

Portomarín

Eirexe

Palas de Rei

San Xulián

Lobreiro

Furelos

Boente

Arzúa

Arca do Pino/O’Pedrouzo

San Lázaro

(In Santiago) **Praza do Obradoiro**

Botafumeiro

Finisterre/Finisterra/Fisterra

Muxía

Gijón

Jaca

Arrés

Sangüesa

Pontedeume

Sigüeiro

Xunqueira de Ambía

08 - CAMINO VOCABULARY

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1. STARTING OUT (El comienzo)

Greetings and goodbyes (Saludos y despedidas)

delighted (to meet you) - **encantado(a)**

good afternoon - **buenas tardes**

good morning, good day - **buenos días**

good night - **buenas noches**

goodbye - **adiós**

goodbye, have a good Camino - **buen Camino**

goodbye, see you soon - **hasta pronto**

goodbye, see you later - **hasta luego**

hello – **hola**

Miss - **señorita**

Mrs/Ma'am - **señora**

Mr/Sir - **señor**

nice/pleased to meet you - **mucho gusto**

Useful words and phrases (Palabras y frases útiles)

how are you (familiar plural)? - **¿Qué tal?, ¿cómo estás?, (¿cómo estáis?)**

I am from ... - **(yo) soy de ...**

we are from ... - **(nosotros) somos de ...**

my email address is ... - **mi correo electrónico es ...**

my home address is ... - **mi dirección de casa es ...**

my home address is ... - **mis señas de casa son ...**

my name is ... - **mi nombre es ...**

my telephone number is ... - **mi número de teléfono es ...**

OK, yes, agreed, fine - **vale**

onward, upward - **ultreya, suseya**

sorry I'm late - **disculpe (lo siento), estoy tarde, vengo con retraso**

what is your name (familiar plural)? – **¿Cómo te llamas (os llamáis)?**

what time is it? - **¿que hora es?**

where are you from (familiar plural)? ... - **¿de dónde eres (sois)?**

Magic words (Palabras mágicas)

cheers! (as in a toast to your health) - **salud!**

congratulations! - **¡enhorabuena!, ¡felicidades!**

excuse me - **perdón, con permiso, dispense (Usted)**

I am (very) sorry - **lo siento (mucho)**

I would like - **me gustaría**

may I/is anyone sitting here? - **¿se puede?, ¿está libre?**

my pleasure/with pleasure - **placer/el gusto es mío**

no thank you - **no gracias**

please - **por favor**

thank you - **gracias**

thank you for everything - **gracias por todo**

thank you very much - **muchas gracias**

what a shame - **que lástima, que pena**

you are welcome (it was nothing) - **de nada, no hay de que**

(acknowledgment walking into a bar) - **buenos días**

(to others eating in a restaurant - **buen provecho, que**

aproveche

2. FINDING YOUR WAY (Encontrando tu Camino)

Transportation and travel equipment (Tranporte y equipaje de viaje)

airplane – **el avión**

airport - **el aeropuerto**

arrival - **llegada**

bicycle – **la bicicleta or bici**

bus – **el autobús**

bus station - **la estación de autobuses**

bus stop – **la parada de autobuses**

camera - **la cámara**

car – **el coche**

cart, wagon - **el carro**

customs – **la aduana**

departure – **la salida**

drive (to) - **conducir (a)**

elevator - **el ascensor**

escalator - **la escalera mecánica**

exit – **la salida**

flight (airplane) - **el vuelo**

gate – **la puerta, la puerta de embarque**

hand bag - **el bolso**

high speed train - **el AVE**

luggage - **el equipaje**

Madrid airport - **Barajas**

motorcycle - **la moto (short for motocicleta)**

on foot - **a pie**

park (to) - **estacionar, aparcar**

plane ticket - **el billete de avión**

platform/gate/dock (bus, boat) - **la dársena**

platform/gate (train) - **el andén / la plataforma**

round trip ticket - **billete de ida y vuelta**

Spanish National Railroad - **la RENFE**

station - **la estación**

street car - **el tranvía**

subway - **el metro**

suitcase - **la maleta**

taxi - **el taxi**

terminal - **la terminal**

ticket - **el billete**
ticket window – **la taquilla para billetes**
train - **el tren**

train station - **la estación de tren**
waiting room - **la sala de espera**

Asking for directions (Pidiendo direcciones)

where is the platform for the bus to ... ? - **¿dónde está el andén para el autobús a ... ?**
when does my flight leave to ... ? - **¿cuando sale mi vuelo para ... ?**
which terminal for ... Airlines? - **¿cual terminal par la linea ... ?**
where is the ticket window – **dónde está la taquilla para billetes**
where can I get a cab? - **¿dónde puedo coger (tomar) un taxi?**
can you wait for me? – **¿me puede esperar?**
where to? – **¿a dónde?**
I would like to go to ... – **quisiera ir a ...**
I am in no hurry – **no tengo prisa**
I am in a hurry – **tengo prisa**

Finding a place to stay (Buscando un lugar para alojarse)

Pilgrim hostel (municipal/parochial/private) – **el albergue de peregrinos (municipal/parroquial/privado)**
Types of places to stay – **Hotel (H), Hostal (HS), Pension (P), Casa huespedes (CH), Case Rural (CR), Parador**
Are there any beds available? - **¿Hay camas disponibles?**
I would like a bed – **quisiera una cama**
I would like a room – **quisiera una habitación**
For one, two, three persons – **para una persona, dos personas, tres personas**
Does the room have heating/air conditioning? - **¿Tiene la habitación calefacción/aire acondicionado?**
Does the hotel have WiFi? - **¿Tiene el hotel WiFi?**

3. CLOTHES AND PILGRIM EQUIPMENT (ropa y equipaje del peregrino)

The backpack (la mochila)

backpack - **la mochila**
camera - **la cámara**
cell phone - **el móvil**
credential - **la credencial**
credit card - **la tarjeta de crédito**
dental floss - **el hilo dental**
deoderant - **el desodorante**
ear plugs - **los tapones para los oídos**
equipment, luggage - **el equipaje**
flashlight - **la linterna**
guide, guidebook - **la guía**
medicine - **la medicina**
passport - **el pasaporte**
poles, walking sticks - **los palos**

poncho - **el poncho**
raincoat - **el impermeable**
scallop shell - **la concha**
shampoo - **el champú**
sleep mask - **la máscara para dormir**
sleeping bag - **el saco de dormir**
soap - **el jabón**
suitcase - **la maleta**
sun screen - **el protector solar**
tooth paste - **la pasta de dientes, dental, dentrifica**
toothbrush - **el cepillo de dientes**
towel - **la toalla**
wallet - **el billetero, la cartera**
wallet, coin purse - **el monedero**

Clothes - men and women (ropa de hombres y mujeres)

bathing suit - **el traje de baño, el bañador**
bathrobe - **el albornoz**
belt - **el cinturón**
boots - **las botas**
bracelet - **el bracelete, la pulsera**
cap - **la gorra**
cardigan - **la chaqueta**
coat - **el abrigo**
flip flops - **las chancletas**

gloves - **los guantes**
handbag - **el bolso**
handkerchief - **el pañuelo**
hat - **el sombrero**
jacket - **la chaqueta**
jeans - **los vaqueros, los jeans**
pajamas - **la/el pijama**
pants (long), trousers - **el pantalón, los pantalones**
pants (short) - **el pantalón corto**

poncho - **el poncho**
pull over or sweater - **el jersey or suéter**
raincoat - **el impermeable**
ring - **el anillo, la sortija**
sandals - **las sandalias**
scarf - **la bufanda**
shirt - **la camisa**
shoes - **los zapatos**
slippers - **las zapatillas**
socks - **los calcetines**

Clothing - women (ropa de mujer)

blouse - **la blusa**
bra - **el sujetador, el sostén**
dress - **el vestido**
ear rings - **los pendientes**
high heels - **los tacones, los zapatos de tacón alto**
nightgown or night shirt - **el camisón**

Clothing - men (ropa de hombre)

suit - **el traje**
tie - **la corbata**

suit - **el traje**
suit jacket - **la chaqueta**
sweater - **el suéter**
sweatshirt - **la sudadera**
sweatshirt with hood - **el pulóver con capucha**
T-shirt - **la camiseta**
underwear - **la ropa interior**
vest – **el chaleco**
watch - **el reloj, de pulsera, de mano**

panties - **las bragas**
robe - **albornoz, bata**
shawl – **chal**
skirt - **la falda**
stockings - **las medias**

underpants - **los calzoncillos**
undershirt - **la camiseta**

4. IN THE ALBERGUE (en el albergue)

What you will usually find (lo que usualmente encontrarás)

alarm clock - **el despertador**
backpack delivery services - **el transporte de mochilas**
bathroom - **el baño, los servicios**
bed - **la cama**
blanket - **la cobija, la manta**
bunk bed - **la litera**
bunk bed (upper, lower) - **la litera (alta, baja)**
ceiling - **el techo**
chest of drawers - **el gavetero**
closet - **el armario**
clothes dryer - **la secadora**
clothes hanger, hook - **el gancho, la percha**
dining room - **el comedor**
door - **la puerta**
dormitory - **el dormitorio**
drawer - **el cajón**
dry clothes (v) - **secar la ropa**
dry clothes (n) - **ropa seca**
ear plugs - **los tapones**
easy chair - **el sillón**
hang clothes - **tender la ropa**
lamp - **la lámpara**

light switch - **el interruptor**
light - **la luz**
living room - **la sala**
mattress - **el colchón**
mirror - **el espejo**
night table - **la mesa de noche**
outlet (electrical) - **enchufe eléctrico, toma de corriente**
password – **palabra de paso**
pilgrim hostel – **el albergue de peregrinos**
pillow - **la almohada**
room - **la habitación**
room (private) - **la habitación privada**
sofa - **el sofá**
stair or step - **el escalón**
staircase - **la escalera**
toilet(s) – **el (los) servicio(s)**
wall - **la pared**
wash clothes (v) - **lavar la ropa, hacer la colada**
washing machine - **la lavadora**
WiFi – **Wifi (as pronounced in Spanish)**
window - **la ventana**

Kitchen (la cocina)

bench – **el banco**
blender – **la licuadora**
bottle opener – **el abrebotellas**
bottle (wine) opener - **el sacacorchos, el descorchador**

broom - **la escoba**
cabinet - **el armario**
can opener - **el abrebotellas**
casserole – **la cazuela**

colander - **el colador**
cutlery - **los cubiertos**
dish drainer - **el escurridor de platos**
dish washing detergent – **el detergente**
dishwasher - **el lavaplatos/el lavavajillas**
drawer - **el cajón**
dry, to – **secar**
faucet - **el grifo**
frying pan – **la sartén**
lid – **la tapa**
microwave – **el microondas**
mop – **la fregona**
mop the floor – **fregar el suelo**
oven - **el horno**
pot - **la olla, el caldero**

refrigerator – **la nevera/el frigorífico**
rinse, to – **enjuagar**
saucepan – **la olla**
scouring pad – **el estropajo**
shelves – **las tablillas**
sink – **el fregadero**
soap – **el jabón**
sponge - **la esponja**
stove – **la estufa**
sweep, to (the floor) – **barrer, barrer el suelo**
towel - **la toalla**
trash - **la basura**
trash can - **el basurero**
wash dishes – **fregar los platos**
water heater – **el calentador (de agua)**

The bathroom (el baño, el lavabo)

bathtub - **el baño, la bañera**
drain – **el desagüe**
gentlemen/ladies - **caballeros, señores/damas, señoras**
male/female - **varón, macho/hembra**
medicine cabinet – **el botiquín**
men/women - **hombres/mujeres**
mirror – **el espejo**
razor - **navaja de afeitar**
shampoo – **el champú**
shower – **la ducha**
shower cap – **la gorra de baño**

shower curtain – **la cortina de la ducha**
sink – **el lavamanos, el lavabo**
soap dish – **la jabonera**
soap – **el jabón**
sponge – **la esponja**
stopper (e.g., for sink) – **el tapón**
toilet paper – **el papel higiénico**
toilet (bathroom or toilet bowl) – **el inodoro**
toilets – **los aseos**
towel – **la toalla**
w.c. (water closet or bathroom) - **el baño**

Washing clothes (lavando ropa)

bleach - **el blanqueador**
bucket - **el cubo**
clean - **limpio(a)**
clothespin - **la pinza de ropa**
clothes - **la ropa**
clothes dryer - **la máquina de secar**
clothes line - **la línea de ropa, el tendedero**
clothes washer - **la lavadora**
cold water - **el agua fría**
dirty - **sucio(a)**
dry cleaner - **la tintorería**
dry cleaning - **la limpieza en seco**
fabric softener - **el suavizante**
handwash - **lavar a mano**
hot water - **el agua caliente**

iron (v) - **planchar**
iron (n) - **la plancha**
ironing board - **la tabla de planchar**
laundry room/laudromat - **la lavandería**
laundry detergent - **el detergente**
mop - **la fregona**
place to hang clothes - **el tendedero**
soap - **el jabón**
spin dryer - **la centrifugadora**
trash - **la basura**
wash (v) - **lavar**
wash (n) - **el lavado, la colada**
wash clothes - **lavar la ropa**
washing machine - **la lavadora**

5. RESTAURANTS AND BARS (restaurantes y bares)

Basics (lo básico)

bar - **el bar**
cafeteria - **la cafetería**
cook (n) - **el/la cocinero(a)**
check/bill - **la cuenta**
check please - **la cuenta por favor**

how much do I owe you? - **¿cuánto le debo?**
menu - **la carta, el menú**
menu of the day – **el menú del día**
pilgrim menu – **el menú de peregrinos**
restaurant - **el restaurante**

waiter/waitress - **el (la) mesero(a), el (la) camarero(a)**

The table (la mesa)

bench - **el banco**
bottle - **la botella**
bread - **el pan**
chair - **la silla**
cup, mug - **la taza**
fork - **el tenedor**
glass (for water) - **el vaso**
glass (for wine) - **la copa**
ice - **el hielo**
knife - **el cuchillo**
napkin - **la servilleta**
napkin holder - **el servilletero**
oil and vinegar - **el aceite y vinagre**

pepper - **la pimienta**
pitcher - **la jarra**
plate or dish - **el plato**
salt - **la sal**
seat - **el asiento**
spoon - **la cuchara**
table - **la mesa**
table cloth - **el mantel**
tap water - **el agua del grifo**
teaspoon - **la cucharita**
toothpick - **el palillo**
water - **el agua**
water (room temperature) - **el agua (del tiempo)**

6. FOOD AND DRINK

Cooking methods (métodos de cocinar)

cooked with garlic and hot peppers sauce - **al pil-pil**
grilled (on a grate) - **a la parrilla**
grilled on a hot plate - **a la placha**
grilled on hot coals - **a la brasa**
room temperature - **al tiempo**
steak (medium rare) - **poco hecho, a su punto**
steak (medium) - **medio, medio término**
steak (well done) - **bien hecho, bien asado**

steamed - **al vapor**
stew - **el estofado, el cocido**
to boil / boiled - **hervir / hervido**
to fry / fried - **freir / frito**
to roast / roast(ed) - **asar / asado**
to stew / stew(ed) - **guisar / guisado**
to stew / stew(ed) - **cocer / cocido**
to warm / warmed - **calentar / calentado**

Meat, cheese and eggs (carne, queso y huevos)

bacon - **el beicon, el tocino, la tocineta**
beef - **la carne de res**
black pudding (blood sausage) - **la morcilla**
cheese - **manchego (very popular goat cheese)**
cheese - **cabrales (strong artisan blue cheese)**
cheese - **tetilla (mild cow's milk cheese)**
chicken - **el pollo**
chops - **las chuletas**
cured pork loin - **el lomo**
dried salted beef - **la cecina**
duck - **el pato**
eggs - **huevos**
grilled Basque sausage - **la chistorra**
ground beef - **la carne molida**

ham, cured - **el jamón serrano**
ham, cooked - **el jamón york**
ham hock - **el lacón**
lamb chops - **las chuletas de cordero**
lamb - **el cordero**
meat balls - **las albóndigas**
omelette (Spanish w/ potatoes) - **tortilla**
omelette - **tortilla Francesa**
pork - **el cerdo**
salami - **el salchichón**
sausage - **el chorizo**
steak - **el bisté, bistec**
turkey - **el pavo**

Fish and shell fish (pescado y mariscos)

anchovies - **anchoas**
barnacles (goose) - **los percebes**
clams (cherry stone) - **las almejas**
clams (cockles) - **los berberechos**
clams (razor) - **las navajas**
cod - **el bacalao**
crab - **el cangrejo**
eel (baby) - **la angula**

eel - **la anguila**
fish - **el pescado**
grouper - **el mero**
hake - **la merluza**
halibut - **el rodaballo**
herring - **el arenque**
lobster (Maine) - **el bogavante**
lobster (spiny) - **la langosta**

mackerel - **la caballa**
monkfish - **el rape**
mussels - **los mejillones**
octopus - **el pulpo**
oysters - **las ostras**
red snapper - **el pargo**
salmon - **el salmón**
sardines - **las sardinas**
scallop - **la vieira**

Vegetables and Pasta (verduras y pasta)

artichoke - **la alcachofa**
asparagus - **los espárragos**
beans - **las alubias**
broccoli - **el brocoli**
cabbage - **el col o repollo**
carrot - **la zanahoria**
cauliflower - **el coliflor**
celery - **el apio**
corn - **el maíz**
cucumber - **el pepino**
egg plant - **la berenjena**
French fries - **las patatas fritas**
garbanzos/chick peas - **los garbanzos**
garlic - **el ajo**
green beans - **las judías verdes**

Fruit (fruta)

apple - **la manzana**
apricot - **el albaricoque**
banana - **el plátano**
blueberry - **el arándano**
cherry - **la cereza**
coconut - **el coco**
fig - **el higo**
grapefruit - **la toronja o el pomelo**
grapes - **las uvas**
lemon - **el limón**
lime - **la lima**

Nuts (frutos secos)

acorn - **la bellota**
almond - **la almendra**
chestnuts - **las castañas**
hazelnut/filbert - **la avellana**

Drinks (bebidas)

beer (on tap) – **una caña**
beer (in a bottle) – **una cerveza**
coffee with milk - **el café con leche**
coffee with a little bit of milk - **el café cortado**
coffee, black - **el café solo**
coffee, decaf - **el café descafeinado**
hot chocolate - **el chocolate caliente (Cola Cao)**
juice - **el zumo**

shellfish - **los mariscos**
shrimp (small) - **los camarones**
shrimp - **las gambas**
sole - **el lenguado**
squid - **los calamares**
trout - **la trucha**
tuna - **el atún**
tuna (white, Albacor) - **el bonito, el bonito del norte**

herbs - **las hierbas**
leeks - **los puerros**
lettuce - **la lechuga**
mushrooms - **el champiñón, la seta, el hongo**
onion - **la cebolla**
peas - **los guisantes**
Padrón peppers - **los pimientos de Padrón**
peppers - **los pimientos**
pickled hot peppers - **las guindillas**
potato - **la patata**
potatoes w/ hot sauce - **las patatas bravas**
spices - **las especias**
spaghetti - **los espaguetis, tallarines**
spinach - **la espinaca**
tomato - **el tomate**

mango - **el mango**
melon - **el melón**
orange - **la naranja**
papaya - **la papaya**
peach - **el melocotón**
pear - **la pera**
pineapple - **la piña**
quince - **el membrillo**
raspberry - **la frambuesa**
strawberry - **la fresa**
water melon - **la sandía**

peanut - **el cacahuete**
piñon - **los piñones**
pistacho - **los pistachos**
walnut - **las nuez(ces)**

tea (black) - **el té**
tea (herb) - **la infusión**
water with/without carbonation – **el agua con/sin gas**
water (tap) – **el agua del tiempo**
water (mineral, bottled) – **una botella de agua mineral**
wine (house wine) - **el vino de la casa**
wine (red/white) - **el vino (tinto/blanco)**
with lemon – **con limón**

Spices and condiments (especies y condimentos)

basil - **la albahaca**
bay leaf - **el laurel**
capers - **la alcaparra**
cayenne - **la cayena**
cinnamon - **la canela**
cloves - **los clavos**
cumin - **el comino**
garlic - **el ajo**
ginger - **el jengibre**
mint - **la menta**
olive oil - **el aceite de oliva**
oregano - **el oregano**
paprika - **el pimentón (mild, hot and smoky)**

parsley - **el perejil**
peppermint - **la hierbabuena**
pepper - **la pimienta**
poppy seeds - **las semillas de amapola**
rosemary - **el romero**
saffron - **el azafrán**
sage - **la salvia**
salt - **la sal**
sesame seeds - **las semillas de sésamo, ajonjolí**
thyme - **el tomillo**
vanilla - **la vainilla**
vinegar - **el vinagre**

Desserts (postres)

almond tart - **la Tarta de Santiago**
caramel - **el dulce de leche**
custard (caramelized sugar on top) - **la crema Catalana**
custard (firm) - **el flan**
custard (egg yolks) - **el tocinillo o tocinillo del cielo**
custard (soft, creamy) - **las natillas**
fruit (fresh) - **la fruta**

fruit juice (fresh) - **el zumo**
ice cream - **el helado**
marzipan - **el mazapán**
milk curd (with honey) - **la cuajada**
quince paste - **el membrillo**
rice and milk pudding - **el arroz con leche**

7. HEALTH AND WELL BEING (Salud y bienestar)

Partes of the body (las partes del cuerpo)

Head, neck and face

Adam's apple - **la nuez**
cheek - **la mejilla**
cheekbone - **el pómulos**
chin - **la barbilla**
ear - **la oreja**
ear (inner) - **el oído**
eyebrow - **la ceja**
eye(s) - **el/los ojo(s)**
eyelash - **la pestaña**
eyelid - **el párpado**
face - **la cara**
forehead - **la frente**
gums - **las encías**
hair - **el pelo, el cabello**
head - **la cabeza**
jaw - **la mandíbula**
lip - **el labio**
molar - **la muela**
mouth - **la boca**
nape (of the neck) - **la nuca**
neck - **el cuello**
nose - **la nariz**
pupil (of the eye) - **la pupila**
scalp - **el cuero cabelludo**

skull - **el cráneo**
teeth - **los dientes**
temple - **la sien**
throat - **la garganta**
tongue - **la lengua**
tonsils - **las amígdalas**
white of the eye - **la esclera**

Chest, stomach and back

back - **la espalda**
backbone - **la columna vertebral**
breast - **el pecho, el seno, la teta (vulgar)**
chest - **el pecho**
navel - **el ombligo**
nipple - **el pezón**
rib - **la costilla**
shoulder(s) - **el/los hombro(s)**
spine, backbone - **la espina dorsal**
sternum - **el esternón**
stomach - **el estómago, vientre, abdomen**
vertebra - **la vértebra**
waist - **la cintura**

Arms and hands

arm - **el brazo**
armpit - **la axila, el sobaco**

bicep - **el bícep**
elbow - **el codo**
finger nail - **la uña del dedo**
finger - **el dedo**
finger (index) - **el índice**
finger (thumb) - **el dedo gordo**
forearm - **el antebrazo**
hand - **la mano**
nail (finger) - **la uña de la mano**
nail (toe) - **la uña del pie**
palm (of hand) – **la palma (de la mano)**
thigh - **el muslo**
wrist - **la muñeca**

Legs and feet

ankle - **el tobillo**
calf - **la pantorrilla**
foot, feet - **el pie, los pies**
heel (foot) - **el talón (del pie)**
instep (of foot) - **el empeine del pie**
knee - **la rodilla**
kneecap/patella - **la patela, rótula**
legs - **las piernas**
shin - **la espinilla**
sole of foot – **la planta del pie**
toe/toes - **el dedo/los dedos del pie**

Hips, pelvis and buttocks

anus - **el ano**

buttock - **la nalga**
groin - **la ingle**
hip - **la cadera**
lumbar - **el lumbar**
pelvis - **la pelvis**
penis - **el pene**
sacrum - **el sacro**
tail bone - **la cóccix**
vagina - **la vagina**
waist - **la cintura**

Other internal and external parts of the body

appendix - **el apéndice**
artery - **la arteria**
bladder - **la vejiga**
brain - **el cerebro**
clavicle - **la clavícula**
heart - **el corazón**
heartbeat - **el latido del corazón**
intestine - **el intestino**
kidney - **el riñón**
ligament - **el ligamento**
liver - **el hígado**
lung - **el pulmón**
muscle - **el músculo**
skin - **la piel**
vein - **la vena**

Medical conditions and other words (condiciones médicas y otros términos)

ache - **el dolor**
acne - **el acné**
appendicitis - **la apendicitis**
blister - **la ampolla**
blow - **el golpe**
broken (bone) – **un hueso roto**
bruise - **el moretón**
burn - **la quemadura**
chest pain - **el dolor de pecho**
cold – **un resfriado, un constipado**
cramp - **el calambre**
cut (n) - **la cortadura, cortada**
dehydrated - **deshidratado(a)**
dentist – **el dentista**
diabetic – **diabético**
diarrhea - **la diarrea**
dizziness - **el mareo**
doctor/physician – **el doctor, la doctora, el/la médico**
dry - **seco(a)**
ear ache - **el dolor de oído**
epilepsy - **la epilepsia**
exhausted - **agotado(a)**
flu – **la gripe**
fungus - **el hongo**

headache - **el dolor de cabeza**
heart palpitations - **las palpitaciones del corazón**
high blood pressure - **la alta presión sanguínea**
hospital - **el hospital**
infection - **la infección**
inflammation - **la inflamación**
injury - **la herida**
insomnia/sleeplessness - **el insomnio, la insomnia**
insulin - **la insulina**
medical center (clinic) - **el centro médico**
migraine - **la migraña**
MRI - **la resonancia magnética**
nausea - **la náusea**
nosebleed - **la hemorragia nasal**
numb - **entumecido**
pain - **el dolor**
painful - **adolorido(a)**
rash - **una erupción de la piel**
scratch - **el rasguño, raspón**
shortness of breath - **la falta de aliento**
sick - **enfermo**
sore throat - **el dolor de garganta**
splinter – **la astilla**
spot (red/white) - **la mancha roja/blanca**

sprained ankle - **el tobillo torcido**
sting – **una picadura**
stomach ache - **el dolor de estómago**
sun burn - **la quemadura del sol**
swelling – **un hinchazón**
tendinitis - **la tendinitis**
throbbing pain - **un dolor palpitante**
tingling sensation - **una sensación de hormigueo**

tired - **cansado(a)**
tooth ache – **el dolor de muela**
ulcer - **la úlcera**
vomit (n) - **el vómito**
vomit (v) - **vomit**
weakness - **la debilidad**
wound, cut - **la herida**
x-ray – **la radiografía**

Characteristics with a generally positive or neutral meaning (Características positivas o neutrales)

beautiful - **hermoso(a) or bello(a)**
busy - **ocupado(a)**
clever, smart, ready - **listo(a)**
comfortable - **cómodo(a)**
content, satisfied - **contento(a)**
enchanting - **encantador(a)**
friendly - **amable**
full - **lleno(a)**
genial, affable - **genial**
handsome - **guapo(a)**
happy - **feliz, alegre**
in love - **enamorado(a)**

intelligent - **inteligente**
likeable, pleasant - **simpático(a)**
lovely - **encantador(a), precioso(a)**
loving - **cariñoso(a)**
loyal - **fiel**
nice - **agradable**
organized - **ordenado(a)**
patient - **paciente**
satisfied - **satisfecho(a)**
sure, secure, safe - **seguro(a)**
thankful - **agradecido(a)**
timid - **tímido(a)**

Characteristics with generally negative connotation (Características negativas)

aggressive or hostile - **agresivo(a)**
angry - **enfadado(a)**
arrogant - **arrogante**
bad - **malo(a)**
boring - **aburrido(a)**
brutish or crude - **bruto(a)**
confused - **confundido(a)**
cowardly - **cobarde**
depressed - **deprimido(a)**
dumb or stupid - **tonto(a)**
frightened - **asustado(a)**
frustrated - **frustrado(a)**
furious - **furioso(a)**
greedy - **ávaro(a)**
hurt - **herido(a)**
ignorant - **ignorante**

impatient - **impaciente**
indifferent, flat - **indiferente**
intolerable - **insoportable**
irritable - **irritable**
jealous - **celoso(a)**
lazy - **perezoso(a)**
nervous - **nervioso(a)**
restless - **inquieto(a)**
serious - **serio(a)**
severe or strict - **severo(a)**
shamed - **avergonzado(a)**
tense - **tenso(a)**
to cry - **llanto / llorar**
unsure, insecure - **inseguro(a)**
worried, preoccupied - **preocupado(a)**

Emotions/feelings (las emociones/los sentimientos)

affection / affectionate - **el cariño / cariñoso(a)**
agitated - **agitado(a), alterado(a)**
anger / angry - **el enfado / enfadado(a)**
anger / angry - **el enojo / enojado(a)**
anxious - **ansioso(a)**
astonished - **asombrado(a)**
betrayed - **traicionado/a**
bored - **aburrido(a)**
calm - **tranquilo(a)**
confused - **confundido/a**
content/pleased/satisfied - **contento/a**
delighted - **encantado(a)**

depression / depressed - **la depresión/deprimido(a)**
desire/desirous - **el deseo/desear/tener ganas**
desperate - **desesperado(a)**
drained - **agotado/a**
embarrassed, ashamed - **tener vergüenza/ avergonzado(a)**
euphoric - **eufórico(a)**
excited - **emocionado(a)**
fear / fearful - **el miedo / tener miedo**
fright / frightened - **el susto / asustado(a)**
frustrated - **frustrado/a**
furious - **furioso/a**
guilty - **culpable**

happy - **feliz / alegre**
 happy - **contento(a)**
 hate - **el odio / odiar**
 hysterical - **histórico/a**
 insecure - **inseguro/a**
 interested - **interesado/a**
 jealousy - **envidioso(a)**
 joy / joyful - **la alegría / alegre**
 lonely - **solitario/a**
 love/to love /in love - **amor/amar/enamorado(a)**
 to like/likable - **gustar / simpático**
 lucky - **dichoso/a**
 mortified - **mortificado(a)**
 nervous - **nervioso(a)**
 offended - **ofendido(a)**
 overwhelmed - **agobiado(a)**
 pleasant - **agradable**
 proud - **orgulloso(a)**

rejected - **rechazado/a**
 relaxed - **relajado(a)**
 relieved - **aliviado(a)**
 restless - **inquieto(a)**
 sad - **triste**
 satisfied - **satisfecho(a)**
 sensitive - **sensitivo(a)**
 shy - **tímido(a)**
 sick - **enfermo(a)**
 surprised - **sorprendido(a)**
 thankful - **agradecido(a)**
 tired - **cansado(a) / fatigado(a)**
 tormented - **atormentado(a)**
 uncomfortable - **incómodo(a)**
 uneasy, restless - **inquieto(a)**
 worn out - **agotado(a), rendido(a)**
 worried - **preocupado(a)**

8. WORDS TO HELP GET YOU ORIENTED (Palabras para orientarse)

Days of the week (los días de semana)

Monday - **lunes** m.
 Tuesday - **martes** m.
 Wednesday - **miércoles** m.
 Thursday - **jueves** m.

Friday - **viernes** m.
 Saturday - **sábado** m.
 Sunday - **domingo** m.

Months and seasons (los meses y las estaciones)

January - **enero**
 February - **febrero**
 March - **marzo**
 April - **abril**
 May - **mayo**
 June - **junio**
 July - **julio**
 August - **agosto**

September - **septiembre**
 October - **octubre**
 November - **noviembre**
 December - **diciembre**
 Spring – **la primavera**
 Summer – **el verano**
 Fall - **el otoño**
 Winter - **el invierno**

Weather (el tiempo)

bad weather – **mal tiempo**
 clouds / it's cloudy - **las nubes / está nublado**
 cold / it's cold / it's very cold - **el frío / hace frío / hace mucho frío**
 cool / it's cool - **el fresco / hace fresco**
 fog / foggy - **la neblina, la niebla / está nublado**
 forecast - **el pronóstico**
 freezing - **helando, congelando**
 hot / it's hot - **el calor / hace calor, está caluroso**
 How is the weather? - **¿Cómo está el tiempo?**
 I'm hot – **tengo calor**
 I'm cold – **tengo frío**
 I'm freezing - **me estoy congelado(a), helando(a)**

It's sunny – **hace sol**
 rain / rainy - **la lluvia / lluvioso**
 rain (heavy) - **la lluvia fuerte, el aguacero, el chubasco,**
 rain (light) - **la lluvia leve, la llovizna**
 snow / snowy - **la nieve/nevado(a)**
 storm / stormy - **la tormenta, tiempo tormentoso**
 sun /sunny - **el sol / soleado**
 temperature - **la temperatura**
 thermometer - **el termómetro**
 wind - **el viento**
 windy / it's windy - **ventoso / hace viento**

Directions (las direcciones)

can you help me? – ¿me puede ayudar?

far, very far – **lejos, muy lejos**

here – **aquí**

I am lost – **estoy perdido(a)**

Is there a bus to ... ? - ¿Hay un autobús a ... ?

left, to the left – **izquierda, a la izquierda**

near, very near – **cerca, muy cerca**

not very far – **no muy lejos**

right, to the right – **derecha, a la derecha**

straight, straight ahead – **recto, derecho, todo adelante**

Where do I get the bus to ... ? - ¿Dónde se toma el autobús para

... ?

Which way does the Camino go? - ¿por dónde va el Camino?

east - **el este**

west - **el oeste**

north - **el norte**

south - **el sur**

Times of the day and times to eat (horas del día y horas de comer)

afternoon - **la tarde**

afternoon snack - **la merienda**

at night - **de noche, por la noche**

breakfast - **el desayuno**

dawn, day break - **la madrugada, el amanecer**

dinner - **la cena**

dusk - **el anochecer**

early/late - **temprano/tarde**

last night – **anoche, ayer noche**

last week - **la semana pasada**

lunch (late morning or mid-day light meal) - **el almuerzo**

lunch (early afternoon main meal) - **la comida**

mid-day, noon - **el mediodía**

midnight – **la medianoche**

month – **el mes**

morning- **la mañana**

night - **la noche**

now - **ahora**

sunset – **la puesta del sol**

to eat an afternoon snack - **merendar**

to have lunch - **almorzar**

to eat dinner - **cenar**

to eat (or to eat the mid-day meal) - **comer**

to fast - **ayunar**

to have breakfast - **desayunar**

today - **hoy**

tomorrow - **mañana**

(day after tomorrow - **pasado mañana**)

tonight – **esta noche**

week – **la semana**

weekend – **el fin de semana**

year – **el año**

yesterday - **ayer**

(day before yesterday - **antes de ayer, anteayer**)

Telling time (decir la hora)

what time is it? - ¿qué hora es? / ¿qué hora tienes?

it's early - **es temprano**

it's late - **es tarde**

I'm late – **estoy tarde, estoy retrasado(a), voy con retraso**

It's 7 am - **son las 7 (de la mañana)**

It's 8:15 am - **son las 8 y cuarto (quince) (de la mañana)**

It's 9:30 - **son las nueve y media (de la mañana)**

It's 10:45 - **son las diez y cuarenta y cinco (once menos cuarto)**

It's noon - **es mediodía (son las doce del día)**

It's midnight - **es medianoche (son las doce de la noche)**

It's 1:00 pm – **es la una de la tarde**

It's 4:40 pm (24 hr clock) – **son las dieciséis cuarenta (16:40)**

It's midnight (24 hr clock) – **son las veinticuatro (24) horas**

Measures of size and distance (medidas de tamaño y distancia)

big/large - **grande**

fat - **grueso(a), gordo(a)**

long - **largo(a)**

near/far - **cerca, lejos**

short - **corto(a), bajo(a)**

small - **pequeño(a)**

tall - **alto(a)**

thick - **espeso(a)**

thin - **delgado(a)**

thin (watery) - **acuoso(a)**

up/down - **arriba/abajo**

wide - **ancho(a)**

9. OTHER USEFUL WORDS (Otras palabras útiles)

Family and friends (la familia y los amigos)

aunt - **tía**

boy friend / girl friend - **novio(a)**

brother/sister-in-law - **cuñado(a)**
brother /sister - **hermano(a)**
cousin - **el primo, la prima**
daughter-in-law - **nuera**
father - **padre**
father-in-law / mother-in-law - **suegro(a)**
friend - **amigo(a)**
grandfather / grandmother - **abuelo(a)**
grandson / granddaughter - **nieto(a)**

husband - **esposo, marido**
mother - **madre**
nephew / niece - **sobrino(a)**
son / daughter - **hijo(a)**
son-in-law - **yerno**
stepfather / stepmother - **el padrastro / la madrastra**
stepson / stepdaughter - **el hijastro / la hijastra**
uncle - **tío**
wife - **esposa, mujer**

Money (el dinero)

ATM – **el cajero automatico**
bank - **el banco**
bank teller - **el cajero, la cajera**
bill (at a restaurant) - **la cuenta**
cash, in cash - **el efectivo, en efectivo**
cent(s) - **el (los) céntimo(s)**
change - **el cambio, la vuelta**
cheap, inexpensive - **barato**
check (bank check) - **el cheque, el talón**
clerk - **el (la) empleado(a)**
coin(s) - **la (las) moneda(s)**
credit card - **la tarjeta de crédito**
debt - **la deuda**
deposit, to deposit - **el depósito, depositar**
deposit money - **depositar dinero**
dollar - **el dólar**
euro - **el euro**
expensive - **caro**
for sale - **se vende**
income - **el ingreso**
loose change - **cambio suelto / monedas**
middle class - **la clase media**
money - **el dinero**
mortgage - **la hipoteca**
payment - **el pago**
percent - **el por ciento**

percentage - **el porcentaje**
poor - **pobre**
pound (British) - **la libra esterlina**
price - **el precio**
purse - **el bolso**
receipt - **el recibo**
rich - **rico**
sale, on sale - **la venta, en venta**
sold - **vendido**
tax - **el impuesto**
withdraw money - **retirar/sacar dinero**
to bill - **cobrar**
to borrow - **pedir prestado**
to buy - **comprar**
to contribute - **contribuir**
to cost - **costar**
to donate - **donar**
to earn - **ganar**
to exchange (money) - **cambiar**
to give change - **dar cambio**
to owe - **deber**
to pay - **pagar**
to save - **ahorrar**
to spend - **gastar**
to withdraw - **retirar**
wallet - **la billetera**

Electronics (la electrónica)

cell phone - **el móvil**
DVD - **el DVD**
ear phone(s) - **el (los) auricular(es)**
electricity - **la electricidad**
email - **el correo electrónico**
fuse - **el fusible**
high voltage - **el alto voltaje**
lamp - **la lámpara**
light switch - **la llave (de luz)**
light (overhead) - **la luz**
microphone - **el micrófono**

motor - **el motor**
music - **la música**
outlet (electrical) - **el enchufe**
phone charger - **el cargador**
radio - **la radio**
speakers - **los alta voces**
television, TV - **la televisión, la tele**
text, message - **el texto, el mensaje**
to record - **grabar**
wire, cable - **el cable, el alambre**

Animals (los animales)

bull - **el toro**
burro - **el burro**
cat - **el gato**
chicken - **el pollo**

cow - **la vaca**
dog - **el perro**
duck - **el pato**
goat - **la cabra**

goose - **el ganso**
hen - **la gallina**
horse - **el caballo**
mouse - **el ratón**
mule - **la mula**

pig - **el cerdo**
rabbit - **el conejo**
rat - **la rata**
rooster - **el gallo**
sheep - **la oveja**

Colors (los colores)

black - **negro**
blue - **azul**
brown - **marrón**
gray - **gris**
green - **verde**
orange - **naranja, anaranjado**

pink - **rosa**
purple - **morado**
red - **rojo**
violet - **violeta**
white - **blanco**
yellow - **amarillo**

Rocks, minerals and gemstones (las rocas, los minerales y las piedras preciosas)

dirt - **la tierra**
mud - **el barro, lodo**
clay - **la arcilla**
brick - **el ladrillo**
slate - **la pizarra**
granite - **el granito**
gold - **el oro**
gold gilded - **dorado**
silver - **la plata**
platinum - **el platino**
iron - **el hierro**
brass - **el latón**
bronze - **el bronce**

tin - **el estaño**
copper - **el cobre**
lead - **el plomo**
diamond - **el diamante, brillante**
emerald - **la esmeralda**
ruby - **el rubí**
sapphire - **el zafiro**
pearl - **la perla**
quartz - **el cuarzo**
opal - **el ópalo**
jade - **el jade**
topaz - **el topacio**

10. MISCELLANEOUS VOCABULARY (Vocabulario misceláneo)

Miscellaneous words (palabras misceláneas)

bar - **el bar**
book - **el libro**
box - **una caja**
bridge - **el puente**
building - **el edificio**
butcher shop - **la carnicería**
careful! - **cuidado!**
cell phone - **el móvil**
computer - **el ordenador**
envelope - **el sobre**
fountain - **la fuente**
glasses (eyeglasses) - **las gafas, los espejuelos**
grocery store - **la tienda de comestibles**
key - **la llave**
letter - **la carta**
mail box/letter drop - **buzón**
mail overseas - **enviar al extranjero**
mail a letter/package - **enviar una carta/un paquete**
market - **el mercado**
magazine - **la revista**
office - **la oficina**
okay - **vale, bien**

package/parcel - **un paquete**
paper - **el papel**
pay/pay to - **pagar/pagar a**
pharmacy - **la farmacia**
police - **la policía**
police station - **la estación de policía**
post office - **el correo**
post card - **una postal**
postage stamp - **un sello postal**
profession - **la profesión**
retired - **jubilado(a)**
signature - **la firma**
stamp (on the credencial) - **el sello**
store - **la tienda**
supermarket - **el supermercado**
thread - **el hilo**
work (n) - **el trabajo**
work (v) - **trabajar**
yes, ok, good, gotcha, fine, I understand, etc. - **vale**
you (polite) - **usted / ustedes**
you (familiar) - **tu / vosotros**

Miscellaneous phrases (frases misceláneas)

a (draft) beer please - **una caña por favor**
a beer (bottle) please - **una botella de cerveza por favor**
a beer please - **una cerveza por favor**
a glass of water please - **un vaso de agua por favor**
do you have a pilgrim discount? - **¿tienen un descuento para peregrinos?**
keep the change - **quédese con el cambio (la vuelta)**

(when ordering in a restaurant) for me, the ... - **para mí, el (la) ...**
I would like - **me gustaría**
may I? (sit here) - **¿se puede (sentar aquí)?, me puedo sentar aquí?**
where is ... - **dónde está ...**
where is the bathroom? - **¿dónde están los servicios?**

Emergency words and phrases (palabras y frases de emergencia)

**NB: In Spain and throughout the EU, call 112 for all emergencies (medical, fire or police)!
(In the UK, call 999.)**

Useful phrases for emergencies (frases útiles en caso de emergencia)

Call 112 for the police - **Llame al 112 para la policía**
Call 112 for an ambulance - **Llame al 112 para urgencias, una ambulancia**
Call 112 for a fire engine - **Llame al 112 para los bomberos**
Please hurry - **Por favor, apúrese**
CPR in Spanish - **RCP (Reanimación Cardiopulmonar)**

Fire (el fuego, el incendio)

There's a fire here - **Hay un incendio/un fuego aquí**
The building's on fire - **El edificio se está quemando**
Can you smell smoke? - **¿Hueles humo?**

I smell something burning - **Huelo algo quemándose**
Where is the fire escape? - **¿Dónde está la salida de incendios?**

Crime (el crimen, el delito)

There's been a theft - **Ha habido un robo**
Something was stolen - **Han robado algo**
Stop, thief! - **¡Alto, ladrón!**
I've been robbed - **Me han robado**
I've been mugged - **Me han asaltado**

I've been attacked - **Me han atacado**
I've been raped - **Me han violado**
Someone is following me - **Alguien me está siguiendo**
Someone has threatened me - **Alguien me ha amenazado**
I'm hurt - **Estoy herido(a)**

Medical Emergencies

Call for an ambulance - **Llame a urgencias, una ambulancia**
I need a doctor - **Necesito un médico**
There's been an accident - **Ha habido un accidente**
She/he is not breathing - **Ella/el no está respirando**
Please can someone help me? - **¿Por favor, me puede ayudar alguien?**

This is a medical emergency - **Esta es una emergencia médica**
Is there a doctor here? - **¿Hay un médico aquí?**
Does anyone know how to do CPR? - **¿Alguien aquí sabe cómo hacer RCP?**

More emergencies phrases

Help! - **¡Auxilio!**
help - **la ayuda**
I've burnt myself - **Me he quemado**
I've cut myself - **Me he cortado**
I can't breathe - **No puedo respirar**
I have trouble breathing - **Me cuesta respirar**
I am in pain/I am in a lot of pain - **Tengo dolor/tengo mucho dolor**
It hurts (a little/a lot) here - **Me duele (un poco/mucho) aquí**

My stomach hurts - **Me duele el estómago**
My head/neck hurts - **Me duele la cabeza/el cuello**
My arm/leg hurts - **Me duele el brazo/la pierna**
I think I've broken my arm/leg - **Creo que me he roto el brazo/la pierna**
I've hurt my back/shoulder - **Me he lastimado la espalda/el hombro**
I have a bad headache - **Tengo un dolor de cabeza muy fuerte**
I'm having trouble breathing - **Me cuesta respirar**

I can't see (well) - **No puedo ver (bien)**
My eyes are stinging - **Me arden los ojos**
My eye (left/right) hurts - **Me duele el ojo**

(izquierdo/derecho)
I need to see a dentist - **Necesito ver un dentista**
I have medical insurance - **tengo seguro médico**

Some medical terms (algunos términos médicos)

accident - **el accidente**
ambulance - **la ambulancia**
band aid - **la curita**
bandage - **el vendaje**
blood - **la sangre**
breathing - **la respiración**
broken - **roto, quebrado, fracturado**
cold - **el resfriado**
cut - **la cortada, curadura**
doctor - **el (la) médico, el (la) doctor(a)**
emergency - **la emergencia**
faint (n) - **el desmayo**
faint (v) - **desmayar**
fever - **la fiebre**
first aid - **los primeros auxilios**
flu - **la gripe**
help - **la ayuda**

hospital - **el hospital**
hurt/injury - **la herida**
hurt/injured - **herido(a)**
ill/sick - **enfermo(a)**
insurance - **el seguro**
light-headed - **mareado(a)**
medical center/clinic - **el centro médico/la clínica**
medicine - **la medicina**
nurse - **el (la) enfermero(a)**
pain - **el dolor**
pill - **la píldora**
shock - **shock**
surgery - **la cirugía**
symptom - **el síntoma**
tablet - **la pastilla, el comprimido**
treatment - **el tratamiento**

Less immediate emergencies (emergencias menos inmediatas)

I'm lost - **Estoy perdido(a)**
I don't know where the Camino goes - **No sé por dónde va el Camino**
Can you show me where the Camino goes? - **¿Me puede enseñar por dónde va el Camino?**

I've lost my wallet/purse/keys - **He perdido mi cartera, billetera/mi bolso/mis llaves**
I can't open my room - **No puedo abrir mi habitación**
My glasses have broken - **Se me han roto las gafas**

Miscellaneous signs (rótulos misceláneos)

Abierto, Cerrado - Open, closed
Aduana - Customs
Advertencia - Warning
Alto de Lavadoira 815 m - Lavadoira Pass 815 Meters
Alto Voltage - High voltage
Atención Tramo de Obras - Attention construction zone
Atención - Attention, warning
Baños, Servicios, WC (váter) - Restrooms
Caballeros - Gentlemen (restroom)
Ceda el Paso - Yield
Coto de caza - hunting reserve
Cuidado Perros - Caution dogs
Cuidado - Be careful
Damas, Señoras - Ladies (restroom)
Despacio - Slow
Desvío Provisional - Temporary detour
Entrada, Salida - Entrance, exit
Escuela - School
Evite Caídas Utilice el Pasamanos - Avoid falls use the handrail
Fuera de Servicio - Out of service
Mantenga Esta Puerta Cerrada - Keep this door closed
Mujeres, Hombres - Women, men

No Estacione - No parking
No Entrar, No Entre - Do not enter
No Fumar - No smoking
No Funciona - Out of order
Peligro - Danger
Pesticidas - Pesticides
Piso Mojado - Wet floor
Por Favor Tire la Cadena Después de Usarlo - Please flush after using
Precaución Niños Jugando - Caution children playing
Prohibido el Paso - No trespassing
Propiedad Privada - Private property
Resbaloso - Slippery
Respete la Señalización - Attention to the signs
Salida de Emergencia - Emergency exit
Se Alquila, Se Renta - For rent
Se Prohibe El Paso - No trespassing
Se vende - For sale
Solo Personal Autorizado - Authorized personnel only
Tira, Tirar, Empuja, Empujar - Pull, push
Tránsito - One way
Veneno - Poison

11. SOME LANGUAGE FUNDAMENTALS (algunos fundamentos del lenguaje)

A very few pronouns (unos pocos pronombres)

I - yo

you - tu (familiar)

you - usted (formal)

he (m) - él

she (f) - ella

it (n) - ello

we - nosotros(as)

you - vosotros(as) (familiar)

you - ustedes (formal)

they (m) - ellos

they (f) - ellas

they (n) - ellos

Words that link and join (palabras que enlazan y unen)

and - y

apart from - fuera de

also - también

because - porque

before - antes

but - pero

except - excepto, salvo

for - por/para

however, nevertheless - sin embargo

like - como

or - o

perhaps - quizás

regardless - no obstante

since - como

sometimes - a veces

then - entonces

then (after) - después

therefore - por eso

until - hasta

while, whereas - mientras (que)

Question words (palabras para preguntar)

For what? - ¿Para qué?

From where? - ¿De dónde?

How much? - ¿Cuánto?

How many? - ¿Cuántos(as)?

How? - ¿Cómo?

What? - ¿Qué, ¿Cómo?

When? - ¿Cuándo?

Where to? - ¿Adónde?

Where? - ¿Dónde?

Which? - ¿Cuál?

Who? (plural) - ¿Quiénes?

Who? (singular) - ¿Quién?

Why? - ¿Por qué?

Strong words and phrases that push away, create distance (palabras fuertes y frases que apartan, crean distancia)

asshole - gilipollas

bastard, dick - cabrón

damn (it) - coño, carajo, maldita sea

enough - basta

f@*k! - joder!

get out! - ¡fuera!

I don't want to - no quiero, no me da la gana

I want to go now - quiero irme ahora, me quiero ir ahora

I want you to listen to me - quiero que me escuches

I would like to walk alone - quisiera andar solo(a)

no - no

no thank you - no gracias

please don't do that - por favor no hagas eso

please go away - por favor vete

please leave me alone - por favor déjame en paz

please pay attention - por favor atiende, presta atención

shit! - mierda

stop doing that - deja de hacer eso, deja eso

that is not acceptable - eso no es aceptable

that's enough - basta, ya basta

you are bothering me - me estás molestando

09 - RESOURCES FOR STUDYING SPANISH

PRINTED RESOURCES

Camino lingo by ReINETTE NÓVOA with Sylvia Nilsen. Pilgrimage Publications, 2012.

1001 most useful Spanish words by Seymour Resnick. Dover Publications, New York, 1996

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR STUDING SPANISH

Yabla Spanish (Castellano)

<https://spanish.yabla.com/>

123TeachMe: Learn Spanish Free Online

<http://www.123teachme.com/>

DuoLingo

<https://www.duolingo.com/course/es/en/Learn-Spanish-Online>

Learn Spanish Fast, Easy & Fun

<https://www.babbel.com/learn-spanish>

YouTube - Listening to Learn

Why is it so Hard to Understand Spanish Speakers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7eqnvfzUBQ>

¿Qué es "español en uso"?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WfWchHdZuag>

Por mucho tiempo me causó vergüenza hablar en inglés

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T6wfrUKyju8>

A Spanish lesson nobody else will give you! | Superholly

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LljeFJQ7xY>

11 Things You Should NOT Do in Spain!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aoG8lqg802U>

How to sound like a NATIVE SPANISH SPEAKER! | Superholly

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3J8_JM7Qiss

Camino Websites in Spanish

Mundicamino

<http://www.mundicamino.com/>

Gronze

<https://www.gronze.com/>

Eroski Consumer (Camino de Santiago)

<http://caminodesantiago.consumer.es/>

A Receipt for Your Listening Practice

Los Mejores Camarones al Ajillo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zXx-GkmupCU&list=LLwtH-vj3FWQV_wCb-Tio_uA&index=1795

10 - SOME BASICS ABOUT EATING IN SPAIN

The Menu del Día

The origin of the menu del día dates back to the lean years after the Spanish civil war (1936-1939). During those years of turmoil when food was scarce, the Franco regime passed a law requiring Spanish restaurants to offer a “menú del día”. The purpose of the law was to ensure that Spanish workers would be getting at least one substantial and affordable meal every day. Today, the tradition lives on. A full meal, including bread, drink and dessert, is still available to anyone, pilgrims included, for less than the a-la-carte price of the same items. The menu del día is customarily available for lunch (the Spanish main meal), but many restaurants also offer the same menu for dinner (cena). This is especially true along the Camino where pilgrims tend to have their main meal in the evening. However, keep in mind that some higher-priced restaurants offer the menu del día only in the middle of the day. If you arrange your eating habits around the menu del día, you will be getting some very good food at a reasonable price.

First and second plates (el primero y el segundo plato)

Meals in Spain are usually served in two sequential parts, a first course and then, when that is finished, a second course. Each is served in separate plates. The 'primer plato' tends to be the lighter course, including soups, salads, pastas, vegetables and egg dishes. The 'segundo plato' will usually be your meat and fish dishes. If you prefer to eat a light meal, you can usually order two primer platos. Bread, dessert and something to drink are usually included in a menu del día.

Bread on the table

When eating in Spain, think of bread as part of the table setting. Most Spaniards expect it to be there like one would any other utensil. Although bread may sometimes be served in a basket or a tray, more often than not, the waiter offers a piece to each diner or simply places a piece on the table next to each person. Bread is served without butter and, during the meal, bread should be left on the table, not on a plate. Bread is eaten by tearing bits from the larger piece. It is not customary to bring a whole piece of bread to the mouth to bite off pieces. An exception is for tostas (a breakfast slice of toasted bread served with different savory toppings) which are often eaten like American toast, bite by bite.

Coffee is often not included

A coffee after your meal is often not included in the menú del día price. Sometimes, however, if you skip the dessert you can ask whether you can substitute a coffee for the dessert. If in doubt, you might ask, ¿está el café incluido?

Is tax Included?

Most restaurants include the IVA tax in the menu price, but beware, in some touristy or upscale places the IVA may not be included. The IVA rate in bars and restaurants is usually 10%. Look for "IVA incluido" or "IVA NO incluido" on the menu. For groceries, the IVA rate is 4% but on other goods and services the rate could be as high as 21%.

How much should I tip in a restaurant? Or elsewhere for that

matter? While there is no definitive answer to these questions, the approach you might want to take depends on whether you are a pilgrim or a tourist. If you are walking the Camino, you are by definition a pilgrim and therefore doing what most Spaniards do is probably the wisest approach. Spaniards are generally not big tippers, but there are certain customs that a pilgrim can follow. If in a bar all you are having is a coffee, no tip is necessary unless the service, advice and conversation are especially appreciated. In such cases, leaving just a few small coins is fine. If in a bar you're having a beer and pinchos were also provided, then some small change (€ .20 to € .40) can be left. As a pilgrim, if you've eaten a good meal in an average restaurant with good service, then €1 is quite sufficient. Feel free to tip a little more if you want to convey your above average satisfaction with the dining experience. In a fancier restaurant with good service and a hefty credit card charge, leave about €2. Tips should be left in cash and on the table, not added to a credit card charge. If you are a tourist, expectations regarding tipping are somewhat different and should follow international customs. As a tourist, especially in upscale restaurants, tipping around 10% is common and more if you feel you have been nourished and treated especially well. In taxis, rounding up the fare to include about one additional Euro (€1) is sufficient.

Wine, beer and water

Depending on the formality of the restaurant, when you ask for wine with your meal, you may be served a glass, a small carafe or perhaps an already opened bottle.

If you order a beer as part of the menu del día, you may be served the smaller sized bottle, called a botellín. When asking for a beer at a bar, remember that “caña” means a small glass of draft and “cerveza en botella” means a bottled beer. Know your beers, e.g., Mahou (Madrid and Castilla); Alhambra (Andalucía); Estrella (Galicia and North-West); Damm (Cataluña); also Campo Cruz and San Miguel.

Water is either bottled or from the tap (del grifo). Bottled water is generally chilled; tap water is generally “al tiempo” (room temperature). Ice in a water glass is not common. Unless otherwise marked, tap water throughout Spain is perfectly safe to drink and meets all the sanitary regulations. People drink bottled water primarily for its taste, because the tap water in some cities may be unfamiliar, not like water at home. Because bottled water can be expensive, try the tap water first before ordering bottled water. If you do order bottled water, you may be asked whether you want the water “con gas” or “sin gas”, which means carbonated or not. “Gaseosa” is a different thing. It is a sweetened carbonated water often used to water down wine (for children) and as a mixer for fruit juices.

If you don't feel like wine, beer or water, ask whether something else is available. Coca-Cola and other soft drinks are probably not included in the menu del día and are often expensive.

Platos combinados

Platos combinados are a nod to the American style of eating, i.e., having all your food served at once and on a single plate. Restaurants serving platos combinados often have pictures showing what you can expect. This is fast food “a la Spanish style” so don't expect too much because the offerings are usually simple, e.g., a piece of meat, fish or sausage, some fries, rice or potato salad and a small green salad. Usually, the price is quite reasonable.

Meal times in Spain

Many restaurants along the Camino offer serving times well suited to the schedules kept by pilgrims, but be aware that typical eating times in Spain are very different in areas not catering to pilgrims. Pilgrims will usually want to have their evening meal around the time many Spaniards are having their tapas. In many places, lunch before 1:00 pm or dinner before 9:00 pm may be difficult to find.

Below are the customary Spanish meals and times to eat:

7am - 9 am desayuno - light breakfast (coffee, bread/croissant, churros, tostas)

10am to 1pm almuerzo - late morning snack (small sandwich)

1:30 to 3:00 pm . . comida - lunch (main meal of the day)

4:30 to 6:00 pm . . merienda - afternoon snack often for children after school

6 to 8 pm tapas - a beer, glass of wine and a tapa or two

9 to 10 pm cena - light dinner

11 - COFFEE, TEA, BEER, WINE AND TAPAS

Coffee

Coffee in Spain is good wherever you go, but when ordering it, you need to be specific. Coffee almost everywhere is “espresso”; brewed coffee is not very common. The following are some of the more common ways of asking for coffee, but keep in mind that different regions in Spain may use slightly different names. Also, remember that the coffee nomenclature used in the States, e.g., cappuchino, latte, grande, venti, etc., do not translate in Spain.

Café Solo - single, straight espresso. A double is “un café solo doble”.

Café con Leche - coffee with milk, usually almost half and half proportionally. In the mornings, the café con leche is often served in a larger cup. If you don’t ask for “café con leche grande”, you will get a medium size cup. If ordering a café con leche later in the day, you might want to ask for “un café con leche pequeño”. Because the milk is usually poured into the coffee in front of you, you often have the choice of hot or medium hot milk (leche caliente or templada).

Café cortado - This is espresso cut with just a bit of milk, my favorite! “Cortado” means cut. In Italy this coffee is a macchiato.

Café Americano - Also common in the States, this is espresso with some water added to diminish the intensity of the espresso.

Café con hielo - This warm weather drink is an espresso served with a glass of ice on the side into which you pour the coffee to cool it down. This is more of a trendy, “city” drink.

Carajillo - This is an espresso (café solo) spiked with brandy or less frequently whiskey.

Café descafeinado - This is a decaf coffee which can be made fresh from grounds in an espresso machine (de maquina) or from a packet of freeze dried powder (de sobre).

Leche manchada - 'Stained milk' is a little coffee and a lot of milk. This is more like coffee flavored milk than a proper coffee. Not very common.

Tea

When ordering tea, you have the choice of asking for a black tea (té) or an herbal tea (infusión). Although both are steeped in a similar manner, té comes from black tea which contains theine (caffeine), while an infusión comes from herbs, leaves and flowers that do not have caffeine. Not all places, or menus, clearly make this distinction. An easy way of ordering tea is to be specific by asking for:

Té negro - black tea (often not very strong and without milk)

Té verde - green tea

Té de hierbas - herb tea

Menta Poleo - Pennyroyal tea

Manzanilla - Chamomile tea

Tila - lime blossom tea

Té de fruta - fruit tea.

Beer

If ordering beer on tap, (i.e., by the glass), then ask for a “caña”. This is the most common way of ordering a beer. If several beers are on tap, then ask for “una caña de (Mahou, Estrella, Cruzcampo, Alhambra, San Miguel, etc)”. A beer, if ordered by the bottle, is usually identified by the name, e.g., un Mahou, un Henniken, etc. A “botella” is about 10 oz., a “botellín” (small bottle) is about 6 oz.

Wine

Keep in mind that a glass of wine in Spain is a “copa de vino”, NOT “un vaso de vino”. “Un tinto por favor” is usually all you need to say. You will probably be served a glass of the house wine. A possible step up from the

house wine, which in more humble places might be from a “garrafa” (jug), is to ask for “un Rioja” or “un Ribera del Duero”. This is like asking for a Napa wine, except that most Riojas and Riberas are reds.

This following summary of Spanish wines does a gross injustice to this immense topic, but here it goes anyway. Red, white and rosé wines are called vino tinto, vino blanco and vino rosado or clarete. The different wine regions of Spain have formal geographic boundaries (in the States we refer to our wine growing regions as Appellations or AVAs - American Viticultural Areas). Only the grapes grown within these boundaries are entitled to use the region’s specific DO (Denominación de Origen). There are about 70 Denominaciones de Origen in Spain. Reds from the regions of the Rioja, Ribera del Duero, Rueda and Valdepeñas are consistent winners. Whites from the Priorat and Penedés (in Cataluña) and Rías Baixas (in Galicia), while distinctly different from each other are dependable and excellent. Some common and popular Spanish grape varieties include Tempranillo, Granacha, Cariñena, Graciano and Mencía (for red wines) and Albariño, Verdejo, Airén, Txakolina (Basque) and Granacha Blanca (for white wines).

Like with most wines around the world, price does make a difference. That said, a €4 to €7 bottle of wine can be exceptional. Explore on your own, but to give you a start some wine labels I like and look for include:

Reds - Campo Viejo, LAN, Marqués de Riscal, Marqués de Cáceres, Conde de Valdomar, Cune, Torres, Viña Albina, Viña Mayor, Coto de Imaz.

Whites - Marqués de Riscal, Marqués de Cáceres, Codorníu, Laxas, Santiago Ruíz.

Spanish wines are often labeled according to the amount of aging the wine has received in oak casks. **Crianza** means that the wine has been aged for 2 years with at least 6 months in oak (for reds) and at least 1 year with at least 6 months in oak for whites. **Reserva** means that the wines have been aged for at least 3 years with at least 1 year in oak (for reds) and at least 2 years with at least 6 months in oak (for whites). **Gran Reserva** wines typically appear in above average vintages with the red wines requiring at least 5 years aging, 18 months in oak and a minimum of 36 months in the bottle. Whites and rosés must be aged for at least 4 years with at least 6 months in oak.

Tapas (Pintxos or pinchos in the Basque country and the north of Spain)

In bars when you order a beer or a glass of wine, you will likely be served a small plate with a snack. These complimentary snacks called **tapas** vary from the simple (e.g., a dish of potato chips, olives or nuts) to the more elaborate (e.g., a dish of potato salad, “patatas bravas”, a deviled egg, a piece of tortilla, slices of jamón serrano and manchego, or toasted bread with any number of possible toppings). But not all tapas are complimentary. If you want something more to munch on, many places have the tapas on display right in front of you on the bar. A menu from which to order is sometimes available, but more commonly a chalk board or a large wall mounted menu is what you will find. The charge for tapas is usually quite modest and the variety depends on the region of Spain you are in, the town, the neighborhood and the creativity of the proprietor.

“Tapear” is the Spanish verb for going out for tapas. If you want to go “**tapeando**”, especially in one of the larger cities in Spain, give yourself plenty of time to have a “**copa**” in two or more bars and sample the amazing variety of tapas available in the different regions of Spain.

In bars and restaurants, you can often order a “**ración**” or “**media ración**” of a particular dish. Raciones are larger portions of the same dish that can also be served as a tapa. After some tapas with friends, if you are still hungry, choosing a few raciones or half raciones is a good way for a group to share a more substantial lunch or dinner.

12 - DISHES COMMONLY FOUND ON A SPANISH MENU

METHODS FOR PREPARING FOOD

A la parilla, a la brasa - grilled on an open flame

A la plancha - grilled in a pan or metal plate

Al vapor - steamed

Asado - baked or roasted

Cocido/estofado - a stew or stewed

Frito - fried

Hervido - boiled

En escabeche - marinated

SAUCES

Alioli - traditional Catalán sauce: garlic and mayo

Al pil-pil - a Basque sauce: oil, garlic and guindillas (small hot peppers)

Sofrito - a sauce made of tomatoes, garlic, onions and olive oil, sometimes with green peppers

Romesco - a tasty sauce made of tomatoes, roasted almonds, olive oil and vinegar

Marinara - a rich sauce, usually made with tomatoes, garlic, herbs, and onions. Its many variations can include the addition of capers, olives, spices, and a dash of wine.

APPETIZERS (*Aperitivos y entrantes*)

Aceitunas: olives are often set on restaurant tables as a complementary appetizer. When wine or beer are served at a bar, olives are a common accompaniment. Olives come in many flavors and almost always have pits.

Albóndigas are meat balls.

Boquerones are anchovy filets. They are usually marinated in a vinaigrette or a tomato sauce. If fresh, they can also be served lightly breaded and deep fried.

Champiñones al ajillo are button mushrooms sauteed in olive oil and garlic. This a hot tapa and in larger portions can be a primer plato. Dip bread in the oil.

Chorizo: a pork sausage made, available and eaten everywhere in Spain. Its ingredients are a combination of cured, fermented or smoked pork mixed with different spices, primarily pimentón (a spice made from sweet, smoked or spicy dried red peppers). The sausage mixture is encased in natural intestines and dry cured, a method used from the times of the Romans. The sausage casing is usually eaten.

Croquetas. In Spain croquetas are usually made with béchamel and filled with jam, tuna, chicken or salt cod. They are shaped into a cylinder, disk, or oval shape, rolled in a seasoned bread crumb and egg mixture and then deep-fried.

Empanadas are large flat double crusted pastries filled with a meat (pork loin, chorizo, tuna, sardine or cod) that is seasoned with tomato, garlic and onion. It's origin traces back to medieval Galicia and continues to be popular throughout Spain, especially in the North. Cut into squares, it keeps well in a backpack for a hearty afternoon snack.

Empanadillas are small, usually single serving pastries filled like empanadas with a combination of meats and vegetables. They are often crescent shaped and can be baked or deep fried.

Ensalada (ensaladilla) Rusa is cold potato salad often made with tuna and mayonnaise and a combination of carrots, peas, pimientos, olives and egg.

Gambas al ajillo are usually de-shelled shrimp prepared much like champiñones al ajillo. Those few times when the shrimp come in their shells, the added effort only prolongs the enjoyment.

Jamón serrano comes in many forms, all of them good. In restaurants you are likely to be served middle price range cuts which are always a good bet, but in some places you may have a choice. To get a sense of why jamón is such a staple in Spain, try some of the pricier, really tasty, top grade cured hams, for example, jamón ibérico, pata negra or jamón de jabugo.

Morcilla (de Burgos). Called black pudding in English, this is blood sausage made according to the style popular in Burgos which rice, cumin and other spices.

Patatas bravas are potatoes cut into small irregular shapes, cooked in oil and served warm with a spicy tomato sauce or aioli. Although not hot by Mexican or Thai standards, this is one of the spiciest dishes served in Spain.

Pimientos de Padrón are small (2 inch) peppers originally from around the municipality of Padrón in the province of A Coruña in Galicia. They range in color from light to dark green and are usually mild, but a few may be hot, and therefore the saying, “Pimientos de Padrón: ¿por qué uns pican e outros non?” The peppers are fried in olive oil until the skins blister and they collapse. They are served hot with a dusting of coarse salt.

Pulpo a la Gallega is boiled octopus seasoned with paprika (pimentón), olive oil and sea salt. Also common is pulpo en escabeche, or marinated in a vinaigrette.

Tortilla (Española) is a typical Spanish dish of consisting potatoes softened in olive oil and then mixed with eggs and finally made into a deep dish omelette. This is perhaps one of the most common tapas found in bars. Bocadillos de tortilla (tortilla sandwiches) are great for lunch on the Camino.

FIRST DISHES (Primer plato)

Ajo blanco (sopa) is a popular Spanish cold soup typical from the warmer climates of Granada and Málaga (Andalusia). It is made of bread, crushed almonds, garlic, water, olive oil, salt and sometimes vinegar. Ajoblanco is sometimes referred to as “white gazpacho”.

Caldo Gallego or Galician broth is a soup more frequently found along the Camino the closer one gets to Galicia. The consistency of the broth can vary, but the ingredients are fairly standard: potatoes, greens (berzas or turnip greens), white beans, chorizo, ham and fatty bacon. Once in Galicia, note the many gardens with tall plants with broad green leaves growing directly out from the vertical stem. These are verzas, an indispensable ingredient in caldo Gallego.

Cogollos are young, tender, crispy hearts of Romaine (or similar lettuce) cut lengthwise into half or quarters and arranged on a plate with a sprinkling of coarse salt. The magic comes from the hot garlic infused olive oil that is poured on top. An additional sprinkling of vinegar is the finishing touch. If done fancier, the dish may include an adornment of anchovies and ripe fresh cut tomatoes.

Ensalada mixta is a staple on most menus. The basic ingredient are lettuce, tomato, onion, tuna and hard boiled egg. Usually it will be elaborated further with white asparagus, black or green olives, shaved carrots, corn, peas and the like. If you don’t see the word “mixta”, “ilustrada” next to “ensalada” it will probably come with just the basic ingredients. Already on the table should be the standard salad dressing: oil, vinegar and salt. Pepper you might have to ask for.

Espaguetis is spaghetti.

Esparragos: these are usually the large white asparagus that have been steamed or boiled and served with mayonnaise. The difference between white and green asparagus is that the white asparagus are cut while the spear is still under the soil thus prior to it turning green. When the spear emerges into the sunlight, it turns green and photosynthesis begins to take place.

Gazpacho: a cold soup made with raw tomato, cucumber, pepper, onion and some garlic, olive oil, wine vinegar, water, and salt. Typically offered in the warmer months.

Huevos revueltos (o fritos). These are scrambled or fried eggs.

Pisto manchego: a dish made of tomatoes, onions, eggplant or courgettes, green and red peppers and

olive oil. It is similar to ratatouille and is usually served warm to accompany a dish or with a fried egg and bread. It is also used as the filling for empanadillas and empanadas.

Salmorejo: Although similar to Gazpacho, this is a thicker cold soup again based on tomato, bread, olive oil and garlic. It is garnished with diced Spanish Serrano ham and diced hard-boiled eggs. It's origins are from Córdoba (Andalusia).

Tortilla francesa is a plain egg omelet, to which you can add ham, chorizo or onions.

ENTREES (Segundo plato)

Almejas a la marinera are small cherrystone-sized clams served in a rich sauce made with sweet pimentón, onions, parsley and white wine.

Arroz a la cubana or Cuban-style rice is a dish eaten in many Spanish-speaking countries. Its defining ingredients are rice and a fried egg.

Arroz con pollo is a rice with chicken dish popular throughout Spain and exported with some variations but equal success to the Caribbean and Latin America.

Arroz negro is a Valencian and Catalan dish made with cuttlefish or small squid (their ink) and rice.

Cocido is a traditional and substantial meat and vegetable dish common in the colder climates of Spain. While the ingredients tend to be similar, each region has its own special recipe. In Madrid, cocido madrileño is heavy, soupy, chickpea-based stew with potatoes and three kinds of meat and other vegetables. In Asturias, large broad beans substitute for the chick peas in the Madrid version. All are great and quite filling.

Chuletas or chuletillas are lamb chops.

Cochinillo, especially popular in Castilla, is suckling pig traditionally cooked whole and often roasted.

Cordero lechal asado: roast lamb, usually no more than about a year old.

Empanada is a pan bread usually stuffed with a thick tomato based sauce mixed with different kinds of meat, chorizo, sardines, tuna or salt cod (Portugal). This dish dates back to the Middle Ages, is common in Galicia, Asturias and Portugal and make for a very good Camino lunch.

Escabeche means marinade in Spanish, but it also refers to a number of dishes in Mediterranean and Latin American cuisines which first involve marinating in an acidic mixture, then either poaching or frying. An escabeche of fish, chicken, rabbit or pork is common in Spain. A marinated salad of various vegetables is also an escabeche.

Fabada asturiana, often simply known as fabada, is a rich Spanish bean stew, originally from and most commonly found in the autonomous community of Asturias, but widely available throughout the whole of Spain. Fabada is made with dried large white beans, pork shoulder, tocino (slab bacon), morcilla, chorizo, and often with a bit of saffron.

Merluza is hake, a delicious white fish seldom seen in the States, maybe because the tail has many spines and in the States we don't like bony fish. Big loss. It is prepared a la Romana (dredged in egg and flour and fried), a la Vasca (poached with clams, garlic, parsley, peas and asparagus) or a la plancha (grilled).

Patatas fritas are French fries.

Paella may have originated in Valencia because of the special white rice developed in this region. Today it is made and eaten everywhere and the ingredients are limited only by imagination. But a few basic methods and ingredients hold all the many recipes together. These include a shallow paella pan, a sofrito (a saute of tomatoes, onions, garlic, peppers), white rice (typically Valenciano, bomba, arborio, etc.) simmered in a well seasoned broth, and finally a combination of meats, vegetables, fish and shell fish added to the soupy mixture. As the water evaporates other ingredients can be added, but not mixed in.

Pollo al ajillo is chopped chunks of chicken fried crispy with garlic. Very good.

CHEESE (Queso)

Manchego cheese is originally from La Mancha, made from sheep's milk of the Manchega breed, aged for between 60 days and two years. Manchego has a firm and compact consistency and depending on its age can have a young and buttery texture to a dryer, sharper consistency. A very common afternoon snack is a piece of membrillo with a slice of manchego on a piece of bread or a cracker. This snack is the Spanish equivalent of milk and cookies for kids. For the adult version just add some chilled white wine.

Queso de tetilla is mild cheese common in Galicia, made from cow's milk and shaped like a small breast, hence its name.

Cabrales is a very strong artisan blue cheese from Asturias and made from unpasteurized cow's milk or blended with goat and/or sheep milk, which lends the cheese a stronger, more spicy flavor.

DESSERTS (Postres)

Arroz con leche is rice pudding, sometimes with raisins and sometimes served topped with dusted cinnamon.

Cuajada: a cheese-like product (milk curd), made traditionally from ewe's milk, but industrially and more often today from cow's milk. served as dessert with honey and walnuts or sometimes sugar, and, less often, for breakfast with fruit or honey.

Crema catalana is a dessert consisting of a rich custard topped with a layer of hard caramel. Sugar is caramelized under a broiler, with a blowtorch or other intense heat source. It is usually served cold in individual ramekins.

Flan is a rich egg custard dessert with a layer of browned caramelized sugar on top. Its cousin, crema Catalana (crème brûlée), is a softer custard covered with a hardened crust of caramelized sugar.

Frixuelos are Asturian style crepes usually filled with whipped cream, egg custard or apple compote.

Membrillo is a sweet, thick, quince jelly or paste often eaten with Manchego cheese. When eaten with bread, it becomes a common afternoon snack for kids or a great pick-me-up to carry in your pack.

Natillas is a soft egg yolk and milk custard dessert very much like an English egg custard or a French crème anglaise.

Peras al vino tinto con canela are bell-shaped pears marinated in sweetened red wine and cinnamon.

Tarta de Santiago is a thin almond cake with origins in the Middle Ages. It is made of ground almonds, eggs, and sugar, with additional flavoring of lemon zest, sweet wine and perhaps brandy. The top of the tart is decorated with powdered sugar, marked by an imprint of the Cross of Saint James (cruz de Santiago) which gives the pastry its name.

Tocinillo o tocinillo del cielo as the name implies is a heavenly dessert with a long pedigree. There is documentation dating its elaboration in Andalusia over 500 years ago. It resembles flan, but has a thicker, sweeter consistency and a deeper yellow color because it is made primarily with caramelized egg yolks and sugar.

Yogurt is frequently offered as a dessert. It is pronounced "yogur" (no "t") and readily available just about everywhere in a profusion of brands, styles and flavors. The small containers, usually sold in 4-packs in supermarkets, make for a handy and healthy Camino snack.

Zumo is the word for juice. Fruit juices are sometime found on menus as a dessert item. Zumo de naranja is popular everywhere and the machines used to express the juice are amazing and entertaining contraptions.

BREAKFAST (Desayuno)

Bollería or bollos is the generic name for breads that are generally eaten for breakfast. The same breads are also snacks for later in the day with a cup of coffee. The breads can be plain or sweet or filled with a variety of custards, chocolate or fruit preserves. The Spanish version of the croissant is

a very common breakfast bread. Note that the croissant is served with a small knife and fork. If you want to fit in, do not pick up the whole croissant with your hands, but cut it into small pieces to eat. Also keep in mind that the bread served with your lunch or dinner is broken into bite-sized pieces. If butter or jam are served along with your bread, tear individual pieces and apply butter or jam to the piece you are about to eat. Buttering or putting jam on the whole piece of bread and biting off chunks will probably draw attention to your unusual eating style.

Churros y chocolate are not really a dessert, rather a typical hearty breakfast. Churros are deep fried strings of dough made from flour, egg, oil and salt. The extruded strands are fried as sticks or looped and pinched off into tear shaped ringlets. Very thick churros are called porras. The chocolate is dark and very thick, great for dipping.

Café con leche is the most common breakfast beverage. In the morning, a café con leche is often served in a larger cup (*grande*), but later in the day or in the afternoon, a smaller, regular size cup is more common. The milk is steamed and often poured into the espresso coffee in front of you. You may be asked whether you want your milk **caliente** (hot) or **templada** (warm).

Tostas are slices of toasted bread with a wide variety of toppings that can make them either into a breakfast bite or a tapa. Each bar has its favorites. A common breakfast tosta is toasted bread, rubbed with garlic, smeared with a fresh tomato puree and topped with a dash of olive oil.

13 - MAKING A HOTEL RESERVATION – SOME BASICS

SOME BASIC TERMS

24 hour reception - **recepción 24 horas**
address - **las señas, la dirección de correo**
air conditioning - **el aire acondicionado, el aire**
baggage storage - **la consigna de equipaje**
bath tub - **la bañera**
bathroom - **el cuarto de baño**
bed, single (twin)- **la cama individual**
bed, double - **la cama doble, cama de matrimonio**
best rate - **la oferta más barata**
blanket(s) - **la(s) manta(s)**
bus stop - **la parada de autobuses**
concierge - **el conserje, la conserjería**
date (check-in) - **la fecha de entrada**
date (check-out) - **la fecha de salida**
date, what dates? - **la fecha, ¿qué fechas?**
dining room - **el comedor**
direction - **la dirección**
discount - **el descuento**
elevator - **el ascensor**
e-mail (address) - **el correo electrónico**
free - **gratis**
free cancellation - **la cancelación gratuita**
hair dryer - **el secador de pelo**
heater - **el calentador**
heating system - **la calefacción**
IVA - consumption tax (**el Impuesto al Valor Agregado**)
local hour - **la hora local**

local temperature - **la temperatura local**
metro stop - **la parada de metro**
minibar - **el minibar**
newspaper - **el periódico, la prensa**
passport number - **el número de pasaporte**
person (one, two) - **una persona, dos personas**
persons (couple) - **una pareja, un matrimonio**
promotions, specials - **las promociones, ofertas**
reservation - **la reserva, la reservación**
reserve (to) - **reservar**
room and breakfast - **el alojamiento y desayuno**
room service - **el servicio de habitación**
room - **la habitación, el cuarto, el alojamiento**
room with a view - **la habitación con vista**
room, quiet - **la habitación tranquila**
shower - **la ducha**
suite - **la habitación con salón, el suite**
taxi stand - **la parada de taxi**
telephone number - **el número de teléfono**
towel(s) - **la(s) toalla(s)**
TV - **la tele, la televisión**
VAT (Value Added Tax) - **el VAT**
wake up service - **el servicio de despertador**
web page (site) - **la página web**
WiFi - **el Wi-fi (pronounced wee fee)**
WiFi password - **la contraseña para el WiFi**
window - **la ventana**

USEFUL PHRASES

I would like to reserve a room ...

Can I reserve a room ...

I want to reserve a room ...

for one (two) persons

for one (two) night(s)

I would like to reserve ...

a single (double) room

a room for two/three people

I would like a room ...

with a bath

with two single beds

with a double bed

Quisiera hacer una reserva para una habitación

Puedo reservar una habitación

Quiero reservar una habitación

para una (dos) persona(s)

para una (dos) noche(s)

Quisiera reservar

una habitación individual (doble)

una habitación para dos/tres personas

Quisiera una habitación ...

con baño

con dos camas individuales

con cama doble (matrimonial)

I want a room ...
 For ...
 [for what date?]
 It's for ...
 today
 tomorrow
 Saturday
 the 10th (20th)
 [For how many nights?]
 for one (two, three) night(s)
 for Saturday night
 for the night of the 1st/2nd
 /10th of May
 for one (two) week(s)
 [Do you have a reservation?]
 [Under what name is the reservation?]
 under the name of ...
 I (we) don't have a reservation
 I would like to confirm (cancel)
 my reservation
 How much is the room? ...
 for one (two) persons?
 Do you have a pilgrim discount?
 Does the price include breakfast?
 How much is breakfast?
 Can I (we) pay by credit card?
 [What is...]
 [your name?]
 [the credit card number?]
 [the expiration date?]
 When is breakfast?
 Where is the dining room?
 Is there a restaurant nearby?
 When is check out time ?
 Can you bring me another towel please?
 The air conditioning is not working.
 The heating (the heater) is not working
 There is no hot water
 The toilet is making noise.
 Can you please send someone to fix it?
 What is the password for the WiFi?
 This is not acceptable.
 Where is ... ?

Quiero una habitación ...
Para ...
¿Para qué fecha?
Es para...
 hoy mismo
 mañana
 el sábado
 el día diez (veinte)
¿Para cuántas noches?
 para una (dos, tres) noche(s)
 para la noche del sábado
 para la noche del uno/dos/diez de mayo

 para una (dos) semana(s)
¿Tiene reservación?
¿A qué nombre está la reservación?
 a nombre de...
No tengo (no tenemos) reservación
Quisiera confirmar (cancelar)
 mi reserva
¿Cuánto es la habitación?
 ¿para una (dos) persona(s)?
¿Tienen un descuento para peregrinos?
¿El precio incluye el desayuno?
¿Cuánto es el desayuno?
¿Se puede pagar con tarjeta?
¿Cuál es...
 ¿Su nombre?
 ¿El número de la tarjeta?
 ¿La fecha de expiración?
¿Cuándo es el desayuno?
¿Dónde está el comedor?
¿Hay un restaurante cerca?
¿Cuándo es la hora de salida?
¿Me puede(n) traer otra toalla por favor?
El aire (aire acondicionado) no está funcionando.
La calefacción (el calentador) no está funcionando.
No hay agua caliente
El inodoro está haciendo ruido.
¿Pueden mandar a alguien para arreglarlo?
¿Cual es la contraseña para el Wifi?
Esto no es aceptable.
¿Donde está ... ?

14 - TIME, NUMBERS, MONEY AND TELEPHONE CODES

1. Time (la hora)

a. Asking for the time

What time is it? - ¿Qué hora es?

What time do you have? - ¿Qué hora tienes?

Do you have the time? - ¿Tienes la hora?

Do you know the time? - ¿Sabes la hora?

b. Time can be singular or plural

“One” o'clock is singular. “Two” is plural. Both are feminine adjectives because they modify an understood feminine noun “hora”.

It's one o'clock. - Es la una.

It's two (three) o'clock. - Son las dos (tres).

c. Adding minutes to the hour

Minutes are added to the hour using the word “y” (and).

It's five minutes past one. - Es la una y cinco.

It's one thirty. - Es la una y treinta.

It's twelve minutes past three. - Son las tres y doce.

d. Subtracting minutes from the hour

Minutes are subtracted from the hour using the word “menos” (less).

It's five minutes till one. - Es la una menos cinco.

It's twelve (fifteen) minutes till three. - Son las tres menos doce (cuarto, quince).

e. Using half and quarter hours

You can also use the words *media* (half) and *cuarto* (quarter).

It's half past one. - Es la una y media.

It's quarter past two. - Son las dos y cuarto.

It's quarter till three. - Son las tres menos cuarto.

f. Making reference to a specific time

To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula *a + la(s) + time*.

The party begins at nine o'clock. - La fiesta empieza a las nueve.

The bank opens (closes) at half past eight. - El banco abre (cierra) a las ocho y media.

g. Making reference to no specific time

When no specific time is mentioned, use the expressions *por la mañana*, *por la tarde*, *por la noche*.

I always read the newspaper in the morning. - Siempre leo el periódico en la mañana.

I take a siesta in the afternoons. - Duermo la siesta por las tardes.

h. Differentiating between a.m. and p.m.

To differentiate between a.m. and p.m.

i. Use the expressions *de la mañana*, *de la tarde* and *de la noche* or

It's two in the afternoon. - Son las dos de la tarde.

It's two in the morning. - Son las dos de la mañana

It's ten in the evening. - Son las diez de la noche.

ii. Use the 24-hour clock time

It's two in the afternoon. - Son las catorce horas.

It's two in the morning. - Son las dos horas.

It's ten in the evening. - Son las veintidós (22) horas.

i. Useful time expressions

The following are some useful time expressions:

in the morning (no specific time) - **por la mañana**

at (specific time) in the morning - **a la(s) ... de la mañana**

in the afternoon (no specific time) - **por la tarde**

at (specific time) in the afternoon - **a la(s) ... de la tarde**

in the evening or at night (no specific time) - **por la noche**

at (specific time) in the evening or night - **a las ... de la noche**

morning - **la mañana**

mornings - **las mañanas**

today - **hoy**

tomorrow - **(el) mañana**

future - **el futuro**

tomorrow morning - **mañana por la mañana**

the day after tomorrow - **pasado mañana**

yesterday - **ayer**

last night - **anoche**

the night before last - **la noche anterior, anteanoche**

next Monday - **el lunes que viene**

next week - **la semana que viene**

next year - **el año que viene**

last Monday - **el lunes pasado**

last week - **la semana pasada**

last year - **el año pasado**

at noon - **al mediodía**

at midnight - **a la medianoche**

around - **alrededor de**

days - **días**

during the day - **durante el día, de día**

on time - **a tiempo**

exactly, on-the-dot - **en punto**

late - **tarde**

early - **temprano**

2. Numbers (números)

Keep in mind that in Spain, there is a different way for designating the **decimal place and the comma** used to separate cents and numbers in the thousands. The period “.” and the comma “,” are used opposite to how we use them in the States. The “,” is used instead of the “.” to designate decimals and the “.” is used in place of the “,” to designate thousands (e.g., 5.459,27).

Counting from 1 to 33:

0 - cero	9 - nueve	18 - dieciocho	27 - veintisiete
1 - uno	10 - diez	19 - diecinueve	28 - veintiocho
2 - dos	11 - once	20 - veinte	29 - veintinueve
3 - tres	12 - doce	21 - veintiuno	30 - treinta
4 - cuatro	13 - trece	22 - veintidós	31 - treinta y uno
5 - cinco	14 - catorce	23 - veintitrés	32 - treinta y dos
6 - seis	15 - quince	24 - veinticuatro	33 - treinta y tres
7 - siete	16 - dieciséis	25 - veinticinco	
8 - ocho	17 - diecisiete	26 - veintiséis	

Counting by 10s to 150:

10 - diez	101 - ciento uno	120 - ciento veinte
20 - veinte	102 - ciento dos	121 - ciento veinte y uno
30 - treinta	103 - ciento tres	122 - ciento veinte y dos
40 - cuarenta	...	123 - ciento veinte y tres
50 - cincuenta	110 - ciento diez	...
60 - sesenta	111 - ciento once	130 - ciento treinta
70 - setenta	112 - ciento doce	140 - ciento cuarenta
80 - ochenta	113 - ciento trece	150 - ciento cincuenta
90 - noventa	...	
100 - cien (ciento)		

Counting by 100s to 3,000:

100 - cien (ciento)	800 - ochocientos	2.000 - dos mil
200 - doscientos	900 - novecientos	2.100 - dos mil cien
300 - trescientos	1.000 - mil	2.200 - dos mil doscientos
400 - cuatrocientos	1.100 - mil cien	2.300 - dos mil trescientos
500 - quinientos	1.200 - mil doscientos	...
600 - seiscientos	1.300 - mil trescientos	3.000 - tres mil
700 - setecientos	...	

Other numbers:

18,00 - dieciocho coma cero
 18,46 - dieciocho coma cuarenta y seis (con cuarenta y seis céntimos)
 199,95 - ciento noventa y nueve coma noventa y cinco (con noventa y cinco céntimos)
 5.000 - cinco mil
 459 - cuatrocientos cincuenta y nueve
 27 - veintisiete
 5.459,27 - cinco mil cuatrocientos cincuenta y nueve coma veintisiete (con veintisiete céntimos)

3. Money in Spain (el dinero en España)

Along with its membership in the European Union (EU), Spain adopted the **euro** (€) in 2002. Prior to its inclusion in the EU, and since 1869, Spain had used the **peseta** as its currency. As of the current date (1/02/2020), the Euro is valued at \$1.12 US, the USD at €0.90. While the price of items for sale is universally stated in euros, some stores also itemize the price in pesetas.

Euro coins are issued in €2, €1, 50c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, and 1c denominations. The “c” stands for céntimos or cents. Although not common throughout Spain, to avoid the use of the two smallest coins, some cash transactions are rounded to the nearest five cents. The €1 coin is used for so many transactions that carrying a small coin purse might be convenient.

Euro notes are issued in €500, €200, €100, €50, €20, €10, €5 denominations. Each banknote has its own color and size and is dedicated to an artistic period of European architecture. Wallets designed for US bills tend to be too narrow for storing Euro notes.

4. TELEPHONE COUNTRY CODE AND EMERGENCY NUMBERS

For telephone calls from one country to another, add the following prefixes to the local number.

US (1+)	Germany (49+)
Spain (34+)	Italy (39+)
France (33+)	Portugal (351+)

In Spain (and throughout the European Union) **call 112 for any emergency**. The number **112** is equivalent to our 911 emergency number in the States.

The European emergency number 112 is not the only emergency number in Spain. Other national emergency numbers include:

091 - National police (Policía Nacional)

062 - Civil Guard (Guardia Civil)

061 - health emergencies

080 - fire fighters

092 - Local police (policía local)

15 - SPANISH GRAMMAR

Just a Little Bit

1. Accent Marks (acentos): where to stress the pronunciation of Spanish words

Have you wondered how Spanish words are accented (i.e., stressed) and why some words have an accent mark and others do not? Why sometimes is the same word accented in one place, but not in another? The following is a very quick summary of the rules for placing accents. For a more complete discussion of the subject, you can pull out your old high school grammar book or search the Internet for references. If you are curious, here are two websites you might want to check:

<http://www.fluentu.com/spanish/blog/spanish-accent-marks/>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/accents/rules.htm>

a. NO ACCENT MARKS NEEDED

The following two rules explain why in most cases accent marks are **not needed**.

- i. **Rule #1: Words ending in any consonant except “n” or “s” are stressed on the last syllable and are not accented.** These words stressed on the last or “ultimate” syllable, in Spanish they are called “últimas” or “agudas”.

andar	an - dar	ciudad	ciu - dad
comer	co - mer	papel	pa - pel
bistec	bis- tec	seguir	se - guir

- ii. **Rule #2: Words ending in a vowel or in “n” or “s” are stressed on the next to the last (penultimate) syllable. Otherwise they are accented.** These words stressed on the second from the last syllable or “penultimate” syllable, in Spanish are called “graves” or “llanas”.

nada	na - da	origen	o - ri - gen
limonada	li - mo - na - da	compro	com - pro
zapatos	za - pa - tos	esta	es - ta
botas	bo - tas	estas	es - tas

b. WHEN ACCENT MARKS ARE NEEDED

The following are the general rules and guidelines for adding accent marks.

- i. **When rules #1 and #2 above are not followed, a written accent mark (tilde) is used.** This is not really a rule, rather it is a guideline because the exceptions to Rules #1 and #2 are generally defined by common acceptance or consensus.

compró	com - pró	más	más
está	es - tá	amén	a - mén
estás	es - tás	sería*	ser - ía

- ii. **When words are stressed on other than the last or 2nd from last syllable.** When word are stressed on any syllable other than the last or 2nd to last, they will always require a tilde. There are several of these kinds of words:

- (1) **Ante-penultimate (esdrújula) words.** Words like **América, patriótico, simpático** end in a vowel so they would normally be stressed on the penultimate syllable (Rule #2). However, they are stressed on the 3rd to last (ante-penultimate) syllable and therefore

need a tilde (**pájaro, cámara**).

- (2) **Pre-antepenultimate (sobreesdrújula) words.** Words like **mándamelo** (send it to me), **guardándoselos** (saving them for him/her/them) likewise end in a vowel so they too would normally be stressed on the penultimate syllable (Rule #2). But because they are stressed on the 4th to last (ante-penultimate) syllable, they need a tilde on that syllable. These words occurs rarely and only on verbs with attached pronouns.

- iii. **When the same word can have different meanings.** Written accents are also used to differentiate between words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings.

si - if	sí - yes	
mi - my	mí - me	
el - the	él - he	
tu - your	tú - you	
sá -bana - sheet	sa- ba -na - savannah	
lí -mite - boundary	li- mi -te - he/she limits	li-mi- té - I limited
lí -quido - liquid	li- qui -do - I sell off	li-qui- dó - he/she sold off

2. The question mark (?) and the exclamation point (!)

In Spanish the question mark and the exclamation point are placed both at the beginning and at the end of a question or an exclamation. At the beginning, the marks are upside down (¿, ¡) and at the end right side up (? , !).

3. Gender in Spanish

Everything in Spanish is either male or female. To determine gender, there are rules, hints and many exceptions, but for the moment keep just the following in mind. Every noun in Spanish has a specific article that denotes the gender of the word. They can be definite or indefinite and have four forms:
masculine singular → el
masculine plural → los
feminine singular → la
feminine plural → las

For more information, go to:

<http://www.fluentu.com/spanish/blog/spanish-gender-rules/>

4. Plurals in Spanish

In Spanish, forming the plural of a noun, is similar to forming the plural a noun in English. In general, you add an “s” or an “es”, for example niño, niños, flor, flores. If a noun ends in a -z, change the z to c before adding -es. If a noun ends in ión, drop the written accent before adding -es. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fluentu.com/spanish/blog/plural-in-spanish/>.

* Quick Camino quiz: Does the word **sería** bring to mind that town in Spain where many pilgrims begin their last 100 km to Santiago? This well-known town, spelled **Sarria**, does not have an accent mark. How is it pronounced?

16 - PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN CASTILIAN SPANISH

01/11/20

SUBJECT PRONOUNS		PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS	
English	Spanish (ir , to go)	English	Spanish (para , for)
1st person singular	I go	for me	para mí
2nd person singular	you go	for you	para ti, usted
3rd person singular (m)	he goes	for him	para él
3rd person singular (f)	she goes	for her	para ella
3rd person singular (n)	it goes	for it	para ello
1st person plural (m, f)	we go	for us	para nosotros(as)
2nd person plural (m, f)	you go	for you	para vosotros(as), ustedes
3rd person plural (m,n/f)	they go	for them	para ellos(as)

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS		INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS	
English	Spanish (amar , to love)	English	Spanish (dar , to give)
1st person singular	Juan loves me	Juan gave me the prize	Juan me dio el premio
2nd person singular	Juan loves you	Juan gave you the prize	Juan te, le dio el premio
3rd person singular (m)	Juan loves him	Juan gave him the prize	Juan le dio el premio
3rd person singular (f)	Juan loves her	Juan gave her the prize	Juan la dio el premio
3rd person singular (n)	Juan loves it	Juan gave it the prize	Juan le dio el premio
1st person plural	Juan loves us	Juan gave us the prize	Juan nos dio el premio
2nd person plural	Juan loves you	Juan gave you the prize	Juan os, les dio el premio
3rd person plural (m,n/f)	Juan loves them	Juan gave them the prize	Juan les/las dio el premio

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	
English	Spanish (libro , m., book; idea , f., idea)	English	Spanish
1st person singular	my book(s)	mine*	mío(s), mía(s)
2nd person singular	your book(s)	yours*	tuyo(s), tuya(s), suyo(s), suya(s)
3rd person singular (m)	his book(s)	his*	suyo(a)
3rd person singular (f)	her book(s)	hers*	suyo(a)
3rd person singular (n)	its book(s)	its*	suyo(a)
1st person plural	our book(s)*	ours*	nuestro(s), nuestra(s)
2nd person plural	your book(s)*	yours*	vuestro(s), vuestra(s), suyo(s), suya(s)
3rd person plural (m,n/f)	their book(s)	theirs*	suyos(as)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	
English	Spanish (lavar , to wash)
1st person singular	myself
2nd person singular	yourself
3rd person singular, male	himself
3rd person singular, female	herself
3rd person singular, neutral	itself
1st person plural	ourselves
2nd person plural	yourselves
3rd person plural (m,n/f)	themselves

* Gender is specified by the object.

17 - A Poem and a Song

CAMINANTE

by Antonio Machado

1875 - 1939

Pilgrim, your footsteps
are the camino, and nothing more;
Pilgrim, there is no camino,
the camino is made by walking.
By walking you make the camino,
and in glancing back
you see the path
never again to be walked.
Pilgrim, there is no camino,
only waves on the sea.

Caminante, son tus huellas
el camino y nada más;
Caminante, no hay camino,
se hace camino al andar.
Al andar se hace el camino,
y al volver la vista atrás
se ve la senda que nunca
se ha de volver a pisar.
Caminante, no hay camino,
sino estelas en la mar.

Caminante no hay camino - Antonio Machado

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WC83Zrcuc1E>

CLAVELITOS

Mocita dame el clavel,
Dame el clavel de tu boca,
Que para eso no hay que tener
Mucha vergüenza ni poca.
Yo te daré el cascabel,
Te lo prometo mocita,
Si tu me das esa miel
Que llevas en la boquita.

Clavelitos, clavelitos,
Clavelitos de mi corazón.
Hoy te traigo clavelitos
Colorados igual que un fresón.
Si algún día clavelitos
No lograra poderte traer,
No te creas que ya no te quiero,
Es que no te los pude coger.

De tarde ya a media luz
Vi tu boquita de guinda,
Te juro que en Santa Cruz
Yo no he visto otra más linda.
Y luego al ver el clavel
Que llevabas en el pelo,
Mirándolo creí ver
Un pedacito de cielo.

Clavelitos - Tuna

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdDtO3sltSE>

Joselito

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSDJprZL-Lw>

18 - HIDDEN TREASURE ALONG THE CAMINO DE SANTIAGO

CAMINO ARAGONES

1. **Cathedral and Cloister (Jaca - Huesca).** Like a fortress if viewed from the front, this early 11th Century cathedral dedicated to St. Peter is considered to be one of the most important Romanesque monuments in all of Spain. The city itself dates back to the 3rd Century BC and hold treasures spanning many epochs. The Diocesan Museum located in the cathedral cloister displays incomparable examples of Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque art.
2. **The Citadel (Ciudadela) of Jaca (Jaca - Huesca).** In the late 16th century, Phillip II ordered the construction of this beautifully preserved fortification to impede French incursions over the Pyrenees. Its pentagonal design included the promise of withering canon crossfire from its ramparts, a deep moat to traverse and a drawbridge – all of these reflecting the ultimate defense capabilities of the time. It was never battle tested, however, because when the French invaded Spain in 1808, Napoleon's forces took the citizens of Jaca hostage and threatened to execute them all if the fortification did not surrender. It did. One of the buildings in the fortification houses a museum of miniature soldiers recreating scenes depicting all the major battles in human history.
3. **Capilla de San Capracio (Santa Cruz de la Serós - Huesca)** - This chapel, an early Romanesque jewel, was dedicated to the devotion of an early Christian martyr whose relics were well known and venerated by the earliest pilgrims coming through the Pyrenees from Southern France. San Capracio was beheaded in the 4th century under the persecution of the Emperor Diocletian well before the fall of the Roman Empire in 476.
4. **Iglesia de Santa Maria (Santa Cruz de la Serós - Huesca)** - At the end of the 10th Century, the king of Navarra, Sancho Garcés II, established a small convent of nuns in the town of Santa Cruz. Within a few years (in 1025), a community of Benedictine nuns arrived from France and soon after a Romanesque church was added to the castle-like design of the original convent. In those turbulent days, many noble ladies, if widowed or not married, sought refuge in fortified convents like this.
5. **Monasterio de San Juan de la Peña (Santa Cruz de la Serós - Huesca)** - Hermits had lived in the surrounding hills since the 5th century, but in the mid 8th century, they were forced to adopt a communal lifestyle to protect themselves from Muslim raiders who, after the invasion of 711, were wreaking havoc all over Northern Spain. Tucked under a rocky massif, the monastery the monks built provided pilgrims a sanctuary where they could safely worship the Holy Grail and other relics and that the monks had obtained. It's stunningly beautiful location, its millennial history preserved in stone and the fact that the monastery itself is an architectural treasure make this a treasure not to miss.
6. **Monasterio de Leyre (Yesa - Navarra).** The Monastery of San Salvador of Leyre is one of the most important historical monasteries of Spain. Records show that the first king of Navarra and the Bishop of Pamplona made donations to the monastery in 842. During the next several centuries, the monastery grew in wealth and importance due to the privileges and donations it acquired from the kings and nobility of Navarra. In the 12th Century its expansion coincided with its designation as the burial place for the early kings of Navarra. Its secluded and peaceful location and the cliffs protecting the monastery are as noteworthy as the 11th-century crypt, the Gothic vaults of the

church and the Porta Speciosa, the beautiful 12th century Romanesque portico.

- 7. Santa María de Eunate (Puente la Reina - Navarra).** Serene, mysterious, powerful are a few ways of describing this 12th Century jewel built by the Knights Templar. The 8-sided construction is said to resemble the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem where Christ was buried. Pilgrims came to pray here and some were even buried around the surrounding cloister, but little else is known about this enchanting place because of the abrupt and tragic disappearance of the Knights Templar in 1303. Here is silent testimony to their skill as builders and their role as protectors of pilgrims and the Camino.

CAMINO FRANCES

- 8. Iglesia del Santo Sepulcro (Torres del Rio - Navarra)** - In two or three days from Eunate, you will walk right by another chapel built by the Knights Templar in the same 8-sided manner resembling the Holy Sepulcher. This Romanesque jewel built in 1170, while stylistically similar to Eunate, displays a more complex and finished architectural design, especially in the nerves of the dome. Both chapels are decorated with mudéjar touches, and the dome of Torres del Rio is another beautiful example of the Muslim influences in architecture so common through out Aragón and Castilla.
- 9. Iglesia de Santa María (Nájera - La Rioja)** - The Arabs called Nájera “the town between the rock” and the Codex Calixtinus named it the beginning of the 5th stage of the Camino. The 11th century church and monastery are as unimposing as they are replete with treasures: the soaring Gothic arches of the church, the stone filagree arches in the cloister, the storks nesting in the spring and summer, the beautiful and sober pantheon where 30 kings and queens are buried and the Gothic monastic choir where centuries ago monks rested their backsides on seats carved with amazingly realistic charming, frightening and ribald images. Don’t miss this treasure.
- 10. Iglesia y Monasterio de Santa María del Salvador (Cañas - La Rioja)** - In the year 1000, Santo Domingo de Silos was born in Cañas. Today it is little more than a cross roads, but the treasures you will find here are a 12th century Cistercian gothic church of singular austere beauty and a community of nuns that has inhabited this place for almost a 1000 years. Since its founding, the Cistercian abbey and church of Santa María beckoned pilgrims to stop, rest and pray as they wandered from sanctuary to sanctuary. One of those pilgrims was St. Francis of Assisi who stopped here in 1214 on his way to Santiago.
- 11. Monasterios de Yuso y Suso (San Millán de la Cogolla - La Rioja)** - Down the road From Cañas, it is only 12 km to San Millán de la Cogolla. The two monasteries in this town, Suso (6th century) and Yuso (11th century) are at the bottom of a box canyon just below the soaring, snow capped mountains of the Sierra de la Demanda. Suso the oldest dates back to when hermit lived in the surrounding hills. Like with most hermits, by the 8th century they were forced to gathered into communities to protect themselves from Muslim raiding parties and the infamous Almanzor. Yuso, the “newer” monastery, houses valuable art and historical treasures, including the first written examples of the Castilian and Basque languages.
- 12. Monasterio de Santo Domingo de Silos (Santo Domingo de Silos - Castilla)** - Born in nearby Cañas in the year 1000, Santo Domingo first came to Silos in 1041 when he was appointed abbot of the existing Benedictine community. The monastery dates back to the 10th century, but communities

of monks had lived in this same place going back to pre-Islamic Visigoth days. The treasures of this monastery are its music (Gregorian chant) and the incomparable Romanesque cloister it shelters. If you stay in Silos to attend services with the monks or only visit the monastery for evening prayers (Vespers), you will be invited to chant along with the monks.

- 13. The Cathedral of Santa María de Burgos (Burgos- Castilla León).** Construction of cathedral started in 1221 in the Gothic style then popular in France. About 200 to 300 years later, major embellishments were made: the spires of the main facade, the Chapel of the Constable and the dome of the transept. These additions reflect a later flamboyant (Flemish) style of Gothic that give the cathedral its distinct decorative appearance. Renaissance and Baroque influences were added to the facade and to the interior of the cathedral in the 18th century. A sad footnote to the architectural and decorative history of this cathedral is the fact that some of its original windows were blow out by explosions during the War of Independence from France (1808 - 1814). The south transept rose window (c. 1280) fortunately survived. El Cid and his wife Doña Jimena are buried in front of the main altar.
- 14. La Cartuja de Miraflores (Burgos - Castilla León).** The 20 or so Carthusian monks living in the monastery of Miraflores offer a pause in a contemplative environment in which to visit not only a late Gothic chapel, but also one of the most magnificent monastic buildings in Spain. The statue of St. Bruno, art rivaling that in the Vatican and the alabaster tombs of the parents and the older brother of Isabel I are worth the visit, but the moments taken to experience the serenity of the place may be as rewarding. The monastery is located in the lovely linear park that runs along the Río Arlanzón about 3 kms from the center of Burgos.
- 15. The Cathedral of Santa María de León (León - Castilla León).** Spaniards call her "La Pulcra Leonina" (the beautiful Leonesa). The windows of the cathedral are a wonder, not to be missed and among the most beautiful in the world. Because most of the cathedral was constructed in a short 100 years, between 1205 and 1301, the interior reflects an early, uniform and classic architectural style that make it one of the best examples of the French Gothic style in Spain. The towers and the cloister are later additions (14th and 15th centuries) and reflect Flamboyant Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque influences.
- 16. Colegiata de San Isidro (León)** - Because it exists in the shadows of the magnificent cathedral of León, this church and cloister are often overlooked, yet hold a number of incomparable Romanesque treasures. Here you will find the oldest Romanesque cloister of Spain where the first documented parliamentary sessions in all of Europe took place. The Panteón de los Reyes, where the kings of León were buried, is historically noteworthy on its own, but the elaborate decoration and beautifully simple depictions of medieval life painted on the ceiling has led this place to be called the Sistine Chapel of the Romanesque.
- 17. The hamlet and Mozarabic church of Peñalba de Santiago (Peñalba de Santiago, Ponferrada - León)** - South of Ponferrada in the mountains of León at 3,600 feet, the tiny hamlet of Santiago de Peñalba offers an invitation that is hard to resist. To get to Peñalba de Santiago on foot, the detour from the Camino begins at El Acebo (the first pueblo after La Cruz de Ferro). This is a two-day side trip. It will take about a day to walk to Peñalba where you can spend the night. The second day is a walk down the mountain along El Valle del Silencio (the Valley of Silence) to Ponferrada. This beautifully preserved village is a treasure in itself, but it also houses another treasure, the exquisite Mozarabic church built by Ramiro II in the early 10th Century. If a 2-day detour is not possible, you can hire a taxi with some friends in Ponferrada for an excursion that you will not forget.

18. **Vilar das Donas (Palas de Rei - Lugo, Galicia)** - An early 13th Century gem, the church of San Salvador, was part of an earlier 11th Century convent of nuns (or Doñas, or in old Gallego Donas). Among the many fascinating details found in this small church, three treasures stand out: the Celtic influences (and symbols) evident in its construction; the role the church played as a burial site for the Caballeros de Santiago and the Knights Templars who protected pilgrims in this part of the Camino; and finally the amazing, shoulder height, Gothic frescos that you can walk up to and yet are waiting to be restored.
19. **The Monastery of Samos (Samos - Lugo, Galicia).** This massive Benedictine abbey, the largest in Spain, has two cloisters each decorated in unique architectural styles. First referenced in 665, the monastery amassed great wealth and became a center for the study of theology, philosophy and the healing arts. In the late 7th century, the monks sheltered the future King Alfonso II of Asturias to prevent his assassination. This was the same person who in 814 together with Bishop Theodomir confirmed the authenticity of the bone of St. James which had recently been discovered in Iria Flavia. The monastery continues a long-standing tradition of providing shelter to pilgrims in a donativo albergue.
20. **Capilla del Ciprés (Samos - Lugo, Galicia)** - Less than 100 meters from the Monastery of Samos (which is a treasure in itself) is a tiny chapel located next to a huge 1000 year old cypress tree. This exquisite pre-Romanesque structure, built out of local slate dates back to the end of the 9th century and was built, in mozárabe style, by the early Benedictine monks who founded the monastery of Samos. The key to the chapel is kept in the monastery albergue where during the summer months a guide is available to explain the history of both the Capilla del Ciprés and the monastery.

CAMINO PRIMITIVO

21. **San Miguel de Lillo (Oviedo - Asturias)** - Built on unstable ground on a hillside overlooking Oviedo, the Western portion of this early Romanesque church is all that remains. Consecrated by Ramiro I in 848 to Our Lady of the Naranco, the church originally had a basilica ground plan with three naves. Most of the original structure collapsed during the 12th and 13th centuries, but what is left is a tiny jewel of a chapel that conserves several elements of its original grandeur, extraordinary stone lattice work in the southern wall and fantastically decorated jambs in the vestibule of the church.
22. **Santa María del Naranco (Oviedo - Asturias)** - Also on the mountain called the Naranco and overlooking the city of Oviedo is yet another nearby treasure called Santa Maria del Naranco. Also built by Ramiro I (completed by 848), its design is pre-Romanesque. But unlike the church he built only 100 meters away, this structure was designed to be a summertime recreational palace complete with baths, formal meeting spaces and surrounding royal and civic buildings. All that remain is this precious structure overlooking Oviedo which was converted to a church in the 12th century.
23. **Temple of Mithras (Lugo - Galicia)** - In the early 3rd century, during the construction of the fortifications of Lugo (then called Lucus Augusti) and nestled against its formidable city walls, the Romans built a beautiful temple to the sun god Mithras. Among the many gods and religions adopted by the Romans, Mithraism was particularly popular with Roman soldiers. Perhaps because of their familiarity with sacrifice, blood sport and war, Roman soldiers identified with Mithras, the

bull-killing deity who controlled the sun and promised light (domination) to the dark corners of the empire. However, after the fall of the Roman empire and in reaction to the heresies of Mithraism, the Catholic church buried the temple and their it remained until it was excavated and opened to the public in 2003. Among the many traces of Lugo's Roman past, this archeological treasure reveals exquisite details of the life and religion celebrated by Roman soldiers living in a hostile environment far from home.

- 24. Roman miliario (San Román de la Retorta - Lugo, Galicia).** Located on the original Roman road XIX (Via Antonino) is this village of less than 40 houses where there are two treasures, a 12th century Romanesque chapel and a Roman mile stone (or miliario) dating back to the year 40 AD and dedicated to the emperor Caligula. Miliarios are two and half meter tall granite cylindrical markers that Romans placed along their roads to gauge distance, in this case a thousand paces of a Roman soldier, a Roman mile or about 1.48 km.

OTHER TREASURES TO DISCOVER

- 25. Cathedral de Santiago (Santiago de Compostela - A Coruña) - Pórtico de la Gloria** - The cathedral of Santiago is an immense Romanesque treasure wrapped inside a Baroque shell. Among the many treasures to be discovered in this place is the original Romanesque entrance, the Pórtico de la Gloria, which for centuries was protected from the elements by the Baroque entrance on the main plaza, the Plaza de Obradoiro. A more beautiful and serene image of St. James is not to be found anywhere else in the world. On the back side of the pórtico at ground level, note the diminutive statue of Maestro Mateo, the 12 century designer and builder of this magnificent treasure. Look up why Santiago's university students would line up to bump their heads three times on that of Maestro Mateo.
- 26. Cathedral de Santiago - Tejado or the roof of the cathedral (Santiago de Compostela - A Coruña)** - Once you have given yourself time to appreciate the inside spaces, the roof of the cathedral offers another treasure. Walking on the granite slabs of the roof, listening to the bells up close and viewing the place where the vermin infested robes of the early pilgrims were burned, you will have a different perspective and vantage point to help you pull together the history, the architecture and the beauty of not only the cathedral itself but also the surrounding plazas and town. Guided tours are offered throughout the day and in several languages.
- 27. Sunrises and sunsets**
- 28. Mountains**
- 29. Flowers: poppies in the Spring, sunflowers in the late Summer**

19 - SPAIN - A FEW FUN FACTS

1. **Spaniards have two surnames.** Legal surname in Spain incorporate and keep alive both the father's and the mother's sides of the family. After a first and a middle name, the father's surname is listed next and the mother's last. As an example, the name Luis Antonio Ferreiro Bilbatúa, not only tells us about both sides of the family, but also hint at the father's side of the family being from Galicia or of Portugues descent and the mother being of Basque descent.
2. **Spaniards greet each other with a kiss.** Spaniards greet each other with a double kiss, usually the right cheek first. It's not a smooch, but a light touching of the cheeks. Watch and learn. If you are unsure, let the Spaniard take the lead. Some guidelines: Spain follows the 2-kiss rule, not 3 kisses like in the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland; don't kiss people you don't know unless you are being introduced in a social environment; no smacking or sound effects please; in Spain cheek kissing is universal between women, a man and a woman, but uncommon between men. A warm handshake between men in social situations is perfectly acceptable. Men who greet male friends and family embrace.
3. **Madrid is in the middle.** Madrid is not only the capital of Spain, but also the geographical center of the country. In the center of Madrid, at the Puerta del Sol in front of the clock tower, next to the curb on the Calle Mayor is the bronze plaque marking the center of the country. The plaque is called kilometer zero because it is from here that all Spanish roads measure distances.
4. **The tallest mountain in Spain.** The tallest mountain in Spain is in Spain, but not in the Iberian Peninsula. Mount Teide (3,718 meters), the highest mountain in the country, is in the Canary Islands and is also an active volcano. As a consequence of its eruptions, the beaches of the island of Tenerife are of black sand.
5. **Prehistoric Spain.** The earliest and most abundant fossil records of humankind in Europe (dating back almost a million years) are found in the Sierra de Atapuerca (near Burgos in Castilla León). In 1879 near the beautiful and historic town of Santillana del Mar (not far from Santander, Cantabria), an 8-year old girl led her dad in discovering what today we know as the Altamira Cave. The twisting passages and chambers revealed amazing drawings of prehistoric animals and hand prints dating back 36,000 years. Altamira has been described as the Sistine Chapel of Prehistory. In Zafarraya (Granada - Andalucía), evidence was discovered showing the prolonged co-existence of Neanderthals and modern humans, and possibly the last stand of the Neanderthal race.
6. **A positive face to the Spanish colonization of the New World.** While Spanish colonization of the New World had its down sides, the trade established with the Old World had some significant and palatable benefits. Thanks to the Spanish conquistadores, Europeans discovered chocolate. In addition to cacao, we also enjoy oranges, avocados, potatoes, sugar and other foods which the Europeans did not know existed until the 15th century.
7. **Spanish Christmas.** During the winter holidays, Spaniards combine the celebrations of Christmas, New Year and the feast of the Three Wise Men or Kings (Epiphany). This special time of the year is lived intensely. Traditionally, gifts were exchanged on Epiphany, but Santa Claus has created inroads into Spanish life making gift giving customary at both Christmas and the feast of the Three Kings. A fun fact about Spain is that, especially in Madrid, it is traditional to eat twelve grapes, one

at a time, as the midnight clock in the Puerta del Sol strikes twelve times announcing the advent of the new year.

8. **The Man of La Mancha is alive.** The first "modern" novel, the book translated into more languages second only to the Bible, and the book that holds the title of best book in history, was written by the Spaniard, Miguel de Cervantes. Often referred to as "Don Quixote", the book was written in 1605 and lives today in the theater as a reminder to live and love passionately, to serve faithfully and to risk death to live one's dreams.
9. **The Spaniards tend to speak loudly.** This is likely a generalization, and therefore subject to many exceptions, but in public places many people think Spaniards tend to have the loudest voices. On quiet days, the Portuguese say they can hear Spaniards on the other side of the border. In their defense, Spaniards think Italians and Russians are really loud.
10. **The languages spoken in Spain.** The five major languages spoken in Spain are Español or Castellano (99%), Catalán (16%), Galego (7%), Euskera or Basque (2%) and Occitan or Aranés (less than 1%). Others languages or dialects include Valenciano, Mallorquín, Menorquín, Bable (Asturleonés) and Silbo Gomero.
11. **Spain is UNESCO's third largest heritage country.** Spain has 44 UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Only Italy and China have more. Probably the most well known UNESCO World Heritage Site is the Sagrada Familia cathedral in Barcelona. Construction on the cathedral was begun in 1882 and is projected to be finished in 2026.
12. **Spain is a kingdom.** The Kingdom of Spain, as it is officially known, is the second largest country in the EU. With an area of 505,955 square kilometers, Spain covers about 85% of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with Portugal.
13. **Nudity is legal in Spain.** While there are no laws against nudity in public, nudism is only really practiced on Spain's nude beaches. Cataluña, Valencia, Alicante, Murcia and Andalucía are blessed with warm beaches, some of which permit even encourage nudity, some say to better enjoy the country's abundant Mediterranean sun.
14. **Spain's conservative legacy.** Since the time of the Visigoths (5th to 8th centuries), the Spanish nobility, the secular state and the Catholic Church have worked closely together, and at time have been functionally inseparable. During the reign of Ferdinand and Isabel (1469 - 1516), the Spanish Inquisition and the expulsion of Jews and Muslims are glaring examples of this collaborative union. The Franco dictatorship continued the conflation of religion and government. For example, Franco was personally able to select Catholic bishops and had veto power over clerical assignments even down to the parish priest level. The Franco government established Catholicism as the state religion, subsidized the church and paid priests' salaries. Most marriages during the time of Franco were effectively sanctioned by the Catholic church and Spanish law reinforced the Church's discriminatory teachings about marriage and married women. One of these laws was the "permiso marital" which said that without a husband's approval, a married woman was prohibited from almost all economic activities, including employment, ownership of property, or even travel away from home. Franco died in 1975 and this particular law was abolished in the same year. The Spanish Constitution of 1978 abolished Catholicism as the official state religion. In the same year, and with strong opposition from the Catholic Church, the ban on the sale of contraceptives was lifted as were laws against adultery. Divorce was legalized in 1981. In 1987, the Spanish Supreme

Court held that a woman no longer had to demonstrate “heroic resistance” in order to prove rape. Same sex marriage became legal in 2005. Spain had the youngest marrying age in Europe until 2015, when it changed the legal age for marriage from 14 to 16 years.

- 15. Religious observance in Spain.** Although 67% of Spanish citizens self-identify as Roman Catholic, only about 14% of the Catholic population describes itself as practicing. About 28% of the population identifies as irreligious or Atheists. Minority religions include Islam, Judaism, Protestant Christianity, Baha’i, Hinduism, and Buddhism, along with others in smaller numbers. Approximately 3% to 5% of the population practices one of these religions.
- 16. Spain and Italy are tied with the fifth highest life expectancy in the world.** Spain’s average life expectancy is 83 years. Spanish women live longer than men: 86 compared to 81 years. Life expectancy in the USA is 37th worldwide: 79 years on average, 81 for women and 76 for men.
- 17. Spain is the world’s greatest producer of olive oil.** It produces over half of the world’s olive oil. Most of this production comes from the southern region of Andalucía.
- 18. Wine is big in Spain.** Spain is one of the world's largest producers of wine: 1st in the ranking of planted surface area; 3rd in the production of wine (after Italy and France); the world's largest exporter in terms of volume; and 3rd in terms of value. Similar to US wines that come from the Napa Valley, Spain boasts 80 registered growing regions which are called “Denominaciones de Origen” or DO for short. A DO is the equivalent of the US designation AVA (American Viticultural Area) which is an appellation used to describe official grape wine growing regions. In addition to Spain’s DO designation, there is a Denominación de Origen Calificada (DOCa or DOQ in Catalán) status for DOs that have a consistent track record for quality. There are currently three DOCa / DOQ regions: Rioja, Priorat and Ribera del Duero. Spain grows over 200 varietals (different kinds of grapes). Among the best known varietals are tempranillo from the Rioja and Ribera del Duero and albariño from the Rias Baixas.
- 19. Bars in Spain.** Bars play a central role in Spanish cultural and social life. Spain has over 100,000 bars, more bars per capita than any other European country, yet it is below average in the consumption of alcohol.
- 20. Football.** Fútbol as it’s known in Spain, or soccer as we know it in the States, is Spain's national sport and easily the country's most important participant and spectator sport. Spanish football fans are among the most dedicated and fervent in Europe. TVs in bars are automatically tuned to any game in progress and children learn to play almost as soon as they can walk. The rivalry between Madrid’s Real Madrid and Barcelona’s Barça is legendary.
- 21. There is no tooth fairy in Spain.** When Spanish children lose a tooth, they put it under their pillow and a small mouse called Ratoncito Pérez comes in the night to collect it and leaves a small gift or money in its place.
- 22. Tourism.** In 2018, Spain was the 2nd most popular tourist destinations in the world. In 1st place, France drew 89 million visitors, Spain 83 million and in 3rd place, the US drew 80 million visitors. Spain’s foreign-tourist industry is the greatest single contributor to the country's economy.
- 23. The Christmas lottery.** Spain’s Christmas lottery has the world’s biggest payout. This national lottery, called El Gordo (‘the fat one’), is held just before Christmas and in 2019 handed out over

€2.4 billion across the country. Unlike in the US, the jackpots are widely distributed (about 25 million prizes in any one year). The lottery's top winning ticket is just €400,000. Prizes up to €20,000 (\$22,000) are exempt from taxes.

- 24. Spain is a country of fiestas.** Hundreds of festivals take place throughout the year in Spain. The oldest fiesta, Romería de Nuestra Señora de le Cabeza (Andújar, Jaén - Andalucía), has been held for over 800 years and the Fiesta de los Patios (Córdoba) was even awarded UNESCO World heritage status in 2013. Annual feast days celebrate patron saints, significant historical events and the change of seasons, especially the harvest of grapes, fruit and nuts. Some well known fiestas include being chased by bulls during the festival of San Fermín (Pamplona); throwing overripe tomatoes during La Tomatina (Buñol - Valencia); and watching while huge ninots (statues) are celebrated then burned during Las Fallas (Valencia).
- 25. Spain is a healthy country.** Spain is the healthiest country in the world, according to a study of 169 nations by Bloomberg (Oct. 25, 2019). By 2040, Spain is forecast to have the longest lifespan, at almost 86 years, followed by Japan, Singapore and Switzerland, according to the University of Washington's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Although Spaniards are known for smoking, drinking a lot of wine, and staying up late, their everyday diet, lifestyle choices and a successful universal healthcare system set the country above many others.
- 26. Spain leads in open space and biodiversity.** Spain is the least densely populated country in Europe, with plenty of wild and wonderful open space. Spain is also one of the 25 biodiversity hotspots in the world and considered one of the most biodiverse countries in the European Union. Spanish coastal waters possess a high level of biological diversity, with the southern Iberian Peninsula being especially important in terms of biodiversity and endemic species.
- 27. Personal consumption of cannabis is legal in Spain.** Spain is one of the few countries in Europe where it's legal to consume cannabis. Cultivation is also allowed as long as it's for personal use. However, it's not legal to smoke cannabis in public, even if it has been decriminalized.
- 28. Spain commemorates Holy Week with extraordinary fervor.** While Semana Santa is celebrated throughout Spain, the passion of Christ is commemorated in an extraordinary manner in a number of Spanish cities, including Sevilla, Granada, Córdoba, Málaga and Jaén (in Andalucía) and Valladolid, León, Zamora, Salamanca, Avila, Segovia and Toledo (in Castilla León).
- 29. Fisterra is not the end of the world.** The Romans considered Fisterra (Finisterre in Spanish; Finis Terrae in Latin) to be the most westerly point of mainland Europe. It is not. Cabo da Roca near Lisbon, Portugal has that title.
- 30. Spaniards complain about Gibraltar.** For many Spaniards, the British territory of Gibraltar on Spain's south coast is a thorn in the side of the country's national pride. However, Spain also has two sovereign enclaves in Africa, the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, on the North coast of Morocco.

DIALOGUE 1 - HOLA (HELLO)

Two pilgrims meet, share names and say where they are from.

Peregrino #1

Hola, buenos días.
Hello, good morning.

Mi nombre es (Me llamo)

My name is _____.

¿Y tú, cómo te llamas?
And you, what is your name?

Vengo de los Estados Unidos (EEUU).
I am (come) from the United States.

Soy Norteamericano(a) y vivo cerca de San Francisco en _____.
I am North American and live near San Francisco in _____.

¿Y tú, de dónde eres?
And you, where are you from?

¿Dónde vives?
Where do you live?

Bueno, mucho gusto en conocerte, (*insert new acquaintance's name*).
Well, it's a pleasure to meet you
_____.

Hasta luego.
See you later.

Peregrino #2

Hola.
Hello.

Me llamo _____.
My name is _____.

También soy de los Estados Unidos (EEUU).
I am also from the United States.

Vivo en _____.
I live in _____.

Igualmente, encantado(a), (*insert new acquaintance's name*).
Likewise, pleased (delighted) to meet you,
_____.

Vale, hasta pronto.
Great, see you soon.

DIALOGUE 2 - RESERVING A ROOM

Two pilgrims reserve a room for the night.

Hola, buenas tardes.

Hello, good afternoon

Buenas tardes. Bien venidos.

Good afternoon. Welcome.

Quisiera una habitación para esta noche.

I would like a room for tonight.

Como no. ¿Es para una o dos personas?

Of course. Is it for one or two people?

Dos personas. Y con camas individuales por favor.

Two persons. And with single beds please.

¿Cuántas noches?

How many nights?

Solo una noche. Estamos haciendo el Camino y podemos quedarnos una noche nada más. La habitación tiene baño, ¿no?

Only one night. We are walking the Camino and can only stay one night. The room has a bath, no?

¡Pues, buen camino, peregrinos! Sí, tenemos habitaciones con baño y ducha por €35 o con baño en el pasillo, al lado de la habitación, por €22,50.

Buen camino, pilgrims! Yes, we have rooms with tub and shower for €35 or rooms with a bathroom in the hall close to the room for €22,50.

Estamos muy cansados y quisiéramos una habitación tranquila, tal vez con ventana hacia el interior o el patio, no a la calle.

We are very tired and would like a quiet room, perhaps with a window facing to the interior, or the patio, but not to the street.

Ningún problema. Les puedo dar una habitación doble, con camas individuales, con baño en el interior y con vista hacia la huerta. ¿Qué les parece? Y por el precio de €35.

No problem. I can give you a double room, with single beds, with a bathroom and with a view to the garden. What do you think? And for the price of €35.

Vale. Nos gusta. La tomaremos. Aquí están nuestros pasaportes.

Great. We like it. We will take it. Here are our passports.

DIALOGUE 3 - RESERVING A ROOM BY PHONE

A pilgrim calls ahead to reserve a room for the night.

Buenos días (buenas tardes), hotel _____.

Good day (good afternoon), hotel _____.

Hola, buenos días (buenas tardes). Me llamo _____. Quisiera hacer una reserva para esta noche. ¿Tienen habitaciones?

Hello, good afternoon. My name is _____. I would like to make a reservation for this evening. Do you have rooms?

Sí, pero me quedan pocas. ¿Es para una o dos personas?

Yes, but I have only a few left. Is it for one or two people?

Dos personas. Y con camas individuales por favor.

Two persons. And with single beds please.

¿Cuántas noches?

How many nights?

Solo una noche. ¿La habitación tiene baño, no?

Only one night. The room has a bath, no?

Sí, tiene baño con ducha.

Yes, it has a bath with shower.

¿Cuánto es la habitación? ¿Y aceptan tarjeta?

How much is the room? And do you accept credit cards?

La habitación doble con baño por una noche cuesta €55,00. Pueden pagar en efectivo o con tarjeta, pero aceptamos solamente la tarjeta VISA.

The double room with bath for one night costs €55,00. You can pay in cash or with a credit card, but we accept on VISA.

Muy bien. Por favor hágame la reserva a nombre de _____. Estaremos llegando hacia las seis (18 horas).

Very well. Please make the reservation in the name of _____. We will be arriving around 6 PM.

Vale, la a reserva está hecha a su nombre. Y siempre hay alguien aquí en recepción, 24 horas al día.

No problem. The reservation has been made in your name. There is always someone here at the desk, 24 hours a day.

Vale. Muchas gracias y hasta pronto. Adiós.

Great. Thank you very much and until soon. Goodbye.

DIALOGUE 4 - CAN I WASH MY CLOTHES HERE?

In an albergue, a pilgrim asks the hospitalero whether it is ok to wash clothes in the sinks.

Puedo lavar mi ropa aquí en los lavamanos (lavabos)?

Can I wash my clothes here in the sinks?

No, lo siento, pero en los lavamanos no. Tenemos otro sitio donde se puede lavar y tender la ropa.

No, I am sorry, but not in the sinks. We have another place where you can wash and hang your clothes.

Y donde es?

And where is it?

Ahora te enseñaré dónde está la lavandería. Sígame.

I'll show you now where the laundry is. Follow me.

Gracias. ¿Puedes esperar un minuto? Tengo que recoger mi ropa.

Thank you. Can you wait a minute? I have to gather up my clothes.

Aquí tienes la lavandería con pilas para lavar y unos cubos de plástico donde también se puede lavar a mano.

Here is the wash area with sinks for washing and some plastic pans where you can also wash by hand.

Veo que tienen una máquina de lavar allí. Se puede usar?

I see a washing machine over there. Can it be used?

No, lo siento. La máquina es solo para el uso de los hospitaleros. Pero si quieres, aquí tienes una máquina para exprimir la ropa. Funciona muy bien y te ahorra mucho esfuerzo y tiempo.

No, I'm sorry. The washing machine is only for use by the hospitaleros. But if you want, here you have a machine to wring out your clothes. It works very well and saves you a lot of effort and time.

Se me está acabando el jabón de lavar. ¿Hay un sitio cerca donde puedo comprar más?

I have my laundry soap, but is there a place close by where I can buy some more?

Sí, aquí al lado del albergue hay un pequeño mercado que tiene detergente. Pero si necesitas un poco para acabar el lavado siempre puedes pedirle a otro peregrino que te dé un poco.

Yes, here next to the albergue is a small store that carries detergent. But if you need a little to finish our wash, you can always ask another pilgrim for a little.

Por ahora estoy bien, pero gracias.

For now I'm fine, but thanks.

DIALOGUE 5 - EATING IN A RESTAURANT

Two pilgrims decide to have their evening meal together and walk into a restaurant. The conversation is between one of the pilgrims and the waiter. One pilgrim does the ordering.

Hola, buenas tardes. Quisiera una mesa para dos para cenar.

Hello, good afternoon. I would like a table for two for dinner.

Como no. Escojan donde quieran sentarse.

Of course. Chose where you would like to sit.

¿Es posible sentarse afuera?

Is it possible to sit outside?

Desde luego. Síganme. Ahora les traigo el menú. ¿Qué es lo que quisieran pedir?

Of course, follow me. I'll bring the menus right away. What would you like to order?

De primero yo quisiera las alcachofas.

For the first plate I would like the artichokes.

Mi amigo(a) quisiera una ensalada mixta pero sin huevo cocido ¿Es posible?

My friend would like a mixed salad, but without the boiled egg. Is that possible?

Vale. Ningún problema. Y de segundo?

Ok. No problem. And for your second plate?

Pone en el menú que los espaguetis están hechos aquí en casa. ¿Es verdad?

The menu says that the pasta is home made here. Is that right?

Si, la pasta es fresca, hecha aquí mismo, muy rica y la servimos al dente con una salsa marinara.

Yes, the pasta is fresh, made here, very tasty and we serve it with a marinara sauce.

Pues muy bien. Yo quiero los espaguetis de segundo y mi amigo(a) también.

Well that's fine. I want the spaghetti as my second plate and my friend too.

Vale. ¿Y qué quieren beber?

Ok. And what would you like to drink?

Una botella de agua sin gas, y una botella de tinto. ¿Nos puede recomendar un tinto?

A bottle of water without gas and a bottle of red wine. Can you recommend a red wine?

Tengo un Rioja que sé que les gustará. O tal vez por unos 5 euros más un Ribera del Duero que es un reserva. Muy bueno, pero como gusten.

I have a Rioja that you will like. Or perhaps for 5 euros more a Ribera del Duero which is a reserve vintage. Very good, but whatever you would like.

Creo que con el Rioja estaremos más que contentos(as). El postre lo pediremos después.

I believe we will be happy with the Rioja. We will order dessert later.

Muy bien. Gracias y ahora vendré con el agua, pan y vino.

Very well. Thank you and now I'll come with your water, bread and wine.

DIALOGUE 6 - ORDERING IN A RESTAURANT

Two pilgrims decide to dine together and walk into a restaurant. The conversation is between one pilgrim and the waiter. One pilgrim does the ordering.

Hola, buenas tardes. Una mesa para dos para cenar por favor.

Hello, good evening. A table for two for dinner please.

Como no. Siéntense donde quieran. Aquí tienen el carta.

Of course. Sit where you like. Here is the menu.

(The waiter returns in a short while ...) **¿Listos? ¿Qué quieren pedir?**

Ready? What do you want to order?

De primero, yo quiero los espárragos.

For the first plate, I want the asparagus.

Mi amigo(a) quiere una ensalada mixta, pero sin huevo cocido. ¿Es posible?

My friend would like a mixed salad, but without the boiled egg. Is that possible?

Vale. Ningún problema. Y de segundo?

Ok. No problem. And for your second plate?

Para los dos, nos gustaría los espaguetis. Tenemos hambre.

For both of us, we would like the spaghetti. We are hungry.

Los espaguetis están buenísimos y, sí, es un plato grande. Les gustará mucho.

The spaghetti is very good and, yes, it is a big plate. You will like it very much.

Vale. ¿Y qué quieren de beber?

Ok. And what do you want to drink?

Una botella de agua sin gas (con gas), y una botella de vino tinto (blanco, rosado) de la casa.

A bottle of water without gas (with gas) and a bottle of red (white, rose) house wine.

Tengo un Rioja que sé que les gustará.

I have a Rioja that I know you will like.

Muy bien con el Rioja. El postre lo pediremos después.

Very good with the Rioja. We will order dessert later.

Muy bien. Gracias y ahora vendré con el agua, pan y el vino.

Very well. Thank you and now I'll come with your water, bread and wine.

¿La cuenta, por favor?

The check please?

Aquí está la cuenta. Espero que les haya gustado todo.

Here is the check. I hope you have liked everything.

Sí, gracias. Todo estuvo riquísimo. Buenas noches.

Yes, thank you. Everything was delicious. Good night.

DIALOGUE 7 - LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO STAY

Two pilgrims approach an albergue to find beds for the night. One pilgrim speaks to the hospitalero.

Hola, buenas tardes. Hemos tenido un día largo. Quisiéramos dos camas para esta noche.
Hello, good afternoon. We have had a long day. We would like two beds for the night.

Los siento mucho, pero estamos completo. Acaba de llegar un grupo grande y ya no nos quedan plazas.

I am very sorry, but we are full. A large group just arrived and we have no more places.

¡Ay qué lástima! Estamos rendidos. ¿Habrán otros albergues o lugares para peregrinos aquí en el pueblo?

Oh, that's too bad. We are exhausted. Are there other albergues or places here in town for pilgrims?

No se preocupen. Hay muchos sitios aquí en el pueblo. El problema nuestro es que somos el primer albergue que se encuentra por la carretera. Hay dos albergues más subiendo por esta calle. Y también tenemos algunos hoteles muy cerca.

Don't worry. There are many places here in town. Our problem is that we are the first albergue along the road. There are two more albergues up this road. And we also have some hotels close by.

Gracias por la ayuda y sugerencia. Ahora mismo subiremos por esta calle. Hasta luego.
Thanks for your help and suggestion. We'll walk up the street right now. Goodbye.

De nada. El siguiente albergue está a menos de 50 metros hacia la izquierda.
You are welcome. The next albergue is less than 50 meters on the left.

After a short walk...

Hola, buenas. Tienen sitio para un par de peregrinos cansados?
Hello, good afternoon. Do you have a place for a pair of tired pilgrims?

Desde luego y bien venidos. Aquí tienen un poco de agua, si quieren. ¿Han andado mucho hoy?

Of course and welcome. Here is some water if you want. Have you walked much today?

Sí, bastante. Hemos venido de Fonfría. Ha sido un día largo, pero muy bonito, unas vistas estupendas. Gracias por el agua, nos hacía falta.

Yes, plenty. We have come from Fonfría. It has been a long day, but a very pretty one, some great views. Thank you for the water, we needed it.

Bueno, ahora pueden descansar. Por favor, quítense las botas ante de entrar y pueden poner los palos allá en la esquina. ¿Me pueden dar el carnet o el pasaporte?

Good, you can now rest. Please, before going in take off your boots and you can put your walking sticks over there in the corner. Can you give me your ID or passport?

¡Cómo no! Aquí los tiene.

Of course! Here they are.

Este albergue es un donativo. Es decir, se mantiene el lugar solamente con lo que dejan los peregrinos aquí en esta caja. Pedimos que contribuyan lo que desean o lo que puedan. Por ejemplo, nuestra cena de esta noche, la haremos con lo que nos han dejado los peregrinos que se hospedaron aquí ayer. Y así será para mañana. Lo que se deja en la caja hoy es para el desayuno y para la cena de mañana. Yo trabajo aquí de voluntario y soy el hospitalero del albergue. Estoy aquí para lo que necesiten. Ahora les enseñaré sus camas. Por favor, síganme.

This albergue is a donativo. That is, the place is maintained only with what pilgrims leave here in this box. We ask that you contribute what you would like or what you can. For example, our supper tonight, we will put it together with what was donated by the pilgrims who stayed here yesterday. And so it will be for tomorrow. What is put into the box today is for tomorrow's breakfast and supper. I work here as a volunteer and am the hospitalero for the albergue. I am here for what you might need. Now I will show you your beds. Please follow me.

DIALOGUE 8 - GREETING

In a bar across the street from the albergue, a pilgrim sits at a table. Another pilgrim approaches.

Hola, ¿te estás quedando en el albergue, no?

Hello, you are staying at the albergue, no?

Sí, llegué hace poco. Ando muy lento(a) y se me hizo largo el día.

Yes, I arrived a while ago. I walk slowly and my day was long.

Me llamo _____. Soy español(a) de Valladolid. ¿Y tú, cómo te llamas?

My name is _____. I'm Spanish from Valladolid. And you, what is your name?

Me llamo _____, pero mis amigos me llaman _____. Soy norteamericano(a), de los Estados Unidos. Mucho gusto.

My name is _____ but my friends call me _____. I'm from North American from the U.S.
Pleased to meet you.

¿Dónde vives en los Estados Unidos?

Where do you live in the U.S.?

Vivo en la Bahía de San Francisco, en _____. Es una ciudad cerca de San Francisco.

I live in the San Francisco Bay Area in _____. It's a city close to San Francisco.

¿Es éste tu primer Camino?

Is this your first Camino?

Sí, empecé en Roncesvalles hace casi una semana.

Yes, I started in Roncesvalles almost a week ago.

También es mi primer Camino. Yo empecé en St. Jean Pied de Port hace unos diez días.

This is also my first Camino. I started in St. Jean Pied de Port about ten days ago.

¿Hasta dónde piensas ir mañana?

Where do you think you are going to tomorrow?

No estoy seguro(a). Tal vez a Santo Domingo, pero depende de mis pies. Tengo una ampolla que me está saliendo y tengo que tener cuidado que no se me ponga peor. ¿Y tú, a dónde vas?

I'm not sure. Perhaps to Santo Domingo, but that depends on my feet. I have a blister that is developing and I have to be careful that it doesn't get worse. And you, where are you going?

Yo espero llegar a Santo Domingo. Tal vez nos veremos allí. Oye, tocan para la cena. ¿Vamos?

I expect to get to Santo Domingo. Perhaps I'll see you there. Listen, there's the bell for supper. Shall we go?

Bien. ¿Te acompaño?

Sure. Can I accompany you?

Cómo no. Encantado(a).

Of course. Delighted.

DIALOGUE 9 - WOULD YOU LIKE TO EAT TOGETHER?

Looking for a dinner companion, one pilgrim approaches another who is sitting at a table writing in a journal.

Hola, buenas tardes. ¿Te estás quedando en el albergue?

Hello, good afternoon. Are you staying in the albergue?

Sí, en el albergue aquí en frente. Y tú igual, ¿no?

Yes, in the albergue here across the way. And you too, no?

Sí, llegué hace poco. ¿Me puedo sentar?

Yes, I arrived not long ago. May I sit down?

Cómo no. Hay una silla allí en la mesa de al lado. Tómala. La puedes traer para acá.

Of course. There is a chair over there at the next table. Get it. You can bring it over here.

Veo que también mantienes un diario.

I see that you also are keeping a diary.

Sí, he escrito algo en él todos los días desde que empecé. Y tú, ¿mantienes uno también?

Yes, I have written something in it every day since I started. And you? Do you keep one too?

Sí, aquí lo tengo. También he escrito algo todos los días. Cuando vuelva a casa, quiero repasar mis experiencias. No las quiero olvidar.

Yes, here I have it. I also write something every day. When I return home, I want to review my experiences. I do not want to forget them.

¿Así que te va bien el Camino, no?

So your Camino is going well, no?

Bastante bien, mejor dicho estupendo, pero a veces me cuesta, como hoy.

Very well, better said wonderful, but at times it's hard, like today.

¿Qué te pasó?

What happened?

No dormí muy bien anoche. Todo el santo dormitorio estaba roncando!

I didn't sleep well last night. The whole blessed dormitory was snoring!

Ay, que lástima. Lo siento. ¿Te vas a acostar temprano esta noche, no?

What a shame. I'm sorry. You're going to go to bed early tonight, no?

Desde luego. Pero pienso cenar algo ligero antes de acostarme. ¿Te interesa cenar algo conmigo?

To be sure. But I would like to eat something light before bedtime. Are you interested in having some supper with me?

Buena idea. Me está entrando el hambre. ¿Hay un restaurante cerca? Tengo los pies bien cansados. No quiero andar mucho.

Good idea. I'm starting to get hungry. Is there a restaurant close by? My feet are tired. I don't want to walk much.

Pues entonces, cenamos aquí mismo en el bar. He visto que tienen unas buenas tapas. ¿Te parece?

Well then, let's have dinner here in the bar. I see that they have some good tapas. What do you think?

Vale, ¿pedimos?

Great, shall we order?



Acompañamientos

Acelunas Mixtas £1.95 (V & GF)
mixed olives marinated with peppers, onion and lemon

Pan Fresco £1.15

crust bread, served with extra virgin olive oil and cherry vinegar

Pan de Acelunas y Pan de Tomate £1.55

basket of olive bread & our dried tomato bread

Pan de Ajo £1.85

garlic bread

Pan de Ajo con Queso £2.30

garlic bread with cheese

Pan a la Catalana £1.95

toasted bread topped with garlic, tomato & coriander

Tapas

Pollo al Ajillo £3.55

chicken breast cooked in white wine & garlic

Selección de Embutidos £3.55

a selection of cured Spanish meats

Croquetas de Maiz y Pimientos £2.75 (V)

red pepper & sweetcorn croquettes served with garlic mayonnaise

Queso Manchego £3.55 (V & GF)

Spanish Manchego cheese with fresh tomato and olive oil

Ensalada de Tomate y Queso de Cabra £2.85 (V & GF)

a salad of tomato and goat cheese with olive oil vinaigrette

Patatas Bravas £2.35 (V)

deep fried potatoes in a spicy sauce

Fritura Mixta de Pescado £3.95

deep fried squid, tuna, whitebait & king prawn served with lemon, sea salt & garlic mayonnaise

Chorizo frito al Vino £3.45

spicy Spanish sausage pan fried in red wine

Paella de Verduras £2.95 (V & GF)

vegetarian paella with seasonal vegetables

Ensalada Mixta £2.95 (GF)

mixed salad of lettuce, tomato, tuna, onion and egg wedges

Champiñones al Ajillo £2.95 (V & GF)

mushrooms sautéed in garlic & olive oil

Jamón Serrano £3.75 (GF)

traditional Spanish cured Serrano ham

Costillas de Cerdo £3.45

pork spare ribs in a tangy sauce

Boquerones en Vinagre £2.95 (GF)

fresh anchovies (not the salty type!) topped with garlic & olive oil

Gambas Gabardina £3.85

king prawns deep fried in our special batter, with garlic mayonnaise

Tortilla Española £2.45 (V & GF)

a traditional Spanish potato & onion omelette

Croquetas de Pollo £3.25

croquettes of chicken served with garlic mayonnaise

Gambas Pil Pil £3.75 (GF)

king prawns sautéed in olive oil, garlic & hot Spanish guindilla peppers



Tapas

Ensalada de Jamón y Champiñones £3.65

mixed salad leaves topped with sautéed mushrooms and Serrano ham shavings, dressed in mayonnaise

Mojillones en salsa Tomate £3.15

mussels in a spicy tomato sauce

Ensalada de Pollo con Pimientos £3.35

diced chicken breast, celery, red and yellow peppers mixed in mayonnaise served on a bed of lettuce

Paella de Chorizo £3.25

our famous Spanish paella with chorizo

Champiñones con Queso Gratinados £2.95 (V)

mushrooms pan fried in garlic oil topped with cheese and grilled

Berenjenas Gratinadas £2.95 (V)

fresh aubergine with cheese, tomato & herbs

Dátiles de Pollo £3.45

chicken breast in a creamy sauce with breadcrumbs, served with a salad garnish

Pinchito Moruno £3.35

pork marinated with spices served on a skewer with a spicy sauce

Alitas de Pollo £2.95

chicken wings marinated with garlic and paprika

Montado de Salmon Ahumado y Queso Fresco £3.45

toasted bread topped with smoked salmon & cream cheese served with fresh lemon

Cordero on Salsa £3.65

carriole of lamb with wine, potatoes, mustard & peppercorns

Albondigas a la Jardinera £3.45

our famous meatballs served with vegetable and tomato sauce

Langostinos a la Plancha £3.95 (GF)

grilled tiger prawns served on a bed of lettuce with fresh lemon & sea salt

Brocheta de Pollo £3.45 (GF)

fresh chicken breast & red peppers on a skewer marinated with spices, served with garlic mayonnaise

Patatas a la Pobre £2.45 (V & GF)

fried potatoes sautéed with onion, red and green peppers

Calamares Andaluza £3.25

squid coated in batter, deep fried & served with garlic mayonnaise

Paella Valenciana £3.25 (GF)

paella rice with mixed seafood and chicken

Montado de Lomo £3.45

grilled pork loin marinated with paprika & garlic, served on toasted bread

Paellas

(available between 6.00pm & half an hour before closing)

Paella de Carne (min 2 people) £8.95 per person
meat paella of chicken & Spanish sausage

Paella Valenciana (min 2 people) £8.95 per person
Valencian paella with chicken & seafood

Paella de Marisco (min 2 people) £9.65 per person
seafood paella with prawns, squid, mussels, monkfish & tuna

Paella de Verduras (V) (min 2 people) £7.65 per person
vegetarian paella with seasonal vegetables

(V) suitable for vegetarians (GF) gluten free

Our chicken & fish dishes may contain bones

Taberna LA SAL, Atún y Vinos les recomienda

Tapas y platos

	<u>Tapas</u>	<u>1/2ración</u>	<u>Ración</u>
Queso curado	2,50 €	7,58 €	14,65 €
Jamon de pata negra (25gr)(50gr)(100gr)	4,75 €	10,10 €	18,18 €
Sardinas marinadas en tostas y aceite de oliva	2,75 €		
Arenques salados en tosta con ajo y tomate confitado	2,75 €	5,50 €	
Lasaña de wantun con centollo y mahonesa de trigueros		6,00 €	
La ensaladilla de mi madre	2,20 €	4,44 €	7,98 €
Ensaladas de tomate, mozzarella, fresas y buen pesto		7,00 €	11,62 €
Ensalada mixta LA SAL con nuestros atunes			13,03 €
Ensalada de queso de cabra con tomates cherrys		7,00 €	11,65 €
Ensalada de Pulpo tibio sobre patatas con salsa Miso y aceite de eneldo	3,90 €	13,00 €	19,00 €
Huevas de caballas sobre aliño de tomate, pimientos y cilantro		6,57 €	12,12 €
Calamar "fresco" a la plancha o frito		8,00 €	14,00 €
Tortillitas de wacamen al estilo de camarones	3,50 €	6,00 €	10,00 €
Croquetas de boletus edulis o de pescado	3,00 €	6,00 €	12,00 €
Pañuelitos de morcillas andalusí	3,00 €	6,00 €	12,00 €
Gambones a la Sal	4,40 €	8,80 €	
Mejillones en salsa ajo perejil	2,75 €	5,50 €	9,90€
Revuelto de erizo con langostinos			17,65 €
Par de huevos con chicharon y patatas panaderas		6,00 €	12,00 €
Plato de verduras salteadas y crema de patatas al jamón		6,50 €	12,00 €
Tallarines al pesto y tomate fresco con parmesano			10,50 €

Nuestra especialidad en Atún

	<u>Tapas</u>	<u>1/2ración</u>	<u>Ración</u>
Ventresca en salazón (unidad)	3,33 €		
Mormo de atún en aceite de naranja	3,00 €		10,10 €
Atún en manteca en tostaditas (unidad)	3,00 €		
Atún al romero con pimientos confitados	3,00 €	7,90 €	
Tartar de lomo de atún con mango y soja dulce		10,10 €	18,18 €
Tatakya de atún rojo (unidad)	4,95 €		
Chuletitas de Atún a la plancha con verduritas			17,17 €
Hamburguesita de atun y patatas fritas			12,00 €
Ventresca roja de almadraba (90 grs) (120gr)		13,00 €	22,22 €
Lomo de atún en crujiente con aceite de wasabi o salsa terillaky		10,00 €	18,18 €
Morrillo de atun glasado y wok de verduras			12,50 €
Morillo de atún a la plancha			22,22 €

CROSTINI - TOSTADAS

- 1-CROSTINO con jamón serrano y mozzarella.....
- 2-CROSTINO con jamón serrano,mozzarella y champiñones.....
- 3-CROSTINO con mozzarella y salmón.....
- 4-CROSTINO con mozzarella,tomate fresco y atún.....

LE INSALATE - LAS ENSALADAS

- 1-ENSALADA MIXTA: lechuga,tomate,cebolla,maiz,aceitunas,atún,esparragos,huevo....
- 2-ENSALADA CAPRICCIOSA:lechugas variadas,tomate,salmón ahumado,cebolla, olivas , queso y nueces.....
- 3-ENSALADA DEL MAR: lechugas variadas,tomate,atún,berberechos,palitos de cangrejo anchoas y aceitunas.....
- 4-ENSALADA DE VENTRESCA: ventresca con pimientos asados y anchoas.....
- 5-ENSALADA DE PASTA: pasta jamon york,queso de cabra,tomate,pimientos verdes, maiz y olivas (mahonesa opcional).....
- 6-ENSALADA CÉSAR: lechugas variadas,tomate cherry,taquitos de queso,pollo, picatostes,salsa césar.....

CARNES

- 1-ESCALOPINES AL CABRALES.....
- 2-ESCALOPINES CON PATATAS.....
- 3-CORDERO LECHAL CON ENSALADA Y PATATAS AL ROMERO.....
- 4-ENTRECOT CON PATATAS Y PIMIENTOS DEL BIERZO.....
- 5-FILETE DE TERNERA CON PATATAS.....

ENTRANTES - TAPAS

- 1-JAMÓN SERRANO CON PARMESANO EN FINAS CAPAS.....
- 2-CECINA CON PARMESANO EN ESCAMAS.....
- 3-CAPRESE:tomate natural con mozzarella fresca y aceite de albahaca....
- 4-TABLA DE QUESOS VARIADOS CON MERMELADA DE MORAS.....
- 5-TABLA DE EMBUTIDOS: jamón serrano,cecina,chorizo,queso.....
- 6-MORTADELLA A LA PLANCHA RELLENA DE MOZZARELLA.....
- 7-CARPACCIO DE BUEY CON PARMESANO.....
- 8-CROQUETAS DE JAMÓN SERRANO CASERAS.....
- 9-LANGOSTINOS A LA PLANCHA.....
- 10-PATATAS BRAVAS.....
- 11-ALMEJAS A LA MARINERA.....
- 12-PATATAS AL CABRALES.....
- 13-CHIPIRONES FRITOS.....
- 14-MEJILLONES EN SALSA BRAVA.....
- 15-CALAMARES FRITOS.....
- 16-MOLLEJAS DE CORDERO AL AJILLO.....
- 17-LACON CON PIMIENTOS.....
- 18-JAMÓN IBÉRICO.....
- 19-GAMBAS AL AJILLO.....

Menu Especial

Entrantes:

- 1 *Potaje Canario*
- 2 *Ensalada Correillo (1 Persona)*
(Tomate, Lechuga, Cebolla, Aguacate, Atún, Espárragos, Aceitunas Negras, Maíz y Vinagreta)
- 3 *Sopa de Ajo*
- 4 *Queso Asado de Cabra con Mojo*
- 5 *Ensalada Tropical (1 Persona)*
Tomate, Lechuga, Piña, Mango, Aguacate, Kiwi y Vinagreta
- 6 *Ensalada Royal*
(Tomate, Alcachofas, Palmito, Aguacate, Maíz, Aceitunas Negras, Queso Duro, Cebolla, Manzana)
- 7 *Gambas al Ajillo*
- 8 *Anillas de Calamares al Ajillo*



Segundos Platos:

- 1 *Caballa en Zumo de Limón y Ajo*
- 2 *Lomo de Atún a la Plancha, al Ajillo o al Salmorejo*
- 3 *Sardinas a la Plancha ó Fritas*
- 4 *Pechuga de Pollo a la Plancha, al Ajillo ó Salsa Champiñon*
- 5 *Filete de Lenguado a la Plancha o al Ajillo*
- 6 *Espaguetis al Ajillo o a la Napolitana*
- 7 *Entrecot de Buey a la Parrilla (Metre d' Hotel), Salsa Champiñon ó Pimienta Verde*
- 8 *Filete de Cherne a la Plancha o al Ajillo*
- 9 *Filete de Lenguado a la Molinera*
- 10 *Sama a la Espalda a la Plancha o al Ajillo*
- 11 *Costillas de Cerdo en Salsa Barbecue*

*Servidos con
Papas Arrugadas
ó Fritas y Mojo.*

10,00
Euros

Incluye ↪

1/4 lt Vino ó Agua ó Refrescos ó Cerveza, y Pan (Flan ó Café)



