**CAPITULO - 15 ¿Te gustaría explorar el mundo?**

* talk about travel and make travel plans
* talk about nature and geography
* hypothesize and speculate
* express doubt, emotion, and reactions about past events
* Comunidad global Andorra, Belice, Filipinas, Guinea Ecuatorial y Marruecos

**Para viajar Travel**

la agencia de viajes travel agency

la guía turística tourist guidebook

el itinerario itinerary

cambiar dinero to exchange money

hacer una reservación to make a reservation

hacer un tour to take a tour

viajar al extranjero to travel abroad

**En el aeropuerto y dentro del avión At the airport and on the plane**

abordar to board

aterrizar to land

desembarcar to disembark, get off (the plane)

despegar to take off

facturar el equipaje to check one’s baggage

hacer escala en… to make a stopover in …

la aduana customs

el asiento de pasillo aisle seat

el asiento de ventanilla window seat

el asistente de vuelo flight attendant

el boleto/billete de ida ticket

el boleto/billete de ida y vuelta round trip ticket

con destino a (headed) to/for ..

la línea aérea airline

la lista de espera waiting list

la llegada arrival

la maleta suitcase

el mostrador counter; check-in desk

el pasaje ticket, fare

el pasajero passenger

el pasaje de clase turista coach ticket

el pasaje de primera clase first class ticket

el pasaporte passport

la puerta door; gate

la puerta de embarque departure gate

el retraso/la demora delay

la sala de equipajes baggage claim

la salida departure; exit

la tarjeta de embarque boarding pass

el vuelo flight

**El hotel**

el aire acondicionado air conditioning

el ascensor elevator

el botones bellhop

la conexión a Internet Internet connection

el conserje concierge

el desayuno incluido breakfast included

la estampilla, el sello postage stamp

la habitación sencilla/doble single/double room

la habitación con/sin baño room with bath/shower

la habitación con/sin ducha room without bath/shower

la habitación de (no) fumar (non) smoking room

el huésped hotel guest

el lavado en seco dry cleaning

la llave key

la recepción reception desk

registrarse to register

el secador de pelo hairdryer

el servicio a la habitación room service

el servicio despertador wake-up call

la tarjeta postal postcard

la televisión por cable cable TV

el wifi WIFI

¿Hay wifi? Is there WIFI?

¿Es gratuito el wifi? Is WIFI free?

¿Hay un costo adicional para usar el wifi? Is an additional cost to use WIFI?

**La geografía**

este east

oeste west

norte north

sur south

la arena sand

el bosque forest

el cañón canyon

el cielo sky

el desierto desert

la isla island

el lago lake

el mar sea

el océano ocean

la playa beach

el río river

las ruinas ruins

la selva tropical tropical jungle

el volcán volcano

**GRAMATICA**

EXPRESSING DOUBT, VOITION, AND NONEXISTENCE IN THE PAST: The Imperfect (past) Subjunctive

* ***El imperfecto (Past) del subjuntivo.***
* To form the imperfect subjunctive of all Spanish verbs- regular and irregular- drop the **–ron** ending of the third-person plural of the preterit and add the following to the stem.

 -ra -ramos

 -ras -

 -ra -ran

* Is used in a subordinate clause when the verb of the main clause is in the past and calls for the subjunctive.

 Elena me dijo que leyera el artículo.

* When the verb of the main clause is in the present, but the subordinate clause refers to the past, the imperfect subjunctive is used.

 Es una lástima que no fueras al teatro ayer.

* ***El pluscuamperfecto/Past perfect de subjuntivo***
* Is formed with the imperfect subjunctive of the auxiliary verb haber + the past participle of the main verb.
* It is used in the same way that the past perfect is used in English, but only in sentences in which the main clause calls for the subjunctive.

 hubiera -ado/-ido hubiéramos -ado/-ido

 hubieras -ado/-ido ---

 hubiera -ado/-ido hubieran -ado/-ido

* ***If clauses:***
* In Spanish, the imperfect subjunctive is used in if clauses when a contrary-to-fact statement is made.

 Si tuviera dinero, compraría un mercedes.

* When the statement expresses contrary-to-fact situation in the past, the pluperfect subjunctive is used in the if clause and the conditional perfect is used in the main clause.

 Si hubieras estudiado, habrías podido pasar el examen.

* The imperfect subjunctive is also used after the expression **como si** (as if)

 Julio gasta dinero como si fuera millonario.

* When an i*f* clause refers to something that is possible or likely to happen, the indicative is used.

 Si tengo dinero, te compro el carro.

**Conditional**: (would …) add ending to the verb

* to express what would happen in a particular situation, given a particular set or circumstances.
* is used with the past subjunctive to expressed hypothetical or contrary-to-fact statements about what would happen in a particular circumstance or under certain condition.
* is also used to soften a request or to express politeness and/or respect.
* is also used to speculate about actions, conditions, and events that probably took place in the past. As with the usage of the future for speculation about the present, the conditional of probability, when used in a question, also carries the meaning of ***I wonder*** in English; if it is expressed in a statement, it means ***probably***.

**-ar/-er/-ir** -ía -ías -ía -íamos -ían

 hablaría hablarías hablaría hablaríamos hablarían

***Irregular Future and Conditional verbs:***

**poder** podr- **decir** dir- **valer** valdr-

**poner** pondr- **hacer** har- **saber** sabr-

**salir** saldr- **querer** querr- **caber** cabr-

**tener** tendr- **venir** vendr- **haber** habrá