**Capítulo 11 : Un Viaje en Avión**

***Departure (Ántes del vuelo)***

el aeropuerto - the airport

la linea aérea - the airline

el avión - the airplane

el mostrador - the counter

el/la agente

el billete - the ticket, $ bill, fare

el boleto - the ticket, bill, fare

boleto de ida y vuelta - round trip tkt.

el pasaporte

la pantalla de salidas y llegadas - departure & arrival screen

la tarjeta de embarque - boarding pass

el número del asiento - seat #

el número del vuelo - flight #

el destino - destination

la puerta de salida - the departure gate

la sala de salida - departure waiting area

la sección de no fumar -

la báscula - the scale

el talón - the tag

la maleta - the suitcase

el/la maletero (a)

el/la pasajero (a) - passanger

el equipaje (de mano) - carry-on luggage

el control de seguridad - security control

***Arrivals (Después del vuelo)***

el control de pasaportes - passport control

**la aduana - customs**

el reclamo de equipaje - baggage claim

***Airline Personnel (Durante el vuelo)***

la tripulación - the airplane crew

el/la comandante - the first mate, captain

el/la piloto -

el/la copiloto

el/la asistente de vuelo - flight attendent

***Describing Airport Activities***

hacer un viaje - to take a trip (make/do)

dar la bienvenida - give a welcome

salir - to leave, exit, go out

 -a tiempo - on time

 -tarde - late

 -con un demora - with a delay

revisar el boleto - to check the ticket

pasar por el control de seguridad-

tomar un vuelo - to take a flight

facturar el equipaje - to check luggage

abrir las maletas - to open the suitcases

inspeccionar - inspect

esperar - to wait (to hope)

abordar - to board

desembarcar - disembark

despegar - to take off

aterrizar - to land

reclamar (recoger) su equipaje - pick up bags

***Other Related Vocabulary***

el país - the country (nation)

extranjero - foreign (country or person)

permitir - to permit

venir - to come

poner - to put

saber - to know (a fact)

conocer - to be familiar with - people/places

**La Gramática**

***Yo/Go Verbs in the Present Tense***

1. Some verbs have an irregular “yo” form in the present tense.
2. There are four we will focus on in this chapter – poner, hacer, traer, and salir

poner – to put, to place

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 hacer – to do, to make

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traer – to bring

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salir–to leave/go out

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\*\***Tener** (to have) and **Venir** (to come) are both "yogo" and stem-changing (e>ie) verbs

vengo / tengo venimos / tenemos

vienes / tienes venís / tenéis

viene / tiene vienen / tienen

 ***El Presente Progresivo (Present Progressive)***

1. This tense is used in Spanish to represent an action that is in progress or is currently happening.
2. This is equivalent to our “ing” verbs in English.
3. The tense is formed by using estar + the present participle.
4. To form the present participle, drop the ending and add:
* **ando for AR verbs**
* **iendo for ER/IR verbs**

 Example: Estoy hablando – I am talking.

 Estamos comiendo – We are eating.

1. Note that leer and traer have special

participle endings: leyendo and trayendo

 ***Saber and Conocer in the Present***

1. Both verbs mean “to know” and both are irregular in the **yo** form. They are not interchangeable.
2. Saber means to know a fact, know how to do something, or have specific information about something.
3. Conocer means to know a person, be acquainted with a person or discuss an abstract (very general) concept.

saber

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| --- | --- |
| Yo | Nosotros |
| Tú | Vosotros |
| Ud., él, ella | Uds.ellos |

conocer

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