

ENGLISH GLOSSARY



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Valentín helps you!**

Cultural Notes



Easter (*Semana Santa*) – page 3:

Easter is a religious holiday during which the Catholics remember the suffering and death of Jesus Christ. The holiday is normally celebrated from Maundy Thursday until Sunday.



Economic crisis (*Crisis económica*) – page 4:

The economic crisis in Europe began around 2008 and has affected countries like Greece, Portugal and Spain. The situation has improved, but the effects are still noticeable in the economies, especially by the increased number of unemployed people.



House (*Casa en el pueblo*) – page 4:

In Spain, it is normal for families to have a second home in a small town outside of the city. The parents migrated from these towns in order to find work. Most people still live in these towns because family and friends still live there.



Valentín 2 (*¡Uno para todos y todos para uno!*) – page 6:

Although this book can be read independently, we recommend you to read "Familia no hay más que una" and "¡Uno para todos y todos para uno!", the first two books of the series.



Processions– (*Procesiones de Semana Santa*) – page 7:

Processions are typical Catholic festivities of Easter. Images of Jesus Christ, saints and virgins are carried on people's shoulders.



French toast (*Las torrijas*) – page 8:

French Toast is a typical Easter dessert. It is made with bread drenched in milk and sugar and fried afterwards. It can be covered in honey or wine.



Diminutives (*Los diminutivos*) – page 14:

Diminutives are used on many occasions to soften words. For example, “feíta” is not as strong as “fea”. Other frequently used expressions are “está gordito” o “es bajita”.



Churros (*Chocolote con churros*) – page 27:

Churros are typical in Spain. They are made of a flour dough, which is fried in hot oil. They are commonly eaten with hot chocolate.



Ni a sol ni a sombra (*Ni a sol ni...*) – page 29:

Ni a sol ni a sombra, is an expression that means “constantly”.



Father (*Padre*) – page 31:

“Father” is the word used to directly address priests. We use “father” + the person’s name.



“NGO” (*ONG*) – page 32:

NGO is an acronym for “Non-Governmental Organisation”. Each NGOs assist in different areas of need. They finance themselves with private financial donations.



¡Qué fuerte! – page 34:

This expression is very common among the youth. It is used to express surprise about something unexpected.



Canary Island (*Las islas Canarias*) – page 35 :

The Canary Islands are seven Spanish islands located in the Atlantic Ocean. They have a very pleasant climate throughout the year and some very beautiful beaches, which is why they are so popular.



Trip (*Viaje de fin de curso*) – página 42:

In Spain, it is normal to go on a trip at the conclusion of primary and secondary education.



Spanish omelette (*Tortilla de patata*) – page 43:

The potato omelette or Spanish omelette is one of the most famous Spanish dishes. Usually it is round and is made of eggs and potatoes and occasionally onions. It has simple ingredients, but at the same time, it's delicious.



The cat got his/her tongue... (*Comer la lengua...*) – page 50:

This expression is used when a person remains quiet for some time.



Hortera (*Hortera*) – page 51:

Ugly, tasteless. Like wearing sandals with socks.



Olé (*Olé*) – page 57:

This expression comes from the world of the bullfighting. It is used to emphasize a good move of the "torero" and to encourage him. It can be used on any occasion to encourage someone.



Violence (*Violencia de género*) – page 67:

Violence against women by men, usually a partner or ex-partner, is known as gender violence or chauvinistic violence. Unfortunately, it is still a real phenomenon in many countries.

Vocabulary: Foot notes

1. Despedir = to fire.
2. Estar en paro = to be unemployed.
3. Soso/a = boring.
4. Estar bueno (colloquial) = to be good-looking or attractive.
5. Estar convencido de = to be sure of.
6. Algo no huele bien = this expression means that something is suspicious.
7. Esta colado por = to be head over heels in love with.
8. Penas = grief .
9. Calorazo = scalding heat.
10. Obsesionarse = to be obsessed with.
11. Ahorrar = to save money.
12. Flexiones = push-ups.
13. Disimuladamente = slyly.
14. Inseparable = inseparable, joined at the hip.
15. Hacer cola = to queue, to wait in line.
16. Jobar (colloquial) = Damn!
17. Montar un negocio = to start up a business.
18. Presumir de = to brag about something.
19. Zumbado (colloquial) = crazy, nuts.
20. Pasta (colloquial) = money.
21. Mercadillo = flea market.
22. Trasto = a piece of junk.
23. Competición = competition.
24. Deshacerse de = to get rid of.
25. Cabreo (colloquial) = anger.
26. Estar entusiasmado con = to be thrilled about.
27. Pija = posh, snobish.
28. Bronca = fight, quarrel
29. Solidario = supportive, solidary.
30. Niñato = brat.
31. Chorrada = nonsense, silly comment.
32. Salir pitando (colloquial) = to rush off.
33. Hacer pellas = to play hooky, to skip a class.
34. En cuanto = immediately (after), as soon as.
35. Césped = grass.
36. Ostras (colloquial) = Oh, crap!
37. Quedarse de piedra = to be shocked or in disbelief.
38. Cerdada (colloquial) = a bad situation.
39. Bocazas = bigmouth, blabber.

40. Duplicado = duplicate.
41. Cotillear = to gossip.
42. Ambiente = atmosphere.
43. ¡Qué palo! (colloquial) = What a bummer!
44. Hecho una furia = to be furious.
45. Estar muerto de miedo = to be petrified.
46. Colegas = pal, mate.
47. Borde = rude.
48. Follón = noise, chaos.
49. Dar corte = to be ashamed of.
50. Ser pelota = to be a kiss-up.
51. Nenaza = a boy who behaves like a girl.
52. ¡Aire! (colloquial) = Get lost!
53. Pillar (colloquial) = to nab, to catch.
54. En pelotas (colloquial) = naked, stark naked.
55. Cochino = disgusting, dirty.
56. Estar hecho un asco (colloquial) = to be a mess.
57. Sortear = to draw the lottery.
58. Quedare en blanco: go a blank.
59. Reírse a carcajadas: but out laughing.
60. Tomar el pelo: pull the leg.
61. Pegar un salto: jump.
62. Hecho polvo (colloquial) = to be completely exhausted.