

# Spanish Ear Training

## Bonus lesson #2 parts 1-8

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## Bonus lesson #2 part 1

How do you say, *all*, in Spanish?

**Todo.**

Say, *all or nothing*.

**Todo o nada.**

Say, *all for me*.

**Todo para mi.**

Of course,

**todo,**

can also be used to mean, *everything*.

Say, *everything for me*.

**Todo para mi.**

If you want to say, *everything to me*, you say, *everything for me*.

**Todo para mi.**

**Mi familia es todo para mi.**

Say, *it is everything to me*.

**Es todo para mi.**

Say, *my family is everything to me*.

**Mi familia es todo para mi.**

Use the pronoun,

**ella,**

and say, *she is everything to me*.

**Ella es todo para mi.**

Again, using the pronoun, say, *he is everything to me*.

**El es todo para mi.**

Say, *nothing is everything to me*

**Nada es todo para mi.**

Say, *all for one*.

**Todo para uno.**

And to say, *everybody* you just use the plural.

**Todos.**

Say, *everybody for one*.

**Todos para uno.**

And like the 3 musketeers say, *everybody for one and one for all*.

**Todos para uno y uno para todos.**

Listen to, *Spanish and English*.

**Español e inglés.**

Did you notice that José Luis said,

**e,**

instead of,

**y,**

for “and”? This is used when you want to say, *and*, and the next word starts with “i”.

**Español e ingles.**

Say, *Spanish and English.*

**Español e ingles.**

Say, Spanish and Italian.

**Español e italiano.**

Say, *My friend speaks*

**Mi amigo habla**

*Spanish and Italian*

**español e italiano**

*and English,*

**e ingles,**

*perfectly.*

**perfectamente.**

Say, *my friend speaks Spanish and English, perfectly.*

**Mi amigo habla español e ingles, perfectamente.**

Say, *my friend speaks Spanish and Italian, perfectly.*

**Mi amigo habla español e italiano, perfectamente.**

*Bilingual* is very similar to English.

**Bilingüe**

Say, *bilingual.*

**Bilingüe.**

Say, *is bilingual.*

**Es bilingüe.**

Say, *my friend is bilingual.*

**Mi amigo es bilingüe.**

*He speaks Spanish and English, perfectly.*

**Habla español e ingles, perfectamente.**

Do you know how to say, *accent?*

**Acento.**

Listen to, *he doesn't have an accent.*

**No tiene acento.**

Notice in Spanish, they say, *he doesn't have accent.*

**No tiene acento.**

Say, *he doesn't have an accent.*  
**No tiene acento.**

Say, *my friend is bilingual.*  
**Mi amigo es bilingüe.**

*He speaks English, perfectly.*  
**Habla inglés, perfectamente.**

*He doesn't have an accent.*  
**No tiene acento.**

Do you know how to say, *strong*?  
**Fuerte.**

In English, we would probably say, *a thick accent*,  
but in Spanish, you can convey the same meaning by saying, *a strong accent.*  
**Acento fuerte.**

Say, *he has a strong accent.*  
**Tiene un acento fuerte.**

Say, *my friend speaks English very well*  
**Mi amigo habla inglés muy bien**

*but he has a strong accent.*  
**pero tiene un acento fuerte.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 2

You may have come across signs that say,  
**se habla español.**

Without getting gramatical, I'll sprinkle ways that "se" is used throughout these newsletters. In this case "se" is used for the passive voice.

It's the difference between, *they speak Spanish,*  
**hablan español,**

*and Spanish is spoken.*  
**se habla español.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken.*  
**Se habla español.**

In Spanish, to say, *Spanish is spoken here,* it's most common to use the reverse word order and say, *here, Spanish is spoken.*  
**Aquí se habla español.**

Say, *here, Spanish is spoken.*  
**Aquí se habla español.**

Do you know how to say, *country?*  
**Pais.**

Say, *countries.*  
**Países.**

Say, *in 21 countries.*  
**En veinte un países.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in 21 countries.*  
**Se habla español en veinte un países.**

Let's mention some of those countries and you can practice pronouncing the names of the countries where Spanish is spoken.

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Puerto Rico.*  
**Se habla español en Puerto Rico.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Guatemala.*  
**Se habla español en Guatemala.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Uruguay.*  
**Se habla español en Uruguay.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Argentina.*  
**Se habla español en Argentina.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Costa Rica.*  
**Se habla español en Costa Rica.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Panama.*  
**Se habla español en Panamá.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Colombia.*  
**Se habla español en Colombia.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Cuba.*  
**Se habla español en Cuba.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Mexico.*  
**Se habla español en México.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in El Salvador.*  
**Se habla español en El Salvador.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Nicaragua.*  
**Se habla español en Nicaragua.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Honduras.*  
**Se habla español en Honduras.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Bolivia.*  
**Se habla español en Bolivia.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Peru.*  
**Se habla español en Perú.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Ecuador.*  
**Se habla español en Ecuador.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Venezuela.*  
**Se habla español en Venezuela.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Chile.*  
**Se habla español en Chile.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in the Dominican Republic.*  
**Se habla español en República Dominicana.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Spain.*  
**Se habla español en España.**

Say, *Spanish is not spoken in Australia.*  
**No se habla español en Australia.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Belize.*  
**Se habla español en Belice.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 3

To say, *the official language*, you can say, *the official tongue*.

**Lengua oficial.**

For, *official language*, you can also use,

**El idioma oficial.**

Notice that,

**idioma,**

although it ends in “a”, is a masculine word.

Say, *the language*.

**El idioma.**

Using tongue, say, *the official language*.

**La lengua oficial.**

We'll continue using,

**Lengua.**

Say, *the official language is English*.

**La lengua oficial es ingles.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in Belize*

**Se habla español en Belice**

*but the official language is English.*

**pero la lengua oficial es ingles.**

In some places, especially Spain, Spanish is referred to as, *castilian*.

**Castellano.**

*The language of the castle.*

**El castellano.**

Say, *the castilian is the language*.

**El castellano es la lengua.**

In Spanish, there are many ways to say, *the first language*. For example, you can say, *mother tongue*.

**Lengua materna.**

Or you can say,

**idioma materna.**

You can also say, *native tongue*.

**Lengua nativa.**

Or,

**Idioma nativo.**

To keep it consistent, we'll use, *mother tongue*, when we want to say, *first language*.

**Lengua materna.**

Say, *my first language*

**Mi lengua materna**

*is English.*  
**es ingles.**

*Say, my first language is English*  
**Mi lengua materna es ingles**

*but I speak*  
**pero hablo**

*a lot of Spanish.*  
**mucho español.**

*Say, my first language is English*  
**Mi lengua materna es ingles**

*but I speak a lot of Spanish.*  
**pero hablo mucho español.**

*Do you know how to say, second?*  
**Segunda.**

*Listen to, second language.*  
**Segunda lengua.**

*Say, second language.*  
**Segunda lengua.**

*Say, my second language is Spanish.*  
**Mi segunda lengua es español.**

*Say, Spanish is not*  
**Español no es**

*my first language.*  
**mi lengua materna.**

*It is my second language.*  
**Es mi segunda lengua.**

*My first language*  
**Mi lengua materna**

*is English.*  
**es ingles.**

*Say, Spanish is not my first language.*  
**Español no es mi lengua materna.**

*It is my second language.*  
**Es mi segunda lengua.**

*My first language is English.*  
**Mi lengua materna es ingles.**

“Romance” is written the same in English as Spanish. How would you say, *romance*, in Spanish?  
**Romance.**

Say, *romance language*.  
**Lengua romance.**

Say, *Spanish is a romance language*.  
**Español es una lengua romance.**

Do you know how to say, *French*, in Spanish?  
**Frances.**

Say, *the French is a romance language*.  
**El frances es una lengua romance.**

How would you say, *Portuguese*?  
**Portugués.**

Say, *The Portuguese is a romance language*.  
**El portugués es una lengua romance.**

How do you say, *Italian*?  
**Italiano.**

Say, *The Italian is a romance language*.  
**El italiano es una lengua romance.**

Say, *Spanish is a romance language*.  
**Español es una lengua romance.**

*The French, Portugese, and Italian,*  
**El frances, el portugués e italiano,**

*also,*  
**tambien,**

*are romance languages.*  
**son lenguas romance.**

Say, *Spanish is a romance language*.  
**Español es una lengua romance.**

*The french, portugese, italian,*  
**El Frances, el portugués e italiano,**

*also, are romance languages.*  
**tambien, son lenguas romance.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 4

In this section, we'll look at a common error of pronunciation. I know it's common because I've heard a lot of people make these mistakes and I made them for a long time, myself.

Listen to, *difficult*.

**Difícil.**

The written word has an accent on the middle "i". Listen again to, *difficult*.

**Difícil.**

Paying attention to your pronunciation, say, *difficult*.

**Difícil.**

And one more time, with attention on the pronunciation, say, *difficult*.

**Difícil.**

Say, *it is difficult*

**Es difícil**

*to comprehend him.*

**comprenderlo.**

Say, *it is difficult to comprehend him.*

**Es difícil comprenderlo.**

The opposite of difficult is, *easy*.

**Fácil.**

This is another word with an accent. In this case the accent is on the "a".

**Fácil.**

It's important that you get the pronunciation right with this word. Because if you don't, you may not be understood.

Listen again to, *easy*.

**Fácil.**

Say, *easy*.

**Fácil.**

Say, *it is easy*

**Es fácil**

*to read.*

**leer.**

Say, *to read in Spanish.*

**Leer en español.**

Say, *it's easy.*

**Es fácil.**

Say, *to read in Spanish is easy*

**Leer en español es fácil**

*but*  
**pero**

*to read in English*  
**leer en ingles**

*is not easy.*  
**no es fácil.**

*It's difficult.*  
**Es difícil.**

*Say, it's not easy, it's difficult.*  
**No es fácil, es difícil.**

*Say, to read in Spanish is easy*  
**Leer en español es fácil**

*but to read in English*  
**pero leer en ingles**

*is not easy. It's difficult.*  
**no es fácil. Es difícil.**

Do you know how to say, *easier*, in Spanish?  
**Más fácil.**

That's right. You say, *more easy*.  
**Más fácil.**

Say, it is easier.  
**Es más fácil.**

*Say, it is easier to read in Spanish than in English.*  
**Es más fácil leer en español que en ingles.**

How would you say, *it's much easier*?  
**Es mucho más fácil.**

*Say, it's much easier to read in Spanish than English.*  
**Es mucho más fácil leer en español que en ingles.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 5

Say, *it is difficult*  
**Es difícil**

*to comprehend him.*  
**comprenderlo.**

Say, *it is difficult to comprehend him.*  
**Es difícil comprenderlo.**

Say, *my friend speaks English very well*  
**Mi amigo habla inglés muy bien**

*but he has a strong accent.*  
**pero tiene un acento fuerte.**

*It is difficult to comprehend him.*  
**Es difícil comprenderlo.**

Say, *my children.*  
**Mis hijos.**

Say, *my children are bilingual.*  
**Mis hijos son bilingües.**

How would you say, *bilingual dictionary?*  
**Diccionario bilingüe.**

Say, *I need a bilingual dictionary.*  
**Necesito un diccionario bilingüe.**

How would you say, *many parts?*  
**Muchas partes.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken*  
**Se habla español**

*in many parts*  
**en muchas partes**

*of the United States.*  
**de los Estados Unidos.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in many parts of the United States*  
**Se habla español en muchas partes de los Estados Unidos**

*but the official language*  
**pero la lengua oficial**

*is English.*  
**es inglés.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in many parts of the United States*  
**Se habla español en muchas partes de los Estados Unidos**

*but the official language is English.*  
**pero la lengua oficial es inglés.**  
Say, *the first language*  
**La lengua materna**

*of my friend is Spanish*  
**de mi amigo es español**

*but he speaks English very well.*  
**pero habla inglés muy bien.**

Say, *the first language of my friend is Spanish*  
**La lengua materna de mi amigo es español**

*but he speaks English very well.*  
**pero habla inglés muy bien.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken in many countries.*  
**Se habla español en muchos países.**

listen to, South America.  
**Sudamérica.**

Say, South America.  
**Sudamérica.**

In Spanish to say, *South American countries* or *countries in South America*, you would say, *countries of South America.*  
**Países de Sudamérica.**

Say, South American countries.  
**Países de Sudamérica.**

Say, *many South American countries.*  
**Muchos países de Sudamérica.**

Say, *Spanish is spoken many South American countries.*  
**Se habla español en muchos países de Sudamérica.**

How would you say, *Spanish is written?*  
**Se escribe español.**

Say, *like it is spoken.*  
**Como se habla.**

Say, *Spanish is written like it is spoken*  
**Se escribe español como se habla**

*but the English*  
**pero el inglés**

*is not written*  
**no se escribe**

*like it is spoken.*  
**como se habla.**

*Say, the English is not written like it is spoken.*  
**El ingles no se escribe como se habla.**

*Say, the Spanish is written like it is spoken*  
**El español se escribe como se habla**

*but the English is not written like it is spoken.*  
**el ingles no se escribe como se habla.**

*That's why*  
**Por eso**

*to read in Spanish*  
**leer en español**

*is easier*  
**es más fácil**

*than*  
**que**

*to read in English.*  
**leer en ingles.**

How would you say, *it is more difficult or it is harder?*  
**Es más difícil.**

*Say, it is harder to read*  
**Es más difícil leer**

*in English than in Spanish.*  
**en ingles que en español.**

*Say, it's harder to read in English than in Spanish.*  
**Es más difícil leer en ingles que en español.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 6

Here's how you ask what time it is, in Spanish.

**¿Qué hora es?**

So, what you're saying is, *what hour is it?*

**¿Qué hora es?**

Ask, *what time is it?*

**¿Qué hora es?**

Here are some more uses of hour, when referring to time. For example, to say, "bedtime", you can say, *hour of sleep.*

**Hora de dormir.**

Say bedtime.

**Hora de dormir.**

Say, it's bedtime.

**Es hora de dormir.**

How would you say, it's dinner time?

**Es hora de cenar.**

You'll also hear people talk a lot about, *mealtime.*

**Hora de comer.**

Say, *mealtime.*

**Hora de comer.**

Imagine you're on the telephone and you ask, *can I speak to José?*

**¿Puedo hablar con José?**

The person on the other end replies, *he's not here.*

**No está aquí.**

*It's mealtime.*

**Es hora de comer.**

Reply, *there is no problem.*

**No hay problema.**

*I'm going to call*

**Voy a llamar**

*again,*

**otra vez,**

*later.*

**más tarde.**

Say, I'm going to call again, later.  
**Voy a llamar otra vez, más tarde.**

Ask, *can I speak to José?*  
**¿Puedo hablar con José?**

Reply, *he's not here.*  
**No está aquí.**

*It's mealtime.*  
**Es hora de comer.**

*There is no problem.*  
**No hay problema.**

*I'm going to call again, later.*  
**Voy a llamar otra vez, más tarde.**

See if you can get these right.

Say, *local time.*  
**Hora local.**

Say, *central time.*  
**Hora central.**

To say "daylight saving time" you can say, *hour of summer.*  
**Hora de verano.**

And another useful expression is to talk about the *peak hour.*  
**Hora pico.**

Which is something you definitely want to avoid, if you go to Mexico City, as a lot of the time, in the peak hour, the Periférico is like a parking lot.

Say, *peak hour.*  
**Hora pico.**

Say, *there is a lot of traffic*  
**Hay mucho tráfico**

*in the peak hour.*  
**en la hora pico.**

Say, *There is a lot of traffic in the peak hour.*  
**Hay mucho tráfico en la hora pico.**

When you're talking about the time, to say, *it is one o'clock*, you will say, *it's the one.*  
**Es la una.**

But for two o'clock or later you say, *they are the two.*  
**Son las dos.**

So to say, *it is three o'clock*, you say,  
**Son las tres.**

Say, *it is one o'clock*.  
**Es la una.**

Say, *it is four o'clock*.  
**Son las cuatro.**

In Spanish, to ask what the time is, you can ask, *what hour is it?*  
**¿Qué hora es?**

Ask, *what time is it?*  
**¿Qué hora es?**

Reply, *it is ten o'clock*.  
**Son las diez.**

Ask, *what time is it?*  
**¿Qué hora es?**

Reply, *it is eleven o'clock*.  
**Son las once.**

If you want to ask, at what time something will be, as opposed to what the time is now, you ask, *at what hour?*

**A qué hora?**

For example, to ask, “what time the party is”, you ask, *at what time is the party?*  
**¿A qué hora es la fiesta?**

Ask, *at what time is the party?*  
**¿A qué hora es la fiesta?**

In English, we might just ask, *when is the party?*  
**¿Cuándo es la fiesta?**  
when we really mean, *what time is the party?* In Spanish, if you use, *when*,  
**cuándo**,  
it will be understood as, *which day or date*, not which hour.

Ask, *when is the party?*  
**¿Cuándo es la fiesta?**

Reply, *the party is today*.  
**La fiesta es hoy.**

*At what time*  
**¿A qué hora**

*does it start?*  
**empieza?**

Ask, *at what time does it start?*  
**¿A qué hora empieza?**

Reply, *it starts at six.*  
**Empieza a la seis.**

Ask, *when is the appointment?*  
**¿Cuándo es la cita?**

Reply, *the appointment is tomorrow.*  
**La cita es mañana.**

Ask, *at what time?*  
**¿A qué hora?**

Reply, *at three o'clock.*  
**A las tres.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 7

When you talk about, *country*, as in a nation, for example, the United States, England, Spain, you use the word,  
**pais.**

But if you mean, *the country*, as in, not in the city, for example, *the countryside*, you use,  
**el campo**

So to get out of the city and go to the country you would say, *go to the countryside.*  
**Ir al campo.**

Say, *we are going to go to the countryside*  
**Vamos a ir al campo**

*this weekend.*  
**este fin de semana.**

Say, *we are going to go to the countryside this weekend*  
**Vamos a ir al campo este fin de semana.**

Say, *I like the countryside.*  
**Me gusta el campo.**

In Spanish to say, *all day*, you say, *all the day*. Say, *all the day.*  
**Todo el día.**

Remember, “*día*” is a masculine word.  
**El día.**

Say, *we are going to spend all day*  
**Vamos a pasar todo el día**

*in the countryside.*  
**en el campo.**

Do you know how to say, *yesterday*?  
**Ayer.**

To say, “*all yesterday*” or “*all day yesterday*”, you say, *all the day of yesterday.*  
**Todo el día de ayer.**

Say, *all yesterday.*  
**todo el día de ayer.**

How would you say, *we spend*?  
**Pasamos.**

In Spanish, to say, *we spend* and *we spent*, is the same.  
**Pasamos.**

Say, we spent  
**Pasamos**

*all yesterday*  
**todo el día de ayer**

*in the countryside.*  
**en el campo.**

Say, *we spent all yesterday in the countryside*  
**Pasamos todo el día de ayer en el campo.**

The same thing applies to say, *all year*. You say, *all the year*.  
**Todo el año.**

Say, *all year*.  
**Todo el año.**

Say, *almost all the year*.  
**Casi todo el año.**

Say, *we spend almost all the year*  
**Pasamos casi todo el año**

*in Spain.*  
**en España.**

Say, *we spend almost all the year in Spain.*  
**Pasamos casi todo el año en España.**

Say, *we spend almost all the year in Mexico.*  
**Pasamos casi todo el año en México.**

You may hear this expression,  
**todo el santo día.**

Literally it means, *all the holy day*, but it is used the same as we would say in English, *all day*.  
**Pasamos todo el santo día en casa.**

## Bonus lesson #2 part 8

Do you know how to say, *ready*?

**Listo.**

When talking about being *ready*, you use the verb,

**estar,**

because it's the form of the verb to be that is used for states of being. To say, *it is ready*, you say,

**está listo.**

Say, *it is ready*.

**Está listo.**

Say, *it is not ready*.

**No está listo.**

Say, *everything is ready*.

**Todo está listo.**

You may expressively hear,

**Sí, todo listo.**

Literally, *yes, everything is ready*, but figuratively, it's like saying, *yes, all set*.

**Sí, todo listo.**

Say, *yes, all set*.

**Sí, todo listo.**

And you'll also hear this expression a lot.

**Todo bien.**

Literally, you're saying, *all well*, but figuratively it's like saying, *everything is fine*.

**Todo bien.**

Say, *everything is fine*.

**Todo bien.**

Ask, *is everything fine*?

**¿Todo bien?**

Reply, *yes, everything is fine*.

**Sí todo bien.**

*I am ready*

**Estoy listo**

*in order to speak*

**para hablar**

*a lot of Spanish*

**mucho español**

*the next time*.

**la próxima vez.**

Now, we're going to use the Spanish subjunctive. Listen to, *that I may be able to go*.

**Que vaya.**

Say, *that I may be able to go*.

**Que vaya.**

In English, we don't use this structure much. In English, we'd just say, "I go". But if we're talking about something in the future that's a little uncertain, you'll say, *that I may be able to go*.

**Que vaya.**

*Say, the next time that I may be able to go*

**La próxima vez que vaya**

*to Mexico.*

**a México.**

*Say, the next time that I may be able go to Mexico.*

**La próxima vez que vaya a México.**

*Say, the next time that I may be able go to Spain.*

**La próxima vez que vaya a España.**

*Ask, is everything fine?*

**¿Todo bien?**

*Say, yes, everything fine.*

**Si, todo bien.**

*I am ready in order to speak a lot of Spanish*

**Estoy listo para hablar mucho español**

*the next time that I may be able go to Spain*

**la próxima vez que vaya a España**

*or to Mexico.*

**o a México.**

*I am ready in order to speak a lot of Spanish*

**Estoy listo para hablar mucho español**

*the next time that I may be able go to Spain or to Mexico.*

**la próxima vez que vaya a España o a México.**

*Say, the next time that I may be able go to Miami.*

**La próxima vez que vaya a Miami.**

*Ask, everything fine?*

**¿Todo bien?**

*Reply, yes, everything fine.*

**Si, todo bien.**

*I am ready in order to speak a lot of Spanish*

**Estoy listo para hablar mucho español**

*the next time that I may be able go to Miami.*

**la próxima vez que vaya a Miami.**

*Goodbye friends. I hope you liked the lesson.*

**Adiós amigos. Espero que les haya gustado esta lección.**