

Welcome to Listen to Spanish MP3.

What is in colour, bold, brackets or underlined in the transcripts is there for you to notice and help you in whatever way you see fit. Do not worry about it or study it.

The key to your success in learning to **speak Spanish** correctly, clearly and fluently is: **repetitive listening of Spanish phrases**.

Learning to speak a language by repetitive listening to phrases is very powerful, you are automatically learning what sounds right and what sounds wrong (**grammar**), words in context (**vocabulary**) and if you hear it enough times, you will clearly say it (**pronunciation**). **Three for one! Great!** By repetitive listening of Spanish phrases, you will learn to **think in Spanish** just like a native speaker.

Listen to each lesson as much as you can. It is very important that you focus on listening the first few months. Practice speaking later.

A proven method with guaranteed results.

Jenny Quintana  
Founder of Listen to Spanish MP3



## KEY LANGUAGE POINTS

1. - The use of the subject pronouns (yo I, tú you, usted you, él he, ella she, nosotros we, nosotras we, ustedes you, ellos they, ellas they) in Spanish is less frequent than in English. You do not need to use them unless you want to emphasize the person, or to avoid ambiguity. For example:

**Yo** soy americano. ≈ Soy americano. I am American.

**Él** es americano. ≈ Es americano. He is American.

2. - **Tú** (you) is the familiar form, used with friends, family, pets and anyone you would treat with familiarity. **Usted** (you) is used to show respect throughout the Hispanic world.

3. - Like English, all Spanish nouns have a number: singular or plural. Unlike English, however, all Spanish nouns also have a gender: masculine or feminine. Adjectives in English are invariable, whereas in Spanish they usually agree with nouns in gender and number. In Spanish the adjective generally comes after the noun instead of before. For example:

**La** camisa roja. **The red** shirt.

**Las** camisas rojas. **The red** shirts.

**El** carro rojo. **The red** car.

**Los** carros rojos. **The red** cars.

4. - Spanish pronunciation is very straightforward. Unlike English, almost everything is spelled as it sounds, and sounds as it is spelled.

5. - Spanish doesn't have any auxiliary in negative or interrogative sentence structures. For example:

¿Estudias español? **Do** you study Spanish?

No estudio inglés. I **don't** study English.

6. - In Spanish, there are several instances in which the verb “**tener**” (to have) is used to stay phrases that are expressed with “**to be**” in English.

7. - There are two forms for the Spanish verb “to be”. One is “ser” and the other one is “estar”.

8. - You can easily form a “yes” and “no” Spanish questions by changing your voice intonation without inverting the order of the subject and verb.

## SPANISH QUESTION WORDS

¿Qué?	What/Which?
¿Cuál/Cuáles?	Which one/Which ones?
¿Quién/Quiénes?	Who?
¿A quién/quienes?	(To) Whom?
¿Con quién/quienes?	With whom?
¿Con qué?	With what?
¿De quién/quienes?	Whose?
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Adónde?	Where (to)?
¿De dónde?	Where from?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Cuánto/Cuánta?	How much?
¿Cuántos/Cuántas?	How many?
¿Por qué?	Why? (for what reason)
¿Para qué?	What for?/Why? (for what purpose)
¿Para quién?	Who for?
¿Con qué frecuencia?	How often?

# INSTRUCTIONS

- Set your MP3 player on repeat and listen to each of the lessons a lot, again and again. I would recommend listening to each lesson no less than 50 times. You will internalize the Spanish language **forever** just like a native speaker.
- Don't let yourself get bogged down in any lessons, after listening a lot to one lesson go to the next one.
- Keep a record of how much you understand each lesson and come back to it later if needed until your understanding is at least 80%.
- Don't be a stickler for rules, details or accuracy.
- The English translation provided tries to capture the meaning of the Spanish phrase and it is **not** a "word-for-word" translation.