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## How do you say it is what it is in spanish

Image: Image Source / Photodisc / Getty Images As in any language, Spanish speakers come in a wide range of fluency. Even native speakers, people who learned Spanish as their first language, vary broadly in their knowledge of the language. Many speakers learned Spanish in the home but never learned official grammar and spelling. Others may have learned Spanish in school and acquired all the formal Spanish, yet, when it comes to surviving an informal conversation, they may as well be speaking Chinese. Where are you in your language journey? Do you travel with a dictionary or look up words on your phone every other sentence? Do you dream in Spanish? Some say that once you begin dreaming in a foreign language, you've reached a higher level of fluency — you are beginning to process information in the new language subconsciously.Learning a new language gives us more than the ability to communicate in a new tongue. It opens a portal into the culture which gave birth to the language in the first place. Because language and culture are so intertwined, gaining fluency lets you step into a culture in ways that are locked to you if you don't speak the language. Are you fluent, proficient or just dangerous with a dictionary? Translate these questions into answers, and we'll tell you what other people hear when you speak Spanish! TRIVIA Spanish Vocabulary Quiz 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Name the Spanish Words From These 5 Categories? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Vocabulary Category Quiz: Spanish Edition 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min PERSONALITY How Good Is Your French? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA EASY Can You Tell Italian Words from Spanish? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min TRIVIA Can You Identify the Correct Spelling of These Spanish Vocabulary Words? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA You're 100% Canadian If You Get More Than 10 Right on This Canadian Citizenship Test 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Is This English Grammar Rule Germanic or Latin? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min TRIVIA Can You Tell Spanish Words From French? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min PERSONALITY Are You Ready to Visit a Spanish-Speaking Country? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper noun? Lucky for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable, easy-to-understand explanations about how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to compelling photography and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how stuff works, other times, we ask you, but we're always exploring in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Playing quizzes is free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking "Sign Up" you are agreeing to our privacy policy and confirming that you are 13 years old or over. Copyright © 2021 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 Company Advertisement - Continue Reading Below Makes: 4 Prep Time: 0 hours 15 mins Cook Time: 0 hours 50 mins Total Time: 1 hour 5 mins 6 boned chicken thighs with skin, cut into large bite-size pieces 1 large Spanish onion, finely chopped 1 red pepper, deseeded and diced 125 g (4oz) chorizo sausage in one piece, skinned and cut into small dice 2 fat garlic cloves, crushed 1 tsp. ground paprika 175 g (6oz) vine-ripened tomatoes, roughly diced 225 g (8oz) paella rice 125 g (4oz) cooked peeled king prawns, plus 1-2 whole king prawns to garnish 50 g (2oz) frozen petit pois This ingredient shopping module is created and maintained by a third party, and imported onto this page. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on their web site. Preheat the oven to 180°C (160°C fan) mark 4. Season chicken with a little salt.Heat a large, shallow nonstick frying pan and add a few chicken pieces, skin-side down. When the skin has turned deep golden, stir to brown on all sides. Remove to a plate and brown remaining pieces.Add the onion, pepper and chorizo to the pan and fry over a medium heat for 5-10min until the onion is golden and soft and the chorizo brown at the edges. Stir in the garlic and paprika and cook for 1min.Return chicken to the pan with tomatoes, rice (the key is to use Spanish paella rice, but if you can't find it, use a risotto rice, which has a round grain) and 750ml (1¼ pints) boiling water. Bring up to a simmer, cover tightly and cook in oven for 30min or until all the liquid has been absorbed and the rice is just tender.Stir in the prawns and peas; cover and return to oven for 5min until heated through. Season, garnish, then serve immediately with lemon wedges to squeeze over. Per Serving:Calories: 600 Total carbs: 55 gTotal fat: 26 gSaturated fat: 9 g This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported onto this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content at piano.io Photo Courtesy: Virojt Changyencham/Moment/Getty Images Ever find yourself looking up easy-to-learn Spanish words out of curiosity? Whether you're planning to travel to a Spanish-speaking country, want to communicate better with a native-speaker neighbor or simply want to broaden your language horizons, it would be great if you could go all-in and learn some Spanish for free. And you can: A program called Duolingo has made it possible to do exactly that. After downloading this app on your smartphone or logging on to the Duolingo website after creating an account, you can start learning Spanish for free in minutes. But what exactly makes this educational tool so effective? Learn more about the program, including how — and why — it works, before you try it out for yourself. Once you create a free account and select the new language you want to learn, Duolingo gets you started on a "learning tree" that contains different lessons featuring specific categories. Say you've decided to learn Spanish. During the first few lessons, you'll start out by mastering easy-to-learn Spanish words in categories such as days of the week, greetings and colors. Once you've mastered the lesson, you'll begin to earn "crowns" that unlock more advanced levels. Photo Courtesy: Duolingo/YouTube The Duolingo approach combines pictures, audio and printed words to help your mind form multiple connections between the images, sounds and spellings of each word you learn. No matter what your particular learning style is, Duolingo makes it easy to begin mastering a new language because of the ways it engages your different senses. Among its other strengths is that Duolingo presents you with quizzes in a variety of formats. For some quizzes, you'll match each Spanish word with its English counterpart, while in others the program says the word and asks you to repeat it back into your device's microphone. This also helps reinforce your learning in both visual and auditory ways. If you find yourself stuck, there's a built-in language dictionary you can use to reveal what any given word in a sentence means. Depending on your end goals, Duolingo can really work. If you're looking to build a strong foundation for learning a language or want to boost your basic vocabulary, this app is a great tool. Duolingo does make it easy to learn Spanish and other words. However, it's not going to make you fluent in a language — the app simply doesn't provide enough opportunities to learn deeper syntax or practice having realistic conversations. In a study from Michigan State University, participants spent a college semester's worth of time studying Turkish, and then they took the regular exam for the in-person Turkish 101 class. While all the participants learned more vocabulary words from the app than they knew at the beginning, "nobody was able to use the language very communicatively." Photo Courtesy: Duolingo/YouTube One great thing about Duolingo, though, is how interactive it is. Not only will it introduce you to new words as your skills grow, but you'll see newer words worked into sentences with words you learned in previous lessons to help transition you to progressively more difficult words and concepts. If you're looking for a more immersive experience to hear more examples of a language in action, Duolingo also offers stories and podcasts in several different languages. Unlike simply learning a new language from a book, you get to hear native speakers use the words you're learning, but in conversational or other formats. It's also worth checking out Duolingo's YouTube channel, where you'll find things like Duo Songs that feature native speakers singing songs in their own languages. Want to pick up another language aside from Spanish? Look into user opinions about courses that have the structure you prefer: Spanish, French and English have the benefit of offering podcasts, while Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French and German offer stories. Photo Courtesy: Duolingo/YouTube Duolingo has built its programs up over time, so some of the courses are further developed and more comprehensive than others. Your success with the courses (and what you might ultimately decide to choose) also depends on what your native language is, as many of the earlier courses were designed for native English or Spanish speakers. That said, Duolingo is constantly working to keep its courses growing. Visit its Incubator page to find out if there's currently a course in development that you can help contribute to and to see what's coming soon. Everything from English for Romanian speakers to Navajo for English speakers is in the works, and if you don't see more courses to take right now, it's possible that you'll find the languages you're looking for on Duolingo in the future. Before Duolingo, language software tended to be on the pricier side. While programs like Rosetta Stone and Open English are still great ways to learn new languages from the comfort of home, these and other courses that teach you the fundamentals of Spanish may not be the most budget-friendly options for you. While part of its appeal is that it's free to use, Duolingo isn't without competitors when it comes to the effectiveness of its teaching, either. Programs like Babbel, Busuu and FluentU might also appeal to you. Photo Courtesy: FluentU/YouTube In many ways, Babbel is similar to Duolingo, except that it requires a monthly subscription fee. While both use similar techniques to teach users their language of choice, Babbel doesn't include any ads and has a less gamified format than Duolingo. Busuu is another paid subscription program that's gaining popularity. While Duolingo helps you learn by using recordings of native speakers and feedback in the form of audio quizzes, Busuu is designed to make learning more social. As you learn new skills, you'll be able to get feedback from other users around the world who already speak the language you're learning. FluentU takes a different approach to traditional language lessons by giving you access to a series of real-world videos, such as movie trailers, music videos and news broadcasts, in the language you're looking to learn. While it does require a monthly subscription, it's an interesting concept and might be something to look into, especially after you've learned the basics of your new language or if you're looking for something that feels more immersive. Tapas are snacks, canapés, or small plates that originate in Spain. But many people don't realize that tapas come in many different forms and can vary greatly throughout Spain—even from town to town! There's really no definitive answer, as it depends on who you ask. In Spain, tapas can include practically anything—from a chunk of tuna, a cocktail onion, and an olive skewered on a long toothpick, to piping hot chorizo sausage served in a small clay dish, to a gourmet slow-cooked beef cheek served over a sweet potato puree. Tapas are served day in and day out in bars and cafés throughout Spain—though each has a different interpretation of the word and different prices. Though the concept of tapas varies throughout the country, they are so much a part of the culture and social scene that the Spanish people even use the verb *tapear*, which means to go and eat tapas! Tapas keep the Spanish fueled for their long journeys from bar to bar before their midday meal, as well as in the evening before dinner. In most regions of Spain, you must order and pay for your tapas, which may be listed on the menu under the tapas section or column, or called a *ración*, which is a larger serving and meant to be shared. The price of a tapas portion varies enormously and generally, depends on the size of the tapas served and the ingredients used (simple fried chorizo versus grass-fed beef, for example). Yet, in the most traditional Spanish cities, you aren't charged for tapas—you get a free tapa with the price of your drink! Popular cities with this practice include Madrid (only in the city's most traditional tapas bars), Alcalá de Henares and Granada. There are several stories about the origin of tapas, which are a part of the folklore. One legend involves King Alfonso X, El Sabio or "The Wise One," who made sure that Castilian taverns serving wine always accompanied it with something to eat so that the wine would not go straight to the clients' heads (and potentially cause rowdiness and disagreements). Another story claims that while on a long trip, King Alfonso had stopped to rest in the town of Ventorillo del Chato in the southern province of Cádiz, and he ordered a glass of jerez or sherry. There was a gusty wind, so the innkeeper served him his glass of sherry covered by a slice of ham to prevent the sherry from getting dirty with sand in the air. King Alfonso apparently liked it, and when he asked for a second glass, he requested another tapa (which means 'lid' or 'cover') just like the first. Prepare one or several tapas then enjoy them like the Spanish do—with a big glass of wine and a relaxed attitude. ¡Qué rico! Do you want to indicate the because of things — why something is the way it is, or why it happened the way it did? If so, there are plenty of ways to do it in Spanish in addition to the much-used *porque*, usually translated as "because". Indicating causality can be somewhat confusing to people learning Spanish, partly because there isn't a one-to-one correspondence between the terms of English and Spanish. Most notably, "because" and "because of" are translated differently into Spanish, and the English word "since" often means the same as "because" but doesn't always. Here are the most common ways of expressing causation: By far the most common translation for "because," *porque* is used in all sorts of situations: Como porque tengo hambre. (I am eating because I am hungry.) Se fue porque tenía miedo. (He ran away because he was afraid.) Busco ayuda en este grupo porque no puedo bajar videos. (I'm looking for help in this group because I can't download videos.) Porque typically is followed by a word combination that could stand alone as a sentence, so it normally wouldn't be used to translate "because of." As a general rule, unlike most of the other words and phrases listed here, *porque* can't be used to begin a sentence. El porque de is a common way of saying "the reason for" and is typically followed by a noun or noun phrase: No explicó el porque de su beso (He didn't explain the reason for his kiss.) Necesito saber el porque de esto. (I need to know the reason for this.) Standing alone as a preposition, *por* frequently indicates cause and can be translated in a wide variety of ways, including "because of." Lo hice por miedo. (I did it because of fear. I did it out of fear.) Voy al Perú por las ruinas. (I am going to Peru because of the ruins.) Hago cosas buenas por malas razones. (I do good things for bad reasons.) Ganó por trabajar mucho. (He won because he worked hard. He won by means of much work. Except when used as *por qué* in a question, *por* normally isn't used to begin sentences. Note also that *por* is a versatile preposition, having numerous other usages that aren't related to causation. A *causa de*, which normally is followed by a noun or noun phrase, is a common way of saying "because of." Salí a causa de su padre. (He left because of his father.) Durmí a causa de su enfermedad. (She slept because of her illness.) Me escapé de casa a causa de mis padres. (I ran away from home because of my parents.) A phrase used in a similar way when something is lacking is *a falta de*, meaning "due to lack of." Salí a falta de dinero. (He left due to lack of money. He left because of lack of money.) Habrá 24 millones de hombres solteros en China debido a falta de mujeres. (There will be 24 million single men in China because of the lack of women.) Como is used in a variety of ways, many of which can be translated by the English "as"; when used to indicate cause it comes at the beginning of the sentence. Como estaba enferma, no salió. (Because she was ill, she didn't leave.) Como soy estudiante, tengo los fines de semana libres. (Because I'm a student, I have my weekends free.) Debido a can be translated as "due to"; the *que* is added when what follows could stand as a sentence. Necesitan cadenas debido a la nieve. (Chains are needed because of the snow.) La población está abrumada debido a que la tierra sigue temblando. (The people are weary because the ground keeps shaking.) Wall Street cae debido a que los precios del crudo afectan al sector energético. (Wall Street is dropping because the prices of crude affect the energy sector.) The phrases *dado que*, *ya que*, *en vista de que*, and *puesto que* all roughly mean "in light of the fact that" and can often be translated as "because." Ya que es inteligente, no tiene que estudiar. (Because he's smart he doesn't have to study.) Dado que hay pocos recursos, no puedo estudiar. (Because there aren't many resources, I can't study.) Les digo un mensaje breve en vista de que estoy ocupado. (I am leaving you a brief message because I'm busy.) Puesto que tengo hambre, voy a salir. (Because I am hungry I will leave.) Gracias a is literally translated as "thanks to" but can also mean "because." Se salvaron las tortugas gracias a Greenpeace. (The turtles were saved thanks to Greenpeace.) Soy quien soy gracias a mi familia. (I am who I am because of my family.)



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