

DAY 1

INSTRUCTOR: Hola ¡Bienvenido al día uno del desafío de sesenta días de español! Hey. Welcome to day one of the 60-day Spanish challenge! My name is Juan Pablo and I'm your Spanish instructor from **Bogotá, Colombia**. Today's vibe? "**En Inmigración**" and that means 'At Immigration'. Imagine landing in Colombia... before the adventure starts, you've gotta face immigration. Let's jump into a convo: Valentina's the immigration officer, Santiago's the "**nómada digital**" or digital nomad. Listen up — this is real-life Spanish you'll actually use.

OFICIAL: Buenas tardes. Su pasaporte, por favor

NÓMADA DIGITAL: Sí, aquí está.

OFICIAL: ¿Cuál es el motivo de su viaje?

NÓMADA DIGITAL: ¿Cómo? ¿Cuál es el motivo de mi viaje?

OFICIAL: Sí, ¿cuál es el motivo de su viaje?

NÓMADA DIGITAL: Estoy acá por turismo.

OFICIAL: ¿Cuántos días piensa quedarse?

NÓMADA DIGITAL: Pienso quedarme sesenta días.

OFICIAL: ¿Dónde se va a hospedar?

NÓMADA DIGITAL: Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb, en Medellín.

OFICIAL: Perfecto. Bienvenido a Colombia.

NÓMADA DIGITAL: Muchas gracias.

OFICIAL: Con gusto.

INSTRUCTOR: Let's learn how to engage in that conversation. This is how to say – "Good afternoon." Listen and repeat:

VALENTINA: Buenas tardes. Buenas tardes.

INSTRUCTOR: "**Buenas tardes**" literally means "good afternoons". If "**buenas tardes**" literally means "good afternoons" then which word means?: "afternoons"

SANTIAGO: Tardes. Tardes.

INSTRUCTOR: In the greeting "**Buenas tardes**", the word "**buenas**" comes from the word "**bueno**" which literally means "good." But notice that "**buenas**" ends with the letter "**a**" and has an "**s**" at the end. That's because in Spanish, adjectives must agree with

the noun they describe. Since **tardes** or “afternoons” – is feminine and plural, we say **buenas** instead of **bueno**.

INSTRUCTOR: How do you say good afternoon in Spanish?

VALENTINA: Buenas tardes. Buenas tardes.

INSTRUCTOR: Next, the officer asked: “**Su pasaporte, por favor**” which means “Your passport, please.” In a formal situation or when speaking politely, this is how you say “your passport”. Listen and repeat:

SANTIAGO: Su pasaporte. Pasaporte. Su pasaporte.

INSTRUCTOR: In the phrase “**Su pasaporte**”, which word do you think means?: “passport”

VALENTINA: Pasaporte. Pasaporte.

INSTRUCTOR: Spanish has one way to say “your” for formal situations and when speaking politely, and another way to say “your” for when speaking informally or casually. We will discuss this more in a later lesson. Since immigration is a formal setting, the immigration officer used the formal word for ‘your’ to say “Your passport” Listen and repeat the formal word for ‘your’:

SANTIAGO: Su. Su.

INSTRUCTOR: How do you say?: “your passport”

VALENTINA: Su pasaporte. Su pasaporte.

INSTRUCTOR: This is how you say “please”. Listen and repeat:

SANTIAGO: Por favor. Favor. Por favor.

INSTRUCTOR: “**Por favor**” literally means “by favor” or “for favor”. Now tell me how do you say: “Your passport, please”

VALENTINA: Su pasaporte, por favor. Por favor. Su pasaporte, por favor.

INSTRUCTOR: The digital nomad answered: “**Sí, aquí está**” which means “Yes, here it is.” Listen and repeat:

SANTIAGO: Sí, aquí está. Aquí está. Sí, aquí está.

INSTRUCTOR: You may already know that the Spanish word for yes is “**Sí**”. In the phrase “**Sí, aquí está**” or “Yes, here it is” which word do you think means?: “here”

SANTIAGO: Aquí. Aquí.

INSTRUCTOR: In the phrase “**Sí, aquí está**” or “Yes, here it is” which word do you think means?: “it is”

SANTIAGO: Está. Está.

INSTRUCTOR: The word “**está**” means “is” or “it is,” and it comes from the verb “**estar**,” which means “to be.” Now, here’s something interesting — Spanish actually has **two verbs** that mean “to be”: “**estar**” and “**ser**.” We use “**estar**” when we’re talking about **location** — where something or someone is. Like, “**Mi pasaporte está aquí**.” — “My passport is here”. So, how do you say?: “Yes, here it is.”

VALENTINA: Sí, aquí está. Aquí está. Sí, aquí está.

INSTRUCTOR: Next, the officer asked: “**¿Cuál es el motivo de su viaje?**” which means – “Which is the purpose of your trip?” or “What is the purpose of your trip?”. This is how you ask “Which is the motive?” or “Which is the purpose?”. Listen and repeat:

VALENTINA: ¿Cuál es el motivo? ¿Cuál es el motivo?

INSTRUCTOR: In English, we’d ask “WHAT is the purpose of your trip?”, instead of “WHICH is the purpose of your trip?” But Spanish doesn’t roll like that . . . In the question “**¿Cuál es el motivo?**” which words do you think mean: “Which is?”

SANTIAGO: ¿Cuál es? ¿Cuál es?

INSTRUCTOR: “¿Cuál?” is the Spanish word for “which?” and “**es**” is the Spanish word for “is”. Spanish actually has two words that can mean the English word “is”. We will learn more about this in a future lesson.

INSTRUCTOR: Again, how do you ask?: “What is the purpose?” or “What is the motive?”

VALENTINA: ¿Cuál es el motivo? Motivo. ¿Cuál es el motivo?

INSTRUCTOR: When speaking politely or in a formal situation, this is how you say the phrase “of your trip” as in “the purpose OF your trip”. Listen and repeat:

VALENTINA: De su viaje. De su viaje.

INSTRUCTOR: The Spanish word “**de**” means ‘of’ or ‘from’. And the Spanish word “**viaje**” means ‘trip’. Let’s form a longer question now. How would you ask?: “What is the purpose of your trip?”.

VALENTINA: ¿Cuál es el motivo de su viaje? De su viaje. ¿Cuál es el motivo de su viaje?

INSTRUCTOR: This is how you politely ask “What?” when you didn’t understand what someone just asked. Listen and repeat:

SANTIAGO: ¿Cómo? ¿Cómo?

INSTRUCTOR: The question word **¿Cómo?** literally means “How?”, but in this situation, you can think of **¿Cómo?** as a way to say “Sorry, what did you say?” The Spanish question word **¿Qué?** literally means “What?”, but responding with “**¿Qué?**” when you don’t understand what someone just said may be considered rude. That’s why you should ask **¿Cómo?** when you don’t understand what some just said.

INSTRUCTOR: Before we end today’s lesson, let’s add one more word to your vocabulary. This is how you say “my” as in “my trip to Mexico”. Listen and repeat:

VALENTINA: Mi. Mi.

INSTRUCTOR: And how do you think you’d say?: “my trip”

SANTIAGO: Mi viaje. Viaje. Mi viaje.

INSTRUCTOR: **¡Uf!** - Wow! That’s it for today. Feel free to run this lesson back until you can answer at least 80% of my prompts *before* the Spanish speaker jumps in. And always remember this Spanish saying: “**La práctica hace al maestro.**” – which means “*Practice makes the master.*” In English, you’ve heard it as: “*Practice makes perfect.*” Alright — see you tomorrow. **¡Hasta mañana!**