

### DAY 3

**INSTRUCTOR:** Hola, bienvenido al día tres del desafío de sesenta días. Hey, welcome to day three of the sixty-day challenge. Today we will complete the topic of “*En Inmigración*” which means “At Immigration.” Let’s listen to the same conversation one last time.

**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 pick up from where we left off. In a formal situation or when speaking politely, how do you ask?: “What is the purpose of your trip?”.

**VALENTINA:** ¿Cuál es el motivo de su viaje? ¿Cuál es el motivo de su viaje?

**INSTRUCTOR:** If you’re not sure if you understood the question, how do you ask?: “What is the purpose of my trip?”

**SANTIAGO:** ¿Cuál es el motivo de mi viaje? ¿Cuál es el motivo de mi viaje?

**INSTRUCTOR:** How do you say?: “I am here for tourism”

**SANTIAGO:** Yo estoy acá por turismo. Estoy acá por turismo.

**INSTRUCTOR:** In a formal situation, how do you ask?: How many days do you plan to stay?

**VALENTINA:** ¿Cuántos días piensa quedarse? ¿Cuántos días piensa quedarse?

**INSTRUCTOR:** If you’re not sure if you understand the question “¿Cuántos días piensa quedarse?” How do you respond?: How many days do I plan to stay?

**SANTIAGO:** ¿Cuántos días pienso quedarme? ¿Cuántos días pienso quedarme?

**INSTRUCTOR:** Say: "I plan to stay 60 days"

**SANTIAGO:** Yo pienso quedarme sesenta días. Pienso quedarme sesenta días.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Here's a polite and formal way an immigration officer might ask "Where are you going to stay?" or "Where are you going to lodge?". Listen and repeat:

**VALENTINA:** ¿Dónde se va a hospedar? Hospedar. Se va a hospedar. ¿Dónde se va a hospedar?

**INSTRUCTOR:** If the question "¿Dónde se va a hospedar?" means "Where are you going to stay?", then which word means "Where?"

**VALENTINA:** ¿Dónde? ¿Dónde?

**INSTRUCTOR:** Let's break down the question "**¿Dónde se va a hospedar?**" some more. Like I just said, the question word "**¿Dónde?**" means "Where?" And "**se va a...**" is a polite, formal structure that literally means "are you going to..." That little word "**se**" makes it reflexive. We'll talk more about reflexive verbs in a future lesson. And the verb "**hospedar**" means "to lodge" or "to stay overnight" - like staying in a hotel, an Airbnb, or someone's house. So, when you put it all together: **¿Dónde se va a hospedar?** means "Where are you going to stay?"

**INSTRUCTOR:** Speaking formally or politely, how do you ask?: "Where are you going to stay?"

**VALENTINA:** ¿Dónde se va a hospedar? Va a. ¿Dónde se va a hospedar?

**INSTRUCTOR:** This is how you say "I am going to stay in an Airbnb". Listen and repeat:

**SANTIAGO:** Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb. Airbnb. En un Airbnb. Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Alright, let's take apart that sentence "**Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb**". - "Me voy a..." - this literally means "I'm going to..." The pronoun "**me**" is reflexive here. Meaning I am performing the action on myself. I know it sounds tricky. But you'll get the hang of it. And we already know the verb "**hospedar**" means "to lodge" or "to stay overnight." And finally, "**en un Airbnb**." That's simple: "in an Airbnb." Put it all together: "**Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb**" - "I'm going to stay in an Airbnb."

**INSTRUCTOR:** How do you say "I am going to stay in an Airbnb"

**VALENTINA:** Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb. Me voy a hospedar. Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb.

**INSTRUCTOR:** This time, imagine you weren't sure if you understood the immigration officer when he asked *¿Dónde se va a hospedar?*. How would you respond?: "Where am I going to stay?"

**VALENTINA:** ¿Dónde me voy a hospedar? Me voy a. ¿Dónde me voy a hospedar?

**INSTRUCTOR:** This is how you say the phrase "in Medellín" as in "I'm going to stay in Medellín" - Listen and repeat:

**VALENTINA:** En Medellín. Medellín. En Medellín.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Let's form a longer sentence now. How do you say: "I am going to stay in an AirBnb, in Medellín"

**SANTIAGO:** Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb, en Medellín. Me voy a hospedar en un Airbnb, en Medellín.

**INSTRUCTOR:** This is how you say "Perfect". Listen and repeat:

**VALENTINA:** Perfecto. Perfecto.

**INSTRUCTOR:** And this is how you say "Welcome to Colombia". Listen and repeat:

**VALENTINA:** Bienvenido a Colombia. Colombia. A Colombia. Bienvenido a Colombia.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Let's form a longer sentence now. How do you say?: "Perfect. Welcome to Colombia"

**VALENTINA:** Perfecto, bienvenido a Colombia. Perfecto, bienvenido a Colombia.

**INSTRUCTOR:** If the immigration officer was addressing a female instead of a male, the immigration officer would have said "***Bienvenida***" instead of "***Bienvenido***". That's because it's all about gender agreement in Spanish. Spanish does this a lot – changing the ending of words so they agree with the person or thing they're talking about. This is how you say "thank you very much". Listen and repeat:

**SANTIAGO:** Muchas gracias. Gracias. Muchas gracias.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Here's a very natural way to say "you're welcome". Listen and repeat:

**VALENTINA:** Con gusto. Gusto. Con gusto.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Let's look at the phrase "***con gusto***" – which literally means "with pleasure". The Spanish word "***con***" means 'with'. And "gusto" means 'pleasure' or 'enjoyment' - So when someone says "***Muchas gracias***" and you answer "***con gusto***,"

you're really saying, "with pleasure," or "it's my pleasure." It's a very common way in Latin America to say "You're welcome" – And it will make your Spanish sound more natural than just responding with "**de nada**" – which also means 'you're welcome'.

**INSTRUCTOR:** Again, what's a natural way to say?: "you're welcome"

**SANTIAGO:** Con gusto. Gusto. Con gusto.

**INSTRUCTOR:** *¡Excelente!* – Excellent! So far you've learned how to greet an immigration officer, hand over your passport, state the purpose of your trip, say how long you will stay, and explain where you will stay. Repeat this lesson until you can answer at least 80% of my prompts before the Spanish speaker responds.

***¡Hasta la próxima!***