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How to say small 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 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 porqué de is a common way of saying "the reason for" and is typically followed by a noun or noun phrase. No explicó el porqué de su peso (He didn't explain the reason for his kiss.) Necesito saber el porqué 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." Salió a causa de su padre. (He left because of his father.) Durmió 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." Salió 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.) Spanish has two common ways of saying "more than" and two corresponding ways of saying "less than," but they don't mean the same thing to a native Spanish speaker and aren't interchangeable. Both más que and más de are usually translated as "more than," while menos que and menos de typically are translated as "less than." Fortunately, the basic rule for remembering which to use is simple: Más de and menos de normally are used before numbers. (If you like mnemonic devices, think D for "digit.") Más que and menos que are used in making comparisons. (Think K for "comparison.") Some examples of más de and menos de: Pronto vamos a ver el aceite a más de cinco euros por litro. (Soon we're going to see oil at more than 5 euros per liter.) El estudio dice que las mujeres necesitan más de un hombre para ser felices. (The study says women need more than one man in order to be happy.) ¿Es posible sentir amor por más de una persona? (Is it possible to feel love toward more than one person? Note that while una can mean "a," it also is the feminine form of the number one.) Las temperaturas mínimas descendieron a menos de cero grados. (The low temperatures fell to less than zero degrees.) Hay muchos alimentos con menos de 100 calorías. (There are many foods with fewer than 100 calories.) Adquirir una vivienda de menos de un millón de pesos en la Ciudad de México es complicado, pero no imposible. (Purchasing a home for less on than a million pesos in Mexico City is complicated but not impossible.) Here are some examples of comparisons using que: Nadie te ama más que yo. (Nobody loves you more than I do.) Eres mucho más que tus sentimientos. (You are much more than your feelings.) Gano menos que ella. (I earn less than she does.) Yo estaba más feliz que un niño con juguete nuevo. (I was happier than a boy with a new toy.) Me duele más que antes. (This hurts me more than before.) Soy blogger y sé mucho más que si fuera política. (I'm a blogger and I know much more than if I were a politician.) Se necesitan más manos que trabajen y menos gente que critique. (Needed are more hands that work and fewer people who criticize.) Note that comparison takes the following form: Subject + verb + more/less than + subject + verb Sujeto + verbo + más/menos que + sujeto + verbo However, in both Spanish and English, the noun and/or verb in the second part of the sentence can be implied rather than stated explicitly. In the final sentences given, for example, both the noun and verb are omitted in the second half. "This hurts me more than before" (Me duele más que antes) has the same meaning as "This hurts me more than it hurt me before" (Me duele más que me dolía antes). If you can't readily expand a sentence to such a form, then there is no comparison being made. Here are some more examples using más de and menos de. Note how these sentences can't be restructured the same way a comparison can: La Wikipedia tiene más de 100.000 artículos. (The Wikipedia has more than 100,000 articles.) El estudiante promedio necesita más de cuatro años para obtener su título. (The average student needs more than four years to earn his or her degree.) Son menos de las cinco de la tarde. (It is not yet 5 p.m.) Menos de uno de cada tres españoles con derecho a voto apoya el tratado. (Fewer than one out of three Spaniards with the right to vote support the treaty.) In those rare cases where más de or menos de isn't followed by a number, de usually can be translated as "of" or "about," never "than." Le deseo muchos años más de felicidad. (I wish you many more years of happiness.) Quiero saber más de los dinosaurios. (I want to know more about dinosaurs.) Nike Air: un poco menos de dolor. (eslogan publicitario) (Nike Air: A little less hurt. (advertising slogan) Where a comparison is being made, más que can be followed by a number. Example: Tiene más dinero que diez reyes, he has more money than 10 kings. To use de in the just-given example would be nonsensical (unless rey were a unit of money). There are a very few cases, however, where the distinction between más de and más que can eliminate an ambiguity that's present in the English "more than." Take, for example, a sentence such as "he can eat more than a horse." The sentence could be translated to Spanish in two ways, depending on what is meant in English: Puede comer más que un caballo. (He can eat more than a horse can eat.) Puede comer más de un caballo. (He can eat a greater amount of food than eating a horse.) The first example above is a comparison, while the second is not.

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