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I want you baby in spanish

One of the great things about money, if you have a lot, you can spend it on really expensive things. Like Spanish baby eels, called angulas, which cost about \$500 per kilo. Angulas are baby eels, known in English as elver, and are a 10-centimeter-long, worm-shaped seafood with a bask flavor. Angulas are the offspring of the common Atlantic eel, born in the sea of sargasso, which roughly corresponds to the Bermuda Triangle of the Atlantic Ocean. Baby eels drift east on ocean currents, ingested nearly three years later in Spain's freshwater estuaries, and fishermen scoop them up. Those who survive into adult life for 10 years before returning to the Sargasso Sea (the return journey takes five months) spawn and die, and the cycle begins again. But angulas weren't always Spain's most expensive food. Like so many luxury foods, the angulas began as peasant fares. The high price is only due to the demand and famine that comes with overfishing. Today, the angulas are close to being dangerously destroyed. Angulas a la bilbaína is a traditional Bask recipe, named Bilbao, of city origin in northern Spain. And it's a simple preparation. First, olive oil is heated with a earth bowl, garlic sliced together and red guindilla chiles, a skinny chile pepper over medium heat. Once the oil sizzles, angulas is added and mixed (with traditional wooden utensils, because metal angulas is thought to stain light flavor) briefly serviced before the heat lifts them and immediately with a splash of service, salt and pepper and perhaps white wine. Usually tapas style is served as part of a versatile meal. Sometimes it is served with spaghetti. If you enjoy the most expensive dishes in Spain, strangely the answer is: not much. The texture is similar to cooked spaghetti while the flavor itself, somewhere between the light that does not exist, with a slight crunch. Perhaps paradoxically, then, the traditional method of preparing a spicy oil angulas is thoroughly guaranteed to beat the flavor of the angulas themselves. Especially considering how much you paid for this privilege. Angulas sells for \$50 an ounce in 2020, or about an ounce, a tin containing 1.7 ounces (50 grams). Recipes for preparing the search for angulas are a random sampling, respectively, weighing 600 grams, 150 grams, and angulas 320 grams, a single part of which weighs from 50 to 75 grams anywhere. Thus, one dollar per gram, we are looking at a significant payment of money to buy this substance, and you can put it out of reach for all but the most loyal, or perhaps achingly curious. Because of the famine and cost of real angulas, an imitation product called gulas was introduced. It became quite popular in the 1980s. They're made of surimi, the same pollock-based fish paste used to make imitation crabs. Instead of forming the dough into long bars, its small worm-shaped shape shapes the exact length and thickness of the actual angulas. Notice that the imitation product lacks the eyes of the original article, only close inspection is evident. In terms of price, the surimi cost is about \$4 per kilo, compared to \$1,100 per kilo for the original angulas. But still, the fact that the light tasting wall is a convincing replacement for angulas is a proof of the fact that the real angulas does not taste like much. Many Internet retailers based in the United States carry 4-ounce jars of Spanish baby eels. They can be found online under brands such as Conservas de Cambados, La Tienda and Iberia. These real baby eels are from places like Galicia and hand-crafted and packed with oil. Typically, the product is already seasoned with salt and paprika. In case you're wondering, but not enough to spend a small fortune, the imitation version may have more speed. Gulas jars or cans (4 oz/111 grams) are available for a fraction of the cost. You can enjoy it on sliced bread topped with gulas mayonnaise and paprika. There are several ways in which both in Spanish express their opinion. Most often, both mean only two and function as an adjective or pronation. In such cases, you can translate both as either ambos (femalely ambas) or los dos (female las dos). The two periods are almost instead of each other; ambos is a little more formal. Here are some examples: Los dos se abrazaron. (They both hugged each other.) Las dos cartas escritas desde Calabria reflejan la misma bondad. (Both letters from Calabria reflect the same courtesy.) A los dos nos duele la cabeza si tenemos hambre. (We both get headaches if we're hungry.) Los dos líderes de Al Qaeda más buscados en Iraq murieron durante una operación militar. (Two of al-Qaeda's most wanted leaders in Iraq both died during a military operation.) Ambos creyeron poder demostrar la existencia de Dios. (Both believed they could show the existence of God.) Gustaría mucho leer ambos libros to me. (I would very much like to read both books.) Ambas dijeron que no volverán nunca más al Perú tras esta amarga experiencia. (Both said they would never return to Peru after this painful experience.) Ambas opciones son buenas, y a veces no prefiero ninguno. (Both options are good, and sometimes I don't prefer either.) Note that in each of the above examples, ambos or los dos may also be translated as two or two. There are many cases where both are usually not equivalent to two when used for emphasis. There is no way to express this concept; you need to look at the sentence to determine the context, and it's a translation like that. Here are some examples; Note that given translations are not only possible: El aprendizaje es una asociación en el cual tanto el maestro como el estudiante juegan un papel dinámico. (Learning is a partnership in which both the teacher and the student play a dynamic role. Here, both add emphasis, indicating that this teacher, as well as the student, played a role.) Queremos comprar una casa grande y además barata. (We want to buy a house that is both big and cheap. The use of both attributes does not normally go together and thus adds emphasis. Here, it usually means that además performs a similar function.) Pablo y Raúl tienen sendos hematomas que están siendo tratados. (Pablo and Raúl both have bruises that are being treated. Both are used here to explain that each of the victims, not just one, is bruised. Sendos is always a plural adjective that translates as relevant or self-translated, and is used here to provide a similar meaning. You can also apply for sendos or sendas more than two.) Hubo errores de uno y otro lado en el conflicto. (There were mistakes on both sides of the conflict. Both are used to emphasize the presence of a contrast, which they also make in the uno y otro.) No es posible perder peso y comer lo que te gusta al mismo tiempo. (It is not possible to lose weight and eat everything you want. Both here show that the two actions were carried out at the same time. Al mismo tiempo means at the same time. Both have Spanish equivalents of at least English phrases or phrases. Both sides can be translated imistically with las dos campanas, which literally means both bells, referring to an argument or position countertabulally. Siempre oigo las dos campanas antes de hacer un juicio. (I always listen to both sides before making a decision.) Creo que nuestros servidores públicos no escuchan las dos campanas. (I believe our civil servants don't listen to either side.) The best of both worlds can literally be translated as lo mejor de dos mundos or loose lo mejor de cada casa (literally, the best of every home). Este vehículo ofrece lo mejor de dos mundos, la deportividad de un coupé y la espaciosidad de un SUV. (This vehicle offers the best of both worlds, sporting a coupe and an SUV area.) País multicultural que tiene lo mejor de cada casa Brasil es. (Brazil is a multicultural country with the best of both worlds. ¡Aprendemos español! (Let's learn Spanish!). Terry Vine / Getty Images Want to know more about Spanish? Here are 10 facts to start with: with 329 million majors, according to Ethnologue, how many people rank in Spanish as the world's No.2 language in terms of speaking as the first language. Slightly ahead of English (328 but far behind Chinese (1.2 (1.2) Spanish has at least 3 million major languages in each of the 44 countries, which is the fourth most spoken language after English (112 countries), French (60) and Arabic (57). Antarctica and Australia are the only continents without a large Spanish-speaking population. Spanish is part of the European language family, spoken by more than a third of the world's population. Other Internal-European languages include English, French, German, Scandinavian, Slavic and most Indian languages. It can be classified as romance, a group that includes Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Catalan and Romanian. Some speakers, such as Portuguese and Italian, can often communicate with Spanish speakers to a limited extent. Although there was no definitive limit when Latin, Spain's north-central region, became Spanish, the language of the Castile region was partly the 13th century language of King Alfonso. By the time Columbus arrived in the Western Hemisphere in 1492, he had reached a point where the Spanish-speaking and written language would be easily understood today. For people who speak, Spanish is sometimes called español and sometimes castellano (the Spanish equivalent of Castile). The labels used vary regionally and sometimes from a political point of view. Although English speakers sometimes use Castile to express Spanish as opposed to Latin America, this is not the distinction used among Spanish speakers. Spanish is one of the most phonetic languages in the world. If you know how to spell a word, you almost always know how it is pronounced (although the opposite is not true). The main exception is usually the last words of foreign origin, maintaining the original spelling. Founded in the 18th century, the Royal Spanish Academy (Real Academia Española) is widely considered the arbiter of standard Spanish. Generates authoritative dictionaries and grammar guides. Although their decisions do not have the power of law, they are widely followed both in Spain and in Latin America. Language reforms promoted by the Academy included the use of the reverse question mark and exclamation point (¿ and ¡). Although they have been used by people who speak some of Spain's non-Spanish languages, they are otherwise native to Spanish. Similarly, spanish and unique ñ for several copied local languages are unique in the 14th century. Although spanish originated on the Iberian Peninsula as a Latin descendant, there are many more loudspeakers in Latin America today, having been brought to the New World by Spanish colonialism. There are small Word, grammar and pronunciation between Spanish and Latin American Spanish are not too big to prevent easy communication. The differences in regional variations in Spanish are roughly comparable to the differences between U.S. and British English. Arabic is the language that has the greatest influence on Spanish after Latin. The most influenced foreign language today is English, and Spanish has developed hundreds of English words related to technology and culture. Since Spanish and English derive most latin and Arabic words in both languages, they share most of their vocabul sequenn through cognates. The biggest differences in grammar of the two languages are the gender use of Spanish, a more comprehensive verb shot and the widespread use of subjunctive mood. Mood.

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