

LEARN SPANISH WITH THE BIBLE

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN (KJV) EL EVANGELIO SEGÚN SAN JUAN

ENGLISH & SPANISH VERSES WITH LESSONS & DRILLS

Translated from the King James Version (KJV) by Maria Fernandez
Spanish lessons by Maria Fernandez

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Lesson one: Spanish pronunciation tips

Here are seven tips that will help you improve your Spanish accent from today:

Tip #1: The Spanish pronunciation is very regular. Unlike English, Spanish has only one possible sound for each letter or group of letters in the accent you have chosen to learn. Take, for example, the Spanish words: Simón - fariseo. Let's focus on the letter "i". In Spanish, the "i" in "Simón" and the "i" in "fariseo" sound identical. Compare that to the "i" in the English words: Simon - Pharisee, where the two "i" sound clearly different.

This regularity in the Spanish pronunciation is going to help you say words correctly once you are familiar with the rules. But you must always watch out for words that look similar in both languages, for example: Jesús - Jesus, discípulo - disciple, espíritu - spirit, Abraham - Abraham.

Often you will be tempted to say those Spanish words the way you say them in English, even after you have reached an advanced level. That is why you should regularly listen to as much Spanish as you can.

To listen to my free recording of the Gospel of John, go to kerapido.com/john or scan this QR code using your phone's camera:



Tip #2: The trickiest and most important sounds to master in Spanish are the vowels. Spanish has only five vowel sounds, and those five sounds are not identical to any of your English vowels. In my experience as a teacher, saying the Spanish vowels wrong is the main reason why native speakers cannot understand you. Let's have a look at why that is:

As an example, I am going to use the Spanish word "sinagoga" (synagogue). If you say one or both "a" in "sinagoga" the way you say the "a" in "synagogue", native speakers are going to have trouble understanding you. The same happens if you say the "o" in "sinagoga" like the "o" in "synagogue", or even worse, like the "o" in "go". And, if you say the two "a" and the "o" in "sinagoga" like in English, then I am afraid you have little chance of being understood.

But the good news is: saying the five Spanish vowels correctly greatly improves your clarity, even if your other sounds are not great.

Lesson six: 25 common phrases

Here are 25 common phrases that appear in the Gospel of John. Many of those phrases can be translated in different ways depending on the context. Here I have given you their most common meaning in the Gospel. To practise saying and understanding those phrases, listen to my free recording of the Gospel of John. To get it, go to kerapido.com/john or scan this QR code using your phone's camera:



as it is written - como está escrito

{6:31} Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; **as it is written**, He gave them bread from heaven to eat.

{6:31} Nuestros padres comieron maná en el desierto, **como está escrito**: Les dio pan del cielo para comer.

at the point of - a punto de

{4:47} When he heard that Jesus was come out of Judaea into Galilee, he went unto him, and besought him that he would come down, and heal his son: for he was **at the point of** death.

{4:47} Cuando oyó que Jesús había salido de Judea para Galilea, fue a él; y le suplicó que bajara y sanara a su hijo, porque estaba **a punto de** morir.

come and see - ven a ver

{11:34} And said, Where have ye laid him? They said unto him, Lord, **come and see**.

{11:34} Y dijo: ¿Dónde le habéis puesto? Le dijeron: Señor, **ven a ver**.

early in the morning - por la mañana temprano

{8:2} And **early in the morning** he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him; and he sat down, and taught them.

{8:2} Y **por la mañana temprano** vino de nuevo al templo, y toda la gente vino a él; y se sentó, y les enseñó.

Bilingual verses

English - Spanish

Here I bring you every English verse in the KJV Gospel of John followed by my Spanish translation. To make the most of these bilingual verses, have a quick look at the first chapter in this book: “How to learn Spanish with this book”.

To develop your listening and speaking skills fast, play my free recording of these bilingual verses. To get it, go to kerapido.com/john or scan this QR code using your phone's camera:



CHAPTER 1 - CAPÍTULO 1

John 1:1-51 – Juan 1:1-51

{1:1} In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

{1:1} Al principio estaba la Palabra, y la Palabra estaba con Dios, y la Palabra era Dios.

{1:2} The same was in the beginning with God.

{1:2} Ella estaba al principio con Dios.

{1:3} All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

{1:3} Todas las cosas fueron hechas por él, y sin él no fue hecho nada de lo que fue hecho.

{1:4} In him was life; and the life was the light of men.

{1:4} En él estaba la vida, y la vida era la luz de los hombres.

{1:5} And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

{1:5} Y la luz brilla en las tinieblas, y las tinieblas no la comprendieron.

{1:6} There was a man sent from God, whose name [was] John.

{1:6} Hubo un hombre enviado de Dios, cuyo nombre [era] Juan.

{1:7} The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all [men] through him might believe.

{1:7} Este vino para un testimonio, para dar testimonio de la Luz, para que todos [los hombres] creyeran a través de él.

{1:8} He was not that Light, but [was sent] to bear witness of that Light.

{1:8} Él no era esa Luz, sino que [fue enviado] para dar testimonio de esa Luz.

{1:9} [That] was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

{1:9} [Aquel] era la Luz verdadera, que alumbra a todo hombre que viene al mundo.

CHAPTER 1 - CAPÍTULO 1

Speaking drill - John 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE SPEAKING DRILLS

To help you improve your spoken Spanish, I have included eleven speaking drills in this book. You will find one in every second chapter of the Gospel of John. Every drill focuses on one verse, and on one speaking issue.

Before starting your drills, have a look at the “Spanish pronunciation tips” above to make sure you are familiar with the rules.

To get the most out of these drills, do them along with the book recordings. That will allow you to improve your pronunciation, intonation, fluency and speaking confidence much faster than on your own. To get the free drill recordings, go to kerapido.com/john or scan this QR code using your phone's camera:



CHAPTER 1: SPEAKING DRILL

The fastest way to improve your Spanish speaking fluency is with the step-by-step drill I bring you here. The verse we are going to practise saying is this:

{1:1} In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

{1:1} Al principio estaba la Palabra, y la Palabra estaba con Dios, y la Palabra era Dios.

1. First I want you to say one word at a time, out loud. Do not worry about your intonation or rhythm. Your aim for now is to say one word at a time: Al - principio - estaba - la - Palabra - y - la - Palabra - estaba - con - Dios - y - la - Palabra - era - Dios.
2. Notice the words you are having difficulty with. In this verse you are likely to hesitate with: “principio” and “palabra”. Say those two words out loud a few times, slowly, until they sound better: principio - palabra.
3. Then group words into short phrases, and say them out loud. Do not worry about leaving long gaps between the phrases. For the moment, focus on one phrase at a time: Al principio - estaba la Palabra - y la Palabra - estaba con Dios - y la Palabra - era Dios. Say those phrases a few times until you feel you are gaining some fluency.

4. Then say longer phrases. Like before, do not worry about leaving long gaps between the phrases: Al principio estaba la Palabra - y la Palabra estaba con Dios - y la Palabra era Dios. Say those phrases out loud several times. Do you notice how you are saying the words more fluently with every try?
5. To finish, we are going to read out the whole verse. We are going to say our long phrases, but this time we are going to leave only a small gap between them: Al principio estaba la Palabra, y la Palabra estaba con Dios, y la Palabra era Dios.

Tip: Do not hesitate to say single words, short phrases, long phrases, and whole verses out loud as many times as you want. No one is keeping count!

FURTHER PRACTICE

Improving your Spanish speaking fluency will take you time, but this drill will speed up the process dramatically. That is why I want to encourage you to try it with your favourite verses in the Gospel of John. Do it regularly and your fluency will improve with every verse. These are the five steps to follow:

1. First, say one word at a time without worrying about your intonation or rhythm.

2. Notice the words you are having difficulty with, and say them out loud, individually, a few times.
3. Then group words into short phrases, and say them out loud. Do not worry about leaving long gaps between the phrases.
4. Then say longer phrases. Like before, do not worry about leaving long gaps between the phrases.
5. To finish, read out the whole verse leaving only a small gap between the phrases.

Bonus tip: Notice how, throughout this drill, I have talked about saying words out loud. To improve your speaking skills, it is essential that you speak up. Saying things quietly, or just in your head, is not going to help you much. The secret to fluency is to speak out loud, as if you were talking to me. Doing drills like this is how I improved my English.

CHAPTER 4 - CAPÍTULO 4

John 4:1-54 – Juan 4:1-54

{4:1} When therefore the Lord knew how the Pharisees had heard that Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John,

{4:1} Por eso, cuando el Señor supo cómo los fariseos habían oído que Jesús hacía y bautizaba más discípulos que Juan,

{4:2} (Though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples,)

{4:2} (Aunque Jesús mismo no bautizaba, sino sus discípulos,)

{4:3} He left Judaea, and departed again into Galilee.

{4:3} Dejó Judea y partió de nuevo hacia Galilea.

{4:4} And he must needs go through Samaria.

{4:4} Y tenía que pasar por Samaria.

{4:5} Then cometh he to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph.

{4:5} Entonces viene a una ciudad de Samaria que se llama Sicar, cerca de la parcela de terreno que Jacob le dio a su hijo José.

{4:6} Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with [his] journey, sat thus on the well: [and] it was about the sixth hour.

{4:6} Ahora bien, el pozo de Jacob estaba allí. Jesús, por tanto, cansado de [su] viaje, se sentó por eso en el pozo; [y] era alrededor de la hora sexta.

{4:7} There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink.

{4:7} Viene allí una mujer de Samaria a sacar agua. Jesús le dice: Dame de beber.

{4:8} (For his disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat.)

{4:8} (Porque sus discípulos se habían ido a la ciudad a comprar alimento.)

{4:9} Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

{4:9} Entonces le dice la mujer de Samaria: ¿Cómo es que tú, siendo judío, me pides de beber a mí, que soy una mujer de Samaria? Porque los judíos no se tratan con los samaritanos.

CHAPTER 4 - CAPÍTULO 4

Writing exercise - John 4

THE THREE MAIN WRITTEN ACCENT RULES

Before doing the writing exercise, let's have a look at the main written accent rules. The following three rules apply to the great majority of Spanish words. In the Chapter 12 writing exercise I will give you an extra rule.

RULE #1

When a Spanish word ends in the letters “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the last syllable, that last syllable has a written accent. Here are three examples: Simón (Simon), Jesús (Jesus), José (Joseph).

RULE #2

When a Spanish word ends in a letter other than “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the second-to-last syllable, that second-to-last syllable has a written accent. Here are three examples: cárcel (prison), César (Caesar), ángel (angel).

RULE #3

When a Spanish word is stressed on the third-to-last syllable, that third-to-last syllable always has a written accent. Here are three examples: discípulo (disciple), espíritu (spirit), último (last).

WRITING EXERCISE: Which written accent rule applies to the following 20 words?

Note: some of these words do not come up in the Gospel of John.

1. Tomás (Thomas)
2. débil (weak, impotent)
3. séptima (seventh)
4. Jerusalén (Jerusalem)
5. árbol (tree)
6. Andrés (Andrew)
7. están (they are)
8. azúcar (sugar)
9. número (number)
10. fácil (easy)
11. Moisés (Moses)

- 12. allí (there)
- 13. Rabí (Rabbi)
- 14. dólar (dollar)
- 15. Lázaro (Lazarus)
- 16. aquí (here)
- 17. éramos (we were)
- 18. cáliz (cup, chalice)
- 19. corazón (heart)
- 20. Caná (Cana)

EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

- 1. **Tomás** (Thomas) - Rule #1: When a word ends in “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the last syllable, that last syllable has a written accent.
- 2. **débil** (weak, impotent) - Rule #2: When a Spanish word ends in a letter other than “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the second-to-last syllable, that second-to-last syllable has a written accent.
- 3. **séptima** (seventh) - Rule #3: When a word is stressed on the third-to-last syllable, that syllable always has a written accent.

4. **Jerusalén** (Jerusalem) - Rule #1: When a word ends in “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the last syllable, that last syllable has a written accent.
5. **árbol** (tree) - Rule #2: When a Spanish word ends in a letter other than “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the second-to-last syllable, that second-to-last syllable has a written accent.
6. **Andrés** (Andrew) - Rule #1: When a word ends in “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the last syllable, that last syllable has a written accent.
7. **están** (they are) - Rule #1: When a word ends in “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the last syllable, that last syllable has a written accent.
8. **azúcar** (sugar) - Rule #2: When a Spanish word ends in a letter other than “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the second-to-last syllable, that second-to-last syllable has a written accent.
9. **número** (number) - Rule #3: When a word is stressed on the third-to-last syllable, that syllable always has a written accent.
10. **fácil** (easy) - Rule #2: When a Spanish word ends in a letter other than “n”, “s” or a vowel, and is stressed on the second-to-last syllable, that second-to-last syllable has a written accent.

Spanish text only: El Evangelio según san Juan

Here I bring you my Spanish translation of the Gospel of John (El Evangelio según san Juan). To make the most of these Spanish-only verses, have a quick look at the first chapter in this book: “How to learn Spanish with this book”.

To develop your listening and speaking skills fast, play my free recording of “El Evangelio según san Juan”. To get it, go to kerapido.com/john or scan this QR code using your phone’s camera:



CAPÍTULO 1

{1:1} Al principio estaba la Palabra, y la Palabra estaba con Dios, y la Palabra era Dios.

{1:2} Ella estaba al principio con Dios.

{1:3} Todas las cosas fueron hechas por él, y sin él no fue hecho nada de lo que fue hecho.

{1:4} En él estaba la vida, y la vida era la luz de los hombres.

{1:5} Y la luz brilla en las tinieblas, y las tinieblas no la comprendieron.

{1:6} Hubo un hombre enviado de Dios, cuyo nombre [era] Juan.

{1:7} Este vino para un testimonio, para dar testimonio de la Luz, para que todos [los hombres] creyeran a través de él.

{1:8} Él no era esa Luz, sino que [fue enviado] para dar testimonio de esa Luz.

{1:9} [Aquel] era la Luz verdadera, que alumbra a todo hombre que viene al mundo.

{1:10} Estaba en el mundo, y el mundo fue hecho por él, y el mundo no le conoció.

{1:11} Vino a los suyos, y los suyos no le recibieron.

{1:12} Pero a todos los que le recibieron, a ellos les dio poder para hacerse hijos de Dios, a los que creen en su nombre;

{1:13} Los cuales nacieron, no de sangre, ni del deseo de la carne, ni del deseo del hombre, sino de Dios.

{1:14} Y la Palabra fue hecha carne, y moró entre nosotros, (y contemplamos su gloria, la gloria como del unigénito del Padre,) llena de gracia y de verdad.

{1:15} Juan daba testimonio de él, y clamaba, diciendo: Este era del que yo dije: El que viene detrás de mí se antepone a mí, porque era antes que yo.