Shortcut to Spanish

Level 1
Lección uno

Listen to the pronunciation of, crisis, in Spanish.

Crisis.

There are many words in Spanish that are written exactly the same as English. You just need to learn to pronounce them with correct Spanish pronunciation.

Listen again to, crisis.

Crisis.

Say, crisis.

Crisis.

Listen to, virus.

Virus.

Say, virus.

Virus.

Listen to, popular.

Popular.

Say, popular.

Popular.

See if you can say, Cuba, with the correct Spanish accent.

Cuba.

In Spanish, all the letters are pronounced clearly. Listen to, chocolate.

Chocolate.

Say, chocolate.

Chocolate.

Say, control.

Control.

Say, visa.

Visa.

Say, simple.

Simple.

Listen to the Spanish for, I have.

Tengo.

Say, I have.

Tengo.

Listen to the Spanish for, I need.

Necesito.
Say, I need.
Necesito.

Listen to the Spanish for, there is.
Hay.

Say, there is.
Hay.

Say, I have.
Tengo.

Say, I have control.
Tengo control.

Say, I need.
Necesito.

Say, I need chocolate.
Necesito chocolate.

Listen to how you say, a virus.
Un virus.

Say, a virus.
Un virus.

Say, there is.
Hay.

Say, there is a virus.
Hay un virus.

Say, plan.
Plan.

Say, a plan.
Un plan.

Say, I have a plan.
Tengo un plan.

In Spanish, the “H” is always silent. Listen to, hotel.
Hotel.

Say, hotel.
Hotel.

Say, hospital.
Hospital.

Say, Honduras.
Honduras.

Say, Havana.
Havana.
Say, *hospital.*

Hospital.

Say, *there is.*

Hay.

Say, *there is a hotel.*

Hay un hotel.

Listen to the Spanish for, *in.*

En.

Say, *in Honduras.*

En Honduras.

Say, *there is a hotel in Honduras.*

Hay un hotel en Honduras.

Say, *there is a hospital.*

Hay un hospital.

Listen to the Spanish for, *downtown.*

El centro.

Say, *downtown.*

El centro.

Say, *in the downtown.*

En el centro.

Say, *there is a hospital*

Hay un hospital

*in the downtown.*

en el centro.

And say the entire sentence. *There is a hospital in the downtown.*

Hay un hospital en el centro.

Many English words that end in “or”, are, also, exactly the same in Spanish. Listen to, *doctor.*

Doctor.

Say, *doctor.*

Doctor.

Say, *favor.*

Favor.

Say, * rumor.*

Rumor.

Say, *error.*

Error.
Say, *I need a doctor.*

**Necesito un doctor.**

Say, *I need a favor.*

**Necesito un favor.**

Say, *there is an error.*

**Hay un error.**

Say, *there is a rumor.*

**Hay un rumor.**

Many English words that end in “tor”, can be changed into Spanish by changing “tor” to “dor”. For example, listen to, *competitor.*

**Competidor.**

Say, *competitor.*

**Competidor.**

Say, *decorator.*

**Decorador.**

Say, *dictator.*

**Dictador.**

Say, *senator.*

**Senador**

Say, *terminator.*

**Terminador.**

Say, *creator.*

**Creador.**

Say, *I have a competitor.*

**Tengo un competidor.**

Say, *I have a competitor.*

**Tengo un competidor.**

Say, *there is a dictator.*

**Hay un dictador.**

Say, *there is a dictator in Cuba.*

**Hay un dictador en Cuba.**

There are many words that are very similar to English, but don’t follow any particular pattern. Here are some frequently used, and very useful ones. Listen to, *problem.*

**Problema.**

Say, *problem.*

**Problema.**

Listen to, *passport*

**Pasaporte.**
Say, *passport*
*Pasaporte.*

Listen to, *customer or client.*
*Cliente.*

Say, *customer.*
*Cliente.*

Listen to, *telephone.*
*Teléfono.*

Say, *telephone.*
*Teléfono.*

And listen to, *car.*
*Carro.*

Say, *car.*
*Carro.*
Many English words that end in “i-s-t”, can be made into Spanish by changing “i-s-t” to “i-s-t-a”. For example, listen to, **dentist**.

**Dentista.**

Say, **dentist.**

**Dentista.**

Say, **artist.**

**Artista.**

Say, **list.**

**Lista.**

Say, **terrorist.**

**Terrorista.**

Say, **guitarist.**

**Guitarrista.**

Say, **tourist.**

**Turista.**

Say, **optimist.**

**Optimista.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, **I want.**

**Quiero.**

Say, **I want.**

**Quiero.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, **new.**

**Nuevo.**

Say, **new.**

**Nuevo.**

Say, **new dentist.**

**Nuevo dentista.**
Say, *a new dentist.*
*Un nuevo dentista.*

Say, *I want a new dentist.*
*Quiero un nuevo dentista.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *you have.*
*Tiene.*

Say, *you have.*
*Tiene.*

To make a question in Spanish, you simply change your tone of voice. Listen to the question, *do you have?*
*¿Tiene?*

Ask the question, *do you have?*
*¿Tiene?*

Say, *list.*
*Lista.*

List is a feminine word. So, to say, a list, you use “una”. Say, *a list.*
*Una lista.*

Ask the question, *do you have a list?*
*¿Tiene una lista?*

How do you say, *hat?*
*Sombrero.*

Say, *a hat?*
*Un sombrero.*

Ask the question, *do you have a hat?*
*¿Tiene un sombrero?*

How do you say, *shade?*
*Sombra.*

Ask the question, *do you have shade?*
*¿Tiene sombra?*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *man.*
*Hombre.*
Say, *man.*
*Hombre.*

Say, *a man.*
*Un hombre.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *with.*
*Con.*

Say, *with.*
*Con.*

Say, *a man with*
*Un hombre con*

*a hat.*
*un sombrero.*

And say this entire sentence. *A man with a hat.*
*Un hombre con un sombrero.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *woman.*
*Mujer.*

Say, *woman.*
*Mujer.*

Woman is a feminine word. How do you say, *a woman?*
*Una mujer.*

And how do you say, *a man?*
*Un hombre.*

Say, *a man with*
*Un hombre con*

*a woman.*
*una mujer.*

Say, *a man with a woman.*
*Un hombre con una mujer.*

Say, *woman.*
*Mujer.*
“Mujer” is spelled “m-u-j-e-r”. And you’ve been pronouncing the “j” correctly, something like an “h” in English.

See if you can say these words with the correct Spanish pronunciation.

Say, Jesus.
Jesus.

Say, jovial.
Jovial.

Say, Jamaica.
Jamaica.

Listen to the Spanish word for, from.
De.

Say, from Jamaica.
De Jamaica.

From Baja California.
De Baja California.

Say, a woman
Una mujer

from Baja California.
de Baja California.

And say the entire sentence, A woman from Baja California.
Una mujer de Baja California.

See you on lesson 3.
Nos vemos en la lección tres.
Most English words, that end in “t-i-o-n”, can be made into Spanish by changing “t-i-o-n” to “c-i-ó-n”. For example, listen to, pronunciation.

Pronunciación.

Say, pronunciation.
Pronunciación.

Listen to, reservation.
Reservación.

Say, reservation.
Reservación.

Say, confirmation.
Confirmación.

Say, invitation.
Invitación.

Say, cancellation.
Cancelación.

All words, that end in “c-i-ó-n”, are feminine. So, to say, “a”, you say, “una”.

Say, a reservation.
Una reservación.

A collection.
Una colección.

A celebration.
Una celebración.

A promotion.
Una promoción.

Do you remember how to say, I have?
Tengo.
Say, *a reservation.*
*Una reservación.*

Say, *I have a reservation.*
*Tengo una reservación.*

Say, *I have an invitation.*
*Tengo una invitación.*

Say *doctor.*
*Doctor.*

Say, *doctor, I have an infection.*
*Doctor, tengo una infección.*

Say, *doctor, I have an inflammation.*
*Doctor, tengo una inflamación.*

Listen to, *my house is your house.*
*Mi casa es su casa.*

Therefore, *my,* in Spanish is,
*mi.*

Say, *my.*
*Mi.*

Say, *my house.*
*Mi casa.*

Say, *I have*  
*Tengo*  
*a celebration.*  
*una celebración.*

Say, *I have a celebration*  
*Tengo una celebración*  
*in my house.*  
*en mi casa.*

Say the entire sentence. *I have a celebration in my house.*  
*Tengo una celebración en mi casa.*
Say, my house is your house.
Mi casa es su casa.

Say, my house is
Mi casa es

a mansion.
una mansión.

Say, my house is a mansion.
Mi casa es una mansión.

Say, my house is your house.
Mi casa es su casa.

Say, your house.
Su casa.

Listen to the Spanish word for, and.
Y.

Say, and.
Y.

Say, my house and your house.
Mi casa y su casa.

See you on lesson 4.
Nos vemos en la lección cuatro.
Most English words that end in “s-i-o-n”, are actually the same in Spanish. You just need to say them with the Spanish pronunciation. For example, listen to, *decision*.

**Decisión.**

Say, *decision*.

**Decisión.**

Listen to, *conclusion*.

**Conclusión.**

Say, *conclusion*.

**Conclusión.**

Say *vision*.

**Visión.**

Say, *version*.

**Versión.**

Say *a version*.

**Una versión.**

All “s-i-ó-n” words are feminine. So, if you want to say, “the”, you use “la”.

Say, *the version*.

**La versión.**

Say, *the passion*.

**La pasión.**

Say, *the profession*.

**La profesión.**

Say, *the television*.

**La televisión**

Say, *the mansion*.

**La mansión.**

Say, *my house is your house*.

**Mi casa es su casa.**
Say, *my house is*
*Mi casa es*

*a mansion.*
*una mansión.*

Say, *my house is a mansion.*
*Mi casa es una mansión.*

Do you remember the Spanish word for, *woman?*
*Mujer.*

Say, *the woman.*
*La mujer.*

Do you remember the Spanish word for, *man?*
*Hombre.*

And, obviously, man is a masculine word, so for “the” we use “el”.

Say, *the man.*
*El hombre.*

Say, *the woman.*
*La mujer.*

Say, *a woman.*
*Una mujer.*

To say, “a man”, “una” becomes “un”. Listen to, *a man.*
*Un hombre.*

Say, *a man.*
*Un hombre.*

Say, *the man.*
*El hombre.*

Say, *the woman.*
*La mujer.*

Say, *a man.*
*Un hombre.*

Say, *a woman.*
*Una mujer.*
And now, some exceptions to the ‘c-i-o-n” rule. These words are similar but not exactly the same in Spanish. Listen to the Spanish word for, translation. *Traducción.*


Say, *A translation*  
*Una traducción.*

Do you remember the Spanish for, *I need?*  
*Necesito.*

Say, *I need a translation.*  
*Necesito una traducción.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *explanation.*  
*Explicación.*

Say, *I need a explanation.*  
*Necesito una explicación.*

“Population” is similar to English. Listen to *population.*  
*Población.*

Say, *population.*  
*Población.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *disappointment.*  
*Decepción.*

Say, *disappointment.*  
*Decepción.*

*Contaminación.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *room.*  
*Habitación.*

Say, *room.*  
*Habitación.*

Say, *my room.*  
*Mi habitación.*
Say, your room.
Su habitación.

Remember the word for, there is?
Hay.

Say, there is a television
Hay una televisión

in your room.
en su habitación.

Say that entire sentence. There is a television in your room.
Hay una televisión en su habitación.

See you on lesson 5.
Nos vemos en la lección cinco.
Most English words that end in “a-l” also end in “a-l” in Spanish. They just need the correct Spanish pronunciation. Listen to the example, *animal*.

Animal.

It’s very important you get the clear sound of the letter “a” in Spanish. In Spanish, “a” is always pronounced “ah”. In English, the letter “a” can have three different pronunciations. A good example of that is the name, Abraham; “ai-ah-a” in the same word. But, in Spanish, thankfully, it’s always “ah”. In fact, let’s listen to how, *Abraham*, is pronounced in Spanish.

Abraham.

Another little trick in there, is that the “h” is silent in Spanish. Listen again to, *Abraham*. Abraham.

Say, *Abraham*.

Abraham.

Say, *hospital*.

Hospital.

Say, *musical*.

Musical.

Say, *final*.

Final.

Say, *fatal*.

Fatal.

Say, *festival*.

Festival.

Say, *professional*.

Profesional.

Say, *vital*.

Vital.

Say, *postal*.

Postal.
Say, verbal.
Verbal.

Say, personal.
Personal.

Say, dental.
Dental.

Say, a man.
Un hombre.

Say, a woman.
Una mujer.

Say, the woman
La mujer

is
es

formal.
formal.

Say, the woman is formal.
La mujer es formal.

Say, the man is formal.
El hombre es formal.

Say, the woman is natural.
La mujer es natural.

Say, the woman is professional.
La mujer es profesional.

Say, the man is emotional.
El hombre es emocional

Say, the decision is final.
La decisión es final.

Say, the lesson is grammatical.
La lección es gramatical.
The lesson is exceptional.
La lección es excepcional.

Thank you
Gracias.

Your welcome.
De nada.

See you on lesson 6.
Nos vemos en la lección seis.
Most English words that end in “i-c-a-l”, end in “i-c-o” in Spanish. For example, listen to, *economical*.
*Económico.*

Say, *economical*.
*Económico.*

Listen to, *identical*.
*Idéntico.*

Say, *identical*.
*Idéntico.*

Say, *alphabetical*.
*Alfabético.*

Say, *historical*.
*Histórico.*

Say, *mechanical*.
*Mecánico.*

Say, *medical*.
*Médico.*

Say, *political*.
*Político.*

Say, *practical*.
*Práctico.*

Say, *technical*.
*Técnico.*

*Typical*
*Típico.*

*Logical.*
*Lógico.*
Now, let’s make some sentences. Notice the word order in Spanish. Listen to, *a comical man.*

**Un hombre cómico.**

The adjective, “comical”, follows the noun, “man”. Listen again to, *a comical man.*

**Un hombre cómico.**

Say, *a comical man.*

**Un hombre cómico.**

Listen to, *methodical.*

**Metódico.**

Say, *methodical.*

**Metódico.**

And, remember the word order, and say, *a methodical man.*

**Un hombre metódico.**

Listen to, *a Mexican man.*

**Un hombre mexicano.**

Listen to, *a Mexican woman.*

**Una mujer mexicana.**

Did you notice that “Mexican” changed for woman? In Spanish, adjectives change, depending on whether they’re masculine or feminine. In this case, “mexicano” for masculine and “méxicana” for feminine.

Say, *a Mexican man.*

**Un hombre mexicano.**

Say, *a Mexican woman.*

**Una mujer mexicana.**

Let’s practice some more “o” for masculine, “a” for feminine.

Say, *an ethical man.*

**Un hombre ético.**

Say, *an ethical woman.*

**Una mujer ética.**

Say, *a classical woman.*

**Una mujer clásica.**
A logical man.
Un hombre lógico.

An impractical man.
Un hombre impráctico.

An analytical woman.
Una mujer analítica.

See you on lesson 7.
Nos vemos en la lección siete.
Most English words that end in “a-n-t”, can be made into Spanish, simple by adding an “e” to the end. For example, listen to, restaurant.

**Restaurant.**

Say, *restaurant.*

**Restaurante.**

Say, *arrogant.*

**Arrogante.**

Say, *elegant.*

**Elegante.**

Say, *elephant.*

**Elefante.**

Say, *extravagant.*

**Extravagante.**

Say, *important.*

**Importante.**

*Infant.*

**Infante.**

*Irrelevant.*

**Irrelevante.**

*Instant.*

**Instante.**

Say, an instant.

**Un instante.**

Say, *Spanish in an instant.*

**Español en un instante.**

Most Spanish words that end in, “a-n-t-e”, are adjectives. But they don’t change, whether masculine or feminine.
Say, the man is arrogant.
El hombre es arrogante.

Say, the woman is arrogant.
La mujer es arrogante.

Say, the woman is brilliant.
La mujer es brillante.

Say, the man is brilliant.
El hombre es brillante.

Say, the woman is elegant.
La mujer es elegante.

See if you can say, an elegant woman.
Una mujer elegante.

Say this entire sentence. An elegant woman with an important man.
Una mujer elegante con un hombre importante.

Listen to the Spanish word for, to eat.
Comer.

Say, to eat.
Comer.

Do you remember how to say, I want?
Quiero.

Say, I want to eat.
Quiero comer.

Listen to the Spanish word, here.
Aquí.

Say, here.
Aquí.

Say, I want to eat here.
Quiero comer aquí.

Listen to the Spanish word for, you.
Usted.
Say, you.
Usted.

Do you remember how to say, with?
Con.

Say, with you.
Con usted.

Say, I want to eat
Quiero comer

here
aquí

with you.
con usted.

Say, I want to eat here
Quiero comer aquí

with you.
con usted.

And say the entire sentence. I want to eat here with you.
Quiero comer aquí con usted.

Listen to the Spanish for, what.
Que.

Say, what.
Que.

Do you remember how to say, there is?
Hay.

And to make a question, is there?
¿Hay?

Ask the question, what is there?
¿Qué Hay?

In Spanish, if you want to say, “what is there to eat”, you say, “what is there for to eat?”
Listen to, for.
Para.
Say, *for.*
*Para.*

Say, *for to eat.*
*Para comer.*

Ask the question, *what is there*
¿Qué hay

*for to eat?*
*para comer?*

And the Spanish question, *what is there to eat?*
¿Qué hay para comer?

Listen to the Spanish for, *enough.*
*Suficiente.*

Say, *enough.*
*Suficiente.*

*See you on lesson 8.*
*Nos vemos en la lección ocho.*
Most English words that end in “e-n-t”, can be made into Spanish, simple by adding an “e”. For example, listen to, president.

Say, *president.*
**Presidente.**

Say, *the president.*
**El presidente.**

Say, *accident.*
**Acidente.**

Say, *client.*
**Cliente.**

Say, *excellent.*
**Excelente.**

Say, *frequent.*
**Frecuente.**

Say, *efficient.*
**Eficiente.**

Say, *different.*
**Diferente.**

Say, *confident.*
**Confidente.**

Say, *ingredient.*
**Ingrediente.**

Say, *patent.*
**Patente.**

Say, *resident.*
**Residente.**
Say, *resident of the United States.*
Residente de los Estados Unidos.

In Spanish, if “g” is followed by an “e”, it’s pronounced like a guttural “h”. Listen to, *agent.*
Agente.

Say, *agent.*
Agente.

Listen to, *urgent.*
Urgente.

Say, *urgent.*
Urgente.

Say, *detergent.*
Detergente.

The word, “negligent” has two “g’s”. The first is followed by the letter “l”, so it’s pronounced, more or less, the same as English. The second is followed by an “e”, so it’s pronounced with the guttural “h” sound. Listen to, *negligent.*
Negligente.

Say, *negligent.*
Negligente.

Say, the doctor is *negligent.*
El doctor es negligente.

Say, *intelligent.*
Inteligente.

Say, *the president is intelligent.*
El presidente es inteligente.

Listen to the Spanish word for, *food.*
Comida.

Say, *food.*
Comida.

Say, *the food is different.*
La comida es diferente.
Say, *Mexican food.*
*Comida mexicana.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *where is.*
*Donde está.*

Say, *where is.*
*Donde está.*

Say, *where is the restaurant?*
*¿Dónde está el restaurante?*

Say, *where is the president?*
*¿Dónde está el presidente?*

Listen to the Spanish for, *outside.*
*Afuera.*

Say, *outside.*
*Afuera.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *something.*
*Algo.*

Say, *something.*
*Algo.*

Say, *something different.*
*Algo diferente.*

To say “wonderful” in Spanish, you say a word that sounds like “marvelous”. Listen to, *wonderful.*
*Maravillosa.*

Say, *wonderful.*
*Maravillosa.*

Say, *wonderful food.*
*Comida maravillosa.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *happy.*
*Feliz.*

Say, *happy.*
*Feliz.*
Listen to the Spanish for, *Christmas.*
*Navidad.*

Say, *Christmas.*
*Navidad.*

Say, *Happy Christmas.*
*Feliz Navidad.*

*See you on lesson 9.*
*Nos vemos en la lección nueve.*
Most English words that end in “i-b-l-e” or “a-b-l-e”, are the same in Spanish. But, it’s very important that you get the clear, Spanish pronunciation. For example, listen to able.
Able.

Just listen to these words.

*Cable.*

Cable.

*Adorable.*

Adorable.

“I-b-l-e” in Spanish, is pronounced, ible.

Listen to these words.

*Possible.*

Posible.

*Flexible.*

Flexible.

Now, you practice your Spanish pronunciation.

Say, visible.

Visible.

Remember “h” is silent in Spanish.

Say, horrible.

Horrible,

Invisible.

Invisible.

Probable.

Probable.
You learned in earlier lessons that “es” means “is”. It also means, “he is, she is” and “it is”. So to say, *it is possible*, you say, 
**es posible.**

And to ask a question, just change your tone of voice. *Is it possible?* 
¿**Es posible?**

Again, *it is possible.*  
**Es posible.**

And the question, *is it possible?*  
¿**Es posible?**

Ask the question, *is it visible?*  
¿**Es visible?**

“Es” means, “he is”, So, listen to, *he is Mexican.*  
**Es méxicano.**

And to ask the question, *is he Mexican?*  
¿**Es méxicano?**

Say, yes, *he is Mexican.*  
**Sí, es méxicano.**

Say, *he is terrible.*  
**Es terrible.**

Listen to, *she is Mexican.*  
**Es méxicana.**

Say, *she is Mexican.*  
**Es méxicana.**
And the question, is she Mexican?
¿Es mexicana?

Yes, she is Mexican.
Sí, es mexicana.

She is adorable,
Es adorable,

of course.
por supuesto.

See you on lesson 10.
Nos vemos en la lección diez.
You’ve reached a good moment in your progress with Spanish. Today, you’ll learn to manipulate Spanish verbs. I’ll show you how to get started, using a couple hundred Spanish verbs, correctly and accurately, almost instantly. In fact, we can learn 209 Spanish verbs, easily, just by making small changes to English words that end in “a-t-e”. Words like, create, graduate, tolerate and negotiate. You can refer to your book, “Shortcuts to Spanish”, page 80, for a complete list of the 209 verbs that end in “a-t-e”. Let’s begin with, negotiate.

Take the word “negotiate” and remove the “t-e” from the end, and you’ll be left with “negotia”. But we need to say that with the Spanish accent.

**Negotia.**

Congratulations, you just said, *you negotiate*, in Spanish.

Let’s do the same thing with “create”. We take the word ”create”, remove “t-e” from the end, and we’re left with “crea”. But, again, we need to say that with a Spanish accent.

**Crea.**

Say that, again.

**Crea.**

You just said, *you create*, in Spanish.

So if we want to say, *you create problems*, let’s begin with, *you create*

**Crea**

*problems.*

**problemas.**

*You create problems.*

**Crea problemas.**

Or, if you want to say, *you negotiate with the man*, let’s begin with, *you negotiate*

**Negotia**

*with the man.*

**con el hombre.**

*You negotiate with the man.*

**Negotia con el hombre.**
And, that’s a perfect, clear, concise, accurate, Spanish sentence. Let’s do a few more “a-t-e” words.

You participate.
Participa.

You decorate.
Decora.

You celebrate.
Celebra.

You terminate.
Termina.

You decorate.
Decora.

You decorate your house.
Decora su casa.

The Spanish word for, art, is,
arte.

Say, Mexican art.
Arte mexicano.

Say, with Mexican art.
Con arte mexicano.

You decorate your house
Decora su casa

with Mexican art.
con arte mexicano.

And the complete sentence, you decorate your house with Mexican art.
Decora su casa con arte mexicano.

Say, you terminate.
Termina.

“Terminate” can be used for “finish” in Spanish. Say, you finish.
Termina.
Say, *the lesson of Spanish.*
La lección de español.

So, let’s say the sentence, *you finish or you terminate the lesson of Spanish.*
Termina la lección de español.

*See you in lesson 11.*
Nos vemos en la lección once.
Today, we’ll continue our study of Spanish verbs. You learned in lesson 10, how to use verbs to talk about the second person. This time, we’ll talk about everybody’s favorite person, themselves. So, today, we’ll be examining the first person. Let’s start with the word “negotiate”. Take off the “t” and the “e” at the end of “negotiate”, and you’re left with,

nego\-tia.
Which means, you negotiate.

But now, we’ll change the “a”, at the end of “nego\-tia” to an “o” and now, your left with,

nego\-tio.

Nego\-tio.

Let’s do the same with the word “create”. Start with the word “create” and take off the final “t-e” and your left with,

cr\-ea,
which means, you create, in Spanish. Again, change the final letter “a” to an “o” and now you’re left with,

cr\-eo.
You just said, I create. Say, I create, again.

Creo.

Now, let’s make the sentence, I create Mexican art.

Start with, I create

Creo

Mexican art.
arte méxico\-no.

I create Mexican art.
Creo arte méxico\-no.

Say, I celebrate
Celebro

with my family.
con mi familia.
Say, *I celebrate Christmas*.  
*Celebro Navidad.*

Say, *I celebrate Christmas with my family.*  
*Celebro Navidad con mi familia.*

Say, *I decorate.*  
*Decoro.*

Say, *I meditate.*  
*Medito.*

*I meditate in my house.*  
*Medito en mi casa.*

*I tolerate.*  
*Tolero.*

*I cultivate.*  
*Cultivo.*

*I operate.*  
*Opero.*

*I decorate my house*  
*Decoro mi casa*

*with Mexican art.*  
*con arte mexicano*

*I decorate my house with Mexican art.*  
*Decoro mi casa con arte mexicano.*

*See you in lesson 12.*  
*Nos vemos en la lección doce.*
Many English words that begin with “s”, can be made into Spanish words, by changing the “s” to “e-s”. For example, listen to, stereo.

Say, *stereo*.

Estéreo.

Say, *spiral*.

Espiral.

Say, *spatula*.

Espátula.

Say, *studio*.

Estudio.

Say, *splendor*.

Esplendor.

Say, *special*.

Especial.

Some words just need an extra “o” at the end. For example, listen to, stupid.

Say, *stupid*.

Estúpido.

Say, *strict*.

Estricto.

Say, *style*.

Estilo.

Say, *static*.

Estático.

Listen to the Spanish word for, stomach.

Estómago.

Did you notice the “g-o” at the end?
Say, *stomach*.  
**Estómaco.**

And some words just need an “a” at the end. For example, listen to, *specialist*.  
**Especialista.**

Say, *spy*.  
**Espía.**

Say, *statue*.  
**Estatua.**

Sat *stylist*.  
**Estilista.**

Say, *structure*.  
**Estructura.**

And, here’re some words that are slightly different, but they’re good ones to know, because they’re good, frequent words. Listen to, *student*.  
**Estudiante.**

Say student.  
**Estudiante.**

Listen to, *spice*.  
**Especia.**

Say, *spice*.  
**Especia.**

Listen to, *wife*.  
**Esposa.**

Say, *wife*.  
**Esposa.**

Now that doesn’t sound like “wife” in English but it does sound like “spouse”. See if you can say, *husband*.  
**Esposo.**

Again, say, *husband*.  
**Esposo.**

Listen to, *state*.  
**Estado.**
Say, state.
Estado.

Notice that there is a “d” sound at the end of “state”.

Say, state, again.
Estado.

Listen to the Spanish for, states.
Estados.

Say, states.
Estados.

Listen to, united states.
Estados unidos.

Say, united states.
Estados unidos.

Listen to, the United States.
Los Estados Unidos.

Say, the United States.
Los Estados Unidos.

Say, in the United States.
En los Estados Unidos.

Say, I have a house
Tengo una casa

in the United States.
en los Estados Unidos.

And the entire sentence, I have a house in the United States. 
Tengo una casa en los Estados Unidos.

Listen to the Spanish for, because.
Porque.

Say, because.
Porque.

Listen to the Spanish for, always.
Siempre.
Say, *always*.
*Siempre.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *table.*
*Mesa.*

Say, *table.*
*Mesa.*

Say, *the table.*
*La mesa.*

Say, *bread.*
*Pan.*

“*Bread*” is a masculine word, so to say, “*the bread*”, you use “*el*”. Say, *the bread.*
*El pan.*

And in Spanish, to say, *the bread on the table*, you would say, *the bread in the table*. say, *the bread on the table.*
*El pan en la mesa.*

Say, *I like.*
*Me gusta.*

Say, *I like the bread.*
*Me gusta el pan.*

Say, *I like the United States.*
*Me gusta los Estados Unidos.*
Many English words, that end in “ary”, can be made into Spanish words by changing “ary” to “ario”. For example, *anniversary*.

*Aniversario.*

*Canary.*

*Canario.*

Say, *anniversary.*

*Aniversario.*

Say, *canary.*

*Canario.*

Say, *dictionary.*

*Dictionario.*

Say, *hereditary.*

*Hereditario.*

Say, *honorary.*

*Honorario.*

Say, *imaginary.*

*Imaginario.*

Say, *imaginary*, again.

*Imaginario.*

Say, *ordinary.*

*Ordinario.*

Say, *primary.*

*Primario.*

Say, *salary.*

*Salario.*

Say, *vocabulary.*

*Vocabulario.*

Say, *vocabulary* in Spanish.

*Vocabulario en español.*
Say, *I like.*
*Me gusta.*

Listen to, *you like.*
*Le gusta.*

Say, *you like.*
*Le gusta.*

Listen to, *do you like?*
¿*Le gusta?*

Ask the question, *do you like?*
¿*Le gusta?*

Say, *do you like Mexico?*
¿*Le gusta México?*

Listen to, *why.*
*Por qué.*

Say, *why.*
*Por qué.*

Ask the question, *why do you like Mexico?*
¿*Por qué le gusta México?*

Listen to, *people.*
*Gente.*

Say, *people.*
*Gente.*

Say, *I like the people.*
*Me gusta la gente.*

Ask the question, *why do you like Mexico?*
¿*Por qué le gusta México?*

*I like the people*
*Me gusta la gente*

*and the food.*
*y la comida.*

Say, *I like the people and the food.*
*Me gusta la gente y la comida.*
Listen to, *but*.
**Pero.**

Say, *but*.
**Pero.**

Listen to, *very*.
**Muy.**

Say, *very*.
**Muy.**

Listen to, *strange*.
**Raro.**

Strange is like, “rare”.

Say, *strange*.
**Raro.**

Say, *very strange*.
**Muy raro.**

Say, *necessary*.
**Necesario.**

Say, *very necessary*.
**Muy necesario.**

Say, *it is very necessary*.
**Es muy necesario.**

Ask, *why do you like*

¿*Por qué le gusta*

the lesson?
**la lección?**

Ask, *why do you like the lesson?*

¿*Por qué le gusta la lección?*

Say, *because it is very necessary*.
**Porque es muy necesario.**

See you in lesson 14.
**Nos vemos en la lección catorce.**
Most English words, that end in “i-c”, can be made into Spanish words by changing “i-c” to “i-c-o”. For example, listen to, *academic*.

Say, *academic*.

Say, *alcoholic*.

Say, *patriotic*.

Say, *organic*.

Say, *democratic*.

Say, *antiseptic*.

Say, *diabetic*.

Say, *the patriotic man*.

Listen to, *the patriotic men*.

Notice that “patriotic” is pluralized, in Spanish, also.

Listen, again, to, *the patriotic men*.

Say, *the patriotic men*.
Say, the romantic men.
Los hombres románticos.

Listen to, the hotels.
Los hoteles.

Say, the hotels.
Los hoteles.

Say, the scenic hotels.
Los hoteles escénicos.

Say, the election.
La elección.

Listen to, the elections.
Las elecciones.

Say, the elections.
Las elecciones.

Say, the Democratic election.
La elección democrática.

Notice that, “democrático” becomes “democrática”, for the feminine word, election.

Say, the Democratic election.
La elección democrática.

Say, the Democratic elections.
La elecciones democráticas.

Say, the fruits.
Las frutas.

Say, the organic fruits.
Las frutas orgánicas.

Say, the lessons.
Las lecciones.

Say, the basic lessons.
Las lecciones básicas.

See you in lesson 15.
Nos vemos en la lección quince.
Most English words, that end in “ment”, can be made into Spanish words by changing “ment” to “mento”. listen to, *moment*.

Say, *moment*.
Momento.

Say, *cement*.
Cemento.

Say, *compliment*.
Complimento.

Say, *instrument*.
Instrumento.

Say, *document*.
Documento.

Say, *element*.
Elemento.

Listen to the Spanish word for, *dust*.
Polvo.

Say, *dust*.
Polvo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, *film*.
Película.

Say, *film*.
Película.

Listen to the Spanish word for, *good*.
Bueno.

Say, *good*.
Bueno.
When you say, good, about something feminine, you’d say, 
**buena.**

Say, good, about something feminine. 
**buena.**

Say, *the good woman.* 
**La mujer buena.**

Say, *a good person.* 
**Una persona buena.**

Say, *is a good person.* 
**Es una persona buena.**

Say, *the woman is a good person.* 
**La mujer es una persona buena.**

“Film” is a feminine word. Say, the good film. 
**La película buena.**

**Como.**

Say, *I eat.* 
**Como.**

Say, *I eat bread.* 
**Como pan.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *insurance.* 
**Seguro.**

Say, *insurance.* 
**Seguro.**

Say, *the insurance.* 
**El seguro.**

Do you remember the Spanish word for, *I need?* 
**Necesito.**

Say, *I need the insurance.* 
**Necesito el seguro.**
Listen to the Spanish word for, *tomorrow*.
**Mañana.**

Say, *tomorrow*.
**Mañana.**

When you read, “mañana”, in Spanish, you’ll notice a line above the “n”. This is, actually, an extra letter in the Spanish alphabet. Ñ.
To pronounce this, pronounce it like an exaggerated “n-y” in “canyon”. Listen, again, to *tomorrow*.
**Mañana.**

Say, *tomorrow*.
**Mañana.**

Let’s practice some more with the sound with the sound of the “ñ”. Listen to the Spanish word for, *mister*.
**Señor.**

*Say, mister.*
**Señor.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *misses*.
**Señora.**

*Say, misses.*
**Señora.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *miss*.
**Señorita.**

*Say, miss.*
**Señorita.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *Spain*.
**España.**

*Say, Spain.*
**España.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *Spanish*.
**Español.**

*Say, Spanish.*
**Español.**
Say, mister.
Señor.

Say, misses.
Señora.

Say, miss.
Señorita.

Say, Spain.
España.

Say, Spanish.
Español.

Say, tomorrow.
Mañana.

Say, insurance.
Seguro.

Say, the insurance.
El seguro.

Say, I need.
Necesito.

Say, I need the insurance.
Necesito el seguro.

Say, tomorrow.
Mañana.

Say, I need the insurance tomorrow.
Necesito el seguro mañana.

See you in lesson 16.
Nos vemos en la lección dieciséis.
Most English words that end in “ence” can be made into Spanish by changing “ence” to “encia”. For example, listen to, violence.

Say, violence.

Violencia.

Say, experience.

Experiencia.

Say, evidence.

Evidencia.

Say, difference.

Diferencia.

Listen to, intelligence.

Inteligencia.

Say, intelligence.

Inteligencia.

Say, patience.

Paciencia.

Say, audience.

Audiencia.

Say, the reference.

La referencia.

Say, the preference.

La preferencia.

Listen to the Spanish word for, more.

Más.

Say, more.

Más.
Say, *more patience*
Más paciencia

*please.*
*por favor.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *meat.*
*Carne.*

Say, *meat.*
*Carne.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *only.*
*Solo.*

Say, *only.*
*Solo.*

How do you say, *I eat?*
*Como.*

Say, *I only eat meat.*
*Solo como carne.*

The Spanish words for, *the same,* are,
*Lo mismo.*

Say, *the same.*
*Lo mismo.*

And if you say, *the same,* about feminine things, you say,
*La misma.*

Say, *the same,* about feminine things.
*La misma.*

“Meat” is a feminine word. Say, *the same meat.*
*La misma carne.*

What is the Spanish word for, *food?*
*Comida.*

Say, *the same food.*
*La misma comida.*
Say, *meat.*
Carne.

Say, *more meat, please.*
Más carne, por favor.

Listen to the Spanish for, *it's all right.*
Está bien.

Imagine you’re eating tacos in Mexico, and the waiter asks you, *more meat?* ¿Más carne?

Ask the question, *more meat?*
¿Más carne?

Say, *no, it’s all right,*
No, está bien,

*thank you.*
gracias.

Listen to the Spanish word for, *nothing.*
Nada.

Say, *nothing.*
Nada.

What is the Spanish word for, *something?*
Algo.

If you want to ask the question, *anything else,* in Spanish you’ll say, *something more?* ¿Algo más?

Ask, *anything else?*
¿Algo más?

And to say, *nothing else,* you say, *nothing more.* Say, *nothing more.*
Nada más.

Ask, *anything else?*
¿Algo más?

No, *nothing else,* *thank you.*
Nada más, gracias.

*See you in lesson 17.*
Nos vemos en la lección diecisiete.
Most English words that end in “i-v-e”, can be made into Spanish words by changing “i-v-e” to “i-v-o”. For example, listen to the Spanish for, *active*.

*Active.*

Say, *active.*

*Activo.*

Say, *creative.*

*Creativo.*

Say, *decisive.*

*Decisivo.*

Say, *effective.*

*Efectivo.*

Say, *festive.*

*Festivo.*

Say, *hyperactive.*

*Hiperactivo.*

Say, *massive.*

*Masivo.*

Say, *intuitive.*

*Intuitivo.*

Say, *motive.*

*Motivo.*

Say, *selective.*

*Selectivo.*

Say *progressive.*

*Progresivo.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *beach.*

*Playa.*
Say, *beach.*
*Playa.*

In Spanish, if you want to say, “at the beach”, you say, “in the beach”. Listen to, *in the beach.*
*En la playa.*

Say, *in the beach or at the beach.*
*En la playa.*

Say, *an attractive woman*
*Una mujer atractiva*

*at the beach.*
*en la playa.*

Say, *an attractive woman at the beach.*
*Una mujer atractiva en la playa.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *I have to.*
*Tengo que.*

Say, *I have to.*
*Tengo que.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *to do or to make.*
*Hacer.*

Say, *to do or to make.*
*Hacer.*

Say, *I have to make*
*Tengo que hacer.*

*a reservation.*
*una reservación.*

Say, *I have to make a reservation.*
*Tengo que hacer una reservación.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *now.*
*Ahora.*

Say, *now.*
*Ahora.*
Say, *I have to make*  
*Tengo que hacer*

*a reservation now.*  
*una reservación, ahora.*

See if you can say the entire sentence. *I have to make a reservation, now.*  
*Tengo que hacer una reservación, ahora.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *to buy.*  
*Comprar.*

Say, *to buy.*  
*Comprar.*

Say, *I have to buy*  
*Tengo que comprar*

*something,*  
*algo,*

*now.*  
*ahora.*

Say, *something, now.*  
*Algo, ahora.*

Say, *I have to buy*  
*Tengo que comprar*

*something, now.*  
*algo, ahora.*

Say the entire sentence. *I have to buy something, now.*  
*Tengo que comprar algo, ahora.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *all.*  
*Todo.*

Say, *all.*  
*Todo.*

Say, *all the men.*  
*Todos los hombres.*
If you want to say, *all*, to describe something feminine, you say, *toda*.

Say, *all*, to describe something feminine. *toda*.

Say, *all the women*. *Todas las mujeres*.

Say, *all the reservations*. *Todas las reservaciones*.

Say, *I have to make*  
*Tengo que hacer*  
*all the reservations*.  
*todas las reservaciones*.

Say the entire sentence. *I have to make all the reservations*.  
*Tengo que hacer todas las reservaciones*.

*See you in lesson 18*.  
*Nos vemos en la lección dieciocho*. 
Shortcut to Spanish

Lesson 18
Lección dieciocho

Most English words that end in “c-t”, can be made into Spanish words by changing “c-t” to “c-t-o”. For example, listen to, act.
Acto.

Say, act.
Acto.

Say, compact.
Compacto.

Listen to, compact disk.
Disco compacto.

Say, compact disk.
Disco compacto.

Say, direct.
Directo.

Say, insect.
Insecto.

Say, perfect.
Perfecto.

Say, product.
Producto.

Say, exact.
Exacto.

“Exacto” is often used to show agreement. Something like we’d say, it’s all right or exactly. Say, exact, again.
Exacto.

Listen to the question, is it like this?
¿Es así?

Ask the question, is it like this?
¿Es así?
Exactly.
Exacto.

Listen to the Spanish word for, other or another.
Otro.

Say, another.
Otro.

Say, another product.
Otro producto.

Listen to the Spanish word for, American.
Norteamericano.

Say, American.
Norteamericano.

Say, another American.
Otro norteamericano.

Say, a product.
Un producto.

Say, an American product
Un producto norteamericano.

Listen to the Spanish for, you have to.
Tiene que.

Say, you have to.
Tiene que.

Listen to the Spanish for, to go.
Ir.

Say, to go.
Ir.

Say, you have to go.
Tiene que ir.

What is the Spanish for, now?
Ahora.
Say, you have to go, now.
Tiene que ir, ahora.

Listen to the Spanish for, to open.
Abrir.

Say, to open.
Abrir.

Say, you have to open.
Tiene que abrir.

Listen to the Spanish for, suitcase.
Maleta.

Say, suitcase.
Maleta.

What is the Spanish for, your?
Su.

Say, your suitcase.
Su maleta.

Say, you have to.
Tiene que.

Say, to open.
Abrir.

Say, your suitcase.
Su maleta.

Say, you have to open
Tiene que abrir

your suitcase.
su maleta.

And put that entire sentence together. You have to open your suitcase.
Tiene que abrir su maleta.

See if you can say this sentence. You have to open your product.
Tiene que abrir su producto.
Say, *to go.*
*Ir.*

Listen to, *now, you have to go.*
*Ahora, tiene que ir.*

Say, *now, you have to go.*
*Ahora, tiene que ir.*

Listen to, *to the lesson 19.*
*A la lección diecinueve.*

Say, *to the lesson 19.*
*A la lección diecinueve.*

Say, *now, you have to go to the lesson 19.*
*Ahora, tiene que ir a la lección diecinueve.*

*See you in lesson 19.*
*Nos vemos en la lección diecinueve.*
In lesson 10 and 11, you learned how to use the English words that end in “a-t-e”. In this lesson, we’re going to take those same words and create Spanish infinitives. These infinitives will give you great power of expression in Spanish, especially when you combine them with power verbs. First step is to take the English word “meditate” and remove the “a-t-e” from the end, which will leave you with “medit”. Add “a-r” and you have, meditar, which means, *to meditate*, in Spanish.

Say, *to meditate.*
Meditar.

Listen to, *to duplicate.*
Duplicar.

Say, *to duplicate.*
Duplicar.

Listen to, *to negotiate.*
Negociar.

Say, *to negotiate.*
Negociar.

Say, *to create.*
Crear.

Say, *to participate.*
Participar.

Say, *to end or to terminate.*
Terminar.

Say, *to cooperate.*
Cooperar.

Say, *to donate.*
Donar.
Now, let’s combine these infinitives with the power verbs. Do you remember how to say, *I want?*

**Quiero.**

Do you remember how to say, *to celebrate?*

**Celebrar.**

Say, *I want to celebrate.*

**Quiero celebrar.**

How do you say, *with you?*

**Con usted.**

Say, *I want to celebrate with you.*

**Quiero celebrar con usted.**

How do you say, *I like?*

**Me gusta.**

How do you say, *to decorate?*

**Decorar.**

Say, *I like to decorate.*

**Me gusta decorar.**

How do you say, *you have to?*

**Tiene que.**

Say, *cooperate.*

**Cooperar.**

Say, *you have to cooperate.*

**Tiene que cooperar.**

Do you remember how to say, *you like?*

**Le gusta.**

Ask the question, *do you like?*

¿*Le gusta?*

Say, *to meditate.*

**Meditar.**

Ask the question, *do you like to meditate?*

¿*Le gusta meditar?*
How do you say, *I need* 
Necesito 

to end or to terminate? 
terminar.

Say, *I need to finish.* 
Necesito terminar.

Say, *the lesson.* 
La lección.

Say, *now.* 
Ahora.

Say, *the lesson, now.* 
La lección, ahora.

Say, *I need to finish* 
Necesito terminar 
the lesson, now. 
la lección, ahora.

Say, *I need to finish the lesson, now.* 
Necesito terminar la lección, ahora.

*See you in lesson 20.* 
Nos vemos en la lección viente.
In lesson, we’ll examine some more infinitives that are easy to make. Many English words that end in “i-f-y”, “ify”, can be made into Spanish by changing “i-f-y” to “i-f-i-c-a-r”, “ificar”. For example, listen to, to crucify.

**Crucificar.**

Say, *to crucify.*

**Crucificar.**

Listen to, *to classify.*

**Clasificar.**

Say, *to classify.*

**Clasificar.**

Say, *to diversify.*

**Diversificar.**

Say, *to electrify.*

**Electrificar.**

Say, *to falsify*

**Falsificar.**

Say, *to verify.*

**Verificar.**

Say, *to rectify*

**Rectificar.**

Say, *to simplify.*

**Simplificar.**

Say, *to simplify the Spanish.*

**Simplificar el español.**

Listen to the Spanish power verb, *I can.*

**Puedo.**

Say, *I can.*

**Puedo.**
In Spanish, if you want to say, “I can simplify”, you say, “I can simplify”. Say, *I can simplify.*

**Puedo simplificar.**

Say, *I can simplify the Spanish.*

**Puedo simplificar el español.**

Listen to, *I can identify.*

**Puedo identificar.**

Say, *I can identify.*

**Puedo identificar.**

Say, *the product.*

**El producto.**

Say, *I can identify the product.*

**Puedo identificar el producto.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *to see.*

**Ver.**

Say, *to see.*

**Ver.**

Say, *I can see.*

**Puedo ver.**

Say, *I can see my house.*

**Puedo ver mi casa.**

Say the Spanish word for, *friend.*

**Amigo.**

Say, *my friend.*

**Mi amigo.**

If your *friend* is a woman, you say, *amiga.*

Say, *friend*, to a woman.

**Amiga.**

Say, *friend*, about a man.

**Amigo.**
Listen to the Spanish word for, enemy.  
Enemigo.

Say, enemy. 
Enemigo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, or.  
O.

Say, or.  
O.

Say, friend or enemy.  
Amigo o enemigo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, hello.  
Hola.

Say, hello.  
Hola.

Say, hello, friend.  
Hola, amigo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, big.  
Grande.

Say, big.  
Grande.

Say, big house.  
Casa grande.

How do you say, suitcase?  
Maleta.

Say, big suitcase.  
Maleta grande.
Most English words that end in “g-y”, can be made into Spanish by changing “g-y” into “g-i-a”. Listen to how “g-i-a” is pronounced in Spanish. 

Gia.

Listen to, allergy.

Alergia.

Say, allergy.

Alergia.

Say, biology.

Biología.

Say, ecology
Ecología.

Say, energy.

Energía.

Say, ideology.

Ideología.

Say, synergy.

Sinergia.

Do you remember the Spanish word for, you want?

Quiere.

Say, you want.

Quiere.

Ask the question, do you want more?

¿Quiere más?

Ask the question, do you want more energy?

¿Quiere más energía?

Listen to the Spanish word for, when.

Cuando.
Say, *when*.
*Cuándo*.

Ask the question, *when do you want?*  
¿*Cuándo quiere?*

And ask the question, *when do you want more?*  
¿*Cuándo quiere más?*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *soon*.  
*Pronto*.

Say, *soon*.  
*Pronto*.

Ask the question, *when do you want more energy?*  
¿*Cuándo quiere más energía?*

*Soon, please.*  
*Pronto, por favor*.

Listen to the Spanish for, *tonight*.  
*Esta noche*.

Say, *tonight*.  
*Esta noche*.

Ask the question, *when do you want more?*  
¿*Cuándo quiere más?*

*Tonight.*  
*Esta noche*.

Listen to the Spanish for, *you can*.  
*Puede*.

Say, *you can*.  
*Puede*.

Ask the question, *can you?*  
¿*Puede?*

Do you remember how to say, *to see?*  
*Ver.*
Say, to see.
Ver.

Ask the question, can you see?
¿Puede ver?

And ask the question, can you see your house?
¿Puede ver su casa?

Listen to the Spanish for, like this or like that.
Así.

Say, like this.
Así.

Do you remember how to say, it’s alright?
Está bien.

Say, it’s alright, like this?
Está bien, así.

Listen to the Spanish for, small.
Chico.

Say, small.
Chico.

Do you remember how to say, big?
Grande.

Ask the question, big or small?
Grande o chico.

Small, please.
Chico, por favor.

See you on lesson 22.
Nos vemos en la lección veintidós.
Shortcut to Spanish

Lesson 22
Lección vientos

Many English words can be made into Spanish infinitives, just by adding “a-r” to the English word. Listen to, to abandon.
Abandonar.

Say, to abandon.
Abandonar.

Listen to, to visit.
Visitar.

Say, to visit.
Visitar.

Say, to confess.
Confesar.

Say, to connect.
Conectar.

Say, to consult.
Consultar.

Say, to control.
Controlar.

Say, to deposit.
Depositar.

Say, to edit.
Editar.

Say, to export.
Exportar.

Say, to insult.
Insultar.

Say, to plant.
Plantar.
Say, to rob.
Robar.

To change an infinitive to the second person, you just remove the “r” from the end of the word. For example, if you want to say, you visit.
Visita.

Say, you visit.
Visita.

Say, you vomit.
Vomita.

Say, you export.
Exporta.

To change an infinitive to the first person, you remove the “r” but you change the final letter from an “a” to an “o”. For example, listen to, I visit.
Visito.

Say, I visit.
Visito.

Say, I edit.
Edito.

Say, I consider.
Considero.

Say, you consider.
Considera.

Say, I plant.
Planto.

Say, you plant.
Planta.

Say, I export.
Exporto.

Say, you export.
Exporta.

Say, you program.
Programa.
Say, *I program.*
*Programo.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *computers.*
*Computadoras.*

Say, *computers.*
*Computadoras.*

Say, *I program computers.*
*Programo computadoras.*

Say, *you program computers.*
*Programa computadoras.*

“Computadoras” is the word used in Latin America. In Spain, the word for, *computers,* is, *ordenadores.*

Say, *computers,* in Spain.
*Ordenadores.*

Say, *I program computers.*
*Programo ordenadores.*

And in Latin America, say, *I program computers.*
*Programo computadoras.*

Say, *I edit.*
*Edito.*

Listen to, *the article.*
*El articulo.*

Say, *the article.*
*El articulo.*

Say, *I edit the article.*
*Edito el articulo.*

Say, *you edit the article.*
*Edita el articulo.*
Shortcut to Spanish

Lesson 23
Lección veintitrés

Most English words that end in “ory”, can be made into Spanish by changing “ory” into “orio”. Listen to the example of, accessory.

Accesorio.

Say, accessory.

Accesorio.

Say, directory.

Directorio.

Say, introductory.

Introductorio.

Say, territory.

Territorio.

Say, observatory.

Observatorio.

Say, anti-inflammatory.

Anti-inflamatorio.

Do you remember how to say, tonight, in Spanish?

Esta noche.

“Esta noche” literally means, “this night”. Listen to the Spanish for, this.

Esta.

Say, this.

Esta.

Say this woman.

Esta mujer.

When your using, this, to talk about masculine things, you change “esta” to “este”. Listen to, this man.

Este hombre.

Say, this territory.

Este territorio.
Say, *this laboratory.*
**Esta laboratorio.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *I appreciate it.*
**Lo agredezco.**

Say, *I appreciate it.*
**Lo agredezco.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *to feel.*
**Sentir.**

Say, *to feel.*
**Sentir.**

Do you remember how to say, *I can?*
**Puedo.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *I can not.*
**No puedo.**

Say, *I can not.*
**No puedo.**

Say, *I can not feel.*
**No puedo sentir.**

In Spanish, to say, “to feel anything” you say “to feel nothing”. Say, *to feel nothing.*
**Sentir nada.**

Again, say, *to feel nothing.*
**Sentir nada.**

Say, *I can not.*
**No puedo.**

Say, *feel anything.*
**sentir nada.**

Say, *I can not feel anything.*
**No puedo sentir nada.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *to insure.*
**Asegurar.**
Say, to insure.
Asegurar.

How do you say, I want?
Quiero.

Say, I want to insure
Quiero asegurar

my car.
mi carro.

Say, I want to insure my car.
Quiero asegurar mi carro.

Listen to the Spanish for, how many.
Cuantas.

Say, how many.
Cuantas.

Listen to the Spanish for, how much.
Cuanto.

Say, how much.
Cuanto.

How do you say, it is.
Es.

Listen to the question, how much is it?
¿Cuánto es?

Ask, how much is it?
¿Cuánto es?

And in Spanish, to say, “to insure my car”, you say “for to insure my car”. Listen to the Spanish for, for to insure.
Para asegurar.

Say, for to insure.
Para asegurar.

Ask, how much is it
¿Cuánto es
for to insure
para asegurar

my car?
mi carro?

And now the entire sentence. How much is it to insure my car?
¿Cuánto es para asegurar mi carro?

The Spanish for “what is it called”, “what is your name” and “what do you call”, is,
¿cómo se llama?

How do you say, what is it called?
¿Cómo se llama?

How do you say, what is your name?
¿Cómo se llama?

How do you say, what do you call?
¿Cómo se llama?
Most English words that end in “t-y”, can be made into Spanish by changing “t-y” into “idad”. Listen to the example of, *ability*.

**Habilidad.**

Say, *ability.*

**Habilidad.**

Say, *celebrity.*

**Celebridad.**

Say, *curiosity.*

**Curiosidad.**

Say, *maternity.*

**Maternidad.**

Say, *opportunity.*

**Oportunidad.**

Say, *popularity.*

**Popularidad.**

Say, *possibility.*

**Posibilidad.**

The Spanish word for “speed”, you use “velocity”. Say, *speed* or *velocity.*

**Velocidad.**

Say, *personality.*

**Personalidad.**

Say, *society.*

** Sociedad.**

The word “city”, has a slight change on the pattern. Listen to the Spanish word for, *city.*

**Ciudad.**

Say, *city.*

**Ciudad.**
Listen to the Spanish word for, quality.
calidad.

Say, quality.
calidad.

Listen to the Spanish word for, quantity.
cantidad.

Say, quantity.
cantidad.

Say, activity.
Actividad.

Listen to the Spanish word for, a lot of activity.
Mucha actividad.

Say, a lot of activity.
Mucha actividad.

Say, there is a lot of activity,
Hay mucha actividad,
in the downtown.
en el centro.

Say the entire sentence. There is a lot of activity, in the downtown.
Hay mucha actividad, en el centro.

Say, publicity.
Publicidad.

In Spanish, “publicidad” is also used to say, “advertising”. Say, advertising.
Publicidad.

Say, I want
Quiero

to see
ver

Say, I want to see
Quiero ver
the advertising.
la publicidad.

Say the entire sentence. I want to see the advertising.
Quiero ver la publicidad.

See you on lesson 25.
Nos vemos en la lección veinticinco.
Shortcut to Spanish

Lesson 25
Lección veinticinco

Most English words that end in “i-d”, can be made into Spanish by changing “i-d” to “i-d-o”. For example, listen to the Spanish for, *arid.*
*Árido.*

Say, *arid.*
*Árido.*

Say, *cupid.*
*Cupido.*

Say, *solid.*
*Sólido.*

To say “shy” in Spanish, you say, “timid”. Say, *timid* or *shy.*
*Tímido.*

To say, “fast”, in Spanish, you say “rapid”. Say, *rapid* or *fast.*
*Rápido.*

Say, *acid.*
*Ácido.*

Say, *vivid.*
*Vívido.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *if.*
*Sí.*

Say, *if.*
*Sí.*

How do you say, *you like?*  
*Le gusta.*

Say, if you like.  
*Sí le gusta.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *also.*  
*También.*
Say, also.
También.

Say, also, I have.
También tengo.

Say, also, I have tacos.
También tengo tacos.

Say, if you like.
Si le gusta.

Say, also, I have tacos.
También.

Put that all together. Say, if you like, also, I have tacos.
Si le gusta también tengo tacos.

Listen to the Spanish for, I think.
Pienso.

Say, I think.
Pienso.

Listen to the Spanish for, I think that.
Pienso que.

Say, I think that.
Pienso que.

Say, I think that.
Pienso que.

Say, it is stupid.
Es estúpido.

Say, I think that it is stupid.
Pienso que es estúpido.

Say, I think that.
Pienso que.

Say, it is cupid.
Es cupido.
Say, *I think that it is cupid.*

**Pienso que es cupido.**

To say, in Spanish, “I’m thinking about a vacation”, you say, “I think in the vacations”.

Listen to, *I’m thinking about a vacation.*

**Pienso en las vacaciones.**

Say, *I’m thinking about a vacation*

**Pienso en las vacaciones**

*in Mexico.*

**en México.**

Say the entire sentence. *I’m thinking about a vacation in Mexico.*

**Pienso en las vacaciones en México.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *days.*

**Días.**

Say, *days.*

**Días.**

To say, “good morning”, in Spanish, you say “good days”. Listen to, *good morning.*

**Buenos días.**

Say, *good morning.*

**Buenos días.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *almost.*

**Casi.**

Say, *almost.*

**Casi.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *he.*

**Él.**

Say, *he.*

**Él.**

Say, *he almost.*

**Él casi.**

Do you remember how to say, *always?*

**Siempre.**
He almost always.
Él casi siempre.

To say, “he wants”, in Spanish, you say the same as, “you want”. Listen to, he wants. Quiere.

Say, he wants.
Quiere.

Say, he almost always.
Él casi siempre.

Say, he almost
Él casi

Say, always wants
siempre quiere

say, to eat.
Siempre quiere

Say, he almost always wants to eat.
Él casi siempre quiere comer.

See you on lesson 26.
Nos vemos en la lección veintiseis.
Most English words that end in “i-z-e”, can be made into Spanish by changing “i-z-e” to “i-z-a-r”, “izar”. Listen to the example, to analyze.

Analizar.

Say, to analyze.
Analizar.

Listen to the example, to authorize.
Autorizar.

Say, to authorize.
Autorizar.

Say to finalize.
Finalizar.

Say, to hospitalize.
Hospitalizar.

Say, to maximize.
Maximizar.

Listen to, to neutralize
Neutralizar.

Say, to neutralize
Neutralizar.

Say, to maximize.
Maximizar.

Say, to minimize.
Minimizar.

Say, to memorize.
Memorizar.

Say, to organize.
Organizar.
Say, to utilize.
Utilizar.

To talk about the future, in Spanish, is easy. Listen to the example of, I’m going to.
Voy a.

Say, I’m going to.
Voy a.

To make a complete future sentence, we add an infinitive. Listen to, I’m going to economize.
Voy a economizar.

Say, I’m going to economize.
Voy a economizar.

Say, I’m going to socialize.
Voy a socializar.

To say, you are going to, you say,
Va a.

Say, you are going to.
Va a.

Say, you are going to utilize
Va a utilizar

the Spanish.
el español.

Say, you are going to utilize the Spanish.
Va a utilizar el español.

To make a question about the future, you change the tone of your voice. Listen to, are you going to privatize?
¿Va a privatizar?

Say, are you going to privatize?
¿Va a privatizar?

Say, the company.
La compañía.

Make the entire question. Are you going to privatize the company?
¿Va a privatizar la compañía?
Listen to the Spanish for, **well.**
**Bien.**

Say, **well.**
**Bien.**

Say, **very well.**
**Muy bien.**

Say, **very well, thank you.**
**Muy bien, gracias.**

Listen to the Spanish for, **late.**
**Tarde.**

Say, **late.**
**Tarde.**

The Spanish for “to be” is “estar”, “e-s-t-a-r”. Listen to, **to be.**
**Estar.**

Say, **to be.**
**Estar.**

Say, **I’m going to be**
**Voy a estar**

**late.**
**tarde.**

Say, **I’m going to be late.**
**Voy a estar tarde.**

Ask the question, **are you going to be late?**
¿**Va a estar tarde?**

Listen to the Spanish for, **still.**
**Aun.**

Say, **still.**
**Aun.**

Listen to the Spanish for, **which.**
**Cuál.**
Say, *which*.  
Cuál.

Say, *which man*.  
Cuál hombre.

Say, *which company*.  
Cuál compañía.

*Now you are going to go to lesson 27.*  
*Ahora va a ir a la lección veintisiete.*
Most English words that end in “ance”, can be made into Spanish by changing “ance” to “ancia”. For example, listen to, *abundance*.

**Abundancia.**

Say, *abundance.*

**Abundancia.**

Say, *arrogance.*

**Arrogancia.**

Say, *distance.*

**Distancia.**

Say, *ignorance.*

**Ignorancia.**

Say, *tolerance.*

**Tolerancia.**

Say, *France.*

**Francia.**

Say, *elegance.*

**Elegancia.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *I know.*

**Se.**

Say, *I know.*

**Se.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *how.*

**Como.**

Say, *how.*

**Como.**

Say, *I know how.*

**Se como.**
Say, I know how to socialize.
Se como socializar.

Listen to the Spanish word for, time.
Tiempo.

Say, time.
Tiempo.

Say, I have time.
Tengo tiempo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, museum.
Museo.

Say, museum.
Museo.

Say, the museum.
El museo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, ticket.
Boleto.

Say, ticket.
Boleto.

Say, the ticket.
El boleto.

Listen to, for the museum.
Para el museo.

Say, for the museum.
Para el museo.

Say, the ticket for the museum.
El boleto para el museo.

Listen to the Spanish for, who.
Quién.

Say, who.
Quién.
To say, *has*, in Spanish, you use the same word as, *you have*. 
*Tiene.*

Say, *has.*
*Tiene.*

Ask, *who has*
¿Quién tiene

*the ticket for the museum?*  
el boleto para el museo?

Now, make the entire question. *Who has the ticket for the museum?*  
¿Quién tiene el boleto para el museo?

Listen to the Spanish for, *before.*  
Antes de.

Say, *before.*
Antes de.

Say, *before tomorrow.*  
Antes de mañana.

*See you on lesson 28.*
Nos vemos en la lección veintiocho.
Shortcut to Spanish

Lesson 28
Lección veintiocho

Some English words that end in “a-t-e”, can be used in extra ways. For example, to say, to sail, in Spanish, you say, to navigate. Listen to, to sail or to navigate.

Navegar.

Say, to sail.

Navegar.

To say, “renew”, in Spanish, you say, “to renovate”. Listen to, to renovate or to renew.

Renovar.

Say, to renew.

Renovar.

Say, I’m going to renew

Voy a renovar

my license.

mi licencia.

Say, I’m going to renew my license.

Voy a renovar mi licencia.

In Spanish, to say, “to master” a subject, you say “to dominate”. Listen to, to dominate or to master.

Dominar.

Say, to master.

Dominar.

Say, I’m going to master

Voy a dominar

the Spanish.

el español.

Say, I’m going to master the Spanish.

Voy a dominar el español.
To say “to end” or “to finish”, in Spanish, you say “to terminate”. Listen to, to end or to finish.

Terminar.

Say, to end.

Terminar.

Say, to end soon.

Terminar pronto.

To ask the question “what do you do?’ in Spanish, it’s very common to say, “to what do you dedicate yourself?” Listen to, to what do you dedicate yourself?

¿A qué se dedica?

Say, to what do you dedicate yourself?

¿A qué se dedica?

Listen to the Spanish for, after.

Después de.

Say, after.

Después de.

Listen to the Spanish for after all.

Después de todo.

Say, after all.

Después de todo.

Listen to the Spanish for, first.

Primero.

Say, first.

Primero.

Listen to the Spanish for, again.

Otra vez.

Say, again.

Otra vez.

Say, I’m going to sail.

Voy a navigar.

Say, I’m going to sail, again.

Voy a navigar, otra vez.
Say, I’m going to sail.
Voy a navigar.

In Spanish, to say “to a peaceful place”, you say “to a tranquil place”. Listen to, to a peaceful place.
A un lugar tranquilo.

Say, to a peaceful place.
A un lugar tranquilo.

Say, after Christmas.
Después de Navidad.

Say, I’m going to sail.
Voy a navigar.

Say, to a peaceful place.
A un lugar tranquilo.

Say, after Christmas, I’m going to sail
Después de Navidad, voy a navigar

to a peaceful place.
a un lugar tranquilo.

And see if you can say that entire sentence. After Christmas, I’m going to sail to a peaceful place.
Después de Navidad, voy a navigar a un lugar tranquilo.

Listen to the Spanish for, year.
Año.

Say, year.
Año.

Listen to, this year.
Este año.

Listen to, this year.
Este año.

Say, this year.
Este año.
Say, *after this year.*  
Después de este año.

Listen to the Spanish for, *our.*  
*Nuestra.*

Say, *our.*  
*Nuestra.*

Say, *our house.*  
*Nuestra casa.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *thing.*  
*Cosa.*

Say, *thing.*  
*Cosa.*

Say, *our.*  
*Nuestra.*

Say, *our house.*  
*Nuestra casa.*

Say, *our lesson.*  
*Nuestra lección.*

*See you in lesson 29.*  
*Nos vemos en la lección veintinueve.*
Most English words that end in “o-u-s”, can be made into Spanish words by changing “o-u-s” to “o-s-o”. For example, listen to, *ambitious*.

**Ambicioso.**

Say, *ambitious.*

**Ambicioso.**

Say, *fabulous.*

**Fabuloso.**

Say, *furious.*

**Furioso.**

Say, *glamorous.*

**Glamoroso.**

Say *mysterious.*

**Misterioso.**

Say, *precious.*

**Precioso.**

Say, *nervous.*

**Nervioso.**

Say, *religious.*

**Religioso.**

Say, *delicious.*

**Delicioso.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *under.*

**Debajo de.**

Say, *under.*

**Debajo de.**

Say, *under the table.*

**Debajo de la mesa.**
Say, *under the house.*
*Debajo de la casa.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *I come.*
*Vengo.*

Say, *I come.*
*Vengo.*

Say, *I come here.*
*Vengo aquí.*

Say, *for the delicious food.*
*Para la comida deliciosa.*

Say, *I come here for the delicious food.*
*Vengo aquí para la comida deliciosa.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *often.*
*Muchas veces.*

Say, *I come here,*
*Vengo aquí,*

*often.*
*muchas veces.*

Say, *I come here, often.*
*Vengo aquí, muchas veces.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *to find.*
*Encontrar.*

Say, *to find.*
*Encontrar.*

Say, *you are going to find*
*Va a encontrar*

*precious beaches.*
*playas preciosas.*

That must sound a little strange, in English, but it’s a very common expression in Spanish and is really a way to say, “beautiful beaches.

Again, say, *precious beaches.*
playas preciosas.

Say, *you are going to find*
Va a encontrar

*precious beaches.*
*playas preciosas.*

And say the entire sentence. *You are going to find precious beaches.*
*Va a encontrar playas preciosas.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *I love.*
*Amo.*

Say, *I love.*
*Amo.*

Say, *I love Acapulco.*
*Amo Acapulco.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *last.*
*Último.*

Say, *last.*
*Último.*

Listen to the Spanish for, *to say.*
*Decir.*

Say, *to say.*
*Decir.*

Say, *the last.*
*El último.*

To say “the last thing”, you change “último” to “última”. Say, *the last thing.*
*La última cosa.*

Again, say, *the last thing*
*La última cosa*

*that*
*que*

*I’m going to say.*
*voy a decir.*
Say, the last thing
La última cosa

that
que

I’m going to say.
voy a decir.

And now, the entire sentence; the last thing that I’m going to say
La última cosa que voy a decir

is, goodbye.
es, adiós.

Goodbye.
Adiós.
You can make many English verbs into Spanish infinitives, by taking off the last letter “e” and adding “a-r”. For example, listen to, *to accuse*.

**Acusar.**

Say, *to accuse.*

**Acusar.**

Say, *to adore.*

**Adorar.**

Say, *to cause.*

**Causar.**

Say, *to cause problems.*

**Causar problemas.**

Say, *to converse.*

**Conversar.**

Say, *to converse in Spanish.*

**Conversar en español.**

Say, *to escape.*

**Escaper.**

*To ignore.*

**Ignorar.**

*To invite.*

**Invitar.**

*To imagine.*

**Imaginar.**

*To use.*

**Usar.**

*To vote.*

**Votar.**
Say, *to vote in the elección*.

**Votar en la elección.**

Another useful verb, with just a slight change, is, “to enter”. Listen to, *to enter.* **Entrar.**

Say, *to enter.*

**Entrar.**

Do you remember how to say, *you prepare*?

**Prepara.**

Say, *you prepare.*

**Prepara.**

To say, “you plural” or if you like, “you all”, you add an “n” to “prepara”. Listen to, *you all prepare.*

**Preparan.**

Say, *you all prepare.*

**Preparan.**

Say, (you singular), *you use.*

**Usa.**

(You plural), *you all use.*

**Usan.**

(You singular), *you enter.*

**Entra.**

(You plural), *you all enter.*

**Entran.**

(Singular) *ignore.*

**Ignora.**

(Plural), *you all ignore.*

**Ignoran.**

Now, if you want to say, “they all prepare”, it’s actually the same as “you all prepare”. Listen to, *they prepare.*

**Praparan.**
Say, they prepare.
Praparan.

Say, they ignore.
Ignoran.

Say, they use.
Usan.

Say, they enter.
Enteran.

How do you say, you are going to?
Va a.

See if you can say, they are going to.
Van a.

Say, they are going to.
Van a.

Say, they are going to analyze
Van a analizar
the information.
la información.

Say the entire sentence. They are going to analyze the information.
Van a analizar la información.

Say, they are going to prepare
Van a preparar
the food.
la comida.

And, say the entire sentence. They are going to prepare the food.
Van a preparar la comida.

See you on lesson 31.
Nos vemos en la lección treinta y uno
Most English words that end in “s-i-s”, also end in “s-i-s” in Spanish. You just need to pronounce them correctly, with a Spanish accent. For example, say, analysis.

Análisis.

Say, emphasis.
Énfasis.

Say, crisis.
Crisis.

Say, oasis.
Oasis.

Say, diagnosis.
Diagnosis.

And most English words, that end in “ism”, can be made into Spanish by changing “ism” to “ismo”. For example, listen to, racism

Racismo.

Say, racism
Racismo.

Say, terrorism.
Terrorismo.

Say, Buddhism.
Budismo.

Say, tourism.
Turismo.

Say, mechanism.
Mecanismo.

Listen to the Spanish word for, sometimes.
A veces.
Say, *sometimes*.
*A veces.*

Say, *sometimes there is*
*A veces hay*

*more tourism.*
*más turismo.*

Say, *sometimes there is more tourism.*
*A veces hay más turismo.*

Listen to, the Spanish for, *over or during.*
**Durante.**

Say, *over or during.*
**Durante.**

Say, *Christmas vacation.*
**Vacaciones de Navidad**

Listen to, *during the Christmas vacation.*
**Durante las vacaciones de Navidad.**

Say, *during the Christmas vacation.*
**Durante la vacaciones de Navidad.**

Say, *sometimes there is more tourism*
*A veces hay más turismo*

*during the Christmas vacation.*
**durante las vacaciones de Navidad.**

And, let’s make that entire sentence. *Sometimes there is more tourism during the Christmas vacation.*
*A veces hay más turismo durante las vacaciones de Navidad.*

Listen to the Spanish word for, *such.*
**Semejante.**

Say, *such.*
**Semejante.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *hand.*
**Mano.**
Say, *hand.*
**Mano.**

*Mano*” ends in “o” but it’s actually a feminine word. So, to say, *the hand,* you say, **la mano.**

Say, *the hand.*
**La mano.**

Say, *the hands.*
**Las manos.**

Listen to the Spanish word for, *up.*
**Arriba.**

Say, *up.*
**Arriba.**

Say, *up the hands.*
**Arriba las manos.**

Say, *up the hands* or, if you like, *hands up.*
**Arriba las manos.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *then.*
**Luego.**

Say, *then.*
**Luego.**

Listen to the Spanish for, *until.*
**Hasta.**

Say, *until.*
**Hasta.**

Say, *until then.*
**Hasta luego.**

Do you remember how to say, *to use?*
**Usar.**

*You use.*
**Usa.**
They use.
Usan.

I use.
Uso.

And, what about, to create?
Crear.

You create.
Crea.

They create.
Crean.

I create.
Creo.

If you want to say, “we create”, first of all, let’s begin with, to create.
Crear.
Now, we take off the final letter “r”, and add “mos” and you’re left with,
creamos.

Say, we create.
Creamos.

Say, to use.
Usar.

Say, we use.
Usamos.

Say, we create.
Creamos.

Listen to, Spanish classes.
Clases de español.

Say, Spanish classes.
Clases de español.

Say, we create Spanish classes.
Creamos clases de español.
Listen to, *for level two.*
*Para nivel dos.*

Say, *for level two.*
*Para nivel dos.*

Say, *we create Spanish classes*
*Creamos clases de español*

*for level two.*
*para nivel dos.*

Say, *we create Spanish classes for level two.*
*Creamos clases de español para nivel dos.*

*Until then.*
*Hasta luego.*