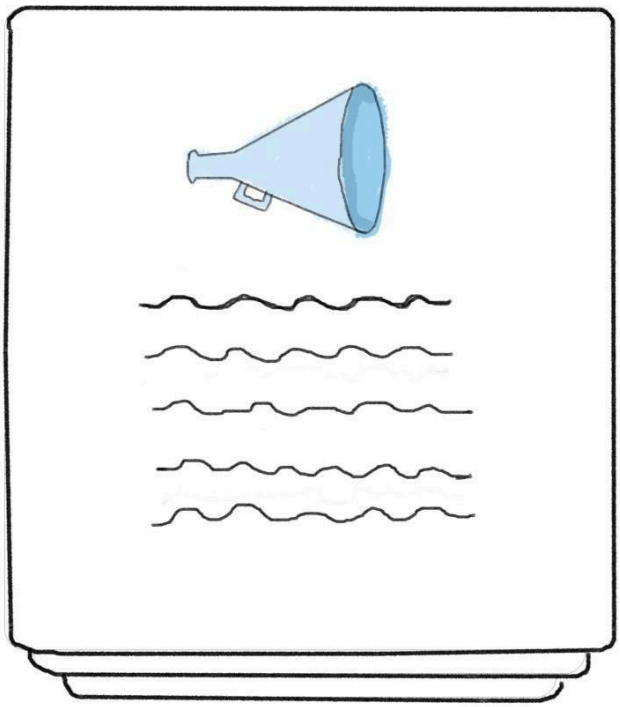
BaseLang's Optimized Lesson Plan For Learning Spanish Fast

If you ever wanted to learn Spanish fast, but didn’t know where to start, this guide is for you. We are going to give you the **exact** curriculum, lesson by lesson, that thousands of BaseLang students have used to become fluent in Spanish.



Introduction

I've seen it time and time again.

People who clearly want to learn to speak Spanish, but without a plan, they end up frustrated at the lack of progress and eventually quit.

Since I released my hit documentary "Spanish in a Month" (which has now been watched by more than 1.5 million people), I receive similar emails from students every day who feel lost, or frustrated at their lack of progress.

It usually goes something like this.

"I've been using Duolingo and studying grammar, but I still can't understand anything"

"I'm hispanic but my parents never spoke Spanish to me as a kid, and now I'm having to figure this all out as an adult so I can talk to my grandparents and the rest of the family"

"I took Spanish in high school but still can't speak"

The truth is that motivation or effort is not the problem, it's the method.

For that reason I wanted to reveal the exact curriculum that we use for our Real World program, which was developed to take students to conversational.

Since launching BaseLang years ago, we have taught thousands of students Spanish, often in record time (just Google “baselang reviews”).

Instead of the traditional approach, which requires you to learn a bunch of grammar and vocabulary you rarely use, our Real World program provides you with an optimized curriculum so that you learn the most used things first. By reducing how much you have to learn, you learn faster - even without changing the method.

In this guide, I’m going to give you the exact curriculum that thousands of BaseLang students have used to learn Spanish.

Suerte,

Connor

How To Use This Guide

It’s best to think about this guide as an outline for taking your Spanish from zero to conversational.

You can take everything that we outline, and ask a Spanish teacher to teach you the lessons or concepts (in the same order).

Or you can use it on your own to self-study, although it won’t be as effective if you aren’t practicing speaking Spanish.

Level 0 is basic, survival Spanish, while level 9 is conversational.

Each level contains several lessons, organized by the most important vocabulary and grammar. Some lessons that are traditionally learned early on are left out until later (e.g. the future tense), and some concepts that are traditionally left until later are included earlier.

We are giving you the building blocks you need to have real conversations.

As we mentioned, this is the exact curriculum that BaseLang students use in class with our teachers. Normally the teacher does a placement test with each student in their first class, to determine where in the curriculum they need to begin.

Since this is a guide, you'll have to do a mini-self assessment to decide where to begin.

To get started, begin at level 0 and skim through the lessons outlined until you find a level that closely matches your level of Spanish.

We recommend that you don't progress to the next level until you've got the level you're currently on nailed down. At BaseLang, we ask you take a short oral test at the end of each level to prove that you are ready to move up levels, but if you're following this on your own, you'll need to exercise some self-discipline.

Levels

There are 10 levels in the curriculum, 0 through 9:

- Level 0 is **survival Spanish**, which is exactly how it sounds - words and phrases for getting by.

- Levels 1-3 are **basic**. This is where we'll give you the fundamental building blocks of Spanish grammar, and the most important vocabulary.

- Levels 4-6 are **intermediate**. This is where you'll get the rest of the most used grammar. It's also where we will start loading up on more vocabulary.

- Level 7-9 are **advanced**. This is where you will get the last bits of grammar and vocabulary. Don’t rush to this step - you’ll speak better if you have 0-6 down cold than if you do all 9 and are “ok” at them.

For the purposes of this guide, we split each level in the curriculum into three sections:

1) Vocabulary

Each level comes with a bunch of vocabulary to learn, relevant to that level.

As we already mentioned, our curriculum prioritizes learning the important vocabulary first to give you a solid base, after which you can start learning vocab that is specific to your interests.

For example, by level 5, you should know enough “general vocabulary” and be able to describe who you are, what you do, your daily routine,

and handle common situations. Once you reach this stage, it's time to expand and learn vocabulary around your interests.

2) Grammar

Once again, we optimized our curriculum so that you learn the most important and commonly used grammar first, in addition to giving you some simple "hacks" for speaking in other tenses, without actually needing to learn those tenses (e.g. using "I'm going to…" instead of the "real" future tense).

3) Study Material

To make this guide as valuable as possible, we included a section with study material on all of the lessons mentioned in each level.

Flashcards

To help you memorize new vocabulary and grammar conjugations on each level, we are going to give you access to the flashcards that all BaseLang students use, so that you can study the exact vocabulary recommended (and each word is specifically selected based on usefulness), all for free.

For each lesson in the curriculum where there is something to memorize (like vocabulary or a new verb conjugation), there will be a corresponding lesson in Brainscape.

To get the flashcards:

1. Create a free Brainscape account to get access to the flashcards, easily save them, and keep track of your progress.

2. Bookmark Brainscape and download the free Brainscape app on iOS or Android so you can study on the go (which is how you can study without adding any “study time” to your day)
3. Then, to get access our flashcards, either click the link on each level below.

To learn the strategy behind using flashcards and how to learn vocabulary quicker, read this.

Recommended Reading

Since you don’t have a teacher to go through each lesson or concept with you, we’ve included links to blog posts that can be used to study almost all of the concepts covered in that level.

If there’s a concept not linked to a BaseLang blog post, then you should be able to find suitable study material via other websites.

Survival Spanish

As per the title, this section contains the most basic, survival words that you need to learn first

Level 0

This level is where complete beginners will start.

If you don't know much more than "hola" and "gracias", then you're in the right place.

You don't need to worry about grammar just yet.

Instead, you should focus on give memorizing the basic survival Spanish vocabulary for common situations.

Think about phrases that you would need for getting by in a Spanish-speaking country, as well as coping phrases for when you don't understand someone.

For example, asking for a menu in a restaurant, asking where the bathroom is, asking how much something costs, the names of your favorite food.

Here is an example of some vocabulary that you need to memorize right away.

- ¡Hola! (hello)
- ¿Cómo estás? (how are you)
- Hasta luego (see you later)
- Gracias (thank you)
- Por favor (please)
- Discuple (sorry, excuse me)
- Sí (yes)
- No (no)
- Bien (good)
- ¿Dónde está el baño? (where is the bathroom)
- No sé (I don’t know)
- No entiendo (I don’t understand)
- No hablo español (I don’t speak Spanish)

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 0 here

Recommended Reading

- **Common Travel Phrases For Beginners**

Beginner

Now that you've graduated from Survival Spanish, let's get to work.

Level 1

At this point, you know some survival phrases for getting by in a Spanish speaking country.

Now you should focus on some of the fundamentals that will become the building blocks for speaking Spanish.

You'll learn to describe how things are, make simple sentences and start learning grammar, with the most common verbs (to be, to have, to go).

Vocabulary

Greetings and Goodbyes: every conversation you'll ever have will include these, so it's good to nail so we're going to learn them upfront.

The Spanish Alphabet: being comfortable with the Spanish alphabet is a great way to make sure that you can perfect your pronunciation right. We recommend studying this part with a Spanish teacher (or at least native speaker) who will be able to confirm that your pronunciation is nailed down.

Days, Months and Seasons: memorize these early, since you'll use them a lot.

Window Words: a bunch of useful words and phrases that aren't typical nouns or verbs (e.g. now, before, after, on, because, something, nothing)

Grammar

The following should be a checklist for which parts of Spanish grammar you need to focus on first. There's no point in memorizing a ton of verbs, if you don't know how to make a sentence without the correct articles or personal pronouns.

For now, we'll only cover the most common verbs.

Personal Pronouns: one of the most fundamental parts of any language - I, you, he, she, they, and we.

Articles: your first exposure to gender, you should know how to express "a" and "the"

Nouns: used to refer to people, places, animals, things, ideas, and feelings. Each noun has a gender and can be used with articles e.g. La Casa, El Carro, Los Perros, Las Niñas.

Adjectives: helps us describe a noun, but work differently in Spanish than you are used to in English.

Singular and Plural: Spanish nouns can be singular or plural, and it's easier than it sounds to understand this.

Gender: don't worry about confusing genders right now - you can perfect this with practice. For now, you should at least know how gender works in Spanish.

Interrogative Pronouns: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?

Now, for the most used verbs, and how they are conjugated.

Like we said before, some students make the mistake of trying to learn a bunch of verbs, and their conjugations right away.

This is likely to lead to an information overload.

Instead, you should focus on learning the below verbs first.

Ser v Estar: the verb "to be" is probably the most common verb in any language. In Spanish, there are two different verbs to express this, and each verb has different uses.

Tener: means "to have" but can also be used as an easy way to talk about something you have to do, like daily chores, or an obligation. All you need is the formula: tener + ir (tengo que ir = I have to go).

Ir: means “to go”, but can be used as a hack to speak in the future, without learning the actual future tense. For example, voy (IR) a + visitar (verb) would mean “I’m going to visit”.

Present Progressive: probably the easiest tense to learn, the present progressive is used to describe an action happening now (I am doing, I am going).

Most Commonly Used Verbs #1: in addition to the verbs we mentioned above, it’s important to know the following verbs in the **infinitive** (comer - to eat) and in the **simple present tense** (yo como - I eat)

- comer (to eat)
- beber (to drink)
- caminar (to walk)
- hacer (to do/make)
- hablar (to talk),
- entender (to understand)

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 1 here

Recommended Reading

- Days, Seasons and Months in Spanish
- Spanish Greetings and Goodbyes
- The 100 Most Common Words in Spanish
- Spanish Articles 101
- Emotions in Spanish
- The Most Used Adjectives In Spanish: When And How To Use Them
- Spanish Singular and Plural Explained Like You're Five
- Spanish Question Words
- Ser v Estar: The Only Guide You'll Ever Need
- The Ultimate Guide to the Spanish Verb Tener
- DON'T Learn the Future Tense: Use This Spanish Hack "Voy a" Instead
- 10 Mistakes that Spanish Beginners Make

Level 2

Before starting this level, you should know how to briefly describe yourself and some things around you (ser and estar), speak about things you own and things you have to do (tener, tener que).

You can also speak about actions in the future, thanks to the “voy a hack”.

This level will teach you how to describe your daily routine, likes and dislikes, numbers, and also how to tell the time.

Vocabulary

Connectors: such as y (and), pero (but), entonces (so), por ejemplo (for example).

Numbers: knowing how to count will come in handy

Likes and dislikes: an easy way to express yourself without learning a ton of vocab is knowing how to say “I like/ want/ love/ need/ prefer”.

Time: learn how to tell the time in Spanish.

Window words: round two of those super useful words and phrases (but, suddenly, maybe, about, since, from, like this, like that).

Grammar

Possessive Adjectives: mi (my), tu (your), su (his/her), nuestro (our) in both plural and individual forms

Demonstrative Adjectives (this, that, these, those): know the differences between “este”, “esta”, “ese”, “esa”, “aquel” and aquella, their plural forms, and also the "neutral” demonstrative adjective "esto, eso, aquello".

Simple Present Tense: while you should already know simple present tense for some verbs, at this point you’ll learn more commonly used verbs in this tense that will help you talk about your daily routine, in addition to a couple of important grammar rules.

Ser & Estar Past Tense: we'll cover the past tense for all verbs a little later, but it's useful to know it for Ser and Estar earlier on. That's what we'll cover in this lesson.

Most Commonly Used Verbs #2 & #3:

- creer (to believe)
- decir (to say)
- ver (to see)
- dar (to give)
- saber (to know)
- querer (to want)

- llegar (to arrive)
- deber (to owe/to must)
- escuchar (to listen)
- despertar (to wake up)
- poder (to be able)
- sentir (to feel)
- vivir (to live)
- tomar (to take)
- venir (to come)
- quedar (to stay/to fit)
- encontrar (to find/ to meet)
- estudiar (to study)
- ayudar (to help)
- trabajar (to work)
- recordar (to remember)
- viajar (to travel)

- preguntar (to question)
- pagar (to pay)
- necesitar (to need)

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 2 here

Recommended Reading

- **Spanish Connectors: And, But, Because (and More)**
- **Numbers in Spanish**
- **Me Gusta! How to Say You Like Things in Spanish**
- **How to Tell Time in Spanish**
- **How to Express Possession in Spanish**
- **This & That in Spanish**
- **The Simple Present Tense in Spanish**
- **Ser and Estar Past Tense Explained**

Level 3

At this point you can speak about yourself and others in a simple way.

In addition to some new grammar, this level will teach you more words and connectors that will make everything you currently know more useful. You will also learn the Spanish version of “there is/there are.

Vocabulary

Connectors #2: key to making your sentences flow, después (after), incluso (including), desde (from) hasta (until), and much more.

There are/There aren't: learn how to say things like "there are lots of people in here", or "there isn't much to do".

Each, all, both, none: Pretty self-explanatory, this lesson covers how to use the words each, all, both, and none.

Which v what: know the difference between which (cuál) and what (qué), something that confuses a lot of beginner students.

Electives: a way to dive into new topics, increase your vocab and start to build your conversational skills.

Grammar

Past Progressive: the past progressive is just like the present progressive, except you change “estar” to the past tense (e.g., I was eating, I was doing).

Prepositions of Place: “up, down, behind, bottom and on-top” are just some prepositions of place you should know to indicate where things are located specifically.

Compound Conditional #1: the simplest and easiest form of the compound conditional, which allows you to say things like, "If I have money, I'll go to the party."

Can/Cannot: the verb “poder” is one of the most important Spanish verbs. At this stage, you should know how to express can and can’t.

Objective Pronouns: this subject sometimes gets people tripped up, so pay attention in this class. You'll be learning how to say things like "te escribo" (I'll write to you) - how to use the objective pronouns me, te, le, les, and nos. Objective pronouns are often the bridge between speaking broken Spanish, to speaking with more connected and coherent sentences

Reflexive Verbs: when the person or thing receiving the action of the verb is the same as the subject, this is known as a reflexive verb. For example, “I wake (myself) up every day at 8am - me levanto a las 8am cada mañana”. To start with, you should know the reflexive verbs most commonly used to describe your daily routine.

Indefinite Pronouns: words we used to refer to vaguely refer to things, that perhaps are indefinite. For example, something, nothing, nobody, somebody.

Most Commonly Verbs #4:

- dormir (to sleep)
- pensar (to think)
- enviar (to send)
- poner (to put)
- leer (to read)
- cerrar (to close)
- abrir (to open)
- llamar (to call)
- correr (to run)
- escribir (to write)
- comprar (to buy)
- vender(to sell)

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 3 here

Recommended Reading

- Using Hay in Spanish to say "there are"
- Past Progressive in Spanish
- Spanish Prepositions: How to Say Where Something Is
- Everything you need to know about the Conditional Tense in Spanish
- An Introduction to Direct And Indirect Object Pronouns in Spanish
- Reflexive Verbs In Spanish

Intermediate

This is where we list the rest of the most used grammar. It's also where we will start loading up on more vocabulary, which you should be starting to use in conversation practice to solidify everything you are learning.

Level 4

At this level, you should be able to use the most common Spanish verbs in the simple present tense, and also in the future (by using the “voy a hack”).

We already covered Ser v Estar in the past tense, but now it’s time to learn how to use other verbs in **simple past tense**.

Vocabulary

“Hacia” vs “a” vs “de”: learn the differences between "a" (e.g. vamos *a* comer), "hacia" (e.g. *hacia* el restaurante"), and "de" (e.g. hablamos *de* comida).

Too + adjective: used to intensify an adjective. For example, “esta hamburguesa está caliente - this hamburger is hot” vs “esta hamburguesa está **demasiado** caliente - this hamburger is too hot”.

Por v Para: both words mean “for”, but are used very differently. This one commonly causes confusion for intermediate, and even some advanced students. While we recommend dedicating time to learning it from the beginning, it’s something that will become easier to understand/remember as you interact with more native speakers.

Grammar

Simple Past Tense: used to describe a past action that took place at a specific time. At this stage, you should know how to conjugate regular and irregular verbs in this tense. No need to worry about other past tenses for now. This tense is also known as the “Spanish Preterite”.

Adverbs: helps you describe how an action is done. (voy a llegar **tarde** - I’m going to arrive **late**).

Frequency Adverbs: words that describe how often something is done
- normally (normalmente), never (nunca) often(a menudo), from time to time (de vez en cuando).

Conditional: the form used to describe "I would _____", for example "I would eat". In Spanish, this is a conjugation instead of something you add in front of the verb (I would + verb) like we do in English.

Possessive Pronouns: this is slightly different to describing “my car”, which you should know how to do by now. This time, possessive pronouns help us describe “the car is mine”.

Most Commonly Used Verbs #5 & #6:

- cocinar (to cook)
- amar (to love)
- oír (to hear)

- olvidar (to forget)
- bailar (to dance)
- besar (to kiss)
- salir (to go out)
- gustar (to like)
- recomendar (to recomendar)
- conseguir (to get)
- mirar (to watch)
- ofrecer (to offer)
- parar (to stop)
- perder (to lose)
- regalar (to gift)
- recibir (to receive)
- salir (to go out)
- contar(to tell)
- saltar (to jump)

- empezar (to start)
- disfrutar (to enjoy)

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 4 here

Recommended Reading

- **Master the Simple Past Tense in Minutes**
- **"De" in Spanish Explained Like You're Five**
- **An Intro to Spanish Adverbs**

Level 5

By now, you should know enough "general vocabulary" or vocabulary that everyone needs to know.

For example, everyone should know the word for "tree", but only some people need to know the word for "eyeliner".

So what now?

You should focus on learning vocabulary that relates to the topics and subjects that are important to you.

For instance, if you love rock climbing, learn how to say the different types of holds and verbs like, “climb”, “fall”, and “traverse”.

If you like business, the focus on learning words that are relevant to that.

At BaseLang, we provide every student with access to a library of electives on their preferred topics. Each elective include flashcards to learn vocab, role-play exercises, videos and more.

While we can’t give the vocab for all of these different topics here in this guide, we recommend that you dive into those topics on your own.

Vocabulary

Ever/Never: how to say you never do something, or that you do it sometimes.

Too much/not enough: how to say there is too much of something, or not enough.

Connectors #3: by now you know that connectors (finally, when, later, even though) are vital building blocks for your sentences.

Whose: an important word for talking about possession - about who owns something.

Superlatives: knowing the most common superlatives is essential for adding emphasis to your ideas, whether you want to talk about “the best”, “the worst”, “the tallest” or “the smartest”.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple: learn to use the verb “haber” to talk about past experiences. For example, “I have traveled to Colombia” would be “Yo **HE** viajado a Colombia”.

Subjunctive: the subjunctive is used to talk about situations where the facts aren’t clear. At this point, it’s important to understand how the subjunctive is used, as it will give you a completely new perspective about how to think in Spanish. For now, learn the perfect subjunctive and imperfect subjunctive.

Compound Conditional #2: back to conditional, but this time you’ll need to use a structure that requires the imperfect subjunctive. For when you want to say "if this was true, then I would have done x”.

For example:

- Si tuviera (imperfect subjunctive) dinero, compraría (conditional form) un carro - If I had money, I would buy a car.

- Ellos irían (conditional form) a la fiesta si no estuviese (imperfect subjunctive) lloviendo - They would go to the party, if it was not raining

Comparatives: as per the name, these are used to compare things or groups of things (more or less than = más o menos que), (the most...= el más...).

Equality Comparatives: for comparing things that are equal - for example, “I am as smart as you.” or “Spanish is as easy as English”.

Most Commonly Used Verbs #7 & #8

- escoger (to choose)
- enseñar (to teach)
- invitar (invitar)
- jugar (to play)
- llavar (to wash)
- limpiar (to clean)
- llorar (to cry)
- usar (to use)
- sonreir (to smile)
- traer (to bring)
- agradecer (to thank)

- respondar (to respond)
- quedar (to stay/fit)
- prestar (to lend)
- venir (to come)
- manejar (to drive/manage)
- llover (to rain)
- conducir (to drive)
- caer (to fall)
- ahorrar (to save money)
- encontrar (to find/meet)

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 5 here

Recommended Reading

- **Present Perfect Simple For Beginners**
- **Intro to the Spanish Past Participle**

- **An Introduction to Spanish Superlatives**
- **Shortcut to the Spanish Subjunctive: 50 Scenarios To Know**
- **Comparatives in Spanish**
- **Present Subjunctive Spanish Explained**

Level 6

This level is filled with new vocabulary and a few new grammar concepts - including a new way to speak in the past tense.

You will learn how to say that something is small by using Spanish diminutives instead of adjectives.

By the end of this level, our students can normally speak about a range of topics, and even though they make mistakes, they're capable of correcting the mistakes themselves.

Vocabulary

Ordinal Numbers: first, second, third, fourth, and so on - these are ordinal numbers. While you can get by with just the first few, you may as well learn all of them now.

Already (ya) Yet/Still (todavía): you should familiarize yourself with these words(todavía and ya) as soon as possible. Especially "ya" which goes way beyond its literal translation.

Diminutives: these words are normally formed from a noun, to describe a smaller version of that noun. For example, changing a "girl" to a "little girl", you can modify the end of the word - turning “niña” into “niñita”. Diminutives are also used to express affection and appreciation. Since they don’t exist in English, it’s fun to learn the nuances of diminutives from early on.

Grammar

Past Perfect: Similar to the perfect present (he tenido), except the first part is changed to make it in the past tense (había tenido) in order to speak about actions already completed in the past, prior to another already completed action. (ya había pasado la examen - I had already passed the exam).

Relative Clauses: the guy *that* has a restaurant. The house *where* I lived. The girl *who* was playing the piano.

Present Perfect Progressive: you already know the present perfect (he estado), and you should already know the present progressive (estoy pensando). Mash those together and "I have been thinking" becomes "he estado pensando". It's just like any other progressive form, all you change is the *estar* part.

Be Used To: a handy formula to know is “estar acostumbrado”, which is used to talk about frequent actions that we are used to doing. For example, “estoy acostumbrada a levantarme a las 5:00 am - I’m used to waking up at 5am”

Most Used Imperatives: this is the first time we’ve come across the imperative mood, which is used to give command or orders. For now,

you can learn the most commonly used verbs with the imperative, and that will cover 80% of situations.

Most common verbs #10 & #11:

crear - to believe
aparecer - to appear
aceptar - to accept
reparar - to repair
salvar - to save/salvage
digitar - to type
nadar -to swim
pintar - to paint
planchar - to iron
volar - to fly
describir - to describe
cantar - to sing
actuar - to act
intentar - to try
compartir - to share
acordar - to agree
aconsejar - to advise
notar - to note sugerir
- to suggest
estornudar - to sneeze

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 6 here

Recommended Reading

- **Aun vs Aún vs Aunque**
- **Master Spanish Diminutives in 10 Minutes**
- **Past Perfect Spanish Explained For Beginners**
- **The Imperative Mood Made Simple**
- **How To Use The Present Perfect Progressive tense in Spanish**

Advanced

This section is about adding the finishing touches, with a little bit more grammar and some vocabulary. Before continuing, it's important to have a solid comprehension of the previous lessons we covered from level 0 to 6.

Level 7

By this point in the curriculum, our BaseLang students are what we could call "conversational".

This level is all about expanding your vocabulary, practicing the grammar you already covered, and being introduced to some new concepts.

We should point out that it’s natural for progress to be a little slower at this stage, since you already have the foundations in place, and you’re making smaller relative gains.

Vocabulary

Students normally study electives on their favorite interests on this point.

Once again, we recommend that you do the same - learn vocabulary that you’ll use when speaking about your favorite interests.

Grammar

Imperative Mood: in the last level, we covered the most commonly used verbs in the imperative. Now is a good time to do a deep dive into the imperative and how it is used. Unlike speaking English, the imperative mood in Spanish takes different forms depending on the type of command, if the command is said to a singular person or to a group of people, and if the command is affirmative or negative.

Let’s see some examples:

- **Haz** tu tarea (tú-you) Do your homework
- **Hagan** su tarea (ustedes-you plural) Do your homework
- **Hagamos** nuestra tarea (nosotros) Let’s do our homework

Simple Future: although you can already speak about future plans using the aforementioned “voy a hack”, now it’s time to examine the simple future tense on it’s own. This tense is super easy once you are aware of how the irregular verbs are handled.

For example, instead of using voy a cantar (I’m going to sing), you would use "yo cantaré” which means “I will sing”.

Used to: a convenient way of expressing that something “used to” be done is by using the formula: *soler* + *action verb*. For example, “solía comer pizza cuando era joven - I used to eat pizza when I was young”.

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 7 here.

Recommended Reading

- **Using The Spanish Verb Soler To Talk About Routine**
- **5 Mistakes in Spanish That Even Advanced Students Make (Part 1)**
- **5 Mistakes in Spanish That Even Advanced Students Make (Part 2)**

Level 8

Vocabulary

In this level you should continue to learn new vocabulary, including some new connectors.

Grammar

Level 8 will introduce you to another past tense form used in Spanish, which will let you talk about actions that happened not just once, but over a period of time.

Simple Past Imperfect: used to talk about past actions that were habitual, or even to give general descriptions of past actions.
For example, something that happened frequently in the past:

Yo tomaba clases cada sábado

I took classes every Saturday

Or when describing natural events, time, age as part of a story or anecdote:

El sol brillaba muy fuerte aquella tarde.
The sun shone very bright that afternoon

Direct and Indirect Speech: may sound more complicated that it is. Direct and Indirect speech is used when you want to repeat what a third person said

For example.

Luisa: I own a big house
Direct Speech: Luisa said “I own a big house”
Indirect Speech: Luisa said that she owns a big house

Let’s look at another example - this time in Spanish

<u>Direct</u>

Ella dijo “tengo hambre”
She said “I’m hungry”

<u>Indirect</u>
Ella dijo **que** tenía hambre
She said that she was hungry

Direct:
Juan djo “Estoy feliz porque compré una casa”
Juan said “I’m happy because I bought a house

Indirect
Juan dijo QUE estaba feliz porque había comprado una casa
Juan said that he was happy because he had bought a house.

Interesting and Interested: this one causes confusion - even for intermediate speakers in get mixed up and say “I’m interested” when the intention was to say “I’m interested”.

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 8 here.

Recommended Reading

- **All the Spanish Verb Tenses, Explained in One Big Post**

Level 9

This is the last level of the curriculum.

Once a BaseLang student completes level 9, they are socially fluent.

This means that while their Spanish isn't necessarily perfect, they'll be able to speak at a high level about a wide variety of topics without having to think too hard or translate much, if at all.

This level will take the longest of all levels, since it involves fixing lingering mistakes, expanding vocabulary even further, and having a ton of advanced conversations to solidify everything covered in the previous levels.

Grammar

Future Progressive: this is just like the past and present progressive, just with the future conjugation for estar. You can use this tense to describe ongoing actions in the future.

For example:

- I will be arriving at 3pm - estaré llegando a las 3pm
- I will be working on the new project - estaré trabajando en el nuevo proyecto

Active and Passive Voice: this exists in English, which means it easier to understand. The active voice mentions who did the action (we cooked dinner), while the passive voice emphasizes the action rather than who performed it (the dinner was cooked).

Compound Conditional #3: more compound conditional, this time it's used to say that if a past action would have happened, the consequence would have been a different past tense action. For instance, "if I had time, I would have helped you".

Study Material

Flashcards

You can access Brainscape flashcards for level 9 here

Recommended Reading

- **3 Ways To Speak About The Future in Spanish**
- **Past Perfect Subjunctive In Spanish**
- **How To Use The Passive Voice In Spanish**

Conclusion

This is pretty quick to read,

Assuming that you've skimmed through the guide until the point, you'll want to go back to where you are level-wise and start following the curriculum from there - actually studying the vocab, learning the new grammar and using the study materials we provided along the way.

Remember, this curriculum was designed to be used with a Spanish teacher.

Completing the entire process will take a while. If you finish all the way to the end of Advanced (and most of you don't really need to - finishing intermediate gets you to socially fluent, a high level of conversational), than you are completely fluent in Spanish.

That will take some time without a teacher, but if you want to follow it alone, you definitely can.

You have everything you need.

Suerte,

Connor

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