

# Need to knows:



## Año 8 Scholars



### LOGIN DETAILS:

Quizlet

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Memrise

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Language Gym

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My "Need-to-Know" test will be once a fortnight on: .....

This booklet is jam-packed, full of useful vocabulary, phrases and grammar that will help you become a successful language learner.

Mi nombre: .....

Mi clase: .....

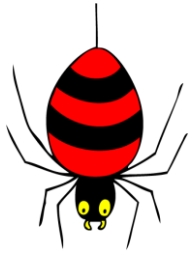
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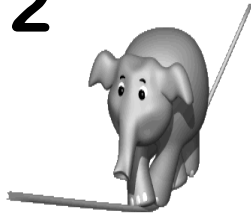
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1



araña

2



elefante

3



idea

4



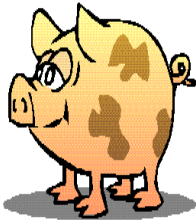
olvidar

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universo

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cerdo

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cucaracha

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gimnasia

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hamburguesa

13



España

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zumo

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guitarra

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llave

# Tips for pronouncing Spanish

The good news about Spanish pronunciation is that it obeys clear phonetic rules, although people do speak with different accents, depending on their region and background.

## Vowels

Each of the five vowels has its own clear sharp sound:

**a** as in hat

**e** as in pet

**i** as in feet

**o** as in clock

**u** as in drew

## c's and z's

**c + e = th**

**cero, once**

**c + i = th**

**cinco, gracias**

**z + a, o, u = th**

**zapato, corazón, azul**

**c + a = ka**

**casa, catorce**

**c + o = ko**

**cómo, color**

**c + u = ku**

**Cuba, cubano**

## j's and g's

J, as in jardines (gardens), is a harder, stronger version of the English 'h'. G, when followed by e and i, sounds exactly the same as j.

Otherwise, it is pronounced as the English 'g' in go.

## ll's

The double ll, as in calle, is another characteristic Spanish sound. In most parts of Spain it's like the 'lli' in the English million.

## h's

The h is silent in Spanish, so you won't be blowing any candles out when you pronounce words that begin with this letter. Best to imagine it's not there and pronounce the second letter in the word.

**hablo, helado, ¡hola!, huevo**

## Tips for pronouncing Spanish

### ñ

When you see a wiggly line — called a **tilde** (*teeel-deh*) — on top of the letter **n** that looks like **ñ**, use the **ny** sound that you use for the English word *canyon*

### q

The letter q is always followed with a 'u' it is the vowel after that determines the sound made.

q + ue – kay sound – queso

q + ui – key sound - quince

### v

## Useful Websites

La Canción de las Vocales – practice vowel sounds

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J3m5WNefmwQ>

El abecedario español					
A	<i>a</i>	J	<i>jota</i>	R	<i>erré</i>
B	<i>bé</i>	K	<i>ka</i>	S	<i>essé</i>
C	<i>thé</i>	L	<i>ellé</i>	T	<i>té</i>
D	<i>dé</i>	M	<i>emé</i>	U	<i>oo</i>
E	<i>é</i>	N	<i>ené</i>	V	<i>oobé</i>
F	<i>effé</i>	Ñ	<i>eñé</i>	W	<i>oobé doblé</i>
G	<i>jé</i>	O	<i>o</i>	X	<i>ekees</i>
H	<i>aché</i>	P	<i>pé</i>	Y	<i>ee griega</i>
I	<i>ee</i>	Q	<i>koo</i>	Z	<i>theta</i>

NB: ch and ll are no longer separate letters in the Spanish alphabet but you still might see them in older dictionaries.


### Did you know?

There are **27** letters in the Spanish alphabet. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ñ, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

**How do you pronounce ñ?**

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Como saludar</b>	<b>Greetings</b>
¡Buenos días!	Good morning
¡Buenas tardes!	Good afternoon
¡Buenas noches!	Good evening
¡Hola!	Hello
¡Adiós!	Goodbye
¡Hasta luego!	bye
Por favor	please
Gracias	thank you
¿Cómo estás? OR ¿Qué tal?	How are you?
¿Cómo está usted?	How are you? (formal)
Estoy.....	I am...
fenomenal	great
bien	good/fine
regular	ok
mal	bad
¡fatal!	awful

<b>¿Cómo te llamas?</b>	<b>What's your name?</b>
Me llamo....	I am called...
Mi cumpleaños es el....de.....	My birthday is on the .....of...
Me llamo Harry Potter. Mi cumpleaños es el treinta y uno de julio.	



Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Numbers

1	un(o) / una
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve
30	treinta
31	treinta y uno

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Los meses del año</b>	<b>The months of the year</b>
enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

<b>Los días de la semana</b>	<b>The days of the week</b>
lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

REMEMBER – in Spanish, days of the week and months of the year, **always** start with a lower-case letter.

# Rules about adjectives

An adjective is always describing something, and that word is a noun. In Spanish you have to look at the noun's gender and number and then decide whether the adjective you are using needs to change.

## **Agreement**

The adjective should have the same number and gender as the noun it describes. Sometimes the adjective does not have to change. The two rules for deciding are as follows:

**if the adjective ends in –o then the o must change to a if the noun it describes is feminine;**

**if the adjective ends in any other letter do not change it — except:**

**if the adjective describes the nationality or regional origin of the noun, then it must be made feminine if the noun it describes is feminine;**

**if the noun is plural, the adjective should be made plural too.**

For example:

	singular		plural	
	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
short	<i>bajo</i>	<i>baja</i>	<i>bajos</i>	<i>bajas</i>
blue	<i>azul</i>	<i>azul</i>	<i>azules</i>	<i>azules</i>
English	<i>inglés</i>	<i>inglesa</i>	<i>ingleses</i>	<i>inglesas</i>

## **Position**

In sentences where the noun and the adjective come next to each other, in **¿Qué tipo de persona eres?**

Spanish it is the noun which comes first, usually. In English it is the other way round. For example:

**We have a blue car**

***Tenemos un coche azul***

**A big garden**

***Un jardín grande***

**The tall girls**

***Las chicas altas***

**Some difficult lessons**

***Unas clases difíciles***

There are very few cases where the word order is the same as in English. We will learn about those in year 9!

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Los colores</b>	<b>The colours</b>
azul	blue
verde	green
marrón	brown
gris	grey
negro/a	black
blanco/a	white
rojo/a	red
amarillo/a	yellow
de color rosa	pink
de color naranja	orange
de color violeta	purple

<b>Las mascotas</b>	<b>Pets</b>
Un perro	A dog
Un gato	A cat
Un caballo	A horse
Un ratón	A mouse
Un conejo	A rabbit
Un pez	A fish
Una tortuga	A turtle
Una serpiente	A snake
Una cobaya	A guinea pig
No tengo animales	I don't have pets



Due: \_\_\_\_\_

# La familia

un hermano	a brother
una hermana	a sister
un padre	a father
una madre	a mother
los padres	parents
una abuela	a grandmother
un abuelo	a grandfather
un primo	a male cousin
una prima	a female cousin
una tía	an aunt
un tío	an uncle
unos gemelos	twins
un gemelo	a twin brother
una gemela	a twin sister
(una)hija única	an only daughter
(un) hijo único	an only son
un medio hermano	a half-brother
una media hermana	a half-sister
un hermanastro	a step-brother
una hermanastra	a step-sister
un padrastro	a step-father
una madrastra	a step-mother
un nieto	a grandson
una nieta	a granddaughter

<b>Los países (Countries) y los continentes (continents)</b>	
<b>Vivo en...</b>	<b>I live in</b>
<b>¿De dónde eres?</b>	<b>Where are you from?</b>
<b>Soy de....</b>	<b>I am from...</b>
Australia	Australia
Escocia	Scotland
España	Spain
Francia	France
Alemania	Germany
Italia	Italy
los Estados Unidos	The United States
Gales	Wales
Inglaterra	England
Irlanda	Ireland
México	Mexico
Nigeria	Nigeria
Paquistán	Pakistan
Jamaica	Jamaica
Mozambique	Mozambique
África del Sur	South Africa
Europa	Europe
Asia	Asia
América del norte	North America
América del Sur	South America
África	Africa
Oceanía	Oceania

# España





<b>La nacionalidad (Nationality)</b>	
<b>Soy ....</b>	<b>I am..</b>
argentino/a	Argentinian
australiano/a	Australian
chileno/a	Chilean
mexicano/a	Mexican
nigeriano/a	Nigerian
jamaicano/a	Jamaican
escocés / escocesa	Scottish
galés / galesa	Welsh
inglés /inglesa	English
irlandés/irlandesa	Irish
francés/francesa	French
español /a	Spanish
alemán/a	Germany
estadounidense	American
paquistaní	Pakistani
<b>Los idiomas (languages)</b>	
<b>¿Qué idiomas hablas?</b>	<b>Which languages do you speak?</b>
<b>el idioma</b>	<b>language</b>
<b>los idiomas</b>	<b>languages</b>
<b>Hablo....</b>	<b>I speak...</b>
castellano	Castillian Spanish
valenciano	Valencian Spanish
catalán	Catalan
gallego	Galician Spanish
italiano	Italian
japonés	Japanese

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Numbers & age

1	un(o) / una
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve
30	treinta
31	treinta y uno

10	diez	100	cien
20	veinte	200	doscientos
30	treinta	300	trescientos
40	cuarenta	400	cuatrocientos
50	cincuenta	500	quinientos
60	sesenta	600	seiscientos
70	setenta	700	setecientos
80	ochenta	800	ochocientos
90	noventa	900	novecientos
1000 - mil			

¿Cuántos años tienes? - How old are you?

Tengo doce años - I am 12 years old

Tiene treinta y cuatro años - S/he is 34 years old

Mi hermano tiene veintitrés años - My brother is 23 years old

Mis padres tienen cincuenta y cinco y sesenta y tres años - My parents are 55 and 63 years old

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical description	Las descripciones físicas
alto/alta	tall
bajo/baja	short
grande	big
pequeño/pequeña	short
delgado/delgada	thin
gordo/gorda	fat
bonito/bonita	pretty
guapo/guapa	good-looking
viejo/vieja	old
joven	young
fuerte	strong

Me parezco a (se parece a)	I look like... (he/she looks like..)
como yo, mi madre, mi padre	like me, my mum, my dad

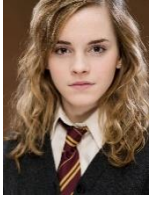
los ojos azules (verdes, grises, marrones)	blue eyes (green, grey, brown)
el pelo largo (corto, mediano, rizado, ondulado, liso, al rape)	long hair (short, medium, curly, wavy, straight, shaved)
el pelo rubio (castaño, moreno, negro, gris, pelirrojo)	blond hair (light brown, brown, dark, black, grey, red)



Se llama Harry. Es bajo, guapo y fuerte. Tiene los ojos verdes y el pelo castaño.

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## ¿Qué tipo de persona eres?



Me llamo Hermione. Soy divertida, inteligente y generosa.



Me llamo Ron. Soy divertido, simpático y tonto.

aburrido/aburrida	boring
activo/activa	active
agresivo/agresiva	aggressive
antipático/antipática	horrible
arrogante	arrogant
divertido/divertida	funny
generoso/generosa	generous
inteligente	clever
rápido/rápida	fast
simpático/simpática	nice
tímido/tímida	shy
tonto/tonta	crazy
amable	kind
perezoso/a	lazy
travieso/a	naughty

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>2 irregular present tense verbs</b>		
	<b>SER – to be</b>	<b>TENER – to have</b>
yo (I)	<b>soy</b>	<b>tengo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	<b>eres</b>	<b>tienes</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>es</b>	<b>tiene</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>es</b>	<b>tiene</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>somos</b>	<b>tenemos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>sois</b>	<b>tenéis</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>son</b>	<b>tienen</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>son</b>	<b>tienen</b>

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## El tiempo libre = free time

¿Te gusta ir al cine?	Do you like going to the cinema?
Me encanta ...	I love to.....
No me gusta ...	I don' t like ....
Odio	I hate.....
Prefiero ...	I prefer...
bailar	to dance
jugar con mi Playstation	to play with my playstation
jugar con los videojuegos	to play videogames
jugar con el ordenador	to play with the computer
cantar	to sing
cocinar	to cook
leer	to read
escuchar música	to listen to music
mandar mensajes	to send texts
hablar por teléfono	to talk on the phone
montar a caballo	to go horse-riding
ir a la piscina	to go to the pool
navegar por Internet	to surf the net
ir al cine	to go to the cinema
ir al polideportivo	to go to the sports centre
salir con mis amigos	to go out with my friends
ir de compras	to go shopping
tocar la guitarra	to play the guitar
tocar el piano	to play the piano
ver la televisión	the watch tv

Due: \_\_\_\_\_ **Los fines de semana = at weekends**

¿Qué haces todos los días?	What do you do every day?
¿Qué haces los fines de semana?	What do you do at weekends?
Los fines de semana ...	At weekends..
<b>Voy ...</b>	<b>I go..</b>
a la pista de hielo	to the skating rink
a un partido de fútbol	to a football match
a un parque temático	to a theme park
a casa de mis abuelos	to my grandparents' house
a la playa	to the beach
a la montaña	to the mountains
al campo	to the country
al cine	to the cinema
al instituto	to school
de compras	shopping
<b>Hago....</b>	<b>I do..</b>
deporte	sport
surfing	surfing
windsurf	windsurfing
los deberes	homework
Arreglo mi dormitorio	I tidy my room
Hago la cama	I make my bed
Juego a las cartas	I play cards
Monto en bicicleta	I go cycling
Monto en monopatín	I go skateboarding
Toco la guitarra	I play the guitar
Veo la televisión.	I watch tv/

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Los deportes = sports

<b>¿Qué deportes haces?</b>	<b>What sports do you do?</b>
<b>Hago ...</b>	<b>I do...</b>
atletismo	athletics
golf	golf
ciclismo	cycling
esquí	skiing
patinaje	skating
equitación	horse-riding
natación	swimming
gimnasia	gymnastics
vela	sailing
<b>Juego ...</b>	<b>I play..</b>
al bádminton	badminton
al rugby	rugby
al baloncesto	basketball
al squash	squash
al cricket	cricket
al tenis	tennis
al fútbol	football
al hockey	hockey
al voleibol	volleyball



Due: \_\_\_\_\_

# El tiempo = the weather

<b>¿Qué tiempo hace?</b>	<b>What is the weather like?</b>
<b>¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?</b>	<b>What is the weather like today?</b>
<b>Hace ...</b>	<b>It is</b>
buen tiempo	good weather
calor	hot
fresco	cool
frío	cold
mal tiempo	bad weather
sol	sunny
viento	windy
niebla	foggy
buen tiempo	good weather
<b>Hay...</b>	<b>There is..</b>
niebla	fog
tormenta	a storm
Llueve	it' s raining
Nieva	it' s snowing
Cuando hace buen tiempo...	When it is nice weather...

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Adverbs of frequency/Time phrases</b>	
siempre	always
a menudo	often
a veces	sometimes
nunca	never
raras veces	rarely
los lunes	On Mondays
los martes	On Tuesdays
los miércoles	On Wednesdays
los jueves	On Thursdays
los viernes	On Fridays
por la mañana	In the morning
por la tarde	In the afternoon
por la noche	In the evening
<b>REMEMBER</b> – in Spanish, days of the week always start with a lower-case letter.	

## Present tense –ar verb endings table.

	AR
<b>I</b>	o
<b>you</b> (singular)	as
<b>he / she / it</b> <b>you</b> (polite singular)	a
<b>we</b>	amos
<b>you</b> (plural)	áis
<b>they</b>	an

### How do we form the present tense?

To form the present tense, or conjugate a verb, we simply follow the following rules:

1. Plan your sentence in English

***I speak many languages***

1. Highlight the verbs in the sentence and work out what infinitive you will need

***'I speak' is the verb and 'to speak' is the infinitive***

3. Use your dictionary to find the infinitive in Spanish

***to speak = hablar***

4. Stem the infinitive by knocking off the ar-

***habl***

5. Work out the subject of the sentence (I, you, he, she ....)

***I***

6. Go to the endings table and add the correct ending on to the end of the stem

***hablo = I speak***

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Regular –ar Verbs (e.g. hablar = to speak)**

<b>(yo) hablo</b>	<b>I speak</b>
<b>(tú) hablas</b>	<b>You speak (Fam./sing.)</b>
<b>(él/ella) habla</b>	<b>He/She speaks</b>
<b>(Usted) habla</b>	<b>You speak (Polite/sing.)</b>
<b>(nosotros) hablamos</b>	<b>We speak</b>
<b>(vosotros) habláis</b>	<b>You speak (Fam./plural)</b>
<b>(ellos/ellas) hablan</b>	<b>They (m)/(f) speak</b>
<b>(Ustedes) hablan</b>	<b>You speak (Polite/plural)</b>

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Spanish regular –AR verbs

amar	to love
andar	to walk
arreglar	to tidy
ayudar	to help
bailar	to dance
buscar	to look for
cambiar	to change
cenar	to have dinner
cocinar	to cook
comprar	to buy
contestar	to answer
cortar	to cut
dejar	to leave
desayunar	to have breakfast
detestar	to hate
dibujar	to draw
durar	to last
enseñar	to teach
enviar	to send
escuchar	to listen
esperar	to hope

esquiar	to ski
estudiar	to study
explicar	to explain
ganar	to win
gastar	to spend
hablar	to speak
lavar	to wash
limpiar	to clear
llamar	to call
llegar	to arrive
llevar	to wear
mirar	to look
molestar	to bother
nadar	to swim
navegar	to surf (web)
necesitar	to need
pagar	to pay
pasar	to spend (time)
patinar	to skate
pintar	to paint



Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>¿Dónde vives?</b>	<b>Where do you live?</b>
<b>Vivo en</b>	<b>I live in</b>
el campo	in the country
las montañas	in the mountains
la playa/la costa	the beach/coast
una aldea	a village
una ciudad	a city
un pueblo	a town
Está cerca de la playa	It is near the beach
Está en el centro	It is in the centre
una casa	a house
una caravana	a caravan
un chalet	a chalet
una granja	a farm
un piso	a flat

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>En mi casa...</b>	
<b>¿Como es tu casa?</b>	<b>What is your house like?</b>
Tiene...	It has
Hay	There is/are
una cocina	A kitchen
un comedor	A dining room
un cuarto de baño	A bathroom
un dormitorio	A bedroom
un salón	A living room
un jacuzzi	A jacuzzi
un jardín	A garden
una terraza	Sun terrace
una piscina	A swimming pool
<b>Adjectives to describe where you live.</b>	
bonito/a antiguo/a cómodo/a pequeño/a moderno/a grande	pretty old-fashioned comfy small modern big



**Quantifiers** or **intensifiers** are adverbs of quantity.

They tell us how much, or to what extent, something is happening, e.g. me gusta mucho el cine (I like the cinema a lot) or los chicos hablan demasiado (the boys talk too much).

They can also be used to add more detail to another adverb or an adjective, e.g. ella canta muy bien (she sings very well), los deberes son demasiado difíciles (the homework is too difficult).

bastante	enough/quite
demasiado	too much
un poco	a little
mucho	a lot
muy	very

## REGULAR -IR VERBS

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Plan your sentence in English

***I live in Zaragoza***

2. Highlight the verbs in the sentence and work out what infinitive you will need

***'I live' is the verb and 'to live' is the infinitive***

3. Use your dictionary to find the infinitive in Spanish

***to live = vivir***

4. Stem the infinitive by knocking off the **ir**

***viv***

5. Work out the subject of the sentence (I, you, he, she ....)

***I***

6. Go to the endings table and add the correct ending on to the end of the stem

***hablo = I speak***

Regular -ir verbs vivir = to live	
(yo) vivo	I live
(tú) vives	You live (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) vive	He/She lives
(Usted) vive	You live (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) vivimos	We live
(vosotros) vivís	You live (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) viven	They (m) (f) live
(Ustedes) viven	You live (Polite/plural)

	-ir verbs
<b>I</b>	o
<b>you</b> (singular)	es
<b>he / she / it</b> <b>you</b> (polite sing)	e
<b>we</b>	imos
<b>you</b> (plural)	ís
<b>they</b>	en

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Describing a town and places

Mi pueblo	My town/village
Mi ciudad	My city
Mi barrio	My neighbourhood
es un poco / muy	it's a little / very
moderno/a	modern
antiguo/a	old
bonito/a	nice
sucio/a	dirty
grande	big
pequeño/a	small
tranquilo/a	quiet
ruidoso/a	noisy
interesante	interesting
turístico/a	touristic
histórico/a	historical
importante	important
industrial	industrial
está contaminado	it's polluted

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Describing where you live</b>	
¿Qué hay en tu ciudad?	What is there in your town?
En mi pueblo	In my town, in my village
En mi barrio	In my neighbourhood
Hay...	There is ...
Un ayuntamiento	A town hall
un mercado	a market
un estadio	a stadium
un centro comercial	a shopping centre
un polideportivo	a sports centre
un parque	a park
un cine	a cinema
un museo	a museum
una piscina	a swimming pool
una universidad	a university
una iglesia	a church
una escuela	a school
unos museos	some museums
unas tiendas	some shops
muchos restaurantes	many / a lot of restaurants
muchas tiendas	many / a lot of shops
no hay cine	There isn't a cinema
no hay nada	There's nothing

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Saying what the good/bad thing is about where you live

Lo bueno de Bolton es que es..	The good thing about Bolton is that it is...
Lo bueno de Bolton es que hay	The good thing about Bolton is that there is / are...
Lo malo de Bolton es que no hay	The bad thing about Bolton is that there isn't / aren't...
Lo mejor de Bolton es que hay..	The best thing about Bolton is that there is / are..
Lo que más me gusta de Bolton es...	What I most like about Bolton is...
Lo peor	The worst thing
mucho tráfico	a lot of traffic
mucho turismo	a lot of tourism
mucha cultura	a lot of culture
mucho desempleo / paro	a lot of unemployment
mucha contaminación	a lot of pollution
mucha pintada	a lot of graffiti
mucha movida	a lot going on
mucho que hacer	a lot to do
No hay muchas diversiones	There aren't a lot of amusements

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>What you do in town</b>	
<b>¿Qué haces en la ciudad?</b>	<b><i>What do you do in town?</i></b>
Salgo con mis amigos	I go out with my friends
Voy al cine	I go to the cinema
Veo una película	I watch a film
Voy al parque	I go to the park
Juego al fútbol	I play football
Voy a la cafetería	I go to the café
Voy a la bolera	I go to the bowling alley
Voy a la playa	I go to the beach
Voy de paseo con mi familia	I go for a walk with my family
Voy de compras	I go shopping
Compro ropa	I buy clothes
No hago nada	I don't do anything
<b>¿Cuándo?</b>	<b>When?</b>
los fines de semana	At the weekend
el sábado por la mañana	on Saturday morning
el domingo por la tarde	on Sunday afternoon/ evening
los martes	on Tuesdays
normalmente	normally
a veces	sometimes
de vez en cuando	from time to time
a menudo	often
siempre	always

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>What you <b>can</b> do in town</b>	
<b>¿Qué se puede hacer en la ciudad?</b>	<b><i>What can you do in town?</i></b>
<b>Se puede...</b>	<b><i>You can...</i></b>
...ver un partido de fútbol / una película	...watch a football match / a film
...visitar un museo	...visit a museum
...comer en un restaurante	...eat in a restaurant
...comprar ropa	...buy clothes
...ir de compras	...go shopping
...ir de paseo	...go for a walk
...jugar al fútbol	...play football
...salir con amigos	...go out with friends
donde	where

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## Saying what you are going to do

¿Cuándo?	When?
Este fin de semana	This weekend
Este sábado	This Saturday
El fin de semana que viene	Next weekend
El fin de semana próximo	Next weekend
Mañana	Tomorrow

¿Qué vas a hacer?	What are you going to do?
Voy a (I am going to)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="text-align: left;">           ver un partido de fútbol            ver una película            visitar un museo            comer en un restaurante            comprar ropa            ir de compras            ir de paseo            jugar al fútbol            salir con amigos         </div> </div>
Vamos a (We are going to)	
Quiero (I want)	
Me gustaría (I would like)	
Tengo ganas de (I want to)	

¿Qué cambiarías?	What would you change?
Si fuera el alcalde... (If I were the mayor...)	cambiaría (I would change)
Si pudiera... (If I could...)	construiría (I would build)



<b>Talking about your mobile</b>		Due: _____
<b>¿Qué haces en tu móvil?</b>	<b><i>What do you do on your mobile?</i></b>	
A menudo	often	
Normalmente	Normally	
Siempre	Always	
Nunca	Never	
A veces	Sometimes	
De vez en cuando	From time to time	
Todos los días	Every day	
Una vez a la semana	Once a week	
Dos veces a la semana	Twice a week	
saco fotos	I take photos	
comparto mis videos favoritos	I share my favourite videos	
mando SMS	I send texts	
juego a los videojuegos	I play videogames	
hablo con mi familia	I speak with my family	
leo	I read	
chateo con mis amigos	I chat with my friends	
compro ropa	I buy clothes	
veo la tele / vídeos / cosas en mi móvil	I watch TV / videos / things on my mobile	
escucho música	I listen to music	
uso Facebook	I use Facebook	
descargo aplicaciones	I download apps	
navego por internet	I browse the internet	

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Talking about your mobile</b>	
<b>¿Qué sueles hacer en tu móvil?</b>	<b><i>What do you tend to do on your mobile?</i></b>
Suelo...	I tend..
sacar fotos	to take photos
compartir mis videos favoritos	to share my favourite videos
mandar SMS	to send texts
jugar a los videojuegos	to play videogames
hablar con mi familia	to speak with my family
leer	to read
chatear con mis amigos	to chat with my friends
comprar ropa	to buy clothes
ver la tele / vídeos / cosas en mi móvil	to watch TV / videos / things on my mobile
escuchar música	to listen to music
usar Facebook	to use Facebook
descargar aplicaciones	to download apps
navegar por internet	to browse the internet

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Talking about music</b>	
<b>¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?</b>	<b><i>What type of music do you like?</i></b>
<b>¿Qué tipo de música escuchas?</b>	<b>What type of music do you listen to?</b>
Me gusta	I like
Me encanta	I love
Me mola	I love
Me flipa	I love
Me chifla	I love
No me gusta	I don't like
Odio	I hate
A mi amigo le gusta	My friend (he) likes...
Escuchar	To listen
La música pop	Pop music
La música clásica	Classical music
La música flamenca	Flamenco music
El rap	Rap music
Mi cantante favorito es..	My favourite singer is...
Mi canción favorita es	My favourite song is..
Escucho rap	I listen to rap
Escucho la música de ...	I listen to ...'s music
Escucha la música pop	He / she listens to pop music

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Talking about music</b>	
<b>¿Porqué te gusta el rock?</b>	<b><i>Why do you like rock music?</i></b>
porque/ ya que/ dado que	Because / seen as / given that
la letra	the lyrics
la melodía	the melody
el ritmo	the rhythm
es guay	it is cool
Es original	It is original
Es pegadiza	It is catchy
Es popular	It is popular
Es triste	It is sad
Es horrible	It is terrible
me pone de buen humor	puts me in a good mood
me pone de mal humor	puts me in a bad mood
me hace cantar/bailar	it makes me sing/dance
no puedo sacármela de la cabeza	I can't get it out of my head
la escucho regularmente en la radio	I regularly listen to it on the radio
Pienso que es...	I think that it is...
Piensa que es...	He / she thinks that it is..

<b>Talking about TV</b>	Due: _____
<b>¿Qué tipo de programas te gusta?</b>	<b><i>What kind of programmes do you like?</i></b>
Prefiero	I prefer
Odio	I hate
Me gustan <u>n</u>	I like (for plural)
A mi madre le gustan <u>n</u>	My mum (she) likes (plural)
los documentales	documentaries
las comedias	comedies
las noticias	the news
los dibujos animados	cartoons
los programas de música	music programmes
los programas de deportes	sports programmes
las series	series

<b>¿Porqué te gustan los documentales?</b>	<b><i>Why do you like documentaries?</i></b>
porque/ ya que/ dado que	Because / seen as / given that
son relajantes	they are relaxing
son divertidos / as	they are fun
son entretenidos / as	they are entertaining
son emocionantes	they are exciting
son graciosos / as	they are funny
me hacen feliz	they make me happy
me ponen de buen humor	they put me in a good mood
me ponen de mal humor	they put me in a bad mood

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

## GUSTAR and expressing likes and dislikes

Gustar really means 'to be pleasing to'. Use '**gusta**' with singular nouns and '**gustan**' with plural nouns. You need to use the correct **indirect pronoun** too to show who likes what.

Expressing likes and dislikes - 3 impersonal verbs			
	GUSTAR - to like	ENCANTAR - to love	INTERESAR - to interest
me (to me)	<b>gusta(n)</b>	<b>encanta(n)</b>	<b>interesa(n)</b>
te (to you)			
le (to him/her)			
le (to you - formal, 1 pers)			
nos (to us)			
os (to you - fam.pl)			
les (to them)			
les (to you - formal, pl)			

### OPINION PHRASES

me encanta(n)	- I love
me gusta(n) mucho	- I really like
me gusta(n)	- I like
no me gusta(n)	- I don't like
detesto	- I hate
prefiero	- I prefer
me gustaría (+ infinitive)	- I would like

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Ferdinand Film Study</b>	
<b>La familia</b>	<b>The family</b>
un hermano	a brother
una hermana	A sister
un padre	A dad
una madre	A mum
los padres	The parents
una abuela	A grandma
un abuelo	A grandad
un primo	A cousin (male)
una prima	A cousin (female)
una tía	An aunt
un tío	An uncle
un hijo	A son
una hija	A daughter
un nieto	A grandson
una nieta	A granddaughter

**Ferdinand Film Study**

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

**Physical Descriptions**

Es...	He/she is
alto	tall
bajo	short
grande	big, small
pequeño	small
bonito	pretty
feo	ugly
gordo	fat
delgado	thin
fuerte, débil	strong
débil	weak
joven	young
viejo	old
un poco	a bit
bastante	quite
muy	very
Tiene...	He/she has
los ojos azules (verdes, grises, marrones)	blue eyes (green, grey, brown)
el pelo largo (corto, rizado, ondulado, liso,)	long hair (short, curly, wavy, straight)
el pelo rubio (marrón, negro, gris)	blond hair (brown, black, grey)



Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Ferdinand Film Study</b>	
<b>Character description</b>	
Es...	He/she is...
simpático/a	nice
antipático/a	horrible
serio/a	serious
gracioso/a	funny
divertido/a	fun
trabajador(a)	hard-working
perezoso/a	lazy
sociable	outgoing
tímido/a	shy
hablador(a)	talkative
callado/a	quiet
egoísta	selfish
generoso/a	generous
paciente	patient
impaciente	impatient
estresado/a	stressed
sosegado/a	calm
optimista	optimistic
pesimista	pessimistic
feliz	happy
triste	sad

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Ferdinand Film Study</b>	
<b>Character description</b>	
Es...	He/she is...
bueno/a	good
malo/a	bad
travieso/a	naughty
pesado/a	annoying
amable	pleasant
tonto/a	silly
interesante	interesting
aburrido/a	boring
feroz	fierce
dedicado/a	dedicated
cariñoso/a	caring
a veces	sometimes
a menudo	often
normalmente	usually
nunca	never
rara vez	rarely
pienso que	I think that
a mi parecer	in my opinion

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Ferdinand Film Study</b>	
<b>Bullfighting</b>	
Creo que...	I believe that...
Pienso que...	I think that...
A mi parecer...	In my opinion...
las corridas son una tradición muy importante en los países hispánicos.	the bullfights are a very important tradition in Hispanic countries.
las corridas son emocionantes.	the bullfights are exciting.
las corridas son parte de la historia de España.	the bullfights are a part of the history of Spain.
los toreros son valientes.	the bullfighters are brave.
las corridas no son necesarios.	the bullfights are not necessary.
las corridas causan dolor innecesario para los toros.	the bullfights cause unnecessary pain for the bulls.
es necesario prohibir las corridas por todo el mundo	it's necessary to ban the bullfights all over the world.
no es justo para el toro	it's not fair for the bull
los toreros son crueles.	the bullfighters are cruel

Due: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Ferdinand Film Study</b>	
<b>Describing the film</b>	
Me gustó	I liked it
No me gustó	I didn't like it
Me encantó	I loved it
Me flipó	I loved it
Detesté	I hated it
porque fue... / no fue...	because it was... / it wasn't...
divertida	fun
aburrida	boring
larga	long
entretenida	entertaining
interesante	interesting
educativa	educational
emocionante	exciting
diferente	different
rara	strange
cultural	cultural
horrible	horrible
terrible	terrible
animada	lively
especial	special
buena	good

<b>Your vocabulary</b>	

<b>Your vocabulary</b>	

<b>Your vocabulary</b>	

<b>Your vocabulary</b>	



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## How to say 'a', 'some' and 'the': definite and indefinite articles

<b>un</b>	a (masculine object)
<b>una</b>	a (feminine object)
<b>unos</b>	some (more than one masculine object)
<b>unas</b>	some (more than one feminine object)
<b>el</b>	the (masc object)
<b>la</b>	the (fem object)
<b>los</b>	the (more than one masc object)
<b>las</b>	the (more than one fem object)

NB: Sometimes the article is not needed in Spanish:  
 e.g. No tengo hermanos = I haven't any brothers or sisters  
 e.g. Mi padre es profesor = My dad is a teacher

### El abecedario español

A	<i>a</i>	J	<i>jota</i>	R	<i>erré</i>
B	<i>bé</i>	K	<i>ka</i>	S	<i>essé</i>
C	<i>thé</i>	L	<i>ellé</i>	T	<i>té</i>
D	<i>dé</i>	M	<i>emé</i>	U	<i>oo</i>
E	<i>é</i>	N	<i>ené</i>	V	<i>oobé</i>
F	<i>effé</i>	Ñ	<i>eñé</i>	W	<i>oobé doblé</i>
G	<i>jé</i>	O	<i>o</i>	X	<i>ekees</i>
H	<i>aché</i>	P	<i>pé</i>	Y	<i>ee griega</i>
I	<i>ee</i>	Q	<i>koo</i>	Z	<i>theta</i>

NB: **ch** and **ll** are no longer separate letters in the Spanish alphabet but you still might see them in older dictionaries.

In Spanish most words are written as they are said – see some more tips on the next page!

# Tips for pronouncing Spanish

The good news about Spanish pronunciation is that it obeys clear phonetic rules, although people do speak with different accents, depending on their region and background.

## Vowels

Each of the five vowels has its own clear sharp sound:

**a** as in hat

**e** as in pet

**i** as in feet

**o** as in clock

**u** as in drew

## c's and z's

**c + e = th**                      **cero, once**

**c + i = th**                      **cinco, gracias**

**z + a, o, u = th**              **zapato, corazón, azul**

**c + a = ka** **casa, catorce**

**c + o = ko** **cómo, color**

**c + u = ku** **Cuba, cubano**

## j's and g's

J, as in 'jardines', is a harder, stronger version of the English 'h'.

G, when followed by e and i, sounds exactly the same as j.

Otherwise, it is pronounced as the English 'g' in go.

## ll's

The double ll, as in 'calle', is another characteristic Spanish sound.

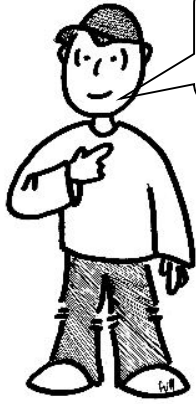
In most parts of Spain it's like the 'lli' in the English million.

## h's

The h is silent in Spanish, so you won't be blowing any candles out when you pronounce words that begin with this letter. Best to imagine it's not there and pronounce the second letter in the word.

**hablo, helado, ¡hola!, huevo**

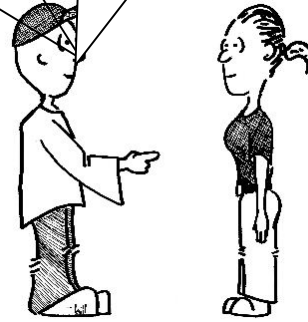
# Subject pronouns



**yo**

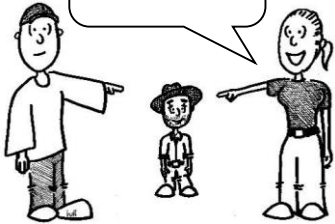
**tú**

**Usted**

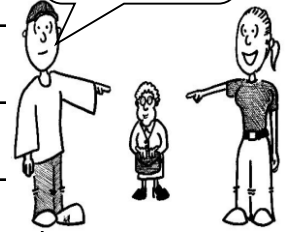


<b>yo</b>	I
<b>tú</b>	you (singular familiar)
<b>él</b>	he
<b>ella</b>	she
<b>Usted</b>	you (singular formal)
<b>nosotros</b>	we
<b>vosotros</b>	you (plural familiar)
<b>ellos</b>	they (masculine)
<b>ellas</b>	they (feminine)
<b>Ustedes</b>	you (plural formal)

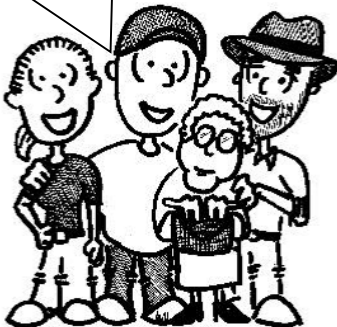
**él**



**ella**

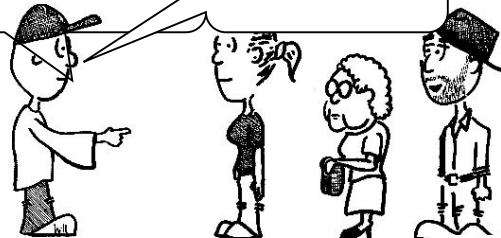


**nosotros**



**vosotros**

**Ustedes**



**ellos/ellas**



# Regular present tense verbs

To talk about actions in the present, you need to change the **infinitive** verb by taking off the last 2 letters (either –AR, -ER, or –IR) and adding different endings.

The endings tell you who is doing the action of the verb. E.g. **hablo** = I speak, **bailan** = they dance.

In Spanish you usually leave out the subject pronoun (I, you, he, she...) because the endings show which person is referred to.

Look at the table below to see which endings you need to add to the regular –AR, -ER and –IR verbs to make the present tense.

NB: Use the **tú** and **vosotros** forms of ‘you’ when talking to friends, relations or children. Use the **Usted** and **Ustedes** forms when talking to an adult who you would not call by their first name.

Regular present tense verbs			
	(AR) hablar – to speak	(ER) aprender – to learn	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	<b>hablo</b>	<b>aprendo</b>	<b>vivo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>hablas</b>	<b>aprendes</b>	<b>vives</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>habla</b>	<b>aprende</b>	<b>vive</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>habla</b>	<b>aprende</b>	<b>vive</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>hablamos</b>	<b>aprendemos</b>	<b>vivimos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>habláis</b>	<b>aprendéis</b>	<b>vivís</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>hablan</b>	<b>aprenden</b>	<b>viven</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>hablan</b>	<b>aprenden</b>	<b>viven</b>

## Present tense endings table.

	AR	ER	IR
I	O	O	O
you (singular)	AS	ES	ES
he / she / it you (polite sing)	A	E	E
we	AMOS	EMOS	IMOS
you (plural)	ÁIS	ÉIS	ÍS
they	AN	EN	EN

### How do we form the present tense?

To form the present tense, or conjugate a verb, we simply follow the following rules:

1. Plan your sentence in English  
***I speak many languages***
1. Highlight the verbs in the sentence and work out what infinitive you will need  
***'I speak' is the verb and 'to speak' is the infinitive***
3. Use your dictionary to find the infinitive in Spanish  
***to speak = hablar***
4. Stem the infinitive by knocking off the ar / er / ir  
***habl***
5. Work out the subject of the sentence (I, you, he, she ....)  
***I***
6. Go to the endings table and add the correct ending on to the end of the stem  
***hablo = I speak***

# Irregular present tense verbs

Some verbs do not follow the regular pattern and you need to learn these by heart. These 5 verbs are the most often used so it's worth learning them now!

<b>The 2 verbs 'to be'</b>			
	SER – to be	ESTAR – to be	<b>SER is for describing permanent or unchanging characteristics e.g. nationality, professions, physical appearances, time</b> <b>ESTAR is for locations and temporary conditions e.g. mood, state of health, weather, location and position, states that might change</b>
yo (I)	<b>soy</b>	<b>estoy</b>	
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>eres</b>	<b>estás</b>	
él/ella (he, she)	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	
nosotros (we)	<b>somos</b>	<b>estamos</b>	
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>sois</b>	<b>estáis</b>	
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	

<b>3 more Irregular present tense verbs</b>			
	HACER – to make/do	IR – to go	TENER – to have
yo (I)	<b>hago</b>	<b>voy</b>	<b>tengo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>haces</b>	<b>vas</b>	<b>tienes</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>hace</b>	<b>va</b>	<b>tiene</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>hace</b>	<b>va</b>	<b>tiene</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>hacemos</b>	<b>vamos</b>	<b>tenemos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>hacéis</b>	<b>vais</b>	<b>tenéis</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>hacen</b>	<b>van</b>	<b>tienen</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>hacen</b>	<b>van</b>	<b>tienen</b>

# Radical-changing verbs

Other verbs change their vowel in the root or stem of the verb, **except** in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** parts of the verb. These verbs can also be called ‘boot’ verbs - you can see why below!




There are 3 types of change:

**e → ie**

**e → i**

**o → ue**



Radical-changing verbs

<b>e→ie</b> preferir – to prefer	<b>e→i</b> decir – to say	<b>o→ue</b> dormir – to sleep
prefiero	<b>digo</b> (all irregular)	duermo
prefieres	dices	duermes
prefiere	dice	duerme
prefiere	dice	duerme
preferimos	decimos	dormimos
preferís	decís	dormís
prefieren	dicen	duermen
prefieren	dicen	duermen

also: pensar (to think)  
 cerrar (to close)  
 despertarse (to wake up)  
 encender (to switch on)  
 empezar (to begin)  
 entender (to understand)  
 comenzar (to begin)  
 divertirse (to enjoy oneself)  
 querer (to want)

also: pedir (to ask for)  
 repetir (to repeat)  
 seguir (to follow)  
 vestirse (to get dressed)

acostarse (to go to bed)  
 contar (to tell)  
 costar (to cost)  
 encontrar (to find)  
 mostrar (to show)  
 jugar (to play)  
 morir (to die)  
 poder (to be able to)  
 recordar (to remember)  
 soler (to usually do)  
 volver (to return)



# The immediate future

## Saying what you are going to do

### The present tense of IR (to go) + an infinitive verb

	IR – to go (irregular verb)	<b>a</b>	<b>+ infinitive verb</b>
yo (I)	voy		
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	vas		
él/ella (he, she)	va		
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	va		
nosotros (we)	vamos		
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	vais		
ellos/ellas (they)	van		
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	van		

## Examples

1. Voy a ver la nueva película de HP este fin de semana.

*I'm going to see the new Harry Potter film this weekend.*

2. ¿Vas a ir al partido de fútbol?

*Are you going to go to the football match?*

3. Mis abuelos van a ir de vacaciones a Francia.

*My grandparents are going to go on holiday to France.*

4. Mi hermano no va a levantarse temprano hoy.

*My brother is not going to get up early today.*

# GUSTAR and expressing likes and dislikes

Gustar really means 'to be pleasing to'. Use 'gusta' with singular nouns and 'gustan' with plural nouns. You need to use the correct **indirect pronoun** too to show who likes what.

Expressing likes and dislikes – 3 impersonal verbs			
	GUSTAR – to like	ENCANTAR – to love	INTERESAR – to interest
me (to me)	<b>gusta(n)</b>	<b>encanta(n)</b>	<b>interesa(n)</b>
te (to you)			
le (to him/her)			
le (to you – formal, 1 pers)			
nos (to us)			
OS (to you – fam.pl)			
les (to them)			
les (to you – formal, pl)			

There are other verbs that work in this way too. The most important ones are:

encantar	to love
interesar	to interest
chiflar	to adore/love
hacer falta	to need
doler (o → ue)	to hurt

# Verbs plus infinitives: useful structures

1. Use '**gustar**' (or other similar verbs) followed by an infinitive to express the meaning '**to like doing something**'

ejemplo: Me gusta mucho montar a caballo

*I like horse-riding a lot.*

2. Use '**soler**' followed by an infinitive to express the meaning '**to usually do something**'

	SOLER (radical-changing verb)	
yo (I)	suelo	<b>beber agua mineral</b>
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	sueles	<b>tomar el desayuno a las siete</b>
él/ella (he, she)	suele	<b>comer muchas legumbres</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	suele	<b>cenar a las ocho</b>
nosotros (we)	solemos	<b>comer muchos pasteles</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	soléis	
ellos/ellas (they)	suelen	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	suelen	

3. Use **'se puede'** or **'se pueden'** followed by an infinitive to express the meaning **'you/one can do something'**

ejemplo: En Cambridge se puede hacer 'punting'
<i>You(one) can do/go punting in Cambridge</i>
ejemplo: En Barcelona se puede ir de compras
<i>You(one) can go shopping in Barcelona</i>
ejemplo: En Londres se pueden visitar monumentos
<i>You (one) can visit monuments in London.</i>
ejemplo: En la playa se pueden recoger conchas
<i>You(one) can collect shells on the beach</i>

4. Use any of the verbs below followed by an infinitive to give advice to someone.

hay que..	you (one) must...	se tiene que...	you (one) must....
se debe...	you (one) should..	se recomienda	it is recommended..

# Negatives

1. Put 'no' before the verb to make a negative sentence.

**No** vivo en Dublin.

*I don't live in Dublin.*

2. Put 'nada' after the verb (with 'no' in front) to express the meaning 'don't ...at all, anything, nothing'

**No** me gusta **nada** el tenis.

*I don't like tennis at all.*

**No** sé **nada** del fútbol.

*I don't know anything about football.*

3. Put 'nunca' before the verb to express the meaning 'never'

**Nunca** hago mis deberes.

*I never do my homework.*

4. Put 'nadie' after the verb (with 'no' in front) to express the meaning 'no-one or not anyone'

**No** conozco a **nadie**.

*I don't know anyone/I know nobody..*

NB: You can also put the negative expression before the verb for emphasis - in this case don't use the 'no'. For example:

**Nadie me habla – Nobody talks to me**

<b>Comparatives</b>	
más + adjective + que	more.....than
menos + adjective + que	less.....than
tan + adjective + como	as.....as
<b>Ejemplos:</b>	
Mi hermana es más alta que <b>yo</b>	My sister is taller than me
Mi madre es más sociable que mi padre	My mum is more sociable than my dad
Cameron Diaz es menos famosa que Kylie Minogue	Cameron Diaz is less famous than Kylie Minogue
Soy tan impaciente como mi madre	I am as impatient as my mum
<b>Superlatives</b>	
el/la más + adjective	the most.....
el/la menos + adjective	the least....
<b>Ejemplos:</b>	
Mi padre es el más alto de la familia.	My dad is the tallest in the family.
Soy el más deportista de la familia.	I am the most sporty in the family.
Mi hermana es la menos egoísta de la familia.	My sister is the least selfish in the family

## Possessive adjectives

my	mi
your	tu
his/her	su
your	su
our	nuestro
your	vuestro
their	su
your	su

NB: These are **adjectives** so all will agree with number **(add an -s)** and **nuestro/vuestro** agree with gender too →  
**nuestro/nuestra/  
nuestros/nuestras**  
**vuestro/vuestra/  
vuestros/vuestras**

# Rules about adjectives

An adjective is always describing something, and that word is a noun. In Spanish you have to look at the noun's gender and number and then decide whether the adjective you are using needs to change.

## **Agreement**

The adjective should have the same number and gender as the noun it describes. Sometimes the adjective does not have to change. The two rules for deciding are as follows:

**if the adjective ends in –o then the o must change to a if the noun it describes is feminine;**

**if the adjective ends in any other letter do not change it — except: if the adjective describes the nationality or regional origin of the noun, then it must be made feminine if the noun it describes is feminine;**

**if the noun is plural, the adjective should be made plural too.**

For example:

	singular		plural	
	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
short	<i>bajo</i>	<i>baja</i>	<i>bajos</i>	<i>bajas</i>
blue	<i>azul</i>	<i>azul</i>	<i>azules</i>	<i>azules</i>
English	<i>inglés</i>	<i>inglesa</i>	<i>ingleses</i>	<i>inglesas</i>

## **Position**

In sentences where the noun and the adjective come next to each other, in Spanish it is usually the noun which comes first. In English it is the other way round. For example:

**We have a blue car** *Tenemos un coche azul*

**A big garden** *Un jardín grande*

**The tall girls** *Las chicas altas*

**Some difficult lessons** *Unas clases difíciles*

There are very few cases where the word order is the same as in English. We will learn about those in year 9!



# Cardinal and ordinal numbers

1	un(o) / una
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve
30	treinta
31	treinta y uno

10	diez	100	cien
20	veinte	200	doscientos
30	treinta	300	trescientos
40	cuarenta	400	cuatrocientos
50	cincuenta	500	quinientos
60	sesenta	600	seiscientos
70	setenta	700	setecientos
80	ochenta	800	ochocientos
90	noventa	900	novcientos
1000 - mil			

1458	mil cuatrocientos cincuenta y ocho
2000	dos mil
1,000,000	un millón
2,000,000	dos millones

# Spanish regular –AR verbs

amar	to love
andar	to walk
arreglar	to tidy
ayudar	to help
bailar	to dance
buscar	to look for
cambiar	to change
cenar	to have dinner
cocinar	to cook
comprar	to buy
contestar	to answer
cortar	to cut
dejar	to leave
desayunar	to have breakfast
detestar	to hate
dibujar	to draw
durar	to last
enseñar	to teach
enviar	to send
escuchar	to listen
esperar	to hope

esquiar	to ski
estudiar	to study
explicar	to explain
fumar	to smoke
ganar	to win
gastar	to spend
hablar	to speak
lavar	to wash
limpiar	to clear
llamar	to call
llegar	to arrive
llevar	to wear
mirar	to look
molestar	to bother
nadar	to swim
navegar	to surf (web)
necesitar	to need
pagar	to pay
pasar	to spend (time)
patinar	to skate
pintar	to paint





## IN THE CLASSROOM

### **¿Puedo...**

ir a mi clase de música?  
ir al baño?  
trabajar con...?  
usar el diccionario?

### **¿Tenemos que...**

trabajar en pareja?  
escribir?  
hablar?  
entregar los cuadernos?  
memorizar?  
pegarlo?

### **¡Señor(a)! ¿Puede...**

hablar más despacio?  
repetir?  
ayudarme?  
dar un ejemplo?

### **Can I...**

go to my music class?  
go to the bathroom?  
work with...?  
use the dictionary?

### **We have to...**

work with a partner?  
to write?  
to talk?  
Hand in exercise books?  
memorize?  
glue it?

### **Sir, Miss. Can you**

speak slowly?  
repeat?  
help me?  
give an example?

1. uno
2. dos
3. tres
4. cuatro
5. cinco
6. seis
7. siete
8. ocho
9. nueve
10. diez
11. once
12. doce
13. trece
14. catorce
15. quince
16. dieciséis
17. diecisiete
18. dieciocho
19. diecinueve
20. veinte
21. veintiuno
22. veintidós
23. veintitrés
24. veinticuatro
25. veinticinco
26. veintiséis
27. veintisiete
28. veintiocho
29. veintinueve
30. treinta
31. treinta y uno

¡Hola! - Hello

¡Buenos días! - Good morning

¡Buenas tardes! - Good afternoon

¡Buenas noches! - Good night

¡Adiós! - Bye

¡Hasta luego! - See you later

enero - January

febrero - February

marzo - March

abril - April

mayo - May

junio - June

julio - July

agosto - August

septiembre - September

octubre - October

noviembre - November

diciembre - December



**¡Hablo español!**



**¡Hola!**

Sí - Yes

No - no

Y - and

pero - but

también - also

gracias - thanks

Tengo - I have

No tengo - I don't have

Necesito - I need

Hay - There is

¿Cómo te llamas?

What is your name?

Me llamo Juan.

My name is Juan.

¿Dónde vives?

Where are you from?

Vivo en Madrid.

I live in Madrid.

¿Qué tal?

How are you?

Bien / fenomenal/regular/fatal.

Well/great/okay/ not well.

¿Cuántos años tienes?

How old are you?

Tengo doce años.

I'm 12 years old.

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

When is your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es el

uno de enero.

My birthday is the 1st of

January.

un bolígrafo/boli - pen

un libro - a textbook

un diccionario - a dictionary

un estuche - a pencil case

un sacapuntas - a sharpener

una calculadora - a calculator

un cuaderno - an exercise book

un lápiz - a pencil

una regla - a ruler

una agenda - a planner

una goma - a rubber



## WEBSITES

Memrise - <https://www.memrise.com/>

Use this website to practice learning vocabulary.

Language Gym

<https://www.language-gym.com/>

Use this website to practice grammar and vocabulary.

BBC Bitesize

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zfckjxs>

A good website for clear and concise explanations of Spanish grammar. Also, there is an excellent library of clips to illustrate the Spanish culture.

Kerboodle

ActiveTeach