



Español

Year 7 Language Guide

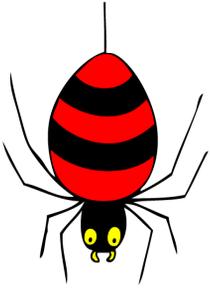
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Colegio:

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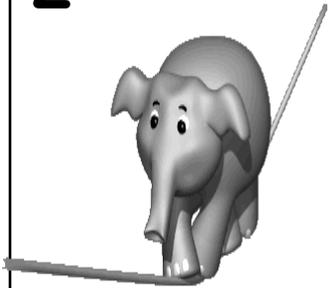
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araña

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elefante

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idea

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olvidar

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universo

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cerdo

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ciclista

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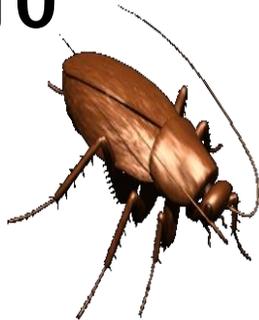
casa

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coche

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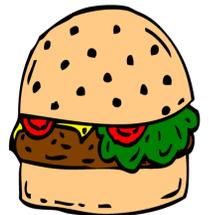
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zumo

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llave 3

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

KS3 Spanish Core Language

Pronouns

yo – I
 tú – you
 él/ella – he/she
 Usted – you
(polite, sing.)
 nosotros – we
 vosotros – you
(fam.pl.)
 ellos/ellas – they
 Ustedes – you
(polite, pl.)

Time words

ahora – now
 antes – before
 después – after
 hoy – today
 ayer – yesterday
 mañana – tomorrow
 otra vez - again
 siempre – always
 a menudo – often
 a veces – sometimes
 nunca – never
 la semana pasada –
 last week
 la semana que viene
 – next week

tener – to have

tengo	I have
tienes	you have
tiene	he/she has you have (pol.sing)
tenemos	we have
tenéis	you have (fam.pl.)
tienen	they/you have (pol.pl.)

ser – to be

soy	I am
eres	you are
es	he/she is you are (pol.sing)
somos	we are
sois	you are (fam.pl.)
son	they/you are (pol.pl.)

estar – to be

estoy	I am
estás	you are
está	he/she is you are (pol.sing)
estamos	we are
estáis	you are (fam.pl.)
están	they/you are (pol.pl.)

Referring to things

una cosa – a thing
 esto – this
 eso – that
 algo (más) –
 something (else)
 otro – (an)other
 mucho – a lot
 (un) poco – (a) little
 muy – very
 todo –
 all/everything

Referring to places

aquí – here
 allí - there

Making links

y – and
 o – or
 también – also
 pero – but
 porque – because
 con – with
 sin - without

Asking questions

¿Por qué? – why?
 ¿Qué? – what?
 ¿Cuándo? – when?
 ¿Dónde? – where?
 ¿Quién? – who?
 ¿Cuánto(s)? – how
 much/many?
 ¿Cómo? – how?

Opinions

Pienso que – I think that
 Creo que – I believe that
 Me parece que – it seems
 that..

Sentence building

puedo/puede		I can/he, she can
quiero/quiere		I want to/he, she wants to...
tengo que/tiene que		I have to/he has to...
voy a/va a	+ verb	I'm going to/he is going to...
(no) me (le) gusta		I (don't) like to/he doesn't like to
me (le) encanta		I love to/he loves to...
me (le) gustaría		I/he/she would like to...

Saying what you did

fui – I went
 hice – I did
 ví – I saw
 jugué – I played
 comí – I ate
 bebí – I drank

Year 7 Progress: Levels

5	5	5	5	I can understand the main points and opinions from a longer spoken passage, which includes reference to present and past or future.	I can give a short, prepared talk, expressing my opinions and referring to present and past or future events.	I can understand the main points and detail in written texts in various contexts, including present and past or future.	I can write a short text on a range of familiar topics, using simple sentences, and referring to present and past or future events.
5	5	5	5				
5	5	5	5				
4	4	4	4	I can understand the main points and some of the detail from a short spoken passage.	I can take part in a simple conversation and give my opinions. My pronunciation and intonation are generally good.	I can understand the main points and some detail from short written texts. I use context to help me deduce meaning.	I can write a short text on a familiar topic, adapting language I know. I use memorised language well.
4	4	4	4				
4	4	4	4				
3	3	3	3	I can understand the main points from a short spoken passage.	I can ask and answer simple questions and talk about my interests.	I can understand the main points from a short written text. I am able to use a dictionary with more confidence.	I can write a few sentences with support, using language I have learnt. My spelling is understandable.
3	3	3	3				
3	3	3	3				
2	2	2	2	I can understand a range of familiar words and phrases.	I can answer simple questions and give back basic information.	I can understand and read out familiar written phrases. I can use a dictionary to look up new words.	I can copy a model to write 1 or 2 short phrases and complete the words on a simple form.
2	2	2	2				
2	2	2	2				
1	1	1	1	I can understand a few familiar spoken words and phrases.	I can say and repeat words and short, simple phrases.	I can recognise and read out a few familiar words and phrases.	I can write or copy simple words correctly.
1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1				
L	S	R	W	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing

Year 7 Progress: Skills

<p>I can read text accurately that has new language in it</p>	<p>I can use strategies to memorise & give a short talk</p>	<p>I can use all the sentence-building support on the CL sheet to write a short text</p>	<p>I can use the language I've learnt to make an activity for my class</p>	<p>I take part confidently in role plays in front of the class</p>	<p>I set myself targets & try to meet them</p>
<p>I can remember how to pronounce words correctly over time</p>	<p>I can use strategies to memorise single words & sentences</p>	<p>I can use the linking words on the CL sheet to write a short paragraph</p>	<p>I can adapt the language I know to create a rap/song</p>	<p>I take part 3 times per lesson in whole class interaction (co-teacher)</p>	<p>I ask questions about language & respond to my targets</p>
<p>I can repeat new words accurately & make links to phonics</p>	<p>In class & at home I can sort out which words I know and don't know</p>	<p>I know how to use different parts of 'tener', 'ser', & 'hay' to build my own sentences</p>	<p>I can use the language I know to describe a photo</p>	<p>I talk confidently in paired dialogues in class.</p>	<p>I can look up new words confidently in a dictionary</p>
<p>I have learnt the phonics & remember the sounds</p>	<p>In class I actively use music, song, gesture & colour to help me memorise</p>	<p>I can adapt model sentences by changing 1 or 2 words to make new meanings</p>	<p>I can use individual words to create a poem following a model</p>	<p>I can memorise & perform a song in Spanish.</p>	<p>I get started straight away on a new task</p>
<p>Pronunciation</p>	<p>Memory</p>	<p>Sentence-building</p>	<p>creativity</p>	<p>performance</p>	<p>autonomy</p>

Year 7 Tick grid

	?	😊	☹️
Present (reg)			
Present (tener, ser, hay, estar)			
adjectives			
links			
questions			
opinions			
reasons			
negatives			
Present (rad ch)			
Future (ir a)			
spelling errors			

We will focus on these 4 during the Autumn Term.

We will add these during the Spring Term and combine with the first 4.

We will add these during the Summer Term and try to produce speaking and writing that includes all these elements.

It's always important to keep the number of spelling mistakes to a minimum!

What is the tick grid?

The tick grid is a tool to help you plan a piece of speaking or writing. You use it to decide what language to use in your work. It is also used by the teacher to mark your work and give you helpful information, for example, how many of each language element you tried to use and how many attempts were successful. It helps you to see clearly how you could improve on each piece for the next time.

What is the ? column for?

When you plan your work, your teacher will decide with you how many examples of each element you want to include. You write the number in the space provided.

What are the smiley/sad faces for?

Your teacher will put a line for each correct attempt in the smiley column and one for each unsuccessful attempt in the sad face column. It's always better to have a mark in the sad face column than a complete blank.

Como saludar	Greetings
¡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

¿Cómo te llamas?	What's your name?
Me llamo....	My name is...
Vivo en.....	I live in.....
Tengo.... años	I amyears old.
Mi cumpleaños es el....de.....	My birthday is on theof...
Soy inglés / inglesa	I'm English
Tengo un(a) hermano/a	I have a brother (sister)
Mi hermano/a se llama.....	My brother (sister) is called..
Soy hijo/a único/a	I'm an only child

Preguntas	Questions
¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Quién?	Who?
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Qué?	What?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Cuánto?	How much?
¿Cuántos?	How many?
¿Cuál(es)?	Which?

¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?
¿Tienes hermanos?	Do you have brothers and sisters?
¿Cómo se llama tu hermano?	What is your brother called?
¿Cómo se llama tu hermana?	What is your sister called?
¿Cuántos años tiene?	How old is s/he?
¿Te gusta...?	Do you like.....?

Frases útiles	Useful phrases
Me gusta	I like
No me gusta	I don't like
Me encanta/me chifla	I love
Detesto/odio	I hate
Prefiero	I prefer
porque	because
Es/no es	It is/ it isn't
Hay/ no hay	There is/are There isn't/aren't
muy	very
bastante	quite
¿Puedo hablar en inglés?	Can I speak in English?
¿Cómo se dice ..en español?	How do you say ... in Spanish?
¿Puedes repetir?	Can you repeat?
¿Qué es en inglés?	What is.....in English?
tengo un problema/una idea	I have a problem/idea
he olvidado	I've forgotten
¡es fenomenal!	It's great
fatal/verdad/mentira	terrible, right, wrong
Gracias	Thank you
De nada	Don't mention it
Quisiera	I would like
Tengo/ No tengo	I have / I don't have
No entiendo	I don't understand
Necesito...	I need

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

primero	first
segundo	second
tercero	third
cuarto	fourth
quinto	fifth
sexto	sixth
séptimo	seventh
octavo	eighth
noveno	nineth
décimo	tenth

En mi mochila	In my school bag
una agenda	a diary
una carpeta	a folder
una goma	a rubber
una pluma	a pen
una regla	a ruler
una tijera	a pair of scissors
un bolígrafo	a pen
un cuaderno	an exercise book
un diccionario	a dictionary
un estuche	a pencil case
un lápiz	a pencil
unos lápices	some pencils
un libro	a book
un sacapuntas	a pencil sharpener

Los colores	The colours
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

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

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

Las partes del cuerpo	The parts of the body
la garganta	throat
la cabeza	head
la espalda	back
la mano	hand
la pierna	leg
la rodilla	knee
la nariz	nose
las muelas	(back) teeth
las orejas	ears
el estómago	stomach
el brazo	arm
el dedo	finger
el pie	foot
los dientes	(front)teeth
los ojos	eyes
los oídos	(inner) ears

me siento mal	I feel ill
me duele la cabeza	My head hurts
me duelen las muelas	My teeth ache
tengo calor	I'm hot
tengo frío	I'm cold
tengo tos	I have a cough
tengo fiebre	I have a temperature
tengo gripe	I have flu
tengo catarro	I have a cold
estoy enfermo/a/ <i>or</i> estoy mal	I'm ill

España



La nacionalidad (Nationality)	
Soy ...	I am..
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
Los idiomas (languages)	
¿Qué idiomas hablas?	Which languages do you speak?
el idioma	language
los idiomas	languages
Hablo....	I speak...
castellano	castillian Spanish
valenciano	valencian Spanish
catalán	Catalan
gallego	galician Spanish
italiano	Italian
japonés	Japanese

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

un	a (masculine object)
una	a (feminine object)
unos	some (more than one masculine object)
unas	some (more than one feminine object)
el	the (masc object)
la	the (fem object)
los	the (more than one masc object)
las	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>
B	<i>bé</i>	K	<i>ka</i>
C	<i>thé</i>	L	<i>ellé</i>
D	<i>dé</i>	M	<i>emé</i>
E	<i>é</i>	N	<i>ené</i>
F	<i>effé</i>	Ñ	<i>eñé</i>
G	<i>jé</i>	O	<i>o</i>
H	<i>aché</i>	P	<i>pé</i>
I	<i>ee</i>	Q	<i>koo</i>
		R	<i>erré</i>
		S	<i>essé</i>
		T	<i>té</i>
		U	<i>oo</i>
		V	<i>oobé</i>
		W	<i>oobé doblé</i>
		X	<i>ekees</i>
		Y	<i>ee griega</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 - you just need to know the key sounds!

La geografía física (physical geography)

el lago	lake	la tierra	earth/ground
el río	river	la montaña	mountain
el estuario	estuary	la colina	hill
el cielo	sky	la costa	coast
el glaciar	glacier	la bahía	bay
el arroyo el riachuelo	stream	la nube	cloud
el valle	valley	la ola	wave
el precipicio	precipice	la playa	beach
el acantilado	cliff	la vegetación	vegetation
el cabo el golfo	coastline	la cascada	waterfall
el trueno	thunder	la lluvia	rain
el relámpago	lightening	la llanura	plain
los árboles	trees	la hierba	grass
		las plantas	plants

La geografía humana (human geography)			
el pueblo	village	la ciudad	town/city
el castillo	castle	la granja	farm
el puerto	port	la aldea	village
el edificio	building	la industria	industry
el puente	bridge	la oficina	office
el tráfico	traffic	la tienda	shop
el oleoducto	pipe line	la casa	house
el piso	flat	la autopista	motorway
el humo	smoke	la calle	street
el aeropuerto	airport	la carretera	road
el restaurante	restaurant	la basura	rubbish
el trabajo	work	la fábrica	factory
el ferrocarril	railway	la cosecha	harvest
el reciclaje	recycling	la chimenea	chimney
el hotel	hotel	la gente	people
el embalse	reservoir	la torre	tower

Adjetivos para describir un lugar (adjectives to describe a place)

empinado	steep	llano	flat
alto	tall/high	bajo	small/low
claro	light	oscuro	dark
profundo	deep	poco profundo	shallow
ruidoso	noisy	tranquilo	peaceful
contaminado	polluted	no contaminado	unpolluted
sucio	dirty	limpio	clean
divertido	fun	aburrido	boring
bonito	pretty	feo	ugly
precioso	beautiful	asqueroso	disgusting
calmado	calm	tormentoso	stormy
planeado	planned	improvisado	unplanned
ocupado	busy	vacío	empty
caluroso	hot	frío	cold
recto	straight	torcido	twisted
rico	rich	pobre	poor
brillante	shining	mate	matt
grande	big	pequeño	small
enorme/ gigantesco	enormous	minúsculo	tiny
puntiagudo	jagged	suave	smooth
brumoso	misty	soleado	sunny
serpenteado	meandering	derecho	straight

NB: Most of these adjectives end in 'o'. When describing a feminine word ('la') you change the 'o' to 'a'. Adjectives ending in 'e' stay the same.

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 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

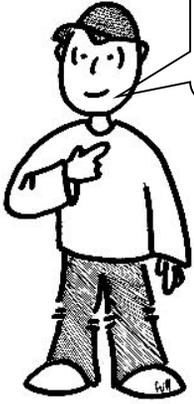
There are very few cases where the word order is the same as in English. We will learn about those in year 9!

Prepositions

These are the most commonly used positioning words:

a	to, at
con	with
de	from, of
desde	from, since
en	in, on
entre	between
hacia	towards
para	for
por	for, because of
sin	without
sobre	on, about
al final de	at the end of
alrededor de	around
cerca de	near to
delante de	in front of
dentro de	inside
detrás de	behind
encima de	on top of
enfrente de	facing, opposite
fuera de	outside
lejos de	far from

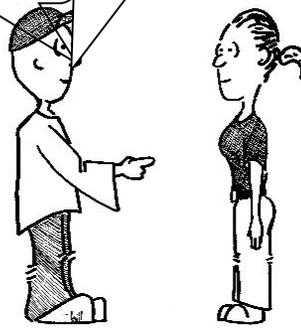
Subject pronouns



yo

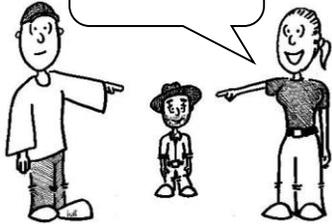
tú

Usted

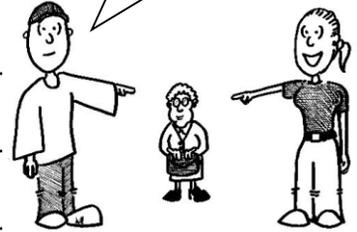


yo	I
tú	you (singular familiar)
él	he
ella	she
Usted	you (singular formal)
nosotros	we
vosotros	you (plural familiar)
ellos	they (masculine)
ellas	they (feminine)
Ustedes	you (plural formal)

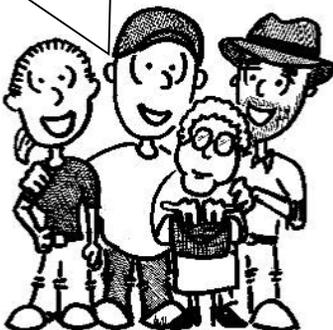
él



ella

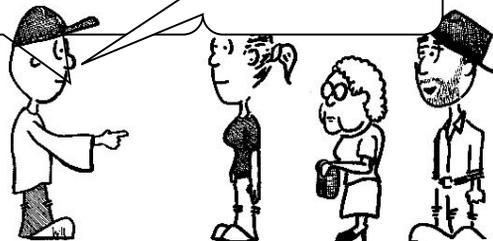


nosotros



vosotros

Ustedes



ellos/ellas



The present tense

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

Regular -ar Verbs
(e.g. hablar = to speak)

(yo) como	I eat
(tú) comes	You eat (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) come	He/She eats
(Usted) come	You eat (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) comemos	We eat
(vosotros) coméis	You eat (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) comen	They (m)/(f) eat
(Ustedes) comen	You eat (Polite/plural)

Regular -er Verbs
(e.g. comer = to eat)

(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)

Regular -ir Verbs
(e.g. vivir = to live)

ser = to be

(used to describe permanent, unchanging things)

(yo) soy	I am
(tú) eres	You are (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) es	He/she is
(Usted) es	You are (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) somos	We are
(vosotros) sois	You are (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) son	They (m) (f) are
(Ustedes) son	You are (Polite/plural)

estar = to be

(used to describe positions and temporary conditions)

(yo) estoy	I am
(tú) estás	You are (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) está	He/she is
(Usted) está	You are (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) estamos	We are
(vosotros) estáis	You are (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) están	They (m) (f) are
(Ustedes) están	You are (Polite/plural)

tener = to have

(yo) tengo	I have
(tú) tienes	You have (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) tiene	He/She has
(Usted) tiene	You have (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) tenemos	We have
(vosotros) tenéis	You have (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) tienen	They (m) (f) have
(Ustedes) tienen	You have (Polite/plural)

hay = there is/there are

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

3 Irregular present tense verbs

	SER - to be	ESTAR - to be	TENER - to have
yo (I)	soy	estoy	tengo
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	eres	estás	tienes
él/ella (he, she)	es	está	tiene
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	es	está	tiene
nosotros (we)	somos	estamos	tenemos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	sois	estáis	tenéis
ellos/ellas (they)	son	están	tienen
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	son	están	tienen

Physical description	
alto, bajo (bastante, muy)	tall, short (quite, very)
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, marrón, moreno, negro, gris, rojo)	blond hair (light brown, brown, dark, black, grey, red)
como yo, mi madre, mi padre	like me, my mum, my dad
grande, pequeño	big, small
bonito, guapo, feo	pretty, beautiful, ugly
gordo (gordito), delgado	fat, thin
de tamaño mediano/de talla mediana	medium size
pálido, moreno, bronceado	pale, dark, sun-tanned
robusto, fuerte, débil, delicado	sturdy, strong, weak, delicate
elegante, deportista	smart, sporty
Me parezco a (se parece a)	I look like... (he/she looks like..) 30

Character	
simpático/antipático	nice/horrible
serio/gracioso, divertido	serious/funny, fun
trabajador, estudioso/perezoso	hard-working, studious/lazy
abierto, sociable/tímido	open, outgoing/shy
hablador/callado	talkative/quiet
mimado, egoísta/generoso	spoilt, selfish/generous
paciente/impaciente	patient/impatient
estresado/sosegado	stressed/calm
optimista/pesimista	optimistic/pessimistic
feliz/triste	happy/sad
bueno/malo, travieso	good/bad, naughty
pesado/amable	annoying/pleasant
testarudo/acomodadizo	stubborn/easy-going
cariñoso/frío	affectionate/cold
tonto, loco, raro/inteligente	silly, mad, strange/intelligent
imaginativo, creativo	imaginative, creativo
interesante/aburrido	interesting/boring

Las asignaturas = school subjects

las ciencias	sciences
la educación física	PE
el español	Spanish
el francés	French
el alemán	German
la geografía	Geography
la historia	History
la informática	ICT
el inglés	English
las matemáticas	Maths
la música	Music
la religión	RE
la tecnología	Technology
el dibujo/el arte	Art
la biología	Biology
la química	Chemistry
la física	Physics
el teatro	Drama
el recreo	break
la hora de comer	lunch
el horario	timetable

Opiniones = opinions

Pienso que....	I think that
Creo que...	I believe that
Para mí....	As far as I'm concerned..
En mi opinión..	In my opinion..
Es/son	It is/they are
bueno/a/os/as	good
aburrido/a/os/as	boring
divertido/a/os/as	fun
difícil/es	hard/difficult
fácil/es	easy
útil/es	useful
inútil/es	useless
interesante/s	interesting
relajante/s	relaxing
Me gusta el profesor	I like the teacher
El profesor es terrible	the teacher is terrible
simpático/a/os/as	nice
pero	but
y	and
también	also
Me gusta(n)	I like...

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)	gusta(n)	encanta(n)	interesa(n)
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

La comida y las bebidas = food & drinks

¿Qué comes/bebes/tomas?	What do you eat/drink/have?
el desayuno	breakfast
la comida	lunch (also food in general)
el almuerzo	lunch
la merienda	tea (also picnic)
la cena	dinner
un bocadillo	sandwich
un zumo de naranja	orange juice
un café con leche	white coffee
unos espaguetis	spaghetti
una agua mineral	mineral water
una ensalada	salad
una coca cola	coke
la fruta	fruit
una limonada	lemonade
una hamburguesa	hamburger
una naranjada	orangina
unas patatas fritas	chips
una pizza	pizza
una tostada	toast
siempre	always
generalmente	generally
normalmente	normally
a veces	sometimes
nunca	never

La hora = time

¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?
Es la una	It's one o'clock
Son las dos	It's two o'clock
Son las dos y media	it's half past two
Son las dos y cuarto	it's quarter past two
Son las tres menos cuarto	it's quarter to three
Son las tres y diez	it's ten past three
Son las cuatro menos diez	it's ten to four
...y cinco	five past.....
...menos cinco	five to.....
...y veinte	twenty past.....
....menos veinte	twenty to.....
....y veinticinco	twenty five past.....
....menos veinticinco	twenty five to.....
mediodía	midday
medianoche	midnight
(por)la mañana	(in) the morning
(por) la tarde	(in) the afternoon/evening
(por) la noche	(in) the night
A las ocho de la tarde	at 8 p.m.
¿A qué hora empieza(n)...?	What time does...start?
¿A qué hora termina(n).....?	What time does ..finish?
las clases	lessons
el recreo	break

Mi instituto = my school

Hay...	There is/are
No hay...	There isn't/aren't
Tiene....	It has
No tiene...	It doesn't have
un comedor	a dining hall
un laboratorio	a laboratory
un gimnasio	a gym
un patio	a playground
un salón de actos	a hall
unos servicios	toilets
una aula	a classroom
una biblioteca	library
una cafetería	a cafeteria
una sala de profesores	a staff room
una piscina	a pool
unas pistas polideportivas	sports fields
un despacho del director	a principal's office
¿Dónde estudias?	Where do you study?
Estudio en ..	I study in/at.....
un colegio/instituto mixto	a mixed school
un colegio masculino/ femenino	a boys' school/girls' school
un colegio moderno/antiguo	a modern/old school
un colegio grande/pequeño	a big/small school
un colegio privado/público	a private/state school

Mis profesores = my teachers

Señora	Mrs
Señor	Mr
Señorita	Miss
Me gusta Señora Roja	I like Mrs Red
No me gusta Señor Negro	I don't like Mr Black
Es estricto	He is strict
Es estricta	She is strict
Es simpático/a	S/he is nice
Señora... me da muchos deberes	Mrsgives me lots of homework
Señor... grita mucho	Mr.....shouts a lot
Señora me hace trabajar	Mrsmakes me work

Los medios de transporte = means of transport

¿Cómo llegas al instituto?	How do you get to school?
¿A qué hora llegas al instituto?	What time do you get to school
Llego pronto/a tiempo/tarde	I arrive early/on time/late
Llego ...	I arrive....
a pie	on foot
en autobús	by bus
en metro	by underground
en coche	by car
en bici	by bike
en moto	by motorbike
en tren	by train

Mi rutina = my daily routine

¿A qué hora te despiertas?	What time do you wake up?
¿A qué hora te levantas?	What time do you get up?
¿A qué hora te duchas?	What time do you shower?
¿A qué hora te vistes?	What time do you get dressed?
¿A qué hora te peinas?	What time do you do your hair?
¿A qué hora te lavas los dientes?	When do you brush your teeth?
¿A qué hora desayunas?	What time do you have breakfast?
Me despierto	I wake up....
Me levanto	I get up.....
Me ducho	I shower.....
Me visto	I get dressed.....
Me peino	I do my hair.....
Me lavo los dientes	I brush my teeth.....
Desayuno	I have breakfast.....
.....a las siete.at 7 o'clock
No me despierto temprano.	I don't wake up early.
Me levanto tarde/temprano.	I get up late/early.
(No) Desayuno.	
Primero me ducho y me visto.	First I shower and get dressed.
No me peino, pero me lavo los dientes.	I don't do my hair, but I brush my teeth.

Los deportes = sports

¿Qué deportes practicas?	What sports do you do?
Practico ...	I do...
el atletismo	athletics
el golf	golf
el ciclismo	cycling
el esquí	skiing
el patinaje	skating
la equitación	horse-riding
la natación	swimming
la gimnasia	gymnastics
la vela	sailing
Juego ...	I play..
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

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.....
Detesto ...	I hate.....
Prefiero ... + INFINITIVE	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

Los fines de semana = at weekends

¿Que 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..
Voy ...	I go..
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
Hago....	I do..
deporte	sport
surfing	surfing
windsurf(ing)	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/

Los fines de semana = at weekends

¿Dígame? ¿Diga?	Hello? Yes? (Answering the phone)
¿Quieres ir al cine?	Do you want to go to the cinema?
¿Quieres jugar al fútbol/tenis/baloncesto?	Do you want to play football/tennis/basketball?
¿Dónde nos encontramos?	Where shall we meet?
en la plaza/en mi casa/en la entrada/en la estación/en el café	in the square/at my house/at the entrance/in the station/in the cafe
esta mañana/tarde/noche	this morning/afternoon/evening
¿A qué hora?	What time?
a las siete y media.	At 7.30
bueno/vale/de acuerdo/(está) bien.	Good/fine/ok/that's fine.
un mensaje	a message
un abrazo	a hug
un beso	a kiss
besos	kisses
saludos	greeting
¿Qué vas a hacer este fin de semana?	What are you going to do this weekend?
Este fin de semana voy a ...	This weekend I'm going to...
dormir	sleep
hacer muchas cosas	do lots of things
levantarme pronto	get up early
acostarme a las once	go to bed at 11
salir con mis amigos	go out with my friends
después de .../antes de	after /before..

Ir = to go

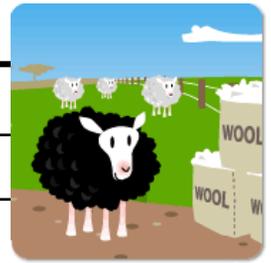
(yo) voy	I go
(tú) vas	You go (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) va	He/She goes
(Usted) va	You go (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) vamos	We go
(vosotros) vais	You go (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) van	They (m) (f) go
(Ustedes) van	You go (Polite/plural)



hacer = to do

(yo) hago	I do
(tú) haces	You do (Fam./sing.)
(él/ella) hace	He/she does
(Usted) hace	You do (Polite/sing.)
(nosotros) hacemos	We do
(vosotros) hacéis	You do (Fam./plural)
(ellos/ellas) hacen	They (m) (f) do
(Ustedes) hacen	You do (Polite/plural)

The simple future



Saying what you are going to do

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

	IR – to go (irregular verb)	a
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.

En la ciudad = in town

¿Adónde vas/vais?	Where are you going?
a + el = al.. OR a la..	to the..
el aeropuerto	airport
el centro comercial	shopping centre
el parque	park
el cine	cinema
el castillo	castle
el polideportivo	sports centre
el estadio	stadium
el instituto	school
el Corte Inglés	name of Spanish dept store
el mercado	market
el museo	museum
el hospital	hospital
el teatro	theatre
el café de Internet	internet café
la playa	beach
la iglesia	church
la estación (de autobuses)	(bus) station
la plaza de toros	bull ring
la biblioteca	library

¿Por dónde se va a la... a la... = How do you get to.?

todo recto/todo derecho	Straight on
a la izquierda	left
a la derecha	right
Toma/Tome la primera/segunda a la derecha.	Take the first/second on the right
Toma/Tome la tercera a la izquierda.	Take the third on the left.
Sigue/Siga todo recto/todo derecho.	Go straight on.
Baja/baje	Go down
Cruza/cruce	Cross
Dobla/doble	Turn
Sube/suba	Go up
Tuerce/tuerza	Turn
¿Dónde está ...?	Where is.....?
la calle	the street
la plaza	the square
la Plaza Mayor	the main square
el puente	the bridge
el río	the river

Describe tu ciudad = describe your town

¿Cómo es tu ciudad/pueblo/barrio?	What is your town like?
Es la capital de (España).	It's the capital of (Spain)
Es ...	It is..
antiguo/a	old
industrial	industrial
bonito/a	pretty
moderno/a	modern
grande	big
pequeño/a	small
histórico/a	historical
tranquilo/a,	quiet
importante	importante
Me gusta (mucho) porque ...	I like it a lot because
¿Qué hay en tu ciudad/pueblo/barrio?	What is there in your town?
Hay varios monumentos	there are several monuments
mucho tráfico	lots of traffic
muchos turistas	lots of tourists
un acueducto (romano)	a (Roman) aquaduct

Describe tu ciudad cont.= describe your town

un monumento	a monument
un alcázar	a palace
un museo	a museum
un castillo	a castle
un palacio	a palace
un edificio	a building
un parque nacional	a national park
un equipo de fútbol	a football team
un puerto	a port
un quiosco	a kiosk
un lugar donde se puede	a place where you can....
una fábrica	a factory
una universidad	a university
la sierra	mountains

El tiempo = the weather

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

La cuarta = the points of the compass

Está en...	It is en..
el norte	the north
el este	the east
el sur	the south
el oeste	the west
el noreste	the north-east
el noroeste	the north-west
el sureste	the south-east
el suroeste	the south-west



Las estaciones = the seasons

En...	in..
el invierno	the winter
el otoño	the autumn
la primavera	the spring
el verano	the summer

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

e→ie	e→i	o→ue
preferir – to prefer	decir – to say	dormir – to sleep
prefiero	digo (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)

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

Spanish regular REFLEXIVE verbs

afeitarse	to shave
bañarse	to have a bath
casarse	to get married
callarse	to be quiet
comportarse	to behave
ducharse	to shower
equivocarse	to make a mistake
lavarse	to wash
levantarse	to get up
llamarse	to be called
peinarse	to do hair
quedarse	to stay
quitarse	to take off

Spanish regular IMPERSONAL verbs

chiflar	to love
encantar	to love
faltar	to lack
gustar	to like
interesar	to interest

Reflexive verbs – present tense

	(AR) levantarse – to get up
yo (I)	me levanto
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	te levantas
él/ella (he, she)	se levanta
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	se levanta
nosotros (we)	nos levantamos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	os levantáis
ellos/ellas (they)	se levantan
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	se levantan

Websites

http://www.combertonvc.org	CVC school website
http://spanish.typeit.org	This is an excellent site - you can type any text with Spanish accents in here and then copy/paste to word. Very easy to use!!!!
http://www.spanishrevision.co.uk/ks3	This site is excellent for revision - it has listening material too!
http://oye.languageskills.co.uk	This site is free at all times
http://www.linguascope.com	You have a school username and password for this site
http://www.asisehace.net	This site is free - most of its material is more advanced but the Relaciones personales section is useful to you now.
http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/hotpotatoes/	This site is called Languages Online - it has lots of language learning activities for Spanish, French, German & Italian.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/spanish/	The BBC website has a lot - it has a course called Spanish Steps for beginners, and a real Spanish drama series called 'Mi Vida Loca' which is brand new, as well as some slang and holiday phrases to learn.
http://www.digitaldialects.com/Spanish.htm	Click on Spanish (there are lots of other languages too) and follow the links to different activities.



ADIOS!