

## En clase (In class)

estar – to be | being (location, state)

estoy – I am

estás – you are

está – s/he, it is

presente – present

ausente – absent

aquí – here

allí – there

¡Hola! - hello

¡Buenos días! – good morning

¡Buenas tardes! – good afternoon

hoy – today

ahora – now

siempre – always

normalmente – usually

¿cómo? – how?

¿dónde? – where?


¿qué? – what?

en – in

de – from

sí – yes

no - no

Inglaterra - England 

España - Spain 

Perú - Peru 



## La descripción

ser – to be | being (trait)

soy – I am

eres – you are

es – s/he, it is

cansado, cansada – tired (m), tired (f)

contento, contenta – pleased (m), (f)

triste – sad (m, f)

curioso, curios@ – curious (m), curious (f)

elegante - smart (m, f)

feliz – happy (m, f)

lento, lenta – slow (m), slow (f)

nervioso, nerviosa – nervous (m), (f)

rápido, rápida – fast (m), fast (f)

serio, seria – serious (m), serious (f)

tranquilo, tranquila - calm

(un) día – (a) day

lunes – Monday

martes – Tuesday

miércoles – Wednesday

jueves – Thursday

viernes - Friday

sábado – Saturday

domingo - Sunday

## Phonics

[a]



casa

[o]



dos

[u]



universo

[e]



elefante

[i]



idea

[ca] [co] [cu]

cama



contar



cucaracha



### Describing location and state with the verb **estar**

**estoy** I am  
**estás** you are  
**está** s/he, it is

**estar**  
to be | being

### Adjective agreement for gender

In Spanish, adjectives ending in –o change to –a to describe feminine nouns. People are nouns, too.



**Está contento.**  
He is pleased.



**Está contenta.**  
She is pleased.

### Asking yes/no questions

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end.



**Estás en España.**  
You are in Spain.  
**¿Estás en España?**  
Are you in Spain?

In writing, add a **¿** at the start of a question in Spanish as well as a **?** at the end.

### Describing permanent traits with the verb **ser**

**soy** I am  
**eres** you are  
**es** s/he, it is

**ser**  
to be | being

### More adjective patterns

Adjectives already ending in –e or –z stay the same:



**Es elegante.**  
He is smart.



**Es elegante.**  
She is smart.



**Es feliz.**  
He is happy.



**Es feliz.**  
She is happy.

### Asking WH-questions

To ask information questions, begin with question word and raise your voice at the end.



**¿Cómo estás?**  
How are you?

**¿Dónde estás?**  
Where are you?

**¿Cómo eres?**  
What are you like?

## En clase (in class)

tener – to have | having

tengo – I have

tienes – you have

tiene – s/he, it has

un, una – a/an (m), a/an (f)

bolígrafo – pen (m)

botella – bottle (f)

cámara – camera (f)

cuaderno – exercise book (m)

estuche – pencil case (m)

fruta – fruit (f)

libro – book (m)

mochila – school bag (f)

pregunta – question (f)

respuesta – answer (f)

sacapuntas – sharpener (m)

## En casa (at home)

amigo – friend (m)

amiga – friend (f)

bicicleta – bicycle (f)

cama – bed (f)

familiar – relative (m, f)

gato – cat (m)

globo – balloon (m)

regalo – present (m)

pelota – ball (f)

silla – chair (f)

tarta – cake (f)

teléfono – phone (m)

amarillo, amarill**a** - yellow

bonito, bonit**a** - pretty

pequeño, pequen**a** - small

rojo, roj**a** - red

## Phonics

[ca] <b>ca</b> ma 	<b>ca</b> ntar 	mú <b>ca</b> 	<b>ca</b> 	<b>ca</b> nsado 
[co] <b>co</b> ntar  [to count]	<b>co</b> 	<b>co</b> n <b>with</b>	<b>co</b> rrecto 	un <b>co</b> 
[cu] <b>cu</b> caracha 	<b>cu</b> 	<b>cu</b> ltura <b>culture</b>	<b>cu</b> rioso 	<b>cu</b> 
[ci] <b>ci</b> entro 	<b>ci</b> 	<b>ci</b> erdo 	<b>ci</b> elebrar 	<b>ci</b> 
[ci] <b>ci</b>  [to say, tell]	<b>ci</b> 	<b>ci</b> 	<b>ci</b> 	<b>ci</b> 
[z] <b>z</b> apato 	<b>z</b> 	<b>z</b> 	<b>z</b> 	<b>z</b> 



In Spain, [z] and [c] (before e and i) sound like [th] in English.  
In Latin America [z] and [c] (before e and i) sound like [s].



## Gender of nouns

In Spanish, **things**, as well as people and animals, are either **masculine** or **feminine**. We say that they have **gender**. This is **grammatical**, not biological gender! A school bag (**una mochila**) is not female, it is a **feminine noun**.



## Indefinite articles – ‘a’

To say **a** (or **an**) in Spanish use **un** before a masculine noun and **una** before a feminine noun.

**un** libro → 

**una** fruta → 

## Saying what people have with the verb tener

**tienes** you have  
**tengo** I have  
**tiene** s/he, it has

**tener**  
to have | having



## Asking yes/no questions

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end.



**Tiene un boli.**  
He has a pen.

**¿Tiene un boli?**  
Does he have a pen?



## Adjectives after the noun

In Spanish, many adjectives **follow** the noun:

**un regalo pequeño**   
a small present

**una tarta bonita**   
a pretty cake

## Los tres Reyes Magos

In Spain on the evening of 5<sup>th</sup> January, the three kings parade through the streets. It is a very happy, colourful celebration.

People also eat Roscón de Reyes.

Children receive presents on 6<sup>th</sup> January.

