

En la escuela (In school)

estar – to be | being (location, state)
 estamos – we are
 están – they are

Señor – Mr., Sir (in class)
 Señora – Mrs., Miss (in class)
 diccionario – dictionary (m)
 casa – house (f)
 familia – family (f)
 fecha – date (f)
 foto – photo (f)
 jardín – garden (m)
 problema – problem (m)
 ¿cuál? – which?
 ¿quién? – who?
 demasiado - too
 y – and
 pero - but
 también – also



En España, el 22 de diciembre hay un sorteo de lotería. El primer premio es 'El Gordo' porque es muy grande. ¡Es mucho dinero!

La descripción

ser – to be | being (trait)
 somos – we are
 son – they are

creativo, creati**o**, creati**a** – creative (m), (f)
 estricto, estrict**o**, estrict**a** – negative (m), (f)
 feo, fe**o**, fe**a** – ugly (m), ugly (f)
 negativo, negativ**o**, negativ**a** – negative (m), (f)
 tonto, tont**o**, tont**a** – silly (m), silly (f)
 terrible – terrible (m, f)

trece – 13
 catorce – 14
 quince – 15
 dieciséis – 16 | veintiséis - 26
 diecisiete – 17 | veintisiete – 27
 dieciocho – 18 | veintiocho - 28
 diecinueve – 19 | veintinueve – 29

veinte – 20
 veintiuno – 21
 veintidós – 22
 veintitrés – 23
 veinticuatro – 24
 veinticinco - 25
 treinta – 30
 treinta y uno - 31

⚠️ If the final syllable is stressed and the word ends in **a vowel or 'n' or 's'**, there is an accent on the final vowel.

Phonics



[a] 
 casa

[o] 
 dos

[u] 
 universo

[e] 
 elefante

[i] 
 idea

Spanish words often have consonant-vowel pairs, pronounced equally, e.g., **in-te-re-san-te**
 Pronounce strong Spanish vowels **[a]**, **[e]** and **[o]** **separately**. e.g. **idea** (when next to each other) 
 The weak vowels **[i]** and **[u]** **merge** with [a], [e] and [o] to make a single syllable, e.g., **cuando**. 



Adjective agreement for gender

In Spanish, adjectives ending in **-o** change to **-a** to describe feminine nouns. Add **-s** for plural nouns.

 **Están contentos.**
 They (m, m/f) are pleased.

 **Están contentas.**
 They (f) are pleased.

Numbers 13 - 31

For numbers 16-19 use the combination "dieci" + the number (6, 7, 8, 9).

16 dieciséis
17 diecisiete


For 21 to 29 use **veinti-** and a **number from 1-9**, all in **one word**.


For 31 to 39, use **treinta** + **y** + **1-9**, in **separate words**.



More adjective patterns

Adjectives already ending in **-e** or **-z (or -l)** stay the same for singular nouns and add **-s** for plural:


 **Es elegante.**
 She, he is smart.
Son elegantes.
 They (m,f) are smart.

 **Es feliz.**
 She, he is happy.
Son felices.
 They (m,f) are happy.

Dates

Use **el** before the number to mean 'on the'.

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
 ¡Mi cumpleaños es **el** 27 de noviembre!



En casa (at home)

tener – to have | having

tenemos – we have

tienen – they have

unos – some (m, m/fpl)

unas – some (fpl)

bocadillo – sandwich (m)

clase – class (f)

espacio – space, room (m)

goma – rubber (f)

lámpara – lamp (f)

¡Es mentira!
It's false!

mentira – lie (m)

oficina – office (f)

pegamento – glue (m)

verdad – truth (f)

¡Es verdad!
It's true!

detrás de – under

detrás de – behind

Descripción física

cara – face (f)

medico, médica – doctor (m), (f)

oreja – ear (f)

pelo – hair (m)

corto, cort**a** – short (m), short (f)

enorme – enormous (m/f)

largo, larg**a** – long (m), long (f)

moreno, moren**a** – dark (m), dark (f)

negro, negr**a** – black (m), black (f)

nuevo, nuev**a** – new (m), new (f)

rubio, rubi**a** – blond (m), blond (f)

redondo, redond**a** – round (m), (f)

viejo, viej**a**, old (m), old (f)

solo – only

un poco – a bit

Phonics

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| [ca] ca ma  | can tar  | mú si ca  | bo ca  | ca nsado  |
| [co] con tar  <small>[to count]</small> | bar co  | con with | cor recto  | un poco  |
| [cu] cu caracha  | escu char  | cult ura culture | cu rioso  | escu ela  |
| [ci] ce nro  | prin ce sa  | ce rdo  | cele brar  | dul ce  |
| [ci] de cir  <small>[to say, tell]</small> | co cina  | cin co 5 | ci ne  | bi ci  |
| [z] za pato  | man za na  | bra zo  | zo na zone | zu mo  |
|  | 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]. | | |  |
| [ch] no che  | fe cha  | ch ocolate  | le che  | chi no   |

Indefinite articles – 'a'

To say **some** in Spanish use **unos** before a masculine noun and **unas** before a feminine noun.



Saying what people have with the verb tener



Negation with 'no'

In Spanish, to say what you or others don't have, put '**no**' before the verb. This makes a negative.

Sofía **no** tiene una hermana.

Sofía **does not** have a sister.



Articles with physical description

In Spanish we always use the definite article '**the**' in these descriptions. In English, we leave it out or use '**a**', e.g., *has a round face*.

Tiene **la** cara redonda y **el** pelo corto.



Un villancico (a carol)

[estribillo] (chorus)
Veinticinco de diciembre
fum, fum, fum. (x2)

Un niño muy bonito
ha nacido en el portal
con su carita de rosa
parece una flor hermosa
fum, fum, fum (x2)

