

## 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



Only use with **estar** as these are temporary states.

## La descripción

ser – to be | being (trait)

soy – I am

eres – you are

es – s/he, it is

enfermo, enferm**a** – sick, ill (m), sick, ill (f)

perdido, perdid**a** – lost (m), lost (f)

preparado, preparad**a** – ready (m), ready (f)

activo, activ**a** – active (m), active (f)

cómodo, cómod**a** – comfortable (m, f)

imposible – impossible (m), impossible (f)

increíble – incredible (m), incredible (f)

pesado, pesad**a** – annoying (m), annoying (f)

positivo, positiv**a** – positive (m), positive (f)

sano, san**a** – healthy (m), healthy (f)

(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**



### Adjective agreement for gender

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



### Asking yes/no questions

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



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**



### More adjective patterns

Adjectives already ending in **-e** or **-z** stay the same:



### Asking WH-questions

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



## 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)

dibujo (m) – drawing

hoja (f) – sheet

idea (f) – idea

lápiz (m) – pencil

libro (m) – book

mensaje (m) – message

palabra (f) – word

profesor (m) – teacher (m)

profesora (f) – teacher (f)

puerta (f) – door

regla (f) – ruler

## En casa (at home)

animal (m) – animal

barco (m) – boat

bolsa (f) – bag

caballo (m) – horse

cama (f) – bed

cosa (f) – thing

instrumento (m) – instrument

hermano (m) – brother

hermana (f) – sister

mesa (f) – table

papel (m) – paper

perro (m) – dog

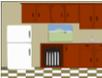
planta (f) – plant

nuevo, nuev**a** – new (m), new (f)

raro, rar**a** – strange (m), strange (f)

viejo, viej**a** – old (m), old (f)

## Phonics

<b>[ca]</b> cama 	cantar 	música 	boca 	cansado 
<b>[co]</b> contar  [to count]	barco 	con <b>with</b>	correcto 	un poco 
<b>[cu]</b> cucaracha 	escuchar 	cultura <b>culture</b>	curioso 	escuela 
<b>[ci]</b> centro 	princesa 	cerdo 	celebrar 	dulce 
<b>[ci]</b> decir  [to say, tell]	cocina 	cinco <b>5</b>	cine 	bici 
<b>[z]</b> zapato 	manzana 	brazo 	zona <b>zone</b>	zumo 



## Castañuelas

Un instrumento típico de España



Clic, clac



## 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 word (**una palabra**) 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 perro → 

una planta → 

## 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 una regla.**

He has a ruler.

**¿Tiene una regla?**

Does he have a ruler?



## Adjectives after the noun

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

**papel viejo**  
old paper



**una planta sana**  
a healthy plant



**Villancico** is the Spanish word for Christmas carol. One of the most popular Spanish Christmas carols is called **Los peces en el río** (the fish in the river). The words are about Mary washing her child's clothes in the river.  
pez (m) = a fish  
peces (mpl) = fish (plural)

