

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, creativa – creative (m), (f)
estricto, estricta – negative (m), (f)
feo, fea – ugly (m), ugly (f)
negativo, negativa – negative (m), (f)
tonto, tonta – 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



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**. 

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. Add **-s** for plural nouns.



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**.

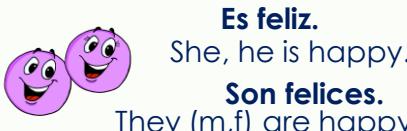
For 31 to 39, use **treinta** + **y** + **1-9**, in **separate words**.

Describing permanent traits with the verb ser



More adjective patterns

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



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!

debajo de – under

detrás de - behind

Descripción física

cara – face (f)

medico, médica – doctor (m), (f)

oreja – ear (f)

pelo – hair (m)

corto, corta – short (m), short (f)

enorme – enormous (m/f)

largo, larga – long (m), long (f)

moreno, morena – dark (m), dark (f)

negro, negra – black (m), black (f)

nuevo, nueva – new (m), new (f)

rubio, rubia – blond (m), blond (f)

redondo, redonda – round (m), (f)

viejo, vieja, old (m), old (f)

solo – only

un poco – a bit

Phonics

[ca] **cama**



cantar



música



boca



cansado



cansado



[co] **contar**



barco



con



correcto



un poco



[cu] **cucaracha**



escuchar



cultura



curioso



escuela



[ci] **centro**



princesa



cerdo



celebrar



dulce



[ci] **decir**



cocina



cinco



cine



bici



[z] **zapato**



manzana



brazo



zona



zumo



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] **noche**



fecha



chocolate



leche

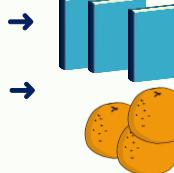


chino



Indefinite articles – 'a'

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



unos libros

unas frutas

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