

Las actividades

- ayudar – to help | helping
- bailar – to dance | dancing
- cocinar – to cook | cooking
- limpiar – to clean | cleaning
- mandar – to send | sending
- mirar – to look, watch
- tocar – to touch, play (instrument)
- beber – to drink | drinking
- comer – to eat | eating
- correr – to run | running
- vencer – to overcome | overcoming
- vender – to sell | selling

La descripción

- común – common
- dentro – inside
- fuera – outside
- más – more
- sobre – on, on top of

Saying 'my' and 'your'

- mi** habitación – **my** (bed)room
- mis** libros – **my** books
- tu** armario – **your** wardrobe
- tus** tarjetas – **your** cards

⚠ It does not matter whether the nouns are masculine or feminine.

Las cosas

- el armario – wardrobe
- la cosa – thing
- la cultura – culture
- el dinero – money
- la habitación – (bed)room
- la luz – light
- el miedo – fear
- el patio – playground
- el piso – apartment, flat
- la prueba – test
- la radio – radio
- el recreo – break
- el suéter – sweater, jumper
- la tarjeta – card
- la television – television
- la vaca - cow

Present tense –AR verbs



Phonics



[I]	libro	lobo	paloma	lavar	película
[II]	llamar	amarillo	llover	camello	collar
[ga]	ganar	[go]	lago	[gu]	gusano

Stress 1: When reading Spanish aloud, stress any vowel with a written accent.

ár bol	úl timo [last]	inter és [interest]	cora zón
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Stress 2: Where there is **no** written accent, stress the penultimate (second to last) syllable for any word ending in a vowel, 'n' or 's'.

n un ca [never]	pa sa do [past]	o rd en [order]	saca pun tas
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Stress 3: For all other words, stress the final syllable.

a mor [love]	profesio nal	fe roz [ferocious]	ver dad truth
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[que]	pa que te	q ue so	bos que	cha que ta
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[qui]	e qui po	q ui nce	15	a qui	es qui na
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Present tense –ER verbs



Using the negative 'no'

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

No come en el patio.
S/he doesn't eat in the playground.

No comemos en el patio.
We don't eat in the playground.

This works for any verb and any person (e.g., I, you, s/he, we).

Los números

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
 hay - there is, there are

⚠ 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.



¡A explorar!

Oviedo es una ciudad en el norte de España. Es la capital de la región de Asturias.



Badajoz es una ciudad en el oeste de España. En Badajoz hay un carnaval famoso. El carnaval de Badajoz es en febrero.



Destinos (destinations)

ir - to go | going
 voy - I go
 vas - you go
 va - s/he, it goes

la costa - coast
 el mercado - market
 el teatro - theatre
 el norte - north
 el este - east
 el sur - south
 el oeste - west



Phonics

[n]	mano		novio		nube	
[ñ]	español		niña		pañuelo	handkerchief
[v]	ver		vela		viento	
[b]	abuela		banco		bolsa	
[r]	parar		caro		pero	
[rr]	correr		carro		perra	



Spanish words can mean different things in different countries. In Peru and most of South America, **carro** means car. In Spain **carro** means cart or trolley.



The verb ir (to go | going)

The verb **ir** is irregular. Other irregular verbs you know are **ser, estar, tener, hacer**. We call these the big 5!



Saying 'to the'

To say 'to the' with a feminine noun, use a + la:

a la costa - to the coast



To say 'to the' with a masculine noun, use a + el → **al**:

al mercado to the market



al teatro to the theatre



Modismos (idioms)

An idiom is a phrase that has a meaning you cannot work out from its individual words.

El mundo es un pañuelo.



Literally...

The world is a handkerchief.

But it really means...

→ It's a small world!