

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**



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**



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?

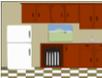
En clase (in class)

tener – to have | having
 tengo – I have
 tienes – you have
 tiene – s/he, it has
 un, una – a/an (m), a/an (f)
 bolígrafo (m) – pen
 botella (f) – bottle
 cámara (f) – camera
 cuaderno (m) – exercise book
 estuche (m) – pencil case
 fruta (f) – fruit
 libro (m) – book
 mochila (f) – school bag
 pregunta (f) – question
 respuesta (f) – answer
 sacapuntas (m) – sharpener

En casa (at home)

amigo (m) – friend (m)
 amiga (f) – friend (f)
 bicicleta (f) – bicycle
 cama (f) – bed
 familiar (m,f) – relative (m, f)
 gato (m) – cat (m)
 globo (m) – balloon
 regalo (m) – present
 pelota (f) – ball
 silla (f) – chair
 tarta (f) – cake
 teléfono (m) – phone
 amarillo, amarill**a** - yellow
 bonito, bonit**a** - pretty
 pequeño, pequeñ**a** - small
 rojo, roj**a** - red

Phonics

[ca] ca ma 	ca ntar 	mú ca 	bo ca 	ca nsado 
[co] co ntar  <small>[to count]</small>	ba co 	co n with	co rr ecto 	un po co 
[cu] cu caracha 	es cu char 	cu ltura culture	cu rioso 	es cu ela 
[ci] ci entro 	pr in cesa 	ce rdo 	ce lebrar 	du lce 
[ci] de cir  <small>[to say, tell]</small>	co ci na 	cin co 5	ci ne 	bic i 
[z] z apato 	ma nz ana 	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].



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 5th 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 6th January.

