

## ¿Dónde está?

abajo – down, below  
arriba – up, above

## ¿Cómo es?

alto – tall, high  
azul – blue  
bajo – short, low  
gris – grey  
amable – kind, nice, friendly  
diferente – different  
divertido – fun, funny  
inteligente – intelligent  
muy – very  
demasiado – too  
y – and  
también – also  
pero – but

## Using reference materials

All dictionaries have symbols with useful information about the type of word, (e.g., noun, adjective) and noun gender (masculine or feminine).



[www.wordreference.com](http://www.wordreference.com)

**nube** ESCUCHAR: ESPAÑA

Spanish definition | Spanish synonyms | Gramática | Conjugación [ES] | Conjugator [EN] | in context | images

Inflexiones de 'nube' (nf): fpl: nubes

WordReference Collins WR Rev

WordReference English-Spanish Dictionary © 2022:

Spanish	<b>nube</b> <i>nf</i>	English	cloud <i>n</i>
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**la nube (the cloud)**  
**una nube (a) cloud**

**feminine**

## Las cosas

el cielo – sky  
el medio – middle  
el sol – sun  
el conejo – rabbit  
la tortuga – tortoise  
el grupo – group  
el hambre (f)  
la razón – reason  
la sed – thirst  
el año – year

## Las personas

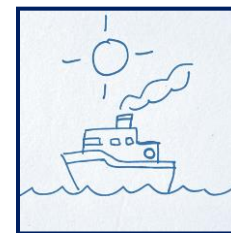
él – he  
ella – she  
tú – you  
yo – I

## Phonics

[j] ojo	rojo	pájaro	[ga] ganar	[go] lago	[gu] gusano
[ge] gesto	gemelo	genial	[gi] página	colegio	imaginar
[gue] juguete	hoguera	guerra	[gui] guitarra	seguir	guiso
[ñ] español	niña	pañuelo	[n] mano	nube	novio



Gloria Fuertes es una poetisa de España.



El sol arriba  
el mar abajo  
y, en el medio,  
un barco.

## Tener (with meaning 'be')

You know that **tener** means 'to have, having'.

**Tener** can also mean 'to be, being'.

**Tengo** hambre. I **am** hungry.  
**Tienes** sed. **You are** thirsty.  
**Tiene** razón. **S/he is** right.

Also use **tener** to say age:

**Tengo** nueve años. I **am** nine years old.

## Possessive adjectives (mi, tu)

To say 'my' before a singular noun use **mi**.

**Mi** cama es baja.  
**My** bed is low.

To say 'your' before a singular noun use **tu**.

**Tu** amigo es alto.  
**Your** friend is tall.

Use **mi** and **tu** with masculine AND feminine nouns.

Remember!  
**TÚ** (with an accent) means 'you'.

## Subject pronouns (yo, tu, él, ella)

In Spanish we use pronouns to avoid confusion and make it clear who we are talking about:

**Él** está triste. He is sad.  
**Ella** está feliz. She is happy.

We can also use pronouns to emphasise a contrast:

**Yo** soy amable pero...  
**tú** eres inteligente.  
I am kind but...  
you are intelligent.

# Actividades

- amar – to love, loving
- comer – to eat, eating
- cuidar – to look after, looking after
- enseñar – to teach, show
- jugar – to play, playing
- llevar – to take, bring, wear, carry
- odiar – to hate, hating
- participar – to participate, participating
- practicar – to practise, practising
- preparar – to prepare, preparing
- después – after(wards)

# Las cosas

- la canción – song
- la comida – food
- la guitarra – guitar
- el trabajo – work, job

# Las personas

- el abuelo – grandfather
- la abuela - grandmother
- el profesor – (male) teacher
- la profesora – (female) teacher
- el niño – boy, male child
- la niña – girl, female child



En Perú y España hay unos instrumentos típicos. ¿Amas la música?



la zampoña

la quena

el charango

el cajón

la guitarra

las catañuelas

la gaita

# Phonics

[r] parar		pera		caro
[rr] correr		perra		carro
[b] abuela		banco		bolso
[v] ver		vela		viento
[h] helado		In Latin America <b>carro</b> means 'car', in Spain it means 'cart, trolley'.		



School assemblies are not very common in Spain but pupils in each year group contribute to the whole school's end of year show (**el festival de fin de curso**).

### Plural definite articles

We use **el** to mean 'the' for masculine and **la** for feminine singular nouns.

To say 'the' before a plural noun, use **los** or **las**.

**el** grupo – the group  
**los** grupos – the groups

**la** tortuga – the tortoise  
**las** tortugas – the tortoises

### Opinion verbs + articles

Use the definite article 'the' after opinion verbs (e.g., amar, odiar)

Amo **los** idiomas.  
I love languages.

Odio **las** mañanas.  
I hate mornings.

In English, we often **don't** use the article with opinion verbs: e.g. I love languages.

### AR-verbs

In Spanish, the verb ending changes to show the person who the verb refers to.

Llevo una tarta.

I bring a cake.

Llevas unos globos.

**You** bring some balloons.

Lleva un sombrero.

**S/he** brings a hat.

### ER- verbs

-ER verbs endings are a little different from -AR verbs:

Como un bocadillo.

I eat a sandwich.

Comes fruta.

**You** eat fruit.

Come comida española.

**S/he** eats Spanish food.

### Jugar – to play, playing

Some verbs, like **jugar**, do not follow the general rules.

**juego** I play

**juegas** you play

**juega** s/he plays

'jug' changes to 'jueg'.

Use the same endings as for -AR verbs.

### Personal 'a'

Remember to use 'a' after verbs such as '**ver**' [to see, seeing], '**escuchar**' [to listen, listening], and '**llevar**' if what we see, listen to or take is a person or animal we are fond of. This does not happen in English!

Veo **a** un amigo.  
I see a friend.

Lleva **a** la niña.  
S/he brings/takes the girl.