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

La descripción

ser – to be | being (trait)

soy – I am

eres – you are

es – s/he, it is

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

enfer**mo**, enfer**ma** – sick, ill (m), sick, ill (f)

perdi**do**, perdi**da** – lost (m), lost (f)

prepara**do**, prepara**da** – ready (m), ready (f)

acti**vo**, acti**va** – active (m), active (f)

cómo**do**, cómo**da** – comfortable (m, f)

imposible – impossible (m), impossible (f)

increíble – incredible (m), incredible f)

pesa**do**, pesa**da** – annoying (m), annoying (f)

positi**vo**, positi**va** – positive (m), positive (f)

sa**no**, sa**na** – healthy (m), healthy (f)

(un) día – (a) day

lunes – Monday

martes – Tuesday

miércoles – Wednesday

jueves – Thursday

viernes - Friday

sábado – Saturday

domingo - Sunday

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Phonics

[a]	[o]	[u]	[e]	[i]
c**a**s**a**	d**o**s	**u**niverso	el**e**fant**e**	**i**dea

[ca] [co] [cu]	**ca**ma	**co**ntar	**cu**caracha

Describing location and state with the verb *estar*

estoy
I am

estás
you are

está
s/he, it is

estar
to be | being

Describing permanent traits with the verb *ser*

soy
I am

eres
you are

es
s/he, it is

ser
to be | being

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.

More adjective patterns

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

Es increíble. He is incredible.

Es increíble. She is incredible.

Es capaz. He is able.

Es capaz. She is able.

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.

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?

¡hola!

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, nueva – new (m), new (f)
raro, rara – strange (m), strange (f)
viejo, vieja – old (m), old (f)

Phonics

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

cultura

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)