

Spanish – Module 2: Mi familia

Year 7 Autumn 2- Grammar



1. Subject Pronouns		2. Present tense irregular verbs		3. Possessive Adjectives																																									
<p>A personal pronoun shows who does an action (yo – I, tú – you (singular), él/ella – he/she, nosotros – we, vosotros – you (plural), ellos/ellas – they).</p> <p>Often, you do not need to use the pronoun in front of the verb as the verb endings change to show who the verb refers to, however you need to be able to recognise them and know how to use them if necessary.</p> <p>Examples: Tengo = I have Soy = I am</p>		<p>Tener = to have</p> <p>Tengo = I have</p> <p>Tienes = You (singular) have</p> <p>Tiene = He/she has</p> <p>Tenemos = We have</p> <p>Tenéis = You (plural) have</p> <p>Tienen = They have</p>		<p>Ser = to be</p> <p>Soy = I am</p> <p>Eres = You (singular) are</p> <p>Es = He/she/it is</p> <p>Somos = We are</p> <p>Sois = You (plural) are</p> <p>Son = They are</p>		<p>Possessive adjectives are the words for ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’, etc. They show who something belongs to. These words change to agree with the noun they are describing: you add –s when it is plural.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>My</td> <td>Mi hermano Mi hermana</td> <td>Mi<u>s</u> hermanos Mi<u>s</u> hermanas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Your</td> <td>Tu hermano Tu hermana</td> <td>Tu<u>s</u> hermanos Tu<u>s</u> hermanas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>His/Her</td> <td>Su hermano Su hermana</td> <td>Su<u>s</u> hermanos Su<u>s</u> hermanas</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Singular	Plural	My	Mi hermano Mi hermana	Mi <u>s</u> hermanos Mi <u>s</u> hermanas	Your	Tu hermano Tu hermana	Tu <u>s</u> hermanos Tu <u>s</u> hermanas	His/Her	Su hermano Su hermana	Su <u>s</u> hermanos Su <u>s</u> hermanas																										
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<p>To make a sentence negative in Spanish, you put no before the verb: No tengo hermanos o hermanas = I don't have any brothers or sisters</p>		<p>In Spanish the indefinite article is the word for ‘a’ (un/una) or ‘some’ (unos/unas).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Masculine</td> <td>Un conejo</td> <td>Uno<u>s</u> conejo<u>s</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feminine</td> <td>Una tortuga</td> <td>Una<u>s</u> tortuga<u>s</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Words ending in a consonant = animal > animales pez > pe<u>ce</u>s</p> <p>The article changes according to whether the noun is masculine/feminine, singular/plural.</p>			Singular	Plural	Masculine	Un conejo	Uno<u>s</u> conejo <u>s</u>	Feminine	Una tortuga	Una<u>s</u> tortuga <u>s</u>	<p>In Spanish the definite article is the word for ‘the’ (el,la,los,las).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Masculine</td> <td>El conejo</td> <td>Lo<u>s</u> conejo<u>s</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feminine</td> <td>La tortuga</td> <td>La<u>s</u> tortuga<u>s</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note there are 4 ways of saying ‘the’ in Spanish! The article changes according to whether the noun is masculine/feminine, singular/plural.</p>			Singular	Plural	Masculine	El conejo	Lo<u>s</u> conejo <u>s</u>	Feminine	La tortuga	La<u>s</u> tortuga <u>s</u>																						
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7. Adjective agreement		8. Colour words		9. Questions																																									
<p>Adjectives change their spelling according to GENDER and NUMBER. Therefore, the ending on an adjective depends on:</p> <p>a) Whether it describes a masculine or feminine noun.</p> <p>b) Whether it describes a singular or plural noun</p> <p>Adjectives all follow one of these three patterns:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>masc. sing.</th> <th>fem. sing.</th> <th>masc. pl.</th> <th>fem. pl.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>divertido</td> <td>divertida</td> <td>divertidos</td> <td>divertidas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>inteligente</td> <td>inteligente</td> <td>inteligentes</td> <td>inteligentes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>hablador</td> <td>hablador</td> <td>habladores</td> <td>habladores</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Type	masc. sing.	fem. sing.	masc. pl.	fem. pl.	1	divertido	divertida	divertidos	divertidas	2	inteligente	inteligente	inteligentes	inteligentes	3	hablador	hablador	habladores	habladores	<p>Most colour words behave just like other adjectives. Some end in –o or –a in the singular. Some end in –e and some end in a consonant.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>masc. sing.</th> <th>fem. sing.</th> <th>masc. pl.</th> <th>fem. pl.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>amarillo</td> <td>amarilla</td> <td>amarillos</td> <td>amarillas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>verde</td> <td>verde</td> <td>verdes</td> <td>verdes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>azul</td> <td>azul</td> <td>azules</td> <td>azules</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>N.B: These colour words on change in the plural. rosa > rosas naranja > naranjas</p> <p>N.B: In Spanish most adjectives and colours come after the noun e.g El gato negro > The black cat Tengo los ojos verdes > I have green eyes</p>		Type	masc. sing.	fem. sing.	masc. pl.	fem. pl.	1	amarillo	amarilla	amarillos	amarillas	2	verde	verde	verdes	verdes	3	azul	azul	azules	azules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ¿Tienes hermanos? Describe tu familia ¿De qué color son tus ojos? ¿Cómo es tu pelo? ¿Cómo eres? ¿Tienes animales? ¿Cómo es / son? 	
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Spanish – Module 2: Mi familia

Year 7 Autumn 2 - Vocabulary



<p>1. <u>Mis hermanos = My brothers and sisters</u> ¿Tienes hermanos? = Do you have any brothers or sisters? Un hermano = one brother Una hermana = a sister Dos hermanos = two brothers Tres hermanas = three sisters No tengo hermanos = I don't have any brothers or sisters Soy hijo único = I am an only child (male) Soy hija única = I am an only child (female) ¿Cómo se llama tu hermano? = What is your brother called? ¿Cómo se llama tu hermana? = What is your sister called? Mi hermano se llama... = my brother is called... Mi hermana se llama... = my sister is called... ¿Cómo se llaman tus hermanos? = What are your brothers (and sisters) called? ¿Cómo se llaman tus hermanas? = What are your sisters called? Mis hermanos se llaman... = my brothers (and sisters) are called... Mis hermanas se llaman... = my sisters are called... Su hermano = his/her brother Sus hermanos = his/her brothers (and sisters) Su hermana = his/her sister Sus hermanas = his/her sisters ¿Cuántos años tiene tu hermano? = How old is your brother? Tiene nueve años = he is nine years old</p>	<p>2. <u>En mi familia = In my family</u> ¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia? = How many people are there in your family? En mi familia hay tres personas = In my family there are three people Mi madre = my mother Mi padre = my father Mi abuelo = my grand-father Mi abuela = my grand-mother Mi tío = my uncle Mi tía = my auntie Mi primo = my cousin (male) Mi prima = my cousin (female) Mi hermanastro = my step-brother Mi hermanastra = my step-sister Mi padrastro = my step-father Mi madrastra = my step-mother Mi gemelo = my twin (male) Mi gemela = my twin (female)</p>	<p>3. <u>Los números</u> Treinta = 30 Cuarenta = 40 Cincuenta = 50 Sesenta = 60 Setenta = 70 Ochenta = 80 Noventa = 90 Cien = 100 Treinta y uno = 31 Cuarenta y dos = 42 Cincuenta y tres = 53 Sesenta y cuatro = 64 Setenta y cinco = 75 Ochenta y siete = 87 Noventa y nueve = 99</p>	<p>4. <u>Los animales</u> ¿Tienes animales? = Do you have any pets? Un caballo = a horse Una cobaya = a guinea pig Un conejo = a rabbit Un gato = a cat Un hámster = a hámster Un pájaro = a bird Un perro = a dog Un pez = a fish Un ratón = a mouse Una serpiente = a snake Una tortuga = a tortoise Dos conejos = two rabbits Tres peces = three fish No tengo animales = I don't have any pets Me gustaría = I would like</p>
<p>7. <u>Los colores = Colours</u> Amarillo/amarilla = yellow Blanco/blanca = white Negro/negra = black Rojo/roja = red Azul = blue Gris = grey Marrón = brown Naranja = orange Rosa = pink Verde = green El perro es blanco = the dog is white La serpiente es amarilla = the snake is yellow</p>	<p>6. <u>¿Cómo es? = What's he/she/it like?</u> Bonito/bonita = cute/pretty Feo/fea = ugly Pequeño/pequeña = small Grande = big El perro es pequeño = the dog is small La serpiente es bonita = The snake is pretty Los peces son grandes = The fish are big Las tortugas son feas = The tortoises are ugly</p>	<p>5. <u>¿Cómo eres? = What are you like?</u> Un chico = a boy Una chica = a girl Alto/alta = tall Bajo/baja = short Delgado/delgada = thin Gordo/gorda = fat Guapo/guapa = good-looking Feo/fea = ugly Aburrido/aburrida = boring Antipático/antipática = unpleasant Divertido/divertida = amusing Severo/severa = strict Simpático/Simpática = nice/kind Perezoso/perezosa = lazy Tímido/tímida = shy Inteligente = intelligent</p>	
<p>8. <u>Palabras muy útiles = Very useful words</u> Key connectives (linking words) Y = And O = Or También = Also Además = Furthermore Pero = Bu Sin embargo = However Porque / Ya que / Dado que = because</p> <p>Key qualifiers Un poco = a little Bastante = quite Muy = very</p>	<p>9. <u>Mis ojos y mi pelo = My eyes and my hair</u> ¿De qué color son tus ojos? = What color are your eyes? Tengo los ojos... = I have ... eyes azules = blue grises = grey marrones = brown verdes = green</p> <p>¿Cómo es tu pelo? = What is your hair like? Tengo el pelo... = I have ... hair blanco = white castaño = brown gris = grey negro = black pelirrojo = red/ginger rubio = blond liso = straight largo = long corto = short rizado = curly ondulado = wavy Tengo barba = I have a beard Tengo bigote = I have a moustache Tengo gafas = I have glasses</p>		

