

# Spanish – Module 3: En el instituto



Year 7 Spring 1 - Grammar

1. Subject Pronouns	2. Present tense regular verbs			3. Negatives
<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). 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. Examples: Estudio = I study</p>	<p><b>Estudiar</b>= to study Estudio = I study Estudias = You (singular) study Estudia = He/she/it studies Estudiamos = We study Estudiáis = You (plural) study Estudian = They study</p>	<p><b>Comer</b>= to eat Como = I eat Comes = You eat Come = He/she/it eats Comemos = We eat Coméis = You (plural) eat Comen = They eat</p>	<p><b>Escribir</b>= to write Escribo = I write Escribes = You write Escribe = He/she/it writes Escribimos = We write Escribís = You (plural) write Escriben = They write</p>	<p>To make a sentence negative in Spanish, you put <b>no</b> before the verb:  <b>No</b> estudio teatro = I don't study Drama</p>

4. Expressing opinions		
<p><b>Expressing opinions for <u>singular</u> subjects:</b> Me gusta Me encanta Me gusta mucho No me gusta No me gusta nada Odio Prefiero Detesto</p>	<p><b>Expressing opinions for <u>plural</u> subjects:</b> When expressing opinions for plural subjects you add an '<b>n</b>' to <b>all</b> the opinion expressions <b>with the exception of ODIO, PREFIERO AND DETESTO – these stay the same for singular and plural.</b>  Me gustan Me encantan Me gustan mucho No me gustan No me gustan nada</p>	<p>When you express your opinion about subjects you must ensure you use the definite article <b>el, la, los, las</b> before the subjects you mention:  You use <b>el</b> if the subject is masculine singular e.g <b>me gusta el dibujo</b> You use <b>la</b> if the subject is feminine singular e.g <b>me gusta la historia</b> You use <b>las</b> if the subject is feminine plural e.g <b>me gustan las ciencias</b>  When you say what you <b>study</b> in Spanish you don't need the definite article '<b>the</b>' (<b>el/la/los/las</b>) before the subject you mention e.g <b>estudio ciencias</b>. <b>Saying estudio las ciencias would be incorrect as you do not need las in this sentence.</b></p>

5. Adjective agreement	Key Questions	Did you know?																				
<p>Adjectives change their spelling according to GENDER and NUMBER. Therefore, the ending on an adjective depends on: a) whether it describes a <b>masculine</b> or <b>feminine</b> noun. b) whether it describes a <b>singular</b> or <b>plural</b> noun Adjectives all follow one of these three patterns:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="85 1220 840 1364"> <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>importante</td> <td>importante</td> <td>importantes</td> <td>importantes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>fácil</td> <td>fácil</td> <td>fáciles</td> <td>fáciles</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	masc. sing.	fem. sing.	masc. pl.	fem. pl	1	divertido	divertida	divertidos	divertidas	2	importante	importante	importantes	importantes	3	fácil	fácil	fáciles	fáciles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>¿Qué estudias los lunes?</li> <li>¿Qué haces en clase?</li> <li>¿Qué piensas de tus profesores?</li> <li>¿Quién es tu profesor favorito?</li> <li>¿Qué asignaturas te gustan?</li> <li>¿Qué asignaturas no te gustan?</li> <li>¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita?</li> </ol>	<p>In Spanish when you express your opinions about your teachers you literally say I like the teacher of + the subject e.g 1) Me gusta <b>el</b> profesor <b>de</b> matemáticas = I like the Maths teacher e.g 2) Me gusta <b>la</b> profesora <b>de</b> español = I like the Spanish teacher</p>
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1	divertido	divertida	divertidos	divertidas																		
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# Spanish – Module 3: En el instituto

## Year 7 Spring 1 - Vocabulary



<p>1. <u>Las asignaturas = school subjects</u>          ¿Qué estudias? = What do you study?          Estudio = I study      No estudio = I don't study          Estudia = He/she studies      No estudia = He/she does not study          el dibujo = art          el teatro/el arte dramático = drama          el español = Spanish          el francés = French          el inglés = English          el latín = Latin          la historia = history          la informática = ICT          la música = music          la geografía = geography          la tecnología = technology          la educación física = PE          las ciencias = science          las matemáticas = maths</p>	<p>2. <u>¿Qué haces en inglés? = What do you do in English?</u>          En inglés escucho, hablo, leo y escribo = In English I listen, I speak, I read and I write.          Escucho música = I listen to music          Hablo con mis amigos = I speak with my friends          Hablo por teléfono = I speak on the phone          No leo = I don't read          Escribo mucho = I write a lot          No como = I don't eat          No bebo = I don't drink          Como chicle = I chew gum          No como chicle = I don't chew gum          Escuchar = to listen          Hablar = to speak/to talk          Comer = to eat          Beber = to drink          Leer = to read          Escribir = to write          Vivir = to live</p>	<p>3. <u>Opiniones = Opinions</u>          ¿Te gusta <b>el</b> español? = Do you like Spanish?          Me gusta <b>el</b> español = I like Spanish          Me gusta <b>la</b> geografía = I like geography          Me gusta mucho <b>la</b> historia = I really like history          No me gusta el inglés = I don't like English          No me gusta nada la educación física = I really don't like P.E</p> <p>¿Te gustan <b>las</b> ciencias? = Do you like science?          Me gustan <b>las</b> ciencias = I like science</p> <p>Bueno = good          Difícil = difficult          Fácil = easy          Importante = important          Interesante = interesting          Útil = useful</p> <p>¿Qué te gusta? = What do you like?          ¿Por qué? = Why?          Me gusta la informática porque es fácil = I like ICT because it is easy          Me gustan las ciencias porque son útiles = I like science because it is useful</p> <p>Use <b>porque es</b> for singular subject and use <b>porque son</b> for plural subjects.</p>
<p>5. <u>Los días de la semana = Days of the week</u>          lunes = Monday          martes = Tuesday          miércoles = Wednesday          jueves = Thursday          viernes = Friday          sábado = Saturday          domingo = Sunday          los lunes = every Monday</p>	<p>4. <u>¿Cómo es tu profesor? = What's your teacher like?</u>          El profesor de..... es..... = The.....teacher(male) is.....          aburrido = boring          antipático = unpleasant          divertido = amusing          severo = strict          simpático = nice          bueno = good          perezoso = lazy          inteligente = intelligent          La profesora de..... es..... = The.....teacher (female) is.....          aburrida = boring          antipática = unpleasant          divertida = amusing          severa = strict          simpática = nice          buena = good          perezosa = lazy          inteligente = intelligent</p>	<p>7. <u>Learning Strategy 1: Look, say, cover, write, check</u>          Use the five steps below to learn how to spell any word.          1. LOOK: Look carefully at the word for at least 10 seconds.          2. SAY: Say the word to yourself or out loud to practise pronunciation.          3. COVER: Cover up the word when you feel you have learned it.          4. WRITE: Write the word from memory.          5. CHECK: Check your word against the original.          Did you get it right? If not, what did you get wrong? Spend time learning that bit of the word. Go through the steps again until you get it right.</p>
<p>6. <u>Palabras muy útiles = Very useful words</u>  <u>Key connectives (linking words)</u>          Y = And          O = Or          También = Also          Además = Furthermore          Pero = But          Sin embargo = However          Porque = because          Ya que = because          Dado que = because</p> <p><u>Key qualifiers</u>          Un poco = a little          Bastante = quite          Muy = very</p>		

