

Spanish – Module 1: ¡Vamos!

Year 7 Autumn 1 - Grammar



1. The alphabet	2. Key pronunciation rules and patterns - phonics	3. Nouns																			
<p>A – ah B – beh C – <u>th</u>eh D – deh E – eh F – ef<u>e</u>h G – <u>h</u>eh H – ach<u>e</u>h I – ee J – <u>h</u>ota K – kah L – eleh M – em<u>e</u>h N – en<u>e</u>h O – oh P – p<u>e</u>h Q – coo R – <u>e</u>rr<u>e</u> S – es<u>e</u>h T – t<u>e</u>h U – oo<u>h</u> V – oo<u>b</u>eh W – oo<u>b</u>eh <u>do</u>bleh X – eh<u>k</u>is Y – eegre<u>e</u>yegah Z – <u>th</u>ehta</p>	<p>H... is silent, e.g. i Hola ! LL... is a ‘yuh’ sound, e.g. Ma<u>ll</u>orca, tort<u>ill</u>a Z... is a ‘th’ sound, e.g. Ib<u>iz</u>a, l<u>ápiz</u> Ñ... is a ‘nyuh’ sound, e.g. Espa<u>ñ</u>a X, J... is a strong ‘h’ sound, e.g. Mé<u>x</u>ico, ro<u>j</u>o G + a/o... is a hard ‘g’, e.g. Galapag<u>o</u>s G + i/e... is a strong ‘h’ sound e.g. Arg<u>u</u>entina, ag<u>u</u>enda Gu + a... is a ‘gw’ sound, e.g. <u>G</u>uatemalaa Gi + e/i... is a ‘g’ sound and the ‘u’ is silent e.g. <u>G</u>uitarra C + a/o/u... is a ‘k’ sound, e.g. <u>C</u>ara<u>ç</u>as, ¿<u>C</u>ómo?, <u>c</u>uad<u>e</u>rno C + i/e... is a ‘th’ sound, e.g. <u>c</u>in<u>co</u>, gr<u>aci</u>as, do<u>ce</u> Ch... is a ‘ch’ sound, e.g. <u>ch</u>ica V... is a ‘b’ sound, e.g. <u>V</u>ivo en <u>S</u>e<u>v</u>illa RR... is a rolling ‘rrrrrrrr’ sound, e.g. <u>perro</u></p>	<p>A noun is a word naming a person or a thing. In Spanish all nouns are either masculine or feminine. Normally words ending in -o are masculine (un libro = a book) and words ending in -a are feminine (una mochila – a schoolbag). Be careful ! There are some exceptions : un lápiz = a pencil, un estuche = a pencil case, un móvil = a mobile phone. To make nouns plural in Spanish : -If the noun ends in a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) add -s e.g libro = book → libros = books -if the noun ends in a consonant (a letter that is not a vowel) add -es e.g móvil → móviles -if the noun ends in a z, change the z to c and add -es e.g lápiz → lápices</p>																			
		4. Negatives																			
		<p>To make a sentence negative in Spanish, you put no before the verb: No tengo un cuaderno = I don’t have an exercise book ¿No tienes un lápiz? = Don’t you have a pencil?</p>																			
5. Subject Pronouns	6. Irregular verbs – Present tense	7. Indefinite articles	8. Definite articles																		
<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. Examples: Me llamo = I am called Vivo en... = I live in...</p>	<p>In Spanish, some verbs do not follow a pattern when conjugated. They are called “irregular verbs”. (Yo) tengo = I have (Tú) tienes = You (singular) have (Él/Ella) tiene = He/she has (Nosotros) tenemos = We have (Vosotros) tenéis = You (plural) have (Ellos/Ellas) tienen = They have The personal pronoun above appears in brackets, but remember, in Spanish you don’t actually need to use it ! When you give your age in English you say ‘I am 11’. In Spanish, you say : I ‘have’ 11 years (Tengo once años).</p>	<p>In Spanish the indefinite article is the word for ‘a’ (un/una) or ‘some’ (unos/unas).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1301 778 1720 911"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Masculine</th> <td>Un libro</td> <td>Un<u>o</u>s libros</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Feminine</th> <td>Una agenda</td> <td>Un<u>a</u>s agendas</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note there are 2 ways of saying ‘a’ and 2 ways of saying some in Spanish! The article changes according to whether the noun is masculine/feminine, singular/plural.</p>		Singular	Plural	Masculine	Un libro	Un <u>o</u> s libros	Feminine	Una agenda	Un <u>a</u> s agendas	<p>In Spanish the definite article is the word for ‘the’ (el,la,los,las).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1771 778 2190 887"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Singular</th> <th>Plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Masculine</th> <td>El libro</td> <td>Lo<u>s</u> libros</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Feminine</th> <td>La agenda</td> <td>La<u>s</u> agendas</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 libro	Lo <u>s</u> libros	Feminine	La agenda	La <u>s</u> agendas
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9. Did you know?	10. Key Questions																				
<p>When you write a question in Spanish, you must place an upside down question mark at the start of the question like this : ¿Cómo te llamas? – What is your name?</p> <p>When you write a word or phrase that requires an exclamation mark, you must place an upside exclamation mark at the start like this: ¡Hola! – Hello!</p>	<p>1) ¿Cómo te llamas? – <i>What is your name?</i> 2) ¿Cómo se escribe? – <i>How is it spelt?</i> 3) ¿Dónde vives? – <i>Where do you live?</i> 4) ¿Qué tal? / ¿Cómo estás? – <i>How are you?</i> 5) ¿Cuántos años tienes? – <i>How old are you?</i> 6) ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? – <i>When is your birthday?</i></p> <p>7) ¿Cuál es la fecha hoy? – <i>What is the date today?</i> 8) ¿Qué tienes en tu mochila? – <i>What do you have in your schoolbag?</i> 9) ¿Qué no tienes en tu mochila? – <i>What do you not have in your schoolbag?</i> 10) ¿Qué tienes en tu estuche? - <i>What do you have in your pencil case?</i> 11) ¿Qué no tienes en tu estuche? <i>What do you not have in your pencil case?</i></p>																				

Spanish – Module 1: ¡Vamos!

Year 7 Autumn 1 - Vocabulary



1. <u>Los números = numbers</u>		2. <u>Los Saludos = Greetings</u>		3. <u>Mis ojos y mi pelo = My eyes and my hair</u>	
1 = uno	16 = dieciséis	¡Hola! = Hello!	4. <u>Tú y yo = You and me</u>	¿De qué color son tus ojos? = What color are your eyes?	6. <u>Palabras muy útiles = Very useful words</u>
2 = dos	17 = diecisiete	¡Buenos días! = Good morning!		Tengo los ojos... = I have ... eyes	
3 = tres	18 = dieciocho	¡Buenas tardes! = Good afternoon/evening!		azules = blue grises = grey	
4 = cuatro	19 = diecinueve	¡Buenas noches! = Good night!		marrones = brown verdes = green	
5 = cinco	20 = veinte	¡Adiós! = Goodbye!		¿Cómo es tu pelo? = What is your hair like?	
6 = seis	21 = veintiuno	¡Hasta luego! = See you later!		Tengo el pelo... = I have ... hair	
7 = siete	22 = veintidós	¡Hasta mañana! = See you tomorrow!		blanco = white castaño = brown	
8 = ocho	23 = veintitrés	¡Hasta pronto! = See you soon!		gris = grey negro = black	
9 = nueve	24 = veinticuatro			pelirrojo = red/ginger rubio = blond	
10 = diez	25 = veinticinco			liso = straight largo = long	
11 = once	26 = veintiséis	¿Cómo te llamas? = What is your name?	corto = short rizado = curly		
12 = doce	27 = veintisiete	Me llamo... = My name is...	ondulado = wavy		
13 = trece	28 = veintiocho	¿Cómo estás? = How are you?	Tengo barba = I have a beard		
14 = catorce	29 = veintinueve	Estoy bien, gracias = I am fine, thanks	Tengo bigote = I have a moustache		
15 = quince	30 = treinta	Estoy fenomenal, gracias = I am great, thanks	Tengo gafas = I have glasses		
	31 = treinta y uno	Estoy regular = I am not bad			
5. <u>Los meses del año = Months of the Year</u>		¡Estoy fatal! = I feel terrible			
enero = January	julio = July	¿Y tú? = And you?			
febrero = February	agosto = August	¿Cuántos años tienes? = How old are you?			
marzo = March	septiembre = September	Tengo trece años = I am thirteen years old			
abril = April	octubre = October	¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? = When is your birthday?			
mayo = May	noviembre = November	Mi cumpleaños es el primero de enero = My birthday is the 1st of January			
junio = June	diciembre = December	¡Feliz cumpleaños! = Happy Birthday!			
8. <u>Los días de la semana = Days of the week</u>		7. <u>Learning Strategy 1: Look, say, cover, write, check</u>			
lunes = Monday	martes = Tuesday	Use the five steps below to learn how to spell any word.		Sí = Yes	
miércoles = Wednesday	jueves = Thursday	1. LOOK: Look carefully at the word for at least 10 seconds.		No = No	
viernes = Friday	sábado = Saturday	2. SAY: Say the word to yourself or out loud to practise pronunciation.		Por favour = Please	
domingo = Sunday		3. COVER: Cover up the word when you feel you have learned it.		Gracias = Thank you	
		4. WRITE: Write the word from memory.		Tengo = I have	
		5. CHECK: Check your word against the original.		No tengo = I don't have	
9. <u>Conectores = Key connectives (linking words)</u>		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.		Hay = There is / there are	
Y = And				No hay = There isn't / There aren't	
O = or				Necesito = I need	
También = Also					
Además = Furthermore					
Pero = But					
Sin embargo = However					