



Year 7 Spanish : Unit 1

Yo mismo y los demás

Unit Objective: I can use the verbs “to be”, “to have” and – AR verbs to talk myself, others and places around me.

Vocabulary

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Phonics



Verb ESTAR * [to be]

Estoy *I am*

Estás *you are*

Está *He/she/it is*

For **LOCATION** or **MOOD**

Estoy en Inglaterra.

I am in England.

Estás en España..

You are in Spain.

Está tonto.

He is (feeling) silly.

Verb SER * [to be]

Soy *I am*

Eres *you are*

Es *He/she/it is*

For **GENERAL ATTRIBUTES**

Soy alegre.

I am a cheerful person.

Eres alto.

You are tall.

Es guapa.

She is a beautiful woman/girl.

Verb TENER * [to have]

Tengo *I have*

Tienes *you have*

Tiene *He/she/it has*

For **POSSESSION**

Tengo un perro.

I have a dog.

Tienes una casa.

You have a house.

Tiene una idea.

He has an idea.

Forming the present tense of –AR verbs

Step 1 – Take the infinitive of the verb

Step 2 – Remove the last two letters

Step 3 – Add the following endings

Verb ESCUCHAR [to listen]

Escucho *I listen*

Escuchas *You listen*

Escucha *He / She listens*

Verb COMPRAR [to buy]

Compro *I buy*

Compras *You buy*

Compra *He / She buys*

Adjectives

In Spanish, adjectives that end in ‘o’ change to an ‘a’ when the person being described is female.

Masculine

Está nervioso.

He is (feeling) nervous.

Feminine

Está nerviosa.

She is (feeling) nervous.



Gender of Nouns

All nouns have a **gender** in Spanish. They are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

To say **a** or **an** before a noun, use **un** for masculine or **una**, for feminine nouns,

Plural of Nouns

To make a noun plural, i.e. to talk about more than one thing, we add an **s** (most of the time), just the same as in English: unos barcos (boats)



Year 7 Spanish : Unit 2

Las Descripciones

Unit Objective: I can use a range of structures to **describe** myself, others and places around me.

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Phonics



Verb ESTAR * [to be]

Estoy *I am*

Estás *you are*

Está *He/she/it is*

For **LOCATION** or **MOOD**

Estoy en mi casa.
I am in my house.

Estás aquí.
You are here.

Está en la clase.
He is in the classroom.

Verb SER * [to be]

Soy *I am*

Eres *you are*

Es *He/she/it is*

For **GENERAL ATTRIBUTES**

Soy famoso.
I am famous.

Eres rico.
You are rich.

La casa **es** cara.
The house is expensive.

Verb TENER * [to have]

Tengo *I have*

Tienes *you have*

Tiene *He/she/it has*

For **POSSESSION**

Tengo tres amigos.
I have three friends.

Tienes un plan.
You have a plan.

Tiene un director estricto.
He has a strict headteacher.

Hay - 'there is' and 'there are'

To say 'there is' or 'there are', use the word 'hay'.



Hay un gato. *There is a cat.*

Hay unas mesas. *There are some tables.*

En la casa, **hay** tres sillas – In the house, **there are** 3 chairs.
La casa **tiene** tres sillas – The house **has** 3 chairs.

Definite articles

To say **the** before a noun:

- use **el** for masculine singular (**el** banco = *the bank*)
- use **la** for feminine singular (**la** iglesia = *the church*)
- use **los** for masculine plural (**los** mercados = *the markets*)
- use **las** for feminine plural (**las** tiendas = *the shops*)

Plural of Nouns

To make a noun plural, we add an **s** if the noun ends in a vowel: unos barcos (*boats*)

Add an **es** if the noun ends in a consonant: unas flores (*flowers*)

Using the negatives

In Spanish, to say what you or others don't do, put 'no' before the verb. This makes a negative.

No compra música.
He does not buy music

Adjectives

Adjectives change depending on whether the noun is singular or plural:
Hay una casa cara.
Hay unas casas caras.

Yes/No Questions

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:
¿Compra música?
Does he buy music?



Year 7 Spanish: Unit 3

El Mundo que me rodea

Unit Objective: I can describe my family and the Spanish Speaking world in more detail.

Vocabulary

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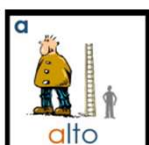


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Phonics



Verb TENER * [to have]

Tengo	<i>I have</i>
Tienes	<i>you have</i>
Tiene	<i>he/she/it has</i>
Tenemos	<i>we have</i>
Tenéis	<i>you have</i>
Tienen	<i>they have</i>

Tenemos dos primos.
We have two cousins.

Verb HACER * [to do]

Hago	<i>I do</i>
Haces	<i>you do</i>
Hace	<i>He/she does</i>
Hacemos	<i>we do</i>
Hacéis	<i>you do</i>
Hacen	<i>they do</i>

Hacemos deporte.
We do sports.

Verb HABLAR [to speak]

Hablo	<i>I speak</i>
Hablas	<i>you speak</i>
Habla	<i>he speaks</i>
Hablamos	<i>we speak</i>
Habláis	<i>you speak</i>
Hablan	<i>they speak</i>

Hablo con mi abuela
I speak with my grand-mother.

Question Words

¿Dónde? – Where?

¿Cómo? – How?

¿Qué? – What?

¿Cuándo? – When?

¿Cuánto? – How much?

¿Cuántos/as? – How many?

¿Quién(es)? Who?

¿Cuál(es)? – Which (one/s)?

Examples of Questions

¿Dónde está la iglesia?	<i>Where is the church?</i>
¿Cómo estás hoy?	<i>How are you today??</i>
¿Qué haces por la mañana?	<i>What do you do in the morning?</i>
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	<i>When is your birthday?</i>
¿Cuántos primos tienes?	<i>How many cousins do you have?</i>
¿Quién es?	<i>Who is it?</i>

Adjectives after nouns

In Spanish, many adjectives follow the noun:

Un perro activo	An active dog
Un abuelo nervioso	A nervous grand-father
Una flor blanca	A white flower

		Year 7 Spanish: Unit 4 Manos a la obra		Unit Objective: I can talk about a wide range of activities and places.					
Vocabulary		Phonics		Verb ESTAR * [to be - mood & location]					
1 2 3 4 5		ca casa co comer cu cuerpo ce cerca ci cierto ll llamar		Estoy I am Estás you are Está He/she/it is Estamos we are Estáis You are Están they are Estamos tranquilos. We are calm (feeling calm)		Verb SER * [to be - attributes] Soy I am Eres you are Es He/she/it is Somos we are Sois You are Son they are Somos tranquilos. We are calm (calm people)		Verb TRABAJAR [to work] Trabajo I work Trabajas you work Trabaja he works Trabajamos we work Trabajáis you work Trabajan they work Trabajo en una escuela. I work in a school.	
Describing what people can do				Giving Locations					
Use ‘poder’ + infinitive verb to say what you can do:				You can give locations using adverbs like ‘cerca’ or ‘lejos’.					
Puedo jugar al fútbol I can play football. Puedes cantar bien. You can sing well. Puede hablar español. He /she can speak Spanish.				You often use ‘de’ after them to refer to a person or place : - Ana está cerca de Madrid. Ana is near Madrid. - Diego está lejos de Valencia. Diego is far from Valencia.					
Describing what people must do				To refer to singular masculine nouns change de + el to ‘del’:					
Use ‘deber’ + infinitive verb to say what you must do:				- Ana está cerca del museo. Ana is near the museum. - Diego está lejos del centro. Diego is far from the centre.					
Debo limpiar el suelo I must clean the floor. Debes lavar la ropa. You must wash the clothes. Debe preparar la comida. He must prepare the food.				To refer to singular feminine nouns use ‘de la’: - Ana está cerca de la plaza. Ana is near the town square. - Diego está lejos de la iglesia. Diego is far from the church.					

	Year 8 Spanish: Unit 1 <u>No Hay Tiempo como el Presente</u>		Unit Objective: I can form the present tense of regular – AR, -ER and –IR verbs, as well as key irregular verbs to talk about what I do.	
Vocabulary 1 2 3 4 5	Phonics      	Verb VIAJAR [to travel] Viajo <i>I travel</i> Viajas <i>you travel</i> Viaja <i>he travels</i> Viajamos <i>we travel</i> Viajáis <i>you travel</i> Viajan <i>they travel</i> Viajan a Francia.	Verb COMER [to eat] Como <i>I eat</i> Comes <i>you eat</i> Come <i>He/she eats</i> Comemos <i>we eat</i> Coméis <i>You eat</i> Comen <i>they eat</i> Los españoles comen paella.	Verb ESCRIBIR [to write] Escribo <i>I write</i> Escribes <i>you write</i> Escribe <i>he writes</i> Escribimos <i>we write</i> Escribís <i>you write</i> Escriben <i>they write</i> Escriben una carta.
	Verb ESTAR * [to be - location/mood]	Verb SER * [to be for attributes]	Verb TENER * [to have]	Verb HACER * [to do]
	Estoy <i>I am</i> Estás <i>you are</i> Está <i>he/she/it is</i> Estamos <i>we are</i> Estáis <i>You are</i> Están <i>they are</i>	Soy <i>I am</i> Eres <i>you are</i> Es <i>he/she/it is</i> Somos <i>we are</i> Sois <i>you are</i> Son <i>they are</i>	Tengo <i>I have</i> Tienes <i>you have</i> Tiene <i>he/she/it has</i> Tenemos <i>we have</i> Tenéis <i>you have</i> Tienen <i>they have</i>	Hago <i>I do</i> Haces <i>you do</i> Hace <i>he/she does</i> Hacemos <i>we do</i> Hacéis <i>you do</i> Hacen <i>they do</i>
	Estamos tranquilos.	Somos tranquilos.	Tenemos un ordenador.	Hacemos los deberes.



Year 8 Spanish: Unit 2

El futuro está en tus manos

Unit Objective: I can use the verb “to go” to describe travel and my future plans.

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Phonics



Verb IR * [to go]

Voy	<i>I go</i>
Vas	<i>you go</i>
Va	<i>He/she goes</i>
Vamos	<i>we go</i>
Vais	<i>You go</i>
Van	<i>they go</i>

Vamos a Francia.
We go to France.

Using IR to describe my future plans

To state a future intention, use the present tense of IR plus ‘a’ and an infinitive verb:

Voy a estudiar español.	I am going to study Spanish.
Vas a visitar el museo	You are going to visit the museum.
Va a lavar los platos.	He is going to wash the dishes.
Vamos a viajar a España.	We are going to travel to Spain.
Vais a cantar en el coro.	You are going to sing in the choir.
Van a salir mañana.	They are going to go out tomorrow.

Describing what people can do

Use ‘**poder**’ + infinitive verb to say what you can do:

Puedo jugar al fútbol	I can play football.
Puedes cantar bien.	You can sing well.
Puede hablar español.	He /she can speak Spanish.

Describing where people go

To say ‘to the’ with singular masculine nouns change a + el to ‘**al**’:

- Ana va al mercado.	Ana goes to the market.
- Diego va al museo.	Diego goes to the museum.

To say ‘to the’ with singular feminine nouns use ‘**a la**’:

- Diego va a la playa.	Diego goes to the beach.
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Describing what people must do

Use ‘**deber**’ + infinitive verb to say what you must do:

Debo limpiar el suelo	I must clean the floor.
Debes lavar la ropa.	You must wash the clothes.
Debe preparar la comida.	He must prepare the food.

Describing possessions

Use **mi** (my) and **tu** (your) before all singular nouns:

- Mi coche es rojo.	- Tu perro está nervioso.
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Use **mis** (my) and **tus** (your) before all plural nouns:

- Mis gatos son traviesos.	- Tus padres están contentos.
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