

¿ Qué estudias ? *What do you study?*

<p>Los lunes <i>(On Monday)</i></p> <p>Los martes <i>(On Tuesdays)</i></p> <p>Los miércoles <i>(On Wednesdays)</i></p>	<p><b>tengo</b> <i>(I have...)</i></p> <p>no tengo <i>(I don't have...)</i></p>	<p>español <i>(Spanish)</i></p> <p>inglés <i>(English)</i></p> <p>dibujo <i>(art)</i></p> <p>deportes <i>(PE)</i></p> <p>francés <i>(French)</i></p> <p>geografía <i>(geography)</i></p>
<p>Los jueves <i>(On Thursdays)</i></p> <p>Los viernes <i>(On Fridays)</i></p> <p>Los sábados <i>(On Saturdays)</i></p> <p>Los domingos <i>(On Saturdays)</i></p>	<p><b>estudio</b> <i>(I study...)</i></p> <p>no estudio <i>(I don't study...)</i></p>	<p>historia <i>(history)</i></p> <p>informática <i>(ICT)</i></p> <p>matemáticas <i>(maths)</i></p> <p>música <i>(music)</i></p> <p>ciencias <i>(science)</i></p> <p>tecnología <i>(technology)</i></p> <p>teatro <i>(drama)</i></p>

**Phonics:**  
**Ce and ce sounds**  
**Ce= theh**  
**Ci = thee**  
 ciencias    francés



**The verb "tener"**

tengo	=	I have
tienes	=	You have
¿Tienes?	=	Do you have
tiene	=	He has / she has
tenemos	=	We have

**Common misconceptions**

Notice that in Spanish the days of the week start with a **lower case letter**

¿ Te gusta el español?

Do you like Spanish ?

¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita?

What is your favourite subject?

<b>Me gusta(n)</b> (I like)  <b>Me encanta(n)</b> (I love)  <b>No me gusta(n)</b> ( I don't like)  <b>Odio</b> ( I hate)  <b>Mi asignatura favorita es</b> (My favourite subject is)	<b>el inglés (English)</b> <b>el español (Spanish)</b> <b>el dibujo (art)</b> <b>el francés (French)</b> <b>el teatro (drama)</b>	<b>porque es</b> (because it's)  <b>pero <u>no</u> es</b> (but it's <u>not</u> )	<b>un poco (a bit)</b>  <b>bastante (quite)</b>  <b>muy (very)</b>  <b>demasiado (too)</b>	<b>divertido/a/s(fun)</b> (easy) <b>aburrido/a/s</b> (boring) <b>severo/a/s</b> (strict) <b>simpático/a/s</b> (nice) <b>bueno/a/s (good)</b>  <b>interesante/s</b> (interesting) <b>importante/s</b> (important)
	<b>la educación física (PE)</b> <b>la historia (history)</b> <b>la informática (ICT)</b> <b>la geografía (geography)</b> <b>la música (music)</b> <b>la tecnología (technology)</b>	<b>el profesor es</b> (The teacher (M) is)  <b>La profesora es</b> (The teacher (F) is)		
	<b>las matemáticas (maths)</b> <b>las ciencias (science)</b>			

**Grammar:**

In Spanish ALL nouns have a **gender**, either **masculine** or **feminine**. They can also be **singular** or **plural**.

There is a different **definite article** (THE ) for either:  
masculine - **el**  
feminine – **la**  
plural – **los / las**

The **adjective** also needs to **agree** or **match** the **gender** and **number** of the noun it's describing.

**Common misconceptions**

In English, we miss out the definite article when giving opinions.  
E.g I like maths

BUT in Spanish , you must always use the definite article for opinions  
E.g. Me gustan **las** matemáticas  
(Literally - I like **the** maths)

¿ Qué haces en clase? *What do you do in class?*

**A las nueve**  
*(at 9 O'clock)*

**durante el  
recreo**  
*(during break)*

**al mediodía**  
*(during lunchtime)*

**estudio inglés**  
*(I study English)*

**hablo con mis  
amigos**  
*(I talk to my friends)*

**escucho el profe**  
*(I listen to the teacher)*

**leo libros**  
*(I read books)*

**como en el comedor**  
*(eat in the dining room)*

**escribo en el  
cuaderno**  
*(I write in ex.book)*

### **Grammar:**

In Spanish the verb changes depending on **WHO** is doing the action.

And there are **3** main groups of verbs

#### **AR VERBS - like hablar**

I speak	(yo) hablo
you speak	(tu) hablas
he / she speaks	(él / ella) habla

#### **ER VERBS - like comer**

I eat	(yo) como
you eat	(tu) comes
he / she eat	(él / ella) come

#### **IR VERBS - like escribir**

I write	(yo) escribo
you write	(tu) escribes
he / she writes	(él / ella) escribe



### **Phonics:**

**i sounds like EE**

estudio	anglais
mis	mange
cantine	

### **Common misconceptions**

In Spanish the subject pronouns (yo – I, tu – you, él – he, ella – she) are most often missed out.

E.g  
hablo español – I speak Spanish  
hablas inglés - you speak English  
habla demasiado – she speaks too much

¿ Qué hay en tu mochila? What is there in your schoolbag?

En mi mochila [In my bag]	Tengo [I have]	(un) bolígrafo [a] pen (un) lápiz [a] pencil (un) libro [a] book (un) cuaderno [an] exercise book (un) estuche [a] pencil case (un) sacapuntas [a] sharpener (un) móvil [a] mobile	azul verde amarillo negro naranja blanco rosa violeta
	No tengo [I don't have]		
	Hay [There is]		
	No hay [There is not a]	(una) goma [a] rubber (una) regla [a] ruler (una) calculadora [a] calculator	azul verde amarilla negra naranja blanca rosa violeta

**Grammar:**

All nouns in Spanish are either classed as **masculine or feminine**. Masculine nouns use the articles **un** (a) or **el** (the). Feminine nouns use the articles **una** (a) or **la** (the). Adjectives change to **agree** with the noun they are describing  
 E.g Tengo **un** bolí **negro** Tengo **una** regla **negra**  
 m. noun + m. adjective f. noun + f. adjective  
 NB: The adjectives which end in **e** or **a** don't change!



**Phonics:**

**Z sounds more like TH**  
 azul      lapiz      zumo

**Common misconceptions:**

After the negative phrases **No tengo** [I don't have] or **No hay** [there isn't any] you miss out the indefinite article [**un** or **una**]  
 e.g. Tengo **una** goma pero **no hay** lapiz  
 Hay **un** bolígrafo [ There is **a** pen]  
 il n'y a pas **de** stylo [There is **no** pen]

# ¿ Qué llevas en colegio?

What do you wear to school?

<b>En colegio</b> [At school]	<b>llevo</b> [I wear]	<b>MASC</b> (un) jersey [a] jumper (un) polo a polo shirt (un) abrigo [a] coat	azul(es)  verde(s)
		<b>FEM</b> (una) falda [a] skirt (una) camisa [a] shirt (una) camiseta [a] t-shirt	amarillo/a(s)  rojo/a(s)
	<b>No llevo</b> [I don't wear]	<b>MASC PL</b> (unos) pantalones trousers (unos) calcetines socks (unos) zapatos shoes	negro/a(s)  naranja(s)
		<b>FEM PL</b> (unas) botas boots (unas) zapatillas de deporte trainers	blanco/a(s)  rosa(s)  violeta(s)

**Grammar:**

All nouns in Spanish are either classed as **masculine or feminine**. Masculine nouns use the articles **un** (a) or **el** (the). Feminine nouns use the articles **una** (a) or **la** (the). Masculine plural nouns use **unos / los**. Feminine plural nouns use **unas / las**.

Adjectives change to **agree** with the noun they are describing

- Adjectives for **masc** nouns stay the **same**  
*Llevo un jersey rojo*
- Adjectives for **fem** nouns change **o** to **a**  
*Llevo una falda roja*
- Adjectives for **plural** nouns add an **-s** or **-es**  
*Llevo unos pantalones rojos*

**Common misconceptions:**

Adjectives ending in **o** change to **a** when they are used with feminine nouns.

**BUT** adjectives ending in a **consonant**, an **e** or an **a** don't change in the feminine  
**see azul / rosa / verde**



**Phonics:**  
**It sounds like Y**  
 me llamo llevo amarillo

En la clase *In class*

Use this space to note down any more Spanish phrases which YOU could use in the classroom.

**i Escuchad !**

Listen

**i Repetid !**

Repeat

**i Hablad !**

Speak

**i Escribid !**

Write

**i Leed !**

Read

**i Recoged las cosas!**

Tidy your things away

**i Abrid los cuadernos !**

Open your books

**Silencio por favor**

Be quiet please