

Week 1 and 2 Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
normalmente	normally	llueve	it rains
cada año	every year	hace sol	it is sunny
Vamos	we go	hace viento	it is windy
a Argentina	to Argentina	se puede	you can
a Chile	to Chile	tomar el sol	sunbathe
a Colombia	to Columbia	enviar una postal	send a postcard
a Escocia	to Scotland	hacer un viaje en barco	do a boat tour
a España	to Spain	comer en un restaurante	eat at a restaurant
a Francia	to France	visitar monumentos	visit monuments
a Gales	to Wales	hago...	I do...
a Inglaterra	to England	natación	swimming
a Irlanda	to Ireland	vela	sailing
a Paraguay	to Paraguay	Alpinismo	hiking
a Uruguay	to Uruguay	esquí acuático	waterskiing
a la montaña	to the mountains	jet ski	jet-skiing
al campo	to the countryside	paracaidismo	sky-diving
a la costa	to the coast		

Week 3 and 4 Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
en el futuro	in the future	en el pasado	in the past
mañana	tomorrow	el año pasado	last year
la semana que viene	next week	la semana pasada	last week
el año que viene	next year	conocí	I met
la primavera	spring	fui	I went
el verano	summer	hice	I did
el otoño	autumn	llegué	I arrived
el invierno	winter	me quedé	I stayed
Voy a...	I'm going...	salí	I went out
tomar el sol	to sunbathe	saqué	I took
saborear	to taste	vi	I watched / saw
cenar	to dine/have dinner	visité	I visited
relajarme	to relax	fotos	photos
descansar	to relax	un desfile	a parade
quedarme	to stay	monumentos	monuments
en un piso	in a flat	sitios turísticos	tourist sites
en un hotel	in a hotel	turistas	tourists
en una carpa	in a tent		

Week 5 and 6 Vocabulary

Week 5:		Week 6:
además	furthermore	Revise all vocabulary from Term 1 - Term 5 for your assessments.
antes	before	
aun así	nevertheless	
después	afterwards	
entonces	then	
finalmente	finally	
luego	next	
no obstante	however	
pero	but	
por otra parte	on the other hand	
primero	first	
también	also	
y	and	

Week 1 and 2 Grammar

The Present Tense

There are 3 types of verb in Spanish: verbs that end in -ar, -er or -ir. To conjugate verbs, there are 2 simple steps:

1. Chop the -ar / -er / -ir off the infinitive: hablar
2. Add on the correct ending depending on who the **subject** (the person doing the verb) is, e.g. hablo = I talk.

	-ar e.g. estudiar	-er e.g. comer	-ir e.g. vivir
I	Estudio	Como	Vivo
you (s.)	Estudias	Comes	Vives
he/she	Estudia	Come	Vive
we	Estudiamos	Comemos	Vivimos
you	Estudiáis	Coméis	Vivís
they	Estudian	Comen	Viven

Week 3 and 4 Grammar

The Future Tense

To form the future tense, we need three ingredients:

- 1) the verb 'ir' in the present tense.
- 2) a
- 3) a verb in the INFINITIVE (-ar/-er/-ir)

For example:

Voy a visitar	voy - I'm going
I'm going to visit	vas - you're going
Voy a jugar	va - he/she is going
I'm going to play	vamos - we are going
Voy a estudiar	vais - you (plural) are going
I'm going to study	van - they are going

Week 5 and 6 Grammar

The Past Tense

There are 3 types of verb in Spanish: verbs that end in -ar, -er or -ir.

To conjugate verbs in the past tense, there are 2 simple steps:

1. Chop the -ar / -er / -ir off the infinitive: hablar
2. Add on the correct ending depending on who the **subject** (the person doing the verb) is, e.g. hablé = I talked.

	-ar e.g. estudiar	-er e.g. comer	-ir e.g. vivir
I	Estudí	Comí	Viví
you (s.)	Estudiaste	Comiste	Viviste
he/she	Estudió	Comió	Vivió
we	Estudiamos	Comimos	Vivimos
you (pl.)	Estudiastéis	Comisteis	Vivisteis
they	Estudiaron	Comieron	Vivieron