

## (1) Vocabulary

<b>Week 1:</b>		<b>Week 2:</b>	
a la una	at one o'clock	me acuesto	I go to bed
a las ____	at ____ o'clock	me baño	I have a bath
y media	half past	cenar	to eat dinner
y cuarto	quarter past	escuchar música	to listen to music
menos cuarto	quarter to	jugar a los	to play
por la mañana	in the morning	videojuegos	videogames
me aliso el pelo	I straighten my hair	montar en bici	to ride a bike
me alisto	I get ready	navegar por internet	to go online
me despierto	I wake up	después	afterwards
me ducho	I shower	finalmente	finally
me levanto	I get up	luego	then
me lavo	I wash (myself)	por la tarde	in the evening
me maquillo	I put on makeup	primero	first
me peino	I brush my hair	la cena	dinner
me pongo	I put on		
me visto	I get dressed		
los dientes	teeth		
el pelo	hair		

## (2) Vocabulary

<b>Week 3:</b>		<b>Week 4:</b>	
voy...	I'm going / go	charlar	to chat
a casa	to my house	comer	to eat
al centro comercial	to the shopping centre	escuchar	to listen
al cine	to the cinema	hablar	to speak
al estadio	to the stadium	jugar	to play
al mercado	to the market	leer	to read
al museo	to the museum	nadar	to swim
al parque	to the park	salir	to go out
al polideportivo	to the sports centre	ver	to watch
a la cantina	to the canteen	visitar	to visit
a la estación de tren	to the train station	en línea	online
a la iglesia	to church	los amigos	friends (male)
a la mezquita	to the mosque	un libro	a book
a la piscina	to the pool	videojuegos	video games
a la pista de hielo	to the ice rink	por teléfono	on the telephone
		las amigas	friends (female)
		música	music
		la télé	television
		los parientes	relatives
		la familia	family

## (3) Vocabulary

<b>Week 5 &amp; 6:</b>		<b>Key Phonics</b>
en el futuro	in the future	Remember: the letter 'h' at the beginning of a word is
mañana	tomorrow	
el año que viene	next year	
el fin de		
semana próximo	next weekend	
el lunes	on Monday	
el martes	on Tuesday	
el miércoles	on Wednesday	
el jueves	on Thursday	
el viernes	on Friday	
el sábado	on Saturday	
el domingo	on Sunday	
la semana que viene	next week	

Looks like:	Sounds like:
Co, cu	Coh, coo
Ce	Thay
Ci	Thii
Z	Th
J	Kh

## (4) Grammar

### The Present Tense

There are 3 types of **infinitive** 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 is doing the action e.g. hablo = I talk.

	-ar	-er	-ir
I	Estudi <b>o</b>	Com <b>o</b>	Viv <b>o</b>
you (s.)	Estudi <b>as</b>	Com <b>es</b>	Viv <b>es</b>
he/she	Estudi <b>a</b>	Com <b>e</b>	Viv <b>e</b>
we	Estudi <b>amos</b>	Com <b>emos</b>	Viv <b>imos</b>
you (pl.)	Estudi <b>áis</b>	Com <b>éis</b>	Viv <b>ís</b>
they	Estudi <b>an</b>	Com <b>en</b>	Viv <b>en</b>

## (5) Grammar

### The verb 'ir' = 'to go'

The verb 'to go' (ir) is an **IRREGULAR** verb.

This means, like 'tener' (to have) and 'ser' (to be), you just have to learn its pattern by heart.

ir—to go	
voy	I go/I'm going
vas	you go/you're going
va	He/she goes/is going
vamos	we go/we're going
vais	you go/you're going
van	they go/they're going

'ir' is always followed by 'al' (masculine), 'a la' (feminine).

e.g. voy **al** cine - I go to the cinema

## (6) Grammar

### The future tense

To form the future tense, we need three ingredients:

- 1) the verb 'ir' in the present tense (see (5))
- 2) a
- 3) an **INFINITIVE** verb (ending in -ar/-er/-ir)

For example:

Voy a visitar  
→ I'm going to visit

Voy a jugar  
→ I'm going to play

Voy a estudiar  
→ I'm going to study

llevar	to wear
jugar a	to play
charlar	to chat
comer	to eat
leer	to read
ir	to go
salir	to go out



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