

## Week 1 and 2 Vocabulary

### Week 1:

normalmente	normally
cada año	every year
vamos	we go
a Argentina	to Argentina
a Chile	to Chile
a Colombia	to Colombia
a Escocia	to Scotland
a España	to Spain
a Francia	to France
a Gales	to Wales
a Inglaterra	to England
a Irlanda	to Ireland
a Paraguay	to Paraguay
a Uruguay	to Uruguay
a la montaña	to the mountains
al campo	to the countryside

### Week 2:

llueve	it rains
hace sol	it is sunny
hace viento	it is windy
se puede	you can
tomar el sol	sunbathe
enviar una postal	send a postcard
hacer un viaje	do a tour
comer en un restaurante	eat at a restaurant
visitar monumentos	visit monuments
hago...	I do...
vela	sailing
alpinismo	hiking
esquí acuático	waterskiing
paracaidismo	sky-diving

## Week 3 and 4 Vocabulary

### Week 3:

en el futuro	in the future
mañana	tomorrow
la semana que viene	next week
el año que viene	next year
la primavera	spring
el verano	summer
el otoño	autumn
el invierno	winter
Voy a...	I'm going...
tomar el sol	to sunbathe
saborear	to taste
cenar	to dine/have dinner
relajarme	to relax
descansar	to relax
quedarme	to stay
en un piso	in a flat
en un hotel	in a hotel
en una carpa	in a tent

### Week 4:

en el pasado	in the past
el año pasado	last year
la semana pasada	last week
conocí	I met
fui	I went
hice	I did
llegué	I arrived
me quedé	I stayed
salí	I went out
saqué	I took
ví	I watched / saw
visité	I visited
un desfile	a parade
monumentos	monuments
turistas	tourists

## Week 5 and 6 Vocabulary

### Week 5:

además	furthermore
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 6: Key Phonics

Looks like:	Sounds like:
qu	k
v	b
j	h
ca / co / cu	ka / ko / koo
ce / ci	theh / thee

Remember: the letter 'h' at the beginning of a word is always **SILENT**.

## 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	-er	-ir
I	Estudio	Como	Vivo
you (s.)	Estudias	Comes	Vives
he/she	Estudia	Come	Vive
we	Estudiamos	Comemos	Vivimos
you (pl.)	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

I'm going to visit

Voy a jugar

I'm going to play

Voy a estudiar

I'm going to study

voy - I'm going

vas - you're going

va - he/she is going

vamos - we are going

vais - you (plural) are going

van - they are going

## Week 5 and 6 Grammar

### The Past Tense

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



### Trinity TV

For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:

Trinity TV > Year 8 > Spanish