

Spanish - Las costumbres y las fiestas

Year 9 Term 5



| Week 1 | | Week 2 | | Week 3 | | Week 4 | | Week 5 | | Week 6 | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| celebrar | to celebrate | Nochebuena | Christmas Eve | el ambiente | atmosphere | la entrada | ticket | pienso que | I think that | Looks like: | Sounds like: |
| divertirse | to have fun | Nochevieja | 31 December | la calavera | skull | la feria | fair | en mi opinión | in my opinion | qu | k |
| empezar | to start | la Pascua | Easter | la corrida | bullfight | la gente | people | desde mi punto de vista | from my point of view | v | b |
| limpiar | to clean | la Semana Santa - Easter week | | el cumpleaños | birthday | el juguete | toy | creo que | I believe that | j | h |
| llegar | to arrive | enero | January | el día festivo | public holiday | Papá Noel | Father Christmas | casi nunca | almost never | ca / co / cu | ka / ko / koo |
| participar | to participate | febrero | February | el encierro | bull run | agradable | pleasant | a menudo | often | ce / ci | theh / thee |
| proteger | to protect | marzo | March | el espectáculo | show | antiguo/a | old | especialmente | especially | | |
| tener suerte | to be lucky | abril | April | la fiesta | festival/party | cerca de | near to | muy | very/really | | |
| el Año Nuevo | New Year | mayo | May | la flor | flower | emocionante | exciting | bastante | quite | | |
| el Día de los Inocentes | April Fools' Day (28 December) | junio | June | un montón de | lots of | fatal | awful | un poco | a bit | | |
| el Día de los Muertos | All Souls' Day (2 November) | julio | July | el azúcar | sugar | impresionante | impressive | extremadamente | extremely | | |
| el Día de Reyes | Epiphany (6 January) | agosto | August | las castañuelas | castanets | lejos de | far from | completamente | completely | | |
| Navidad | Christmas | septiembre | September | la costumbre | custom/way | peligroso/a | dangerous | a veces | sometimes | | |
| | | octubre | October | el desfile | parade | ruidoso/a | noisy | antes | before | | |
| | | noviembre | November | | | el disfraz | fancy dress / costume | por lo contrario | on the other hand | | |
| | | diciembre | December | | | | | luego | then | | |
| | | | | | | | | de vez en cuando | from time to time | | |

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 —

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)

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



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

| | -ar e.g. estudiar | -er e.g. comer | -ir e.g. vivir |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| I | Estudié | 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 |

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.