

Week 1 and 2 Vocabulary | Week 3 and 4 Vocabulary | Week 5 and 6 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 Colombia	enviar una postal	send a postcard
a Escocia	to Scotland	hacer un viaje	do a tour
a España	to Spain	comer en un restaurante	eat at a restaurant
a Francia	to France	visitar	visit monuments
a Gales	to Wales	monumentos	
a Inglaterra	to England	hago...	I do...
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	paracaidismo	sky-diving
al campo	to the countryside		

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	ví	I watched / saw
cenar	to dine/have dinner	visité	I visited
relajarme	to relax	un desfile	a parade
descansar	to relax	monumentos	monuments
quedarme	to stay	turistas	tourists
en un piso	in a flat		
en un hotel	in a hotel		
en una carpa	in a tent		

Week 5:		Week 6: Key Phonics	
además	furthermore	Looks like:	Sounds like:
antes	before	qu	k
aun así	nevertheless	v	b
después	afterwards	j	h
entonces	then	ca / co / cu	ka / ko / koo
finalmente	finally	ce / ci	theh / thee
luego	next		
no obstante	however		
pero	but		
por otra parte	on the other hand		
primero	first		
también	also		
y	and		

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:

- Chop the -ar / -er / -ir off the infinitive: hablar
- 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:

- the verb 'ir' in the present tense.
- a
- 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

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

- Chop the -ar / -er / -ir off the infinitive: hablar
- 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

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