

## Y7 Spanish: Term 1

### Self, Family and Friends

#### Gender of nouns

All nouns have a grammatical **gender** in Spanish. They are either **masculine** or **feminine**.  
To say a/an/the before a noun, use one of the following articles:

A/AN	masculine	feminine	THE	masculine	feminine
singular	un	una	singular	el	la
plural	unos	unas	plural	los	las

E.g. un libro = a book      la mesa = table      los chicos = the boys

#### Plural of nouns

To make a noun plural (i.e. to talk about more than one thing), we add an **s** most of the time, just the same as in English: los perros (the dogs)

#### Possessive Adjectives

To say **my** in Spanish, you say:  
**mi** for singular nouns (*mi hermana*)  
**mis** for plural nouns (*mis padres*)

#### Word order & adjective agreement

- The adjective (describing word) comes after the noun in Spanish.
- The adjective has to agree with the noun it is describing. This changes the ending.

Adjective ending in...	masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
o	blanco	blanca	blancos	blancas
ending in anything else	verde marrón	verde marrón	verdes marrónes	verdes marrónes

#### Simple questions

- Questions in Spanish have an upside-down question mark at the beginning - ¿
- Change a statement into a question by using the 'you' form of the verb and raising your voice slightly at the end:

e.g. Tienes un gato = You have a cat

¿Tienes un gato? = Do you have a cat?

#### Subject pronouns

yo..... I  
tú ..... you (sg)  
él/ella..... he/she  
nosotros ..... we  
vosotros..... you (pl)  
ellos/ellas ..... they (masc/fem)

#### tener (to have)

tengo ..... I have  
tienes..... you (sg) have  
tiene ..... he/she has  
tenemos ..... we have  
tenéis..... you (pl) have  
tienen ..... they have

#### ser (to be)(description)

soy ..... I am  
eres..... you (sg) are  
es ..... he/she is  
somos ..... we are  
sois ..... you (pl) are  
son..... they are



#### Quizlet

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Greetings



Months & days



Colours



Numbers and age



Family/Pets



Descriptions



Opinions





# Y7 Spanish: Term 2 School

## Giving and justifying opinions

When giving an opinion about something plural, add an 'n' to opinion phrases that start with 'me'.

E.g. Me gusta el inglés = I like English  
Me gustan las matemáticas = I like maths

When you give an opinion you should always try to justify **porque**:

Odio la geografía **porque** es difícil  
*I hate Geography **because** it's difficult*



## Infinitive Verbs

Infinitives are the basic form of the verb. They always end in **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir**.

In English they translate as **to ...**

- bailar – to dance
- comer – to eat
- escribir – to write

They are very important as you will use them when giving opinions and as a starting point for all the different tenses you're going to learn.

## Present Tense

### Forming the Present Tense (regular verbs)

Step 1 – take the infinitive of the verb (e.g. **estudiar**)

Step 2 – remove the **-ar/-er/-ir** (e.g. **estudi-**)

Step 3 – add the correct ending

Pronoun	-ar	-er	-ir
yo (I)	o	o	o
tú (you sg)	as	es	es
él/ella (he/she)	a	e	e
nosotros (we)	amos	emos	imos
vosotros (you pl)	áis	éis	ís
ellos/ellas (they)	an	en	en

- estudiar** ..... to study
- estudio** ..... I study
- estudias** ..... you (sg) study
- estudia** ..... he/she studies
- estudiamos** ..... we study
- estudiáis** ..... you (pl) study
- estudian** ..... they study

## Using connectives

To improve your sentences it is important to use connectives, just like you would in English:

- y = and            Me gusta el inglés **y** me encanta el español.
- pero = but            Me gusta la historia **pero** odio el dibujo.
- porque = because    Me gusta la música **porque** es interesante.

## Reflexive verbs

In Spanish, some verbs are called 'reflexive verbs'. They often (but not always) describe an action that you do to yourself (e.g. getting dressed).

These verbs need an extra pronoun before the verb.

The pronoun changes according to the person doing the action:

- me** levanto..... I get up
- te** levantas ..... you get up
- se** levanta ..... he/she gets up



## Quizlet

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School subjects



Opinions of subjects



Opinions of school



Teachers



Uniform



Activities after school



Infinitive verbs





## Y7 Spanish: Term 3 House and Town

### Sentence starters

**Hay** means *there is* and *there are*.

**Hay** un jardín - *There is* a garden.

**No hay** means *there is no* or *there are no*.

**No hay** garajes - *There are no* garages.

**Tengo** means *I have*.

**Tengo** un dormitorio azul - *I have* a blue bedroom.

**No tengo** means *I don't have*.

**No tengo** un perro - *I don't have* a dog.

**Me gustaría** means *I would like*.

**Me gustaría** una tele - *I would like* a TV

### Saying 'to', 'to the' and 'in'

To say *'in'* before a town/village/city/place, use **en**:

Vivo **en** Alton - I live *in* Alton

To say *'to'* before a town/village/city/place, use **a**:

Voy **a** Londres - I'm going *to* London

When we say *'to the'* or *'in the'* before a noun, we use:

- **al** if the noun is masculine singular
- **a la** if the noun is feminine singular
- **a los** if the noun is masculine plural
- **a las** if the noun is feminine plural

Voy **al** colegio - I go *to (the)* school.

Voy **a la** piscina - I go *to the* pool.

Voy **a los** museos - I go *to the* museums

### Negative

To form a sentence in the negative form, simply put a **no** before the verb

**No** voy al bar - I *don't* go to the pub.

**No** juega al tenis - He *doesn't* play tennis.

### Ir - to go

voy -	I'm going
vas -	you're going (sg)
va -	he/she's going
vamos -	we're going
vais -	you're going (pl)
van -	they're going (m/f)

### The near future

To talk about what you are going to do, use the present tense of **ir** + **a** + an infinitive verb:

**Voy a comer** al pueblo - *I'm going to eat* in town.

**Va a ir** a Francia - *She's going to go* to France.

### Me gustaría + infinitive

To say what you would like to do, use **me gustaría** plus an infinitive verb:

**Me gustaría ir** al cine - *I would like to go* to the cinema.

### The imperative ( 'tu' form)

The imperative is used to give orders or advice to someone. Simply use the he/she form of the verb. We do not include the subject pronoun (*tu*):

**come** la manzana! - *Eat* the apple!

### Quizlet

#### Where you live



#### Rooms



#### Bedroom



#### Prepositions



#### Town

