

## Las actividades

beber – to drink | drinking  
 celebrar – to celebrate | celebrating  
 mandar – to send | sending

## La descripción

caliente – hot  
 común – common  
 especial - special

## ¿Cuándo?

a menudo – often  
 nunca - never

## Las personas

el tío – uncle  
 la tía - aunt

## ¿Dónde?

el aula – classroom  
 el patio - playground  
 el restaurante – restaurant  
 el salón – hall, room

### Saying 'my' and 'your'

**mi** camisa – **my** shirt  
**mis** vestidos – **my** dresses  
**tu** ruido – **your** noise  
**tus** tarjetas – **your** cards

⚠ It does not matter whether the nouns are masculine or feminine.

## Las cosas

la camisa – shirt  
 la carrera - race  
 el chocolate - chocolate  
 la cuerda – rope  
 el escondite – hide and seek  
 el fin - end  
 el fútbol - football  
 el ruido - noise  
 la tarea - task  
 la tarjeta - card  
 el tenis - tennis  
 el vestido - dress  
 el villancico – Christmas carol



La Pelota Vasca es un deporte típico en el País Vasco.

## Phonics



[l]	libro	lobo	paloma	lavar	película
[ll]	llamar	amarillo	llover	camello	collar
[ga]	ganar	[go]	lago	[gu]	gusano

**Stress 1:** When reading Spanish aloud, stress any vowel with a written accent.

árbol	último [last]	interés [interest]	corazón
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**Stress 2:** Where there is **no** written accent, stress the penultimate (second to last) syllable for any word ending in a vowel, 'n' or 's'.

nunca [never]	pasado [past]	orden [order]	sacapuntas
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**Stress 3:** For all other words, stress the final syllable.

amor [love]	profesional	feroz [ferocious]	verdad <b>truth</b>
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[que]	paquete	queso	bosque	chaqueta
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[qui]	equipo	quince	15	aquí	esquina
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### Present tense –AR verbs



### Present tense –ER verbs



### Using the negative 'no'

In Spanish, to say what you or others **don't** do, put 'no' before the verb. This makes a negative.

**No** bebe en el patio. S/he doesn't drink in the playground.

**No** bebemos en el patio. We don't drink in the playground.

This works for any verb and any person (e.g., I, you, s/he, we).

## Los números

- trece - 13
- catorce - 14
- quince - 15
- dieciséis - 16 | veintiséis - 26
- diecisiete - 17 | veintisiete - 27
- dieciocho - 18 | veintiocho - 28
- diecinueve - 19 | veintinueve - 29
- veinte - 20
- veintiuno - 21
- veintidós - 22
- veintitrés - 23
- veinticuatro - 24
- veinticinco - 25
- treinta - 30
- treinta y uno - 31
- hay - there is, there are

⚠ If the final syllable is stressed and the word ends in **a vowel or 'n' or 's'**, there is an accent on the final vowel.



Badajoz es una ciudad en el oeste de España. En Badajoz hay un carnaval famoso. El carnaval de Badajoz es en febrero.



## Destinos (destinations)

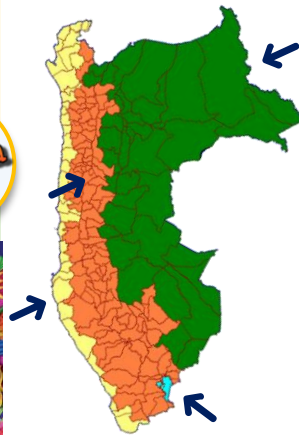
- ir - to go | going
- voy - I go
- vas - you go
- va - s/he, it goes

- el bosque - forest
- la isla - island
- el lago - lake

## Las personas

- el primo - male cousin

Perú



El lago Titicaca está entre Perú y Bolivia.

## Phonics

[n]	mano	novio	nube
[ñ]	español	niña	pañuelo  handkerchief
[v]	ver	vela	viento
[b]	abuela	banco	bolsa
[r]	parar	caro  1.000.000	pero
[rr]	correr	carro	perra



Spanish words can mean different things in different countries. In Peru and most of South America, **carro** means car. In Spain **carro** means cart or trolley.



¡A explorar!

### The verb ir (to go | going)

The verb **ir** is irregular. Other irregular verbs you know are **ser, estar, tener, hacer**. We call these the big 5!



### Saying 'to the'

To say 'to the' with a feminine noun, use a + la:

**a la** isla - to the island

To say 'to the' with a masculine noun, use a + el → **al**:

**al** bosque - to the forest

**al** lago - to the lake

### Modismos (idioms)

An idiom is a phrase that has a meaning you cannot work out from its individual words.

en un dos por tres



Literally...

in a two times three

But it really means...

→ in no time at all