Key Sounds and Spellings

Vowels (a,e,i,o,u)	Each vowel has only one sound. The letter **y** sometimes is a vowel in Spanish and usually sounds the same as **i**.
Two sound letters	Letters **c** and **g** have two sounds depending on which vowels they precede.
Double letters	The letters **l** and **r** have different sounds when doubled up — **ll** sounds like an English **y** and **rr** sounds like a strong **r** that rolls.

Key Knowledge and Grammar

Noun	The name of an object, person or place. In Spanish, all nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**.
Adjective	A word that describes an object, person or place. Adjectives in Spanish must agree with the noun they are describing.
Verb	A word that describes an action, how something is or what is happening. When you conjugate a verb in Spanish, the verb is modified slightly depending on the subject pronoun you refer to.
Adverb	A word that adds extra detail to a verb or adjective, e.g. **más** [better] and **bien** [well].
Conjunction	A connecting or linking word, e.g. **y** [and], **pero** [but], **porque** [because] and **o** [or].
Preposition	Linking words used for direction, place or time, e.g. **en** [in/by], **a** [to/at] and **de** [of/from/to/about...].

Key Verbs in the Present Tense

Soy/Estoy	I am	**Leo**	I read
Tengo	I have	**Escucho**	I listen
Vivo	I live	**Veo**	I watch
Voy	I go	**Juego**	I play
Llevo	I wear	**Como**	I eat
Escribo	I write	**Me gusta**	I like

Key Knowledge and Grammar

- To make things negative in Spanish and say 'not', you use **no** before the verb. E.g. **no** me gusta [I **don't** like] or **no** leo [I **don't** read].

- You use **hay** to say what there is or are, e.g. **hay** un restaurante [there is a restaurant]. In a negative statement, use **no hay** [there isn't/aren't]. After **no hay**, you don't need the determiner (un, una, unos, unas), e.g. **no hay** piscina [there isn't a swimming pool].

Countries that Speak Spanish

There are many Spanish-speaking countries. Here are some of them...

- México
- Perú
- Chile
- España
- Colombia
- Argentina
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador

Vivo en una ciudad. Hay un restaurante pero no hay cine.
I live in a city. There is a restaurant but there isn't a cinema.

Key Knowledge and Grammar

	tener to have	**ir** to go	**vivir** to live
yo (I) 1st person singular	**tengo** I have	**voy** I go	**vivo** I live
(tú) you 2nd person singular	**tienes** you have	**vas** you go	**vives** you live
el/ella/eso (he/she/it) 3rd person singular	**tiene** he/she has	**va** he/she goes	**vive** he/she lives
nosotros/ nosotras (we) 1st person plural	**tenemos** we have	**vamos** we go	**vivimos** we live
vosotros/ vosotras (you) 2nd person plural	**tenéis** you have	**vais** you go	**vivís** you live
ellos/ellas (they) 3rd person plural	**tienen** they have	**van** they go	**viven** they live

- In Spanish, unlike in English, you don't have to use these pronouns every time you use a verb.

- When a noun is plural, we must choose the correct form of the verb. For all-male groups, use **ellos**; all-female groups use **ellas**; a mixture of male/female or masculine/feminine takes **ellos**.

¿Cuál es la fecha?
What's the date?

Ayer fue martes, trece de diciembre.
Yesterday was Tuesday 13th December.

Hoy es miércoles, catorce de diciembre.
Today is Wednesday 14th December.

Mañana será jueves quince de diciembre.
Tomorrow will be Thursday 15th December.

Key Knowledge and Grammar

- To talk about the near future and say what you are going to do in Spanish, you use **voy a...** (I am going...) followed by another verb in the infinitive, e.g. **voy a reciclar** (I am going to recycle).

- To talk about things that you would like to do in the future, use **quisiera**...(I would like...) followed by a verb in the infinitive, e.g. **Quisiera recoger** basura (I would like to pick up the rubbish).

- To say where you went in the past use **fui...** (I went...), e.g. **Fui** al zoo [I went to the zoo]. To say what you saw in the past use **vi...** (I saw...), e.g. **Vi** un león [I saw a lion]. To say how it was in the past use **fue...** (it was...), e.g. ¡**Fue** genial! [It was great].

Ayer fui al zoo y vi una cebra.
Yesterday I went to the zoo and I saw a zebra.

Mañana voy a plantar árboles.
Tomorrow I am going to plant some trees.