

El vocabulario

llevar	to wear, wearing
necesitar	to need, needing
usar	to use, using
(una) ayuda	(a) help
una bolsa	a bag
una camisa	a shirt
una cosa	a thing
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uno	1	siete	7
dos	2	ocho	8
tres	3	nueve	9
cuatro	4	diez	10
cinco	5	once	11
seis	6	doce	12
un número	a number		
un autor / una autora	author		
un color	colour		
un director/ una directora	a head teacher		
una flor	a flower		
un plan	a plan		
un profesor / una profesora	a teacher		

Spanish – Knowledge Organiser Jan-Feb




2	caminar	to walk
	estudiar	to study
	entiendo	I understand
	el arte	art
	el español	Spanish
	el inglés	English
	la ciencia	science
	el grupo	group
	el silencio	silence
	señor	sir, Mr.
	señora	madam, Mrs.
	verdadero/a	true
	falso/a	false
	mucho	much, a lot
	pero	but
	o	or
	perdón	sorry
	no	no, not



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hay	there is / are
mirar	to look, looking
un chico	a boy
una chica	a girl
una clase	a class
una mesa	a table
una persona	a person
una puerta	a door
una silla	a chair
una ventana	a window
allí	there
aquí	here
(un) señor	Mr, man
(una) señora	Mrs, woman


La pronunciación


Ñ is a separate letter in Spanish. It is pronounced like the ni in onion.




2020 año  señora  español n  noche  nosotros

[morning; tomorrow] mañana  niña  montaña  nada [to have] tener  poner


 verdad  verano  celebrar ver b  abuela [pretty] bonito

 verde [to live] vivir  joven [to know] saber  deber [quite] bastante

 correr  cerrar  perro r  abrir  dar

 barrio  correo  correcto  seria [about; on top of] sobre  rico

 hijo  helado [to do] hacer  hablar h  hospital ¡hasta luego!

H is silent in Spanish. Imagine it's not there. 

Regular -ar verbs in the present tense: 1st 2nd & 3rd person singular

Many Spanish infinitives end in **-ar**.

The verb ending changes depending on who the verb refers to.

Escucha **a** música. **S/he** listens to music.
 Escucho **o** música. **I** listen to music.



To mean 'I' with an -ar verb, remove -ar and add **-o**.

escuchar → escucho I listen

This part of the verb is called the 'stem'.

To mean 'you' (singular), remove -ar from the infinitive and add **-as**.

escuchar → escuchas you listen

hablar → hablas you speak

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Using the negative 'no'

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

Compro música. → I buy music. ✓

No compro música. → I **don't** buy music. ✗

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

Necesitas un libro. → You need a book. ✓

No necesitas un libro. → You **don't** need a book. ✗

Yes / no questions'

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

Statement Compras zapatos. You buy shoes.

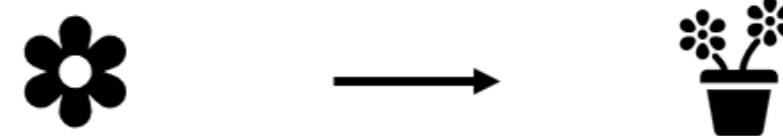
Question ¿Compras zapatos? Do you buy shoes?

Plural of nouns

Spanish nouns ending in a vowel (like 'o' and 'a') add -s:

Tengo plantas. → I have plants.

If the noun ends in a consonant (like 'n' or 'r'), add **-es** to the end.



Tengo una flor. *I have a flower.* Tengo flores. *I have flowers.*

Tengo un plan. *I have a plan.* Tengo planes. *I have plans.*

Gender and plural nouns

To talk about male and female people together, Spanish often uses the masculine form of the noun.

"Tengo tres amigos." can mean: *I have 3 (male) friends.*

OR

I have 3 (male and female) friends.



To refer to two or more females, use the feminine form in the plural:

"Tengo tres amigas."



Revisit vocab 1.1.6 & 1.1.1