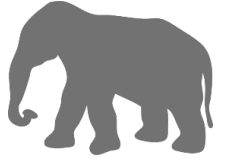











Exmouth Community College

Spanish – Year 7

Knowledge Organiser



<p>a</p>  <p>alto</p>	<p>e</p>  <p>elefante</p>	<p>i</p>  <p>idea</p>	<p>o</p>  <p>yo</p>	<p>u</p>  <p>universo</p>	<p>ll libro</p>  <p>llamar</p> 
<p>ca</p>  <p>casa</p>	<p>co</p>  <p>comer</p>	<p>cu</p>  <p>cuerpo</p>	<p>ce</p>  <p>cerca</p>	<p>ci</p>  <p>cierto</p>	<p>z</p>  <p>zona</p>
<p>ga</p>  <p>ganar</p>	<p>go</p>  <p>gol</p>	<p>gu</p>  <p>preguntar</p>	<p>ge</p>  <p>gente</p>	<p>gi</p>  <p>imaginar</p>	<p>j</p>  <p>ojo</p>
<p>ñ mano</p>   <p>español n</p>	<p>v celebrar</p>  <p>ver b</p>	<p>rr pero</p>   <p>perro r</p>	<p>h</p>  <p>hablar</p>	<p>porque qui</p>   <p>que quiero</p>	<p>guerra gui</p>    <p>gue guitarra</p>

ESTAR - to be (location)

In Spanish, the verb **estar** means **to be** when describing location.

Verb ESTAR [to be, being]	
estoy	I am
estás	you are
está	he/she/it is
for LOCATION	
Estoy en España. I am in Spain. Estás en Madrid. You are in Madrid. Está en Perú. He / she is in Perú.	

Describing places and locations

estar	to be, being (location/state)
estoy	I am (location/state)
estás	you are (location/state)
está	s/he is, it is (location/state)
norte	north
sur	south
Inglaterra	England
España	Spain
¿dónde?	where?
en	in, on
hola	hello
¡Hasta luego!	see you later

ESTAR - to be (mood or temporary state)

In Spanish, the verb **estar** also means **to be** when describing mood or temporary state.

Saying what someone is like at the moment

Estoy nervioso.
Estás tonto.
Está raro.

I am *feeling* nervous.
You are *being* silly.
He is *acting* strange.

In English, we often use a verb with '-ing' to talk about a temporary state ('right now').

Adjectives

In Spanish, adjectives that end in 'o' change to an 'a' when the person being described is female.

Masculine

Está nervioso.

He is (feeling)nervous.

Feminine

Está nerviosa.

She is (feeling)nervous.

adj	blanco	white
adj	listo	ready
adj	nervioso	nervous
adj	raro	strange
adj	seguro	sure, certain
adj	serio	serious
adj	tonto	silly
adj	tranquilo	calm, tranquil
adv	¿Cómo?	How? Sorry?
adv	hoy	today
adv	muy	very
	¿Cómo se dice en inglés?	How do you say it in English?
	¿Cómo se dice en español?	How do you say it in Spanish?
	no, sí	no, yes

¿Cómo se dice...?

SER - to be (general attribute)

In Spanish, the verb **ser** means **to be** when describing general traits or characteristics.

Soy alegre.	I am cheerful.
Eres alegre.	You are cheerful.
Es alegre.	He/ She / It is cheerful.

Not just feeling cheerful today, but generally a cheerful person!

Saying what someone is like

ser	to be, being (trait)
soy	I am (trait)
eres	you are (trait)
es	s/he is, it is (trait)
marca	mark (verb)
una opción	an option
alegre	cheerful
alto	tall
bajo	short
correcto	correct
guapo	good-looking
simpático	nice, friendly
y	and

Adjectives

We know that adjectives that end in 'o' change to an 'a' when the person being described is female.

Masculine Es simpático. He is nice.

Feminine Es simpática. She is nice.

He/She/It is cheerful!

Note: when the adjective ends in 'e', there is no change. → Es alegre.

Asking yes/no questions

In Spanish, change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

Statement



Eres alegre.

You are cheerful.

Question



¿Eres alegre?

Are you cheerful?

Spanish uses two question marks – the one at the front is upside down!

Gender and singular nouns

Things, as well as people, have a gender in Spanish. This means that they are either **masculine** or **feminine**:

Masculine

Feminine

un elefante an elephant

una llave a key

un lugar a place

una idea an idea

un mundo a world

una casa a house

To say **a** (or **an**) in Spanish before a noun, you use **un** or **una**, depending on whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

Most Spanish nouns that end in **-o** are **masculine**, and most ending in **-a** are **feminine**:

un libro



una palabra



una lista



Others have to be learnt: e.g. una luz



This is grammatical gender - it is not connected to the noun's meaning!

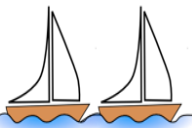
Note: 'a' is called the indefinite article

TENER - to have In Spanish, the verb **tener** means **to have**.

Verb TENER [to have, having]	
tengo	I have
tienes	you have
tiene	he/she/it has
Tengo una idea. I have an idea.	
Tienes una casa. You have a house.	
Tiene un libro. S/he/it has a house.	

Plural nouns and indefinite articles (unos / unas)
 To talk about something in the plural (more than one), Spanish often adds an 's' to the end of the noun.

Tengo un barco. *I have a boat.*
 Tengo dos barcos. *I have two boats.*



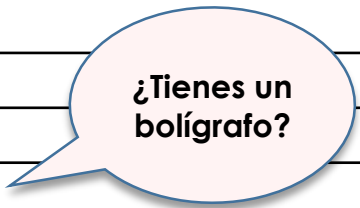
To mean 'some' before a plural noun, use **unos** or **unas**.

Tengo un libro. *I have a book.* Tengo **unos** libros. *I have some books.*
 Tengo una moneda. *I have a coin.* Tengo **unas** monedas. *I have some coins.*

nm	un amigo	a male friend
nf	una botella	a bottle
nm	un caballo	a horse
nf	una palabra	word
nm	un periódico	a newspaper
nf	una planta	a plant
nf	una pregunta	a question
nf	una revista	a magazine
nf	una tarea	a task
nm	un teléfono	a telephone
adv	también	also, too

Saying what people have

Vb	tener	to have, having
Vb	tengo	I have
Vb	tienes	you have
vb	tiene	s/he has, it has
vb	lee	read
pron	¿qué?	what?
nm	barco	boat
nf	bicicleta	bicycle
nm	bolígrafo	pen
nf	cama	bed
nf	cámara	camera
nf	casa	house
nm	gato	cat
nf	frase	phrase, sentence
nf	letra	letter
nm	libro	book
nf	moneda	coin
nm	papel	paper
adj	nuevo	new
art	un, una	a



-ar verbs: infinitive and 3rd person singular

The infinitive form of a verb is the form you see in a dictionary. In English, this is often written 'to + verb'.

In Spanish, the infinitive of the verb often ends in **-ar**.

For example:

Es importante **escuchar**. *It's important to listen.*

You can also *begin* a sentence with the infinitive:

Escuchar es importante. *Listening is important.*

So, the infinitive often describes the *general meaning* of the verb.

To mean 's/he' or 'it' with a verb, the verb ending changes to **-a**.

For example:

Escucha música.

S/he listens to music.

In Spanish, the verb ending tells us this. There is usually no need for the word 's/he'.

In English, we say 'he' or 'she' to say who does the action.

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

Saying what people do

vb	bailar	to dance
vb	comprar	to buy
vb	escuchar	to listen
vb	hablar	to speak, to talk
vb	llegar	to arrive
pron	¿quién?	who?
nf	una amiga	a female friend
nf	la música	music
nf	una pareja	a pair
adj	importante	important
adv	bien	well
adv	temprano	early
adv	tarde	late
adv	con	with
prep	otra vez	again

¡Otra vez, por favor!


Necesito papel.


Saying what I and others do

vb	<u>llevar</u>	to wear, wearing	nm	<u>un producto</u>	a product
vb	<u>necesitar</u>	to need, needing	nm	<u>un vaso</u>	a glass
vb	<u>usar</u>	to use, using	nm	<u>un voluntario</u>	a volunteer
nf	<u>(una) ayuda</u>	(a) help	nm	<u>un zapato</u>	a shoe
nf	<u>una bolsa</u>	a bag	adv	<u>luego</u>	then
nf	<u>una camisa</u>	a shirt		<u>gracias</u>	thanks
nf	<u>una cosa</u>	a thing		<u>de nada</u>	you're welcome

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?

Saying what I and others don't do

Vocabulario

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

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." 

Talking about more than one thing

<u>uno</u>	1	<u>siete</u>	7	nm	un <u>autor</u> / una <u>autora</u>	author
<u>dos</u>	2	<u>ocho</u>	8	nm	un <u>color</u>	colour
<u>tres</u>	3	<u>nueve</u>	9	nm/f	un <u>director</u> / una <u>directora</u>	a head teacher
<u>cuatro</u>	4	<u>diez</u>	10	nf	una <u>flor</u>	a flower
<u>cinco</u>	5	<u>once</u>	11	nm	un <u>plan</u>	a plan
<u>seis</u>	6	<u>doce</u>	12	nm/f	un <u>profesor</u> / una <u>profesora</u>	a teacher
un <u>número</u>		a number				

Hay - 'there is' and 'there are'

To say 'there is' or 'there are' in Spanish, use the word '**hay**'.

Hay un gato. → *There is a cat.*

Hay unos gatos. → *There are some cats.*

Sentences with 'hay' often start with 'en'.

En clase hay un profesor. → *In class there is a teacher.*

Sentences with 'tiene' don't normally start with 'en'.

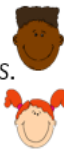
La clase tiene un profesor. → *The class has a teacher.*

Using 'es' or 'está'

To say **where** something or someone is, use 'está'.

Hay un chico. **Está** en París. → *There is a boy. He is in Paris.*

Hay una chica. **Está** aquí. → *There is a girl. She is here.*



To say **how** something or someone is generally, use 'es'.

Hay un chico. **Es** alto. → *There is a boy. He is tall.*

Hay una chica. **Es** seria. → *There is a girl. She is serious.*

Hay una mesa. **Es** blanca. → *There is a table. It is white.*

Saying what there is around you

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

Using 'es' and 'son'

To describe someone or something in general, use 'es'.

Hay una casa. **Es** cara. → *There is a house. It is expensive.*

To describe two or more people or things in general, use 'son'.

Hay unas casas. **Son** caras.

→ *There are some houses. They are expensive.*

Adjectives

Spanish adjectives change depending on whether the noun is singular (one) or plural (more than one).

Hay una **casa**. **Es** cara. → *There is a house. It is expensive.*

Hay unas casas. **Son** caras.

→ *There are some houses. They are expensive.*



So, if the adjective refers to a plural noun, add an -s.

So, if the adjective refers to a plural noun, add an -s.

Describing what there is around you

vb	son	they are (trait)
adj	<u>antiguo</u>	old, ancient
adj	<u>barato</u>	cheap
adj	<u>bonito</u>	pretty
adj	<u>bueno</u>	good
adj	<u>caro</u>	expensive
adj	<u>famoso</u>	famous
adj	<u>feo</u>	ugly
adj	<u>malo</u>	bad
adj	<u>pequeño</u>	small
adj	<u>rico</u>	rich
	¿ <u>Cómo es</u> ?	What is s/he like? What is it like?

The definite articles 'el' and 'la'

All nouns have a gender in Spanish.

Spanish has two genders: *masculine* and *feminine*.

To say 'the' before a noun, use 'el' or 'la'.

'the'

Masculine nouns

el banco the bank
el teatro the theatre
el mercado the market

Feminine nouns

la iglesia the church
la tienda the shop
la plaza the square

The words 'un' and 'una' (a, an) often appear with 'el' and 'la' (the)

For example:

En Girona, hay **un** mercado y **una** iglesia.

El mercado es barato y **la** iglesia es antigua.

Hay is always followed by 'un' or 'una' (not 'el' or 'la')

Talking about the location of things

nm	el banco	bank
nm	el <u>centro</u>	centre
nf	la ciudad	city
nf	la <u>escuela</u>	school
nf	la <u>iglesia</u>	church
nm	el <u>mercado</u>	market
nm	el <u>museo</u>	museum
nf	la plaza	square

nf	la <u>respuesta</u>	answer
nm	el <u>teatro</u>	theatre
nf	la <u>tienda</u>	shop
adv	<u>cerca</u>	close, near
adv	<u>lejos</u>	far
prep	entre	between
art	el	the (m)
art	la	the (f)

The plural definite article

To say 'the' before a singular noun, use 'el' or 'la'.

To say 'the' before a plural noun (more than one), use 'los' or 'las'.

'the'

Masculine nouns

los pueblos the villages
los equipos the teams
los edificios the buildings

Feminine nouns

las películas the films
las vistas the views
las islas the islands

Nouns ending in a consonant

If a noun ends in a consonant, remember we do not just add 's' but 'es':

el profesor **los** profesores la ciudad **las** ciudades
el autor **los** autores la flor **las** flores

Describing a place

nm	el <u>edificio</u>	building
nm	el <u>equipo</u>	team
nf	la <u>familia</u>	family
nf	la <u>isla</u>	island
nf	la <u>película</u>	film
nm	el <u>plato</u>	plate, dish
nm	el pueblo	town
nm	el <u>trabajo</u>	job
nf	la vista	view
adj	<u>grande</u>	big
adj	<u>interesante</u>	interesting
prep	de	of

Los edificios son grandes.

The article, noun and adjective are all **plural**.



Using the verbs 'dar' and 'querer'

verb DAR [to give, giving]		verb QUERER [to want, wanting]	
doy	I give	quiero	I want
das	you give	quieres	you want
da	he/she/it gives	quiere	he/she/it wants

Da un regalo.
S/he gives a present.



¡Quiero un teléfono!
I want a phone!



Talking about giving and wanting

vb	dar	to give, giving
vb	doy	I give
vb	das	you give
vb	da	s/he gives, it gives
vb	querer	to want, wanting
vb	quiero	I want
vb	quieres	you want
vb	quiere	s/he wants, it wants
nm	el hermano	brother
nf	la hermana	sister
nf	la madre	mother
nm	el padre	father
nm	el regalo	present
prep	a	to



¿Qué
quieres?

Quiero un
mérito