



Year 8 Spanish

8.5

Knowledge booklet
Term 1.1

**ESTAR - to be (location)****T1.1 Semana 1**

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****Vocabulario**

vb	estar	to be, being (location/state)
vb	estoy	I am (location/state)
vb	estás	you are (location/state)
vb	está	s/he is, it is (location/state)
nm	norte	north
nm	sur	south
nf	Inglaterra	England
nf	España	Spain
adv	¿dónde?	where?
prep	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.

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.



Saying what someone is like at the moment

Vocabulario

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...?



SER - to be (general attribute)

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

Soy alegre.
Eres alegre.
Es alegre.

I am cheerful.
You are cheerful.
He/ She / It is cheerful.

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

Adjectives

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

Masculine Es simpáticoo. He is nice.

Feminine Es simpáticaa. 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:

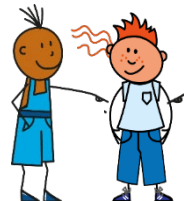
Statement



Eres alegre.

You are cheerful.

Question



¿Eres alegre?

Are you cheerful?

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

Saying what someone is like generally



Vocabulario

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



Gender and singular nouns

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

Masculine

un elefante an elephant

un lugar a place

un mundo a world

Feminine

una llave a key

una idea an idea


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 

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

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

Note: 'a' is called the indefinite article

TENER - to have

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

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

Saying what people have



Vocabulario

¿Tienes un bolígrafo?



Revisit vocab
1.1.1

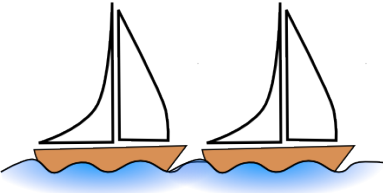
vb	tener	to have, having
vb	tengo	I have
vb	tienes	you have
vb	tiene	s/he has, it has
vb	lee	read
pron	¿qué?	what?
nm	barco	boat
nf	bicicleta	bicycle
nm	bolígrafo	pen
nf	cama	bed
nf	cámara	camera
nf	casa	house
nm	gato	cat
nf	frase	phrase, sentence
nf	letra	letter
nm	libro	book
nf	moneda	coin
nm	papel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

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 barcoss. *I have two boatss.*



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.*

Saying what people have

Vocabulario

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



Revisit vocab
1.1.2

For plural *masculine* nouns, use _____ to mean 'some'.
For plural *feminine* nouns, use _____ to mean 'some'.





-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**.

It's important to listen.

For example:

Es importante **escuchar**. *Listening is important.*

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

Escuchar es importante.

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.

Saying what people do

Vocabulario

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
prep	con	with
	otra vez	again



¡Otra vez,
por favor!

Vocabulary learning involves knowing different aspects of a word.

Use this checklist:

**Revisit
vocab 1.1.3**



1. I have seen this word before.
2. I know what the word means.
3. I can read the word aloud.
4. I can spell the word correctly.
5. I can use the word in a sentence.
6. For nouns, I know the gender and the correct word for 'the'.

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

Necesito papel.

Saying what I and others do

Vocabulario

vb	llevar	to wear, wearing
vb	necesitar	to need, needing
vb	usar	to use, using
nf	(una) ayuda	(a) help
nf	una bolsa	a bag
nf	una camisa	a shirt
nf	una cosa	a thing

nm	un producto	a product
nm	un vaso	a glass
nm	un voluntario	a volunteer
nm	un zapato	a shoe
adv	luego	then
	gracias	thanks
	de nada	you're welcome

Revisit vocab 1.1.4

