



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

LO: Learn how to tell the time.

Time

It is 11 o'clock = **Son las once.**

It is a quarter past 8 = **son las ocho y cuarto**

It is half past 10 = **son las diez y media**

It is 10 to 12 = **son las doce menos diez**

Extension: It is 1 o'clock = _____ ; it is 20 minutes to 1, it is 10 past 1.

Es la una; Es la una menos veinte; es la una y diez



Phonics

[ll] Pronunciation and practice

Mastering pronunciation

llorar

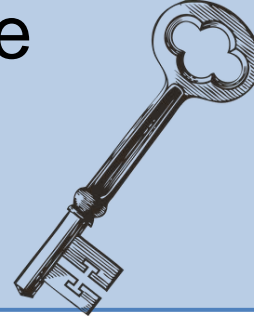
[ll]



[to cry]

llave

[ll]



[key]

lluvia

[ll]



[rain]

llama

[ll]



[llama]

galletas

[ll]



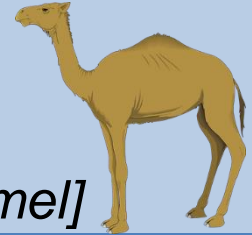
[biscuits]

The sound [ll] is pronounced like the English [y] in [yard].

Listen and repeat:

camello

[ll]



[camel]

silla

[ll]



[chair]

anillo

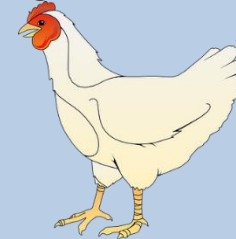
[ll]



[ring]

gallina

[ll]



[hen]

calle

[ll]



[street]



Phonics



[ch] Pronunciation and practice

Mastering pronunciation

The sound [ch] is pronounced like the English [ch] in [chair].

chaqueta

[ch]



[jacket]

chupete

[ch]



[dummy]

champiñón

[ch]



[mushroom]

chimenea

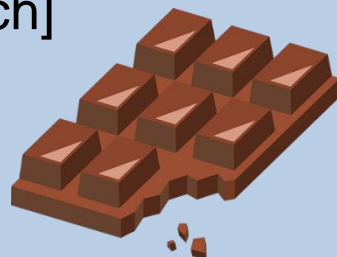
[ch]



[fireplace]

chocolate

[ch]



[chocolate]

churros

[ch]



[churros]

chorizo

[ch]



[chorizo]

chancas

[ch]



[flip-flops]



Grammar

The — el, la, los, las

The Spanish word for “the” changes depending on whether a word is masculine, feminine, singular or plural. The table below shows which word for “the” to use when.

THE	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SINGULAR	EL	LA
PLURAL	LOS	LAS

Grammar Fans: these are called “Definite Articles”.

el coche = the car → *los* coches = the cars

la casa = the house → *las* casas = the houses

One exception is “*el agua*” (water). “*Agua*” is feminine even though it goes with “*el*”.



Phonics



[z] Pronunciation rules

Mastering pronunciation

zapatos

[z]

[shoes]



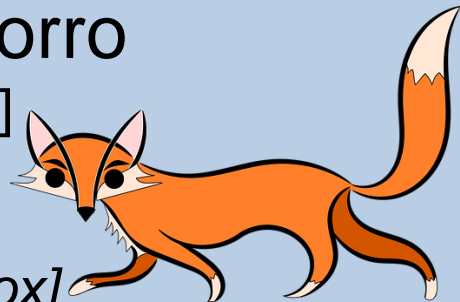
In Spain, the **[z]** sound is pronounced like the **[soft c]** (the letter C in front of E and I), so it is pronounced like a [th] in English.
In Latin America, the **[z]** sound is pronounced like an **[s]** sound.

Listen and repeat:

zorro

[z]

[fox]



zanahoria

[z]

[carrot]



zumo

[z]

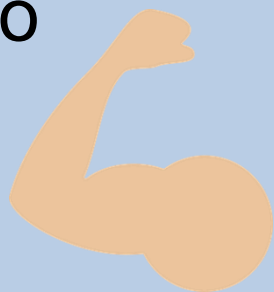
[juice]



brazo

[z]

[arm]



paz

[z]

[peace]



taza

[z]

[cup]

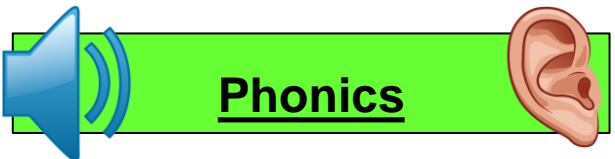




[j] Pronunciation rules

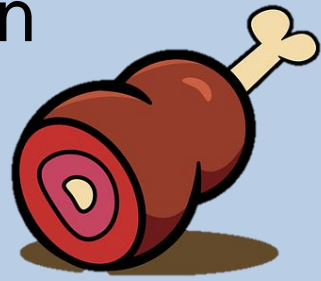
Mastering pronunciation

jirafa
[j]
[giraffe]

The sound **[j]** in Spanish is similar to the English [h] but harsher. You should feel it in your throat when you say it.

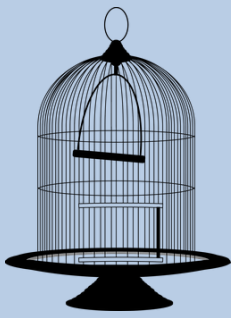
jamón
[j]
[ham]



jardinera
[j]
[gardener]



jaula
[j]
[cage]



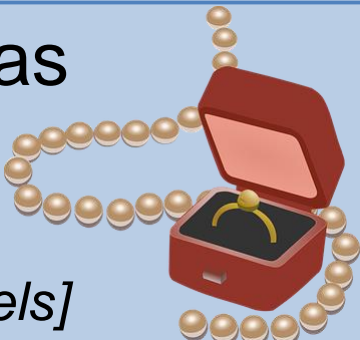
juguete
[j]
[toy]



joven
[j]
[young]



joyas
[j]
[jewels]





[j] Say the word, then check

Mastering pronunciation

Phonics



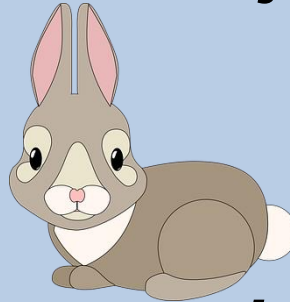
Following the pronunciation rule, try to say these words containing [j] correctly, then check your answers.

pájaro



[bird]

conejo



[rabbit]

hoja



[leaf]

jabón



[soap]

jefe



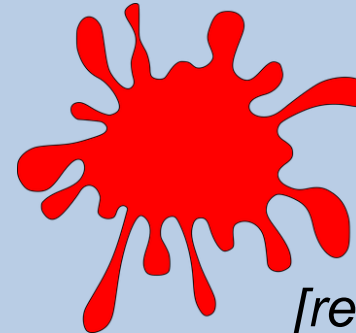
[boss]

abeja



[bee]

rojo



[red]

ojos



[eyes]



Grammar

Every Spanish noun is masculine or feminine

You can tell if a word is masculine or feminine by its article. Words that have “el” or “un” before them are masculine. Words that have “la” or “una” before them are feminine. See p.105-106.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Each time you learn a word, learn the “el” or “la” to go with it. Don’t think “gato = cat”, think “el gato = cat”.



Grammar

Making nouns plural

Here's how to turn singular nouns into plural nouns in Spanish.

A plural noun simply means more than one of something.

1) If the noun ends in a vowel, you add "s".

una pera → *dos peras*

= a pear

= two pears

un tomate → *dos tomates*

= a tomato

= two tomatoes

2) If a noun ends in a consonant, you usually add "es".

un limón → *dos limones*

= a lemon

= two lemons

If the vowel before the last consonant has an accent, then the accent disappears in the plural.

3) If a noun ends in "z", you have to change the "z" to a "c" and add "es".

un lápiz → *dos lápices*

= a pencil

= two pencils

The Golden Rule works here as well. Each time you learn a new word, learn how to make it plural.



Grammar

Definite Articles

the:

el singular

masculine

los plural masc.

la sing. feminine

las plur. fem.

Indefinite Articles

a /an:

un singular

masculine

unos plural masc.

una sing. feminine

unas plur. fem.



Grammar

Grammar

el hermano masculine singular
la hermana feminine singular
los hermanos masculine plural
las hermanas feminine plural



Grammar

Adjectives in Spanish work differently to English. They change to match the noun they go with.

Adjectives “agree” with what they’re describing

This example shows you how “blanco” changes to agree with different nouns.

- 1) If the adjective ends in an “o” in its masculine singular form, add an “s” to make it plural.

el coche blanco → *los coches blancos*
 = the white car = the white cars

Grammar Fans:
these are called
“Adjectives”.

- 2) Change the “o” to an “a” for a feminine singular noun. Add an “s” for feminine plurals.

la casa blanca → *las casas blancas*
 = the white house = the white houses

- 3) If an adjective ends in “e”, it stays the same for masculine and feminine words.
You just add an “s” to the adjectives when the noun is plural.

el coche grande = the big car → *los coches grandes* = the big cars

la casa grande = the big house → *las casas grandes* = the big houses



The colours:



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

B. Fill the chart with the correct forms of the colours:

blanco	blanca	blancos	blancas
rojo	roja	rojos	rojas
negro	negra	negros	negras
rosa	rosa	rosas	rosas
verde	verde	verdes	verdes
azul	azul	azules	azules
marrón	marrón	marrones	marrones
gris	gris	grises	grises



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

Tener (to have)

- Yo tengo
- Tú tienes
- Él/Ella/Usted tiene
- Nosotros tenemos
- Vosotros tenéis
- Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes tienen



Grammar



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

If you're an only child, say: *Soy hijo único.* = I'm an only child (male).

Soy hija única. = I'm an only child (female).

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? = When is your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es el dos de abril. = My birthday is the 2nd of April.



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

Say what you look like

Use this vocab for physical features such as eyes, hair and body shape.

Soy alto/a. = I am tall.

slim: delgado/a

fat: gordo/a

medium height: de talla mediana

short (in height): bajo/a

Use the “-o” endings
if you’re a boy and
the “-a” endings
if you’re a girl.

Soy pelirrojo/a.

= I have red hair.



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

Describe your **personality**

Soy inteligente. = I am intelligent.

*nice: simpático/a
shy: tímido/a
lazy: perezoso/a*

*sporty: deportista
hardworking: trabajador(a)*

*“Deportista” ends in an
“a” for boys and girls.
For “trabajador”, you
just add an “a” for girls.*



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

Él tiene **dieciséis** años.

= He is sixteen years old.

Ella tiene **diez** años.

= She is ten years old.

Él es **simpático**.

= He is nice.

Ella es **simpática**.

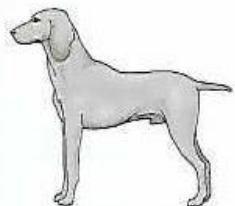
= She is nice.



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

Learn the animals — Los animales

Don't forget to learn if they go with "un" or "una".



un perro
a dog



un conejo
a rabbit



un gato
a cat



una tortuga
a tortoise



un caballo
a horse



un hámster
a hamster



un ratón
a mouse



un pájaro
a bird



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

I have a cat — Tengo un gato

To talk about your pet, change “gato” in this example to match your animal. Even if you don’t have any pets, you need to understand what other people say about theirs.

¿Tienes animales en casa? = Do you have any pets?

You can also ask “¿Tienes mascotas?”

Learn what to say if you don’t have pets

Even if you have loads of pets, you need to know what this phrase means.

No tengo animales en casa. = I don’t have any pets.

Tengo un gato. = I have a cat.

Mi gato se llama Alfie. = My cat is called Alfie.



Mi gato es simpático. = My cat is nice.

See p.60 for more colours.
For other adjectives,
check a dictionary.

fat: gordo/a
black: negro/a
pretty: bonito/a
ugly: feo/a

Remember, the “o” endings go
with “un” animals, and the “a”
endings go with “una” animals.



Tier 2 and Tier 3 Vocabulary

Ser (to be)

Yo (I) soy

Tú (you) eres

Él/Ella/Usted (he/she/you formal) es

Nosotros (we) somos

Vosotros (you all) sois

Ellos /Ellas / Ustedes son
(They /you formal)



[rr/r-/-r-] or [hard r] Pronunciation rules

Mastering pronunciation

ropa

[rr/r-/-r-]



[clothes]

The sound the hard **[rr/r-/-r-]** in Spanish is very marked, so you need to roll the [r].

This sound occurs:

a) at the beginning of words



rey

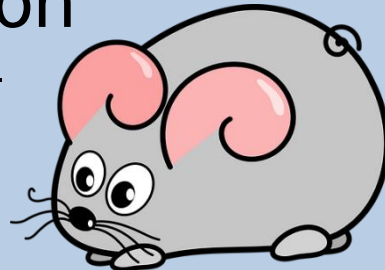
[rr/r-/-r-]



[king]

ratón

[rr/r-/-r-]



[mouse]

rojo

[rr/r-/-r-]



[red]



[rr/r-/-r-] or [hard r] Pronunciation rules

Mastering pronunciation

perro

[rr/r-
/-r-]

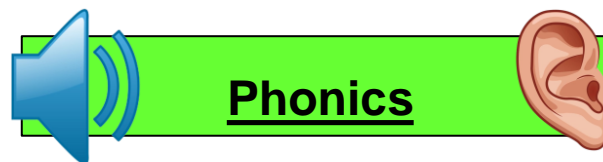


[dog]

The sound the hard [rr/r-/-r-] in Spanish is very marked, so you need to roll the [r].

This sound occurs:

b) whenever a double [rr] is used



carro

[rr/r-
/-r-]



[trolley]

Tierra

[rr/r-
/-r-]



[Earth]

burro

[rr/r-
/-r-]




[donkey]



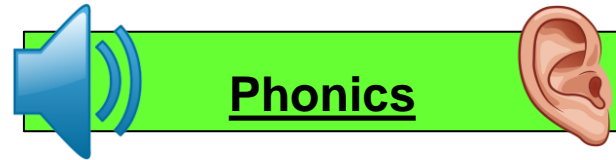
[rr/r-/r-] or [hard r] Pronunciation rules


Mastering pronunciation

sonrisa
 [rr/r-
 /-r-]

 [smile]

The sound the hard [rr/r-/r-] in Spanish is very marked, so you need to roll the [r].


This sound occurs:
c) after the consonants [l], [n] and [s].



enrojecer
 [rr/r-
 /-r-]

 [to blush]

Israel
 [rr/r-
 /-r-]

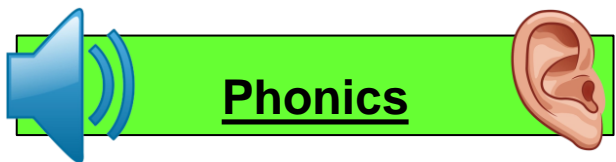
 [Israel]


Enrique
 [rr/r-
 /-r-]

 [Henry]



Listen: [hard r] or [soft r]?

Mastering pronunciation



mariposa
[soft r]

[butterfly]

cachorro
[hard r]


[puppy]

flor
[soft r]

[flower]

brillantina
[soft r]

[glitter]


carne
[soft r]

[meat]


jarrón
[hard r]

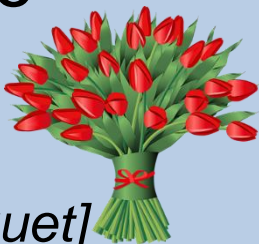
[vase]


rosa
[hard r]

[pink]

pintar
[soft r]

[to paint]

pierna
[soft r]

[leg]

ramo
[hard r]

[bouquet]

mar
[soft r]

[sea]

estrella
[soft r]


[star]



[-r-/-r] or [soft r] Pronunciation rules

Mastering pronunciation

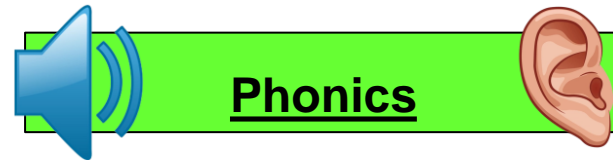
oro
[-r-]
[gold]



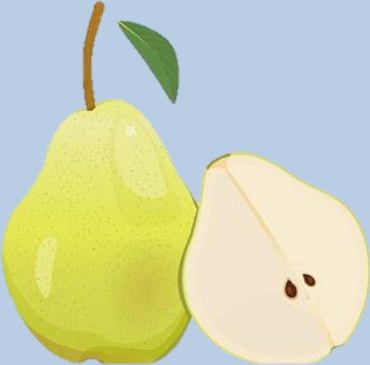
To pronounce the sound [-r-/-r] in Spanish, you need to touch the tip of your tongue to the roof of your mouth **once**.

You use this [r] sound to pronounce the single written letter **r** when it occurs:


a) between two vowels



pera
[-r-]
[pear]



lira
[-r-]
[lyre]



pirata
[-r-]
[pirate]

