

BERWICKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGES & LITERATURE FACULTY



SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic One - First Steps

- Greetings and introductions
- Classroom commands
- Colours
- Numbers 0-100
- Family and pets
- Personal description
- Countries and nationalities

S2 Spanish - First Steps

Sequencing Order: 1

Level: 2

TOPIC	First Steps																																										
Sub-topic	Greetings and introductions																																										
Overview	Students will know how to greet each other, ask/say what they are called and ask/say how they are.																																										
Content	Vocabulary <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Buenos días</td><td>Good day/morning</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hola</td><td>Hi</td></tr> <tr> <td>Buenas tardes</td><td>Good afternoon/evening</td></tr> <tr> <td>Buenas noches</td><td>Good night</td></tr> <tr> <td>Adios</td><td>Goodbye</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hasta luego</td><td>See you later</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Qué tal?</td><td>How are you?</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Cómo estás?</td><td>How are you?</td></tr> <tr> <td>Estoy</td><td>I am</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fenomenal</td><td>Great</td></tr> <tr> <td>Muy bien</td><td>Very well</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bien</td><td>Well</td></tr> <tr> <td>Así así</td><td>So, so</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mal</td><td>Bad</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fatal</td><td>Dreadful</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Y tú?</td><td>And you?</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Cómo te llamas?</td><td>What is your name? (singular, informal)</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Cómo se llama usted?</td><td>What is your name? (singular, very formal)</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Cómo os llamáis?</td><td>What is your name? (plural, informal)</td></tr> <tr> <td>¿Cómo se llaman ustedes?</td><td>What is your name? (plural, very formal)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gracias</td><td>Thank you</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Buenos días	Good day/morning	Hola	Hi	Buenas tardes	Good afternoon/evening	Buenas noches	Good night	Adios	Goodbye	Hasta luego	See you later	¿Qué tal?	How are you?	¿Cómo estás?	How are you?	Estoy	I am	Fenomenal	Great	Muy bien	Very well	Bien	Well	Así así	So, so	Mal	Bad	Fatal	Dreadful	¿Y tú?	And you?	¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name? (singular, informal)	¿Cómo se llama usted?	What is your name? (singular, very formal)	¿Cómo os llamáis?	What is your name? (plural, informal)	¿Cómo se llaman ustedes?	What is your name? (plural, very formal)	Gracias	Thank you
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Grammar

- Use of “tu” - you (singular, informal)
- Use of “usted” - you (singular, very formal)
- Use of “vosotros” - you (plural, informal)
- Use of “ustedes” - you (plural, very formal)

Verbs

- Please note that verbs in Spanish all change according to who is doing them - are CONJUGATED. They are always written out in this exact order.
- Pronouns - eg I, he, we, they - exist in Spanish but generally are not used as the verb is enough to indicate WHO is doing the action: eg “TENGO” (one word) means “I have” (two words).

Use of verb SER - to be

Soy	I am
Eres	You (s) are
(s)	
Es	He/she is
He/she	
Somos	We are
We	
Sois	You (pl) are
You (pl)	
Son	They are
They	

Use of verb TENER - to have

Tengo	I have
Tienes	You (s) have
Tiene	He/she has
Tenemos	We have
Teneis	You (pl) have
Tienen	They have

Pronouns

Yo	I
Tu	You
Él/ella	
Nosotros	
Vosotros	
Ellos/ellas	

S2 Spanish - First Steps

Sequencing Order: 2

Level: 2

TOPIC	First Steps																																		
Sub-topic	Classroom commands																																		
Overview	Students will understand classroom commands in Spanish and be able to respond appropriately.																																		
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table> <tr> <td>Escuchad</td><td>Listen</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mirad</td><td>Look</td></tr> <tr> <td>Silencio</td><td>Silence</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sentaos</td><td>Sit down</td></tr> <tr> <td>Levantaos</td><td>Stand up</td></tr> <tr> <td>Repetid</td><td>Repeat</td></tr> <tr> <td>Escribid</td><td>Write</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hablad</td><td>Speak</td></tr> <tr> <td>Leed</td><td>Read</td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <td>Abrid los cuadernos</td><td>Open your jotters</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cerrad los cuadernos</td><td>Close your jotters</td></tr> <tr> <td>Recoged las cosas</td><td>Pack your things away</td></tr> <tr> <td>Levantad la mano</td><td>Raise your hand</td></tr> <tr> <td>No entiendo</td><td>I don't understand</td></tr> <tr> <td>He terminado</td><td>I have finished</td></tr> <tr> <td>¡Cuidado!</td><td>Careful!</td></tr> <tr> <td>Y tú</td><td>Your turn</td></tr> </table> <u>Grammar</u> These verbs are in the form of commands in the plural form, as generally we will be addressing the class or more than one person.	Escuchad	Listen	Mirad	Look	Silencio	Silence	Sentaos	Sit down	Levantaos	Stand up	Repetid	Repeat	Escribid	Write	Hablad	Speak	Leed	Read	Abrid los cuadernos	Open your jotters	Cerrad los cuadernos	Close your jotters	Recoged las cosas	Pack your things away	Levantad la mano	Raise your hand	No entiendo	I don't understand	He terminado	I have finished	¡Cuidado!	Careful!	Y tú	Your turn
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S2 Spanish - First Steps

Sequencing Order: 3

Level: 2

TOPIC	First Steps										
Sub-topic	Colours										
Overview	Students will be able to express colours and use masculine/feminine and singular/plural agreements.										
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table> <tr> <td>Rojo</td><td>- red</td></tr> <tr> <td>Naranja</td><td>- orange</td></tr> <tr> <td>Amarillo</td><td>- yellow</td></tr> <tr> <td>Verde</td><td>- green</td></tr> <tr> <td>Azul</td><td>- blue</td></tr> </table>	Rojo	- red	Naranja	- orange	Amarillo	- yellow	Verde	- green	Azul	- blue
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Naranja	- orange										
Amarillo	- yellow										
Verde	- green										
Azul	- blue										

Lila	- lilac
Morado	- dark purple
Blanco	- white
Negro	- black
Marrón	- brown
Rosa	- pink
Gris	- grey

Azul claro	- light blue
Azul oscuro	- dark blue
Azul marino	- navy blue

Grammar

When describing the colour of an item, you must bear in mind two important points:

- 1) In Spanish, the describing word comes **AFTER** what it describes - eg un lápiz azul - a blue pencil, literally "a pencil blue"
- 2) The describing word must **AGREE** with what it describes. By this we mean that you must take into account whether the item is masculine or feminine and also singular or plural.

Eg **un** lápiz (un indicates that the pencil is **masculine** and that there is one) azul

Eg **una** regla (una indicates that the ruler is **feminine** and that there is one) blanca

Eg **dos lapices** (we know that pencil is masculine, we know there are **TWO**) azul**ES**

Eg **dos** reglas (we know that ruler is feminine, we know there are **TWO**) blanc**AS**

Below this table indicates how to make the required agreements:

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
Rojos	Rojos	Roja	Rojas
Morados	Morados	Morada	Moradas
Blancos	Blancos	Blanca	Blancas
Amarillos	Amarillos	Amarilla	Amarillas
Azules	Azules	Azul	Azules
Negros	Negros	Negra	Negras
Grises	Grises	Gris	Grises
Verdes	Verdes	Verde	Verdes
Rosa	Rosa	Rosa	Rosa
Naranja	Naranja	Naranja	Naranja
Marrón	Marrón	Marrón	Marrón

- You will see that many feminine agreements swap the ending **-o** for an **-a** and that most plurals add an **-s**.
- However, there are many exceptions to this rule. For example, if your colour ends in something other than an **-o**, it will not add for the feminine. The plural for both masculine and feminine will be **-es**.
- Also, **naranja** and **rosa** do not change regardless of what/how many is being described.

S2 Spanish - First Steps

Sequencing Order: 4

Level: 2

TOPIC	First Steps									
Sub-topic	Numbers 0-100 and dates									
Overview	Students will be able to express numbers up 100, age and dates.									
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> Numbers									
	0 cero	10 diez	20 veinte	30 treinta	40 cuarenta	50 cincuenta	60 sesenta	70 setenta	80 ochenta	90 noventa
	1 uno/a	11 once	21 veintiuno	31 treinta y uno	41 cuarenta y uno	51 cincuenta y uno	61 sesenta y uno	71 setenta y uno	81 ochenta y uno	91 noventa y uno
	2 dos	12 doce	22 veintidós	32 treinta y dos	42 cuarenta y dos	52 cincuenta y dos	62 sesenta y dos	72 setenta y dos	82 ochenta y dos	92 noventa y dos
	3 tres	13 trece	23 veintitrés	33 treinta y tres	43 cuarenta y tres	53 cincuenta y tres	63 sesenta y tres	73 setenta y tres	83 ochenta y tres	93 noventa y tres
	4 cuatro	14 catorce	24 veinticuatro	34 treinta y cuatro	44 cuarenta y cuatro	54 cincuenta y cuatro	64 sesenta y cuatro	74 setenta y cuatro	84 ochenta y cuatro	94 noventa y cuatro
	5 cinco	15 quince	25 veinticinco	35 treinta y cinco	45 cuarenta y cinco	55 cincuenta y cinco	65 sesenta y cinco	75 setenta y cinco	85 ochenta y cinco	95 noventa y cinco
	6 seis	16 dieciséis	26 veintiséis	36 treinta y seis	46 cuarenta y seis	56 cincuenta y seis	66 sesenta y seis	76 setenta y seis	86 ochenta y seis	96 noventa y seis
	7 siete	17 diecisiete	27 veintisiete	37 treinta y siete	47 cuarenta y siete	57 cincuenta y siete	67 sesenta y siete	77 setenta y siete	87 ochenta y siete	97 noventa y siete
	8 ocho	18 dieciocho	28 veintiocho	38 treinta y ocho	48 cuarenta y ocho	58 cincuenta y ocho	68 sesenta y ocho	78 setenta y ocho	88 ochenta y ocho	98 noventa y ocho
	9 nueve	19 diecinueve	29 veintinueve	39 treinta y nueve	49 cuarenta y nueve	59 cincuenta y nueve	69 sesenta y nueve	79 setenta y nueve	89 ochenta y nueve	99 noventa y nueve

			nuev e		Nuebv e	nuev e	nuev e	nuev e	nuev e
cien = 100	dos cientos = 200	quinientos = 500	setecientos = 700	novecientos = 900	mil = 1,000				
<u>Los meses - months</u> Please note CAPITAL letter required in English but NOT for Spanish. eneroJanuaryjulioJuly febreroFebruaryagostoAugust marzoMarchseptiembreSeptember abrilApriloctubreOctober mayoMaynoviembreNovember junioJunediciembreDecember									
<u>Los días de la semana - days of the week</u> Please note CAPITAL letter required in English but NOT for Spanish. lunesMonday martesTuesday miércolesWednesday juevesThursday viernesFriday sábadoSaturday domingoSunday									
<u>Mi edad y mi cumpleaños - my age and my birthday</u> ¿Cuántos años tienes?How old are you - literally “what age do you have?” Tengo añosI am years old - literally “I have years” Mi cumpleaños es el ...My birthday is the Format for dates must be NUMBER, followed by MONTH - eg el quince de diciembre - the 15 December									

S2 Spanish - First Steps

Sequencing Order: 5 & 6

Level: 2

TOPIC	First Steps			
Sub-topic	Family, pets and personal description			
Overview	Students will be able to express information about their family and pets.			
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u>			
	Mi padre	My father	Un perro	Dog
	Mi madre	My mother	Un gato	
	Cat			
	Mis padres	My parents	Un conejo	Rabbit
	Mi hermano	My brother	Un hámster	Hamster
	Mi hermana	My sister	Un caballo	Horse
	Mi tío	My uncle	Una serpiente	Snake
	Mi tía	My aunt	Un pájaro	Bird
	Mi primo	My cousin (male)	Un pez de colores	Goldfish

Mi prima pig	My cousin (female)	Un cobayo	Guinea
Mi abuelo Mouse	My grandfather	Un ratón	
Mi abuela	My grandmother	Una tortuga	Tortoise
Mis abuelos pets	My grandparents	No tengo animales	I have no
¿Tienes hermanos?	Do you have any brothers and sisters?		
Tengo	I have		
No tengo hermanos	I don't have any brothers and sisters		
Soy	I am		
Soy hijo único	I am an only child (male)		
Soy hija única	I am an only child (female)		
Tengo el pelo rubio	I have fair hair	Tengo los ojos azules	I have
blue eyes			
Tengo el pelo negro	I have black hair	Tengo los ojos marrones	I have brown
eyes			
Tengo el pelo castaño	I have light brown hair	Tengo los ojos verdes	I
have green eyes			
Tengo el pelo moreno	I have dark brown hair	Tengo los ojos grises	I have
grey eyes			
Soy pelirrojo/a	I have red hair	Tengo los ojos avellana	I
have hazel eyes			
Tengo el pelo liso	I have straight hair		
Tengo el pelo ondulado	I have wavy hair	Llevo gafas	I wear
glasses			
Tengo el pelo rizado	I have curly hair	Tengo barba	I have a beard
Tengo el pelo corto	I have short hair	Tengo bigote	I have a
moustache			
Tengo el pelo largo	I have long hair		
Tengo el pelo medio melena	I have mid-length hair		
Tengo el pelo con puntas	I have spiky hair		
Tengo copete	I have a quiff		
Soy calvo	I am bald		
Soy alto/alta	I am tall (m/f)	active/activa	active
(m/f) bajo/baja	small (m/f)	guapo/guapa	good-
looking			
(m/f) gordo/gorda	fat (m/f)	hablador/ora	chatty
(m/f) delgado/delgada	slim (m/f)	simpático/a	nice (m/f)
de talla mediana	medium sized	antipático/a	nasty
(m/f) travieso/traviesa	naughty (m/f)	aburrido/a	boring
(m/f) bien educado/a	good	divertido/a	
fun (m/f)			
tímido/a	shy (m/f)	trabajador/ora	
hard-working			
sociable	sociable	inteligente	
intelligent			
perezoso/a	lazy (m/f)	estúpido/a	
stupid			

Grammar

Agreements

Remember that EVERYTHING in Spanish is masculine or feminine, so your describing words must “agree” with the gender - eg soy alto - I am tall (BOY), soy alta - I am tall (girl).

You also need to ensure that singular and plurals “agree” too -
eg tengo los ojos azul**ES** - I have blue eyes,
eg tengo el pelo cort**O** - I have short hair

Possessives - MY

Mi - “my” for a singular thing/person (regardless of gender)
Mis - “my” for plural things/people (regardless of gender)

Comparatives

Grande - big (masculine singular)
Más grande - bigger (singular)
El más grande - biggest (masculine singular)
Muy grande - very big (singular)
Bastante grande - quite big (singular)

Negatives

To make a negative, you must put NO in front of the VERB (doing word)

Tengo (I have) → No tengo (I don't have)

Soy (I am) → No soy (I am not)

Also, this is the case if you wish to say “you do not have any.....”:

eg tengo un gato - I have a cat → No tengo gato - I don't have a cat (no need for UN)

eg tengo un animal - I have a pet → No tengo animales - I don't have any pets

Plurals

If you want to say you have more than one thing (eg dog, sister, etc), you usually add an S:

eg un perro - a dog, dos perros - two dogs; una tortuga - a tortoise, dos tortugas - two tortoises.

If your word ends in a consonant, then add-ES to make it plural.

eg un ratón → dos ratones

There are a few exceptions, though:

eg - un pez → dos peces, un hámster → dos hámsters

IMPORTANT VERBS - to be able to describe yourself and others, you need all parts of the following verbs:

TENER - to have		SER - to be		
are	Tengo	I have	Soy	I am
	Tienes	You (Singular) have	Eres	You (s)
	Tiene	He/she has	Es	He/she is
are	Tenemos	We have	Somos	We are
	Teneis	You (plural) have	Sois	You (pl)
	Tienen	They have	Son	They are

S2 Spanish - First Steps

Sequencing Order: 7

Level: 2

TOPIC	First Steps																																								
Sub-topic	Countries and nationalities																																								
Overview	Students will be able to express information about where they come from - place and description.																																								
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> It is important to note that: a <u>COUNTRY</u> is a place (eg Scotland), whereas a <u>NATIONALITY</u> is a describing word for someone or something from a country (eg Scottish). <u>These words are NOT interchangeable in French or English!</u> <u>Los países</u> Vivo en... Alemania Inglaterra Austria Bélgica Escocia España Francia Gales Gran Bretaña Irlanda Irlanda del Norte Italia Suiza Los Estados Unidos Spanish!) <u>Countries</u> I live in ... Germany England Austria Belgium Scotland Spain France Wales Great Britain Ireland Northern Ireland Italy Switzerland the USA (NB “América” is a continent, not a country in <u>Las nacionalidades</u> <u>Nationalities</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MASCULINE</th><th>Nationality</th><th>FEMININE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>alemán</td><td>German</td><td>alemana</td></tr> <tr> <td>inglés</td><td>English</td><td>inglesa</td></tr> <tr> <td>austriaco</td><td>Austrian</td><td>austriaca</td></tr> <tr> <td>belga (invariable)</td><td>Belgian</td><td>belga</td></tr> <tr> <td>escocés</td><td>Scottish</td><td>escocesa</td></tr> <tr> <td>español</td><td>Spanish</td><td>española</td></tr> <tr> <td>francés</td><td>French</td><td>francesa</td></tr> <tr> <td>galés</td><td>Welsh</td><td>galesa</td></tr> <tr> <td>británico</td><td>British</td><td>británica</td></tr> <tr> <td>irlandés</td><td>Irish</td><td>irlandesa</td></tr> <tr> <td>italiano</td><td>Italian</td><td>italiana</td></tr> <tr> <td>suizo</td><td>Swiss</td><td>suiza</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MASCULINE	Nationality	FEMININE	alemán	German	alemana	inglés	English	inglesa	austriaco	Austrian	austriaca	belga (invariable)	Belgian	belga	escocés	Scottish	escocesa	español	Spanish	española	francés	French	francesa	galés	Welsh	galesa	británico	British	británica	irlandés	Irish	irlandesa	italiano	Italian	italiana	suizo	Swiss	suiza
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	americano / estadounidense	American	americana / estadounidense
	<u>Grammar</u> • Please note that COUNTRIES require a capital letter in both Spanish and English. • However, nationalities do NOT need a capital in Spanish, although they do in English. • When using describing words of nationality, you MUST bear in mind masculine/feminine and singular/plural agreements. • You will note that many adjectives of nationality replace the -O with an -A in the feminine form. If there is an accent on the last syllable, that will be removed in the feminine form. • Also, those that end in -ÉS, change to -ESA in the feminine. • For plurals, simply add an -S to the appropriate masculine or feminine form, or -ES if the word already ends in -S, eg un inglés, dos ingleses.		

BERWICKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGES & LITERATURE FACULTY



SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Two - Where I live

- Areas
- Places in town
- Directions
- Types of home
- Descriptions
- Rooms
- Furniture
- Where things are

S2 Spanish - Topic 2: Where I live

Sequencing Order: 8

Level: 2

TOPIC	Where I live																																						
Sub-topic	House, home, town																																						
Overview	Students will be able to express information about where they come from - place and description.																																						
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table> <tr> <td>Vivo</td><td>I live</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el campo</td><td>in the countryside</td></tr> <tr> <td>en las montañas</td><td>in the mountains</td></tr> <tr> <td>en la costa</td><td>on the coast</td></tr> <tr> <td>en la ciudad</td><td>in the city</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el pueblo</td><td>in the town</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el barrio</td><td>in the suburbs</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el centro</td><td>in the centre</td></tr> <tr> <td>en las afueras</td><td>in the outskirts</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el este</td><td>in the east</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el sur</td><td>in the south</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el oeste</td><td>in the west</td></tr> <tr> <td>en el norte</td><td>in the north</td></tr> <tr> <td>en una casa</td><td>in a house</td></tr> <tr> <td>en una casa adosada</td><td>in a semi-detached house</td></tr> <tr> <td>en una granja</td><td>on a farm</td></tr> <tr> <td>en una cabaña</td><td>in a cottage</td></tr> <tr> <td>en un chalet</td><td>in a timber-framed house</td></tr> <tr> <td>en un piso</td><td>in a flat</td></tr> </table>	Vivo	I live	en el campo	in the countryside	en las montañas	in the mountains	en la costa	on the coast	en la ciudad	in the city	en el pueblo	in the town	en el barrio	in the suburbs	en el centro	in the centre	en las afueras	in the outskirts	en el este	in the east	en el sur	in the south	en el oeste	in the west	en el norte	in the north	en una casa	in a house	en una casa adosada	in a semi-detached house	en una granja	on a farm	en una cabaña	in a cottage	en un chalet	in a timber-framed house	en un piso	in a flat
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en el campo	in the countryside																																						
en las montañas	in the mountains																																						
en la costa	on the coast																																						
en la ciudad	in the city																																						
en el pueblo	in the town																																						
en el barrio	in the suburbs																																						
en el centro	in the centre																																						
en las afueras	in the outskirts																																						
en el este	in the east																																						
en el sur	in the south																																						
en el oeste	in the west																																						
en el norte	in the north																																						
en una casa	in a house																																						
en una casa adosada	in a semi-detached house																																						
en una granja	on a farm																																						
en una cabaña	in a cottage																																						
en un chalet	in a timber-framed house																																						
en un piso	in a flat																																						

en un bloque moderno	in a modern block
en un bloque antiguo	in an old block
es	it is
divertido	fun
aburrido	boring
grande	big
pequeño	small
ruidoso	noisy
tranquilo	quiet
bonito	pretty
feo	ugly
limpio	clean
sucio	dirty
La cocina	kitchen
El comedor	dining room
El cuarto de baño	bathroom
El aseo	toilet
El dormitorio	bedroom
El salon	living room
El despacho	study, office
La terraza	terrace
El patio	patio
El jardín	garden
El garaje	garage
El ático	attic
El sótano	basement
El balcón	balcony
La escalera	stairs
El pasillo	passage, corridor
La habitación	room
La planta	floor (eg level)
En la planta baja	on the ground floor
El la primera planta	on the first floor
<u>Los muebles</u>	<u>Furniture</u>
un armario	wardrobe
un ordenador	computer
unos pósters	posters
una silla	chair
una cama	bed
una ventana	window
una mesa	table
una alfombra	carpet, rug
una lámpara	lamp
una puerta	door
una televisión	television
unas estanterías	shelves
<u>Prepositions</u>	
en	on, in
encima de	on top of
debajo de	underneath

detrás de	behind
delante de	in front of
a la derecha de	to the right of
a la izquierda de	to the left of
cerca de	near (to)
lejos de	far from
<u>En la ciudad</u>	<u>In town</u>
Las tiendas	the shops
La estación	the station
El supermercado	the supermarket
El mercado	the market
El colegio, el instituto	the (secondary) school
La escuela	the (primary) school
La iglesia	the church
La catedral	the cathedral
Correos	the post office
El castillo	the castle
El restaurante	the restaurant
El hotel	the hotel
La comisaria	the police station
La plaza mayor	the main square
El ayuntamiento	the town hall
El museo	the museum
El palacio	the palace
Hay	there is, there are
<u>Direcciones</u>	<u>Directions</u>
¿Por dónde se va a?	How do you get to ...?
Suba la calle	Go up the street
Baje la calle	Go down the street
Siga todo recto	Go straight on
Tuerza a la derecha/izquierda	Turn right/left
Vaya a la derecha/izquierda	Go right/left
Tome la primera calle a la derecha	Take the first on the right
Cruce la plaza	Cross the square
Pase por el puente	Go over the bridge
Está a la derecha/izquierda	It's on your right/left
 <u>Grammar</u>	
<u>Verbs "to be"</u>	
Be aware that Spanish has TWO verbs "to be" -	
SER for permanent characteristics, profession and time	
ESTAR for temporary mood and location.	
Therefore for where things are, you will need to use ESTAR .	
Estoy	I am
Estás	You (s) are
Está	He/she/it is
Estamos	We are
Estáis	You (pl) are

Están They are

eg Isabel está en la plaza mayor - Isabel is in the main square, Madrid está en España - Madrid is in Spain.

Verb "to go"

To say that you are going somewhere, you must use the verb IR, which is one of the most widely-used and irregular verbs in Spanish:

Voy	I go, I am going
Vas	You (s) go, are going
Va	He/she/it goes, is going
Vamos	We go, are going
Vais	You (pl) go, are going
Van	They go, are going

Correct use of prepositions

Prepositions are used to express WHERE something is, eg on, in, behind, etc.

Some are simple to use - eg mi madre está en la ciudad - my mother is in the city. However, many are followed by the word "de" which requires careful use.

If "de" is followed by a masculine, then instead of "de el" you must use "DEL".

If "de" is followed by a feminine, it is simply "DE LA", or by a plural, then "DE LOS/LAS".

eg la estación está cerca **del** museo - the station is near the museum

This same principle is followed if you are GOING TO somewhere - ir A.

If "a" is followed by a masculine, then instead of "a el", you must use "AL".

If "a" is followed by a feminine, it is simply "A LA", or by a plural, then "A LOS/LAS".

eg voy al palacio - I am going to the palace

Comparisons & superlatives

When comparing things, you must use the word "**MÁS**", meaning more.

eg soy **más bajo** que mi hermano - I am shorter than my brother (literally, "more short")

However, when you wish to say that something is the **MOST** big/small/etc - or **biggest** - you must use:

Masculine singular: **el más bajo** - literally "the more/most short"

Feminine singular: **la más baja**

Masculine plural: **los más bajos**

Feminine plural: **las más bajas**

Please bear in mind the required masculine/feminine & singular/plural agreements.

The same principle applies for **MENOS** - less/least

This, that, these, those

In order to express the above, you will need to bear in mind, as ever, masculine/feminine and singular/plural:

THIS/THESE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	ESTE	ESTOS
Feminine	ESTA	ESTAS

eg me compro esta falda - I am buying this skirt

eg quiero comer estos pasteles - I want to eat these cakes

THAT/THOSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	ESE	ESOS
Feminine	ESA	ESAS

eg me compro esa lámpara - I am buying that lamp

eg quiero comer esos churros - I want to eat those churros

Some, many

Follow the same principle and must AGREE.

LOTS OF / MANY

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine	MUCHO	MUCHOS
Feminine	MUCHA	MUCHAS

SOME

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Masculine		ALGUNOS
Feminine		ALGUNAS

Me gustaría

	We have already used “me gusta” - which means “it pleases me” but we use in the context of “I like”. “Me gustaría” is a form in the conditional tense, which we use as “I would like”. It can be followed by a “thing” or by the infinitive form of the verb for the action desired. eg me gustaría un dormitorio grande - I would like a big bedroom eg me gustaría ir a España este verano - I would like to go to Spain this summer NB - remember that “me gusta” or “me gustaría” is used if it is ONE thing that you like. If it is more than one thing, you must use “me gustan” or me “gustarían”.
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SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Three - What I do and when

- Time
- Daily routine activities
- Meals
- Household chores

S2 Spanish - Topic 3: What I do and When

Sequencing Order: 9

Level: 2

TOPIC	Daily Routine, Time, Meals, Household Chores																																			
Sub-topic	Daily Routine																																			
Overview	Students will be able to express what they do regularly throughout the day.																																			
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table><tr><td><u>MI RUTINA DIARIA</u></td><td><u>MY DAILY ROUTINE</u></td></tr><tr><td>Me despierto</td><td>I wake up</td></tr><tr><td>Me levanto</td><td>I get up</td></tr><tr><td>Me ducho</td><td>I have a shower</td></tr><tr><td>Me baño</td><td>I have a bath</td></tr><tr><td>Me visto</td><td>I get dressed</td></tr><tr><td>Desayuno</td><td>I have breakfast</td></tr><tr><td>Me peino</td><td>I brush my hair</td></tr><tr><td>Me arreglo</td><td>I get ready</td></tr><tr><td>Me lavo los dientes</td><td>I clean my teeth</td></tr><tr><td>Me voy al insituto</td><td>I go to school</td></tr><tr><td>Vuelvo a casa</td><td>I return home</td></tr><tr><td>Me relajo</td><td>I relax</td></tr><tr><td>Hago los deberes</td><td>I do my homework</td></tr><tr><td>Veo la tele</td><td>I watch TV</td></tr><tr><td>Ceno</td><td>I have dinner</td></tr><tr><td>Me acuesto</td><td>I go to bed</td></tr></table> <u>Grammar</u> <u>Reflexive verbs</u> You will note that many of the Daily Routine phrases start with “me”. Please be aware that this does not mean “I”; it is simply that these are actions that you “do to yourself”, eg I wake myself up, I wash myself, I clean my teeth. These are what are called REFLEXIVE VERBS, that is to say, they use a “reflexive pronoun”, which is that extra “me” in this form. The forms of reflexive pronoun used are as follows:		<u>MI RUTINA DIARIA</u>	<u>MY DAILY ROUTINE</u>	Me despierto	I wake up	Me levanto	I get up	Me ducho	I have a shower	Me baño	I have a bath	Me visto	I get dressed	Desayuno	I have breakfast	Me peino	I brush my hair	Me arreglo	I get ready	Me lavo los dientes	I clean my teeth	Me voy al insituto	I go to school	Vuelvo a casa	I return home	Me relajo	I relax	Hago los deberes	I do my homework	Veo la tele	I watch TV	Ceno	I have dinner	Me acuesto	I go to bed
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LEVANTARSE**- to get up**

NB the infinitive form has the reflexive pronoun on the END, eg in the dictionary. This moves to the beginning when the verb is conjugated.

ME levanto**- I get up****TE levantas****- you (s) get up****SE levanta****- he/she gets up****NOS levantamos****- we get up****OS levantáis****- you (pl) get up****SE levantan****- they get up****SOLER**

Is a verb in Spanish which effectively means “to usually”, and must be followed by the infinitive form of whatever it is that you “usually” do.

eg “suelo comer chocolate - I usually eat chocolate.

Please note that this verb does not exist in English - “usually” is NOT a verb!

SOLER is a verb that changes its stem (root form), so it is not easily recognizable unless you know how it is conjugated:

Suelo**- “I usually”****NB as a NOUN, this word means****“floor”!****Sueles****- You (s) “usually”****Suele****- He/She “usually”****Solemos****- We “usually”****Soléis****- You (pl) “usually”****Suelen****- They “usually”**

S2 Spanish - Topic 3: What I do and When

Sequencing Order: 10

Level: 2

TOPIC	Daily Routine, Time, Meals, Household Chores
Sub-topic	Time
Overview	Students will be able to express when they regularly do throughout the day.
Content	Vocabulary To be able to express Time in Spanish, you will first need to be familiar with numbers. Please refer back to page 7 of this document. <u>TIME</u> <u>LA HORA</u> - The verb ser is used to express the time of day. Use es when referring to “one o’clock” and use son when referring to all other hours. Es la una. <i>It’s one o’clock.</i> Son las dos. <i>It’s two o’clock.</i> - The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to “la hora.” Es <u>la</u> una. <i>It’s one o’clock.</i> Son <u>las</u> dos. <i>It’s two o’clock.</i> - Minutes can be added to the hour using the word y (and). Es la una y cinco. <i>It’s five minutes past one.</i> Son las tres y doce. <i>It’s twelve minutes past three.</i> - Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word menos (less). Es la una menos cinco. <i>It’s five minutes to one.</i> Son las tres menos doce. <i>It’s twelve minutes to three.</i> - You can also use the words media (half) and cuarto (quarter). Es la una y media. <i>It’s half past one.</i> Son las dos y cuarto. <i>It’s quarter past two.</i> Son las tres menos cuarto. <i>It’s quarter till three.</i> - To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula a + la(s) + time. La fiesta empieza a las nueve. <i>The party begins at nine o’clock.</i> El banco abre a las ocho y media. <i>The bank opens at half past eight.</i> - To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions de la mañana, de la tarde and de la noche. Son las dos de la tarde. <i>It’s two in the afternoon.</i>

	<i>Son las dos de la mañana.</i> <i>It's two in the morning.</i> Son las diez de la noche. <i>It's ten in at night.</i> • <i>Twelve o'clock can be expressed as:</i> Son las doce <i>It's twelve o'clock</i> Es mediodía <i>It's midday</i> Es medianoche <i>It's midnight</i>
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S2 Spanish - Topic 3: What I do and When

Sequencing Order: 11

Level: 2

TOPIC	Daily Routine, Time, Meals, Household Chores	
Sub-topic	Meals	
Overview	Students will be able to express what and when they regularly do throughout the day.	
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> Comer	

Comer	to eat		
El agua	water		
La leche	milk		
El café	coffee		
El té	tea		
El zumo de naranja	orange juice		
El zumo de manzana	apple juice		
El chocolate caliente	hot chocolate		
Los cereales	cereal		
El yogur	yoghurt		
La tostada	toast		
Un huevo	egg		
El flan	crème caramel		
El postre	pudding, dessert		
El helado	ice cream		
Delicioso/a	delicious		
Rico/a	delicious		
Asqueroso/a	revolting		
Bueno/a para la salud	good for your health		
Saludable or sano/a	healthy		
Malo/a para la salud	bad for your health		
Malsano/a	unhealthy		
Me gusta comer patatas fritas	I like to eat chips		
Me gustan las patatas fritas	I like chips		
Me encantan las patatas fritas	I love chips		
Me chifla(n)	I'm crazy about		
Me mola(n)	I'm nuts about		
No me gusta comer	I don't like eating		
No me gusta(n)	I don't like		
Odio	I hate		
<u>Grammar</u>			
<u>Regular verb conjugations</u>			
Verbs in Spanish have to change according to who is doing the action and when the action takes place - past, present, future, etc.			
There are three types of verbs in Spanish: ones ending in -AR, -ER and -IR. To conjugate a regular verb in the present tense, you remove the -AR, -ER or -IR and then add the following endings:			
Person doing the verb	-AR verbs	-ER verbs	-IR verbs
Example verb	HABLAR - to speak	COMER - to eat	VIVIR - to live
I	Habl o	Como o	Vivo o
You (singular)	Habl as	Com es	Viv es
He/she/it	Habl a	Com e	Viv e

We	Hablamos	Comemos	Vivimos
You (plural)	Habláis	Coméis	Vivís
They	Hablan	Comen	Viven

There are also a number of very common irregular verbs which must be learned. A few of the most widely used are conjugated below in the present tense:

	SER - to be	TENER - to have	IR - to go
I	Soy	Tengo	Voy
You (singular)	Eres	Tienes	Vas
He/she/it	Es	Tiene	Va
We	Somos	Tenemos	Vamos
You (plural)	Sois	Teneis	Vais
They	Son	Tienen	Van

S2 Spanish - Topic 3: What I do and When

Sequencing Order: 12

Level: 2

TOPIC	Daily Routine, Time, Meals, Household Chores																																													
Sub-topic	Household Chores																																													
Overview	Students will be able to express what they do to help at home.																																													
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- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| • Dos veces a la semana | twice a week |
| • Tres veces al mes | three times a month |
| • Cuatro veces al año | four times a year |
| • A menudo | often |
| • Nunca | never |
| • De vez en cuando | from time to time |
| • A veces | sometimes |
| • Raramente | rarely |

Grammar

Time phrases

Are usually best placed at the beginning or end of the phrases in Spanish, never in the middle, as we tend to do in English - eg I often wash the dishes.
It must be expressed “a menudo friego los platos” OR “friego los platos a menudo”.

Negatives

Are created in Spanish by adding the negative word straight in front of the verb.
eg NO friego los platos - I don't wash the dishes
eg NUNCA friego los platos - I never wash the dishes

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SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Four - School

- What is in my schoolbag
- School subjects
- Opinions
- School facilities
- My ideal school
- School uniform
- School routines and rules

S2 Spanish - Topic 4: School

Sequencing Order: 13

Level: 2-3

TOPIC	At school			
Sub-topic	(all)			
Overview	Students will be able to talk about school.			
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u>			
	School items School subjects		Las asignaturas	
	Un lápiz	pencil	el inglés	
	English			
	Un lápiz de color	colouring pencil	el francés	
	French			
	Un bolígrafo	biro	el español	Spanish
	Una pluma	ink pen	el alemán	
	German			
	Un rotulador	marker, felt tip pen	el comercio	Business
	Una regla	ruler	la biología	Biology
	Una goma	rubber	la química	Chemistry
	Un sacapuntas	pencil sharpener	la física	
	Physics			
	Un estuche	pencil case	las ciencias	Science
	Una agenda	homework diary	las matemáticas	Maths
	Una carpeta	folder, file	el deporte	Sport
	Un cuaderno	jotter	la educación física	PE
	Un libro	(text)book	la historia	History
	Unas tijeras	scissors	la geografía	
	Geography			
	El pegamento	glue	la religión	Religious
	Studies			
	Una mochila	back-pack	los estudios modernos	
	Modern Studies			

		Las ciencias sociales	Social
Studies		los estudios sociales	Soc Ed
Timings		la música	
Music			
El horario	timetable	el teatro	Drama
El recreo	break time	la economía doméstica	Home
Economics			
La hora de comer	lunchtime	la salud	
Health & Wellbeing			
Woodwork		La carpintería	
		La tutoría	“Learning
for Life”			
Opinions			
Me encanta / me encantan	I love (s/pl)	divertido	fun
Me gusta / me gustan	I like (s/pl)	aburrido	boring
No me gusta / no me gustan	I don't like (s/pl)	interesante	
interesting			
Odio	I hate (either s or pl)	activo	active
Porque es / son		Because it is/they are	exigente
demanding			
El profesor / la profesora	teacher	fácil	
easy			
		difícil	difficult
Instalaciones - facilities			
La biblioteca	Library	El aula	Classroom
El salón de actos	Assembly Hall	El gimnasio	Gym
El despacho del director	Headteacher's office	La oficina	
Office			
La cantina / el comedor	Canteen, dining hall	El laboratorio	
Laboratory			
El patio	Playground	El campo de deportes	
Sports pitch			
La piscina	Swimming pool	La sala de informática	
Computer room			
Mi instituto tiene / no tiene		My school has / doesn't have	
Hay / no hay		There is(are) / there is no	
<u>Grammar & language structures</u>			
TENER	to have		
Tengo	I have	eg tengo un perro - I have a dog	
Tienes	you (singular) have	eg tienes un perro - you (singular) have	
a dog			
Tiene	he/she/it has	eg tiene un perro - he/she has a dog	
Tenemos	we have	eg tenemos un perro - we have a dog	
Teneis	you (plural) have	eg teneis un perro - you (plural) have a	
dog			
Tienen	they have	eg tienen un perro - they have a dog	

NB We use PRONOUNS in English (eg I, you, he, she, etc) but in Spanish the verb ending shows WHO is doing the action, so they do not bother to use pronouns except for emphasis or for clarification.

Eg “tiene un perro” could mean he or she has a dog. If you need to make it clearer, you use “el tiene un perro” - he has a dog, or “ella tiene un perro” - she has a dog

SER	to be
Soy	I am
Eres	you (singular) are
Es	he/she/it is
Somos	we are
Sois	you (plural) are
Son	they are

Adjective Agreements

Reminder: describing words must “agree” with what they describe, so you must always bear in mind masc/fem and singular/plural.

Eg. - mi padre (my father - masculine, singular) es altO (O for masculine, singular)

Eg - mi madre (my mother - feminine, singular) es altA (A for feminine, singular)

Eg - mis hermanos (my brothers - masculine, plural) son altOS (O for masculine, S for plural)

Eg - mis amigas (my friends - feminine, plural) son altAS (A for feminine, S for plural)

Plurals (more than one!)

Remember that to make a NOUN (person or thing) plural, you usually add an S, as we do in English.

Eg un perro - a dog, dos perros - two dogs

Remember that your describing words must agree (see above) but also your verbs must be correct to reflect plurals too.

Eg - mi padre ES altO (my father is masculine singular, so “he is”)

Eg - mis padres SON altOS (my parents are plural, so “they are”)

BERWICKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGES & LITERATURE FACULTY



SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Five - Leisure & wellbeing

- Common sports
- Other hobbies
- TV and film
- What I used to do in the past (imperfect tense)
- What I did once (preterite tense)
- Body parts
- Aches and pains
- Benefits of a healthy lifestyle

S2 Spanish - Topic 5: Leisure & Wellbeing

Sequencing Order: 14

Level: 3

TOPIC	Leisure & wellbeing		
Sub-topic	Sport & hobbies		
Overview	Students will be able to talk about what they do in their free time.		
Content	<u>Vocabulary & structures</u> SPORTS that “I play” El fútbol		

El atletismo	athletics
All these sports take	“practico” (eg practico la natación) to mean “I DO”
OPINIONS	
Me encanta	I love
Me gusta	I like
No me gusta	I don't like
Odio	I hate
LOS PASATIEMPOS	
Hobbies	
Ir al cine	to go to the cinema
Escuchar música	to listen to music
Ver la tele	to watch TV
Ir de compras	to go shopping
Salir con amigos	to go out with friends
Navegar por Internet	to go online
Tocar el piano	to play the piano
Hacer los deberes	to do homework
Leer libros	to read books
TIME PHRASES	
Una vez a la semana	once a week
Dos, tres, veces a la semana	twice, three times, a week
Cada día	each day
Cada mes	each month
Cada año	each year
A menudo	often
Raramente	rarely
Nunca	never

S2 Spanish - Topic 5: Leisure & Wellbeing

Sequencing Order: 15

Level: 3

TOPIC	Leisure & wellbeing
Sub-topic	TV and film
Overview	Students will be able to talk about what they watch on TV, at the cinema or stream online
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u>

Los Programas

el telediario
el tiempo
las telenovelas
los documentales
los concursos
los dibujos animados
los anuncios
los programas deportivos
los programas musicales
los programas de tele-realidad
"los realitis"
las series

Programmes

the news
the weather
soaps
documentaries
gameshows
cartoons
adverts
sports programs
music programs
reality tv shows
reality tv shows
series

El Cine

las películas...
de aventura
de acción
de ciencia ficción
de terror
de guerra
del oeste
de burla
románticas
cómicas
policíacas

Cinema

adventure films
action films
sci-fi films
horror films
war films
Westerns
spoof films
romantic films
comedies
detective films

Grammar

Please be aware that for "to watch" TV or films, Spanish uses the verb "ver" - to see, rather than "mirar" - to watch.

S2 Spanish - Topic 5: Leisure & Wellbeing

Sequencing Order: 16

Level: 3/4

TOPIC	Leisure & wellbeing																																		
Sub-topic	What I used to do																																		
Overview	Students will be able to form and apply the IMPERFECT tense to indicate things that they have done in the past REPEATEDLY and/or OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME.																																		
Content	<u>Grammar</u> In order to express something that you USED TO DO / DID REPEATEDLY / DID OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, you will need to use the IMPERFECT TENSE. In order to conjugate the IMPERFECT tense, you must conjugate your verbs as follows: <table><tr><th>PERSON</th><th>-AR verbs (eg trabajar)</th><th>-ER verbs (eg comer)</th><th>-IR verbs (eg vivir)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Remove - AR</td><td>Remove - ER</td><td>Remove -IR</td></tr><tr><td>I / yo</td><td>trabajaba</td><td>comía</td><td>vivía</td></tr><tr><td>You (singular) / tú</td><td>trabajabas</td><td>comías</td><td>vivías</td></tr><tr><td>He/She - Él/ella</td><td>trabajaba</td><td>comía</td><td>vivía</td></tr><tr><td>We - nosotros</td><td>trabajábamos</td><td>comíamos</td><td>vivíamos</td></tr><tr><td>You (plural) / Vosotros</td><td>trabajábais</td><td>comíais</td><td>vivíais</td></tr><tr><td>They / ellos/ellas</td><td>trabajaban</td><td>comían</td><td>vivían</td></tr></table> • You will note that the “I” & “he/she” forms are exactly the same - you have to consider the context to identify which one it will be. • Do not omit accents or the meaning will be changed. • There are a small number of verbs which are irregular in the imperfect tense - all very commonly-used ones. The verb endings will be the same as in the above tables, but the imperfect stem is: SER (to be) - era IR (to go) - iba VER (to see) - veía			PERSON	-AR verbs (eg trabajar)	-ER verbs (eg comer)	-IR verbs (eg vivir)		Remove - AR	Remove - ER	Remove -IR	I / yo	trabajaba	comía	vivía	You (singular) / tú	trabajabas	comías	vivías	He/She - Él/ella	trabajaba	comía	vivía	We - nosotros	trabajábamos	comíamos	vivíamos	You (plural) / Vosotros	trabajábais	comíais	vivíais	They / ellos/ellas	trabajaban	comían	vivían
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They / ellos/ellas	trabajaban	comían	vivían																																

S2 Spanish - Topic 5: Leisure & Wellbeing

Sequencing Order: 17

Level: 3/4

TOPIC	Leisure & wellbeing																																		
Sub-topic	What I did																																		
Overview	Students will be able to form and apply the PRETERITE tense to indicate things that they did once, that are finished.																																		
Content	<u>Grammar</u> <u>Preterite tense</u> In order to express something at you DID - that happened ONCE and is finished, you will need to use the PRETERITE TENSE. It is the most commonly-used simple past tense for things that happened once. In order to form the PRETERITE tense, you must conjugate your verbs as follows: <table><tr><th>PERSON</th><th>-AR verbs (eg trabajar)</th><th>-ER verbs (eg comer)</th><th>-IR verbs (eg vivir)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Remove - AR</td><td>Remove - ER</td><td>Remove -IR</td></tr><tr><td>I / yo</td><td>trabajé</td><td>comí</td><td>viví</td></tr><tr><td>You (singular) / tú</td><td>Trabajaste</td><td>comiste</td><td>viviste</td></tr><tr><td>He/She - Él/ella</td><td>trabajó</td><td>comió</td><td>vivió</td></tr><tr><td>We - nosotros</td><td>trabajamos</td><td>comimos</td><td>vivimos</td></tr><tr><td>You (plural) / Vosotros</td><td>trabajasteis</td><td>comisteis</td><td>vivisteis</td></tr><tr><td>They / ellos/ellas</td><td>trabajaron</td><td>comieron</td><td>vivieron</td></tr></table> • Again, do not omit accents or the meaning will be changed eg trabajo - I work, trabajó - he/she worked There is a substantial list of irregulars in this tense. The most commonly-used are: IR (to go) - fui (I went) SER (to be) - fui (as IR!) (I was) ESTAR (to be) - estuve (I was) HACER (to do) - hice (I did) PONER (to put) - puse (I put) TENER (to have) - tuve (I had) DECIR (to say) - dije (I said) VENIR (to come) - vine (I came)			PERSON	-AR verbs (eg trabajar)	-ER verbs (eg comer)	-IR verbs (eg vivir)		Remove - AR	Remove - ER	Remove -IR	I / yo	trabajé	comí	viví	You (singular) / tú	Trabajaste	comiste	viviste	He/She - Él/ella	trabajó	comió	vivió	We - nosotros	trabajamos	comimos	vivimos	You (plural) / Vosotros	trabajasteis	comisteis	vivisteis	They / ellos/ellas	trabajaron	comieron	vivieron
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S3 Spanish - Topic 5: Leisure & Wellbeing

Sequencing Order: 18

Level: 3

TOPIC	Leisure & wellbeing																																																																																								
Sub-topic	Body parts, aches and pains																																																																																								
Overview	Students will be able to talk about parts of the body and what hurts																																																																																								
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table> <tr> <td>El cuerpo</td><td>the body</td></tr> <tr> <td>La cabeza</td><td>- head</td></tr> <tr> <td>El pelo</td><td>- hair</td></tr> <tr> <td>La oreja</td><td>- ear</td></tr> <tr> <td>La nariz</td><td>- nose</td></tr> <tr> <td>La frente</td><td>- forehead</td></tr> <tr> <td>La boca</td><td>- mouth</td></tr> <tr> <td>Los dientes</td><td>- teeth</td></tr> <tr> <td>El cuello</td><td>- neck</td></tr> <tr> <td>La garganta</td><td>- throat</td></tr> <tr> <td>El estómago</td><td>- stomach</td></tr> <tr> <td>La espalda</td><td>- back</td></tr> <tr> <td>El hombro</td><td>- shoulder</td></tr> <tr> <td>El brazo</td><td>- arm</td></tr> <tr> <td>El codo</td><td>- elbow</td></tr> <tr> <td>La muñeca</td><td>- wrist</td></tr> <tr> <td>La mano</td><td>- hand</td></tr> <tr> <td>El dedo</td><td>- finger, toe</td></tr> <tr> <td>La pierna</td><td>- leg</td></tr> <tr> <td>La rodilla</td><td>- knee</td></tr> <tr> <td>El tobillo</td><td>- ankle</td></tr> <tr> <td>El pie</td><td>- foot</td></tr> <tr> <td>El corazón</td><td>- heart</td></tr> <tr> <td>Los pulmones</td><td>- lungs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Los riñones</td><td>- kidneys</td></tr> </table> <u>Problemas</u> <table> <tr> <td>Me encuentro mal</td><td>- I don't feel well</td></tr> <tr> <td>Estoy enfermo/a</td><td>- I am ill</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tengo mareo</td><td>- I feel dizzy</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tengo tos</td><td>- I have a cough</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tengo un dolor de</td><td>- I have a ache/pain</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tengo sueño</td><td>- I am tired</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tengo fiebre</td><td>- I have a fever/temperatura</td></tr> <tr> <td>Estoy constipado/a</td><td>- I have a cold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Estoy resfriado/a</td><td>- I have a cold</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tengo gripe</td><td>- I have flu</td></tr> <tr> <td>Me he torcido el tobillo</td><td>- I have twisted my ankle</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tomar</td><td>- to take</td></tr> <tr> <td>Una pastilla</td><td>- a pill</td></tr> <tr> <td>Un jarabe</td><td>- a syrup (eg cough mixture)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Los antibióticos</td><td>- antibiotics</td></tr> <tr> <td>El médico</td><td>- doctor</td></tr> <tr> <td>El enfermero/la enfermera</td><td>- nurse</td></tr> <tr> <td>El farmacéutico</td><td>- pharmacist</td></tr> <tr> <td>El hospital</td><td>- hospital</td></tr> </table>	El cuerpo	the body	La cabeza	- head	El pelo	- hair	La oreja	- ear	La nariz	- nose	La frente	- forehead	La boca	- mouth	Los dientes	- teeth	El cuello	- neck	La garganta	- throat	El estómago	- stomach	La espalda	- back	El hombro	- shoulder	El brazo	- arm	El codo	- elbow	La muñeca	- wrist	La mano	- hand	El dedo	- finger, toe	La pierna	- leg	La rodilla	- knee	El tobillo	- ankle	El pie	- foot	El corazón	- heart	Los pulmones	- lungs	Los riñones	- kidneys	Me encuentro mal	- I don't feel well	Estoy enfermo/a	- I am ill	Tengo mareo	- I feel dizzy	Tengo tos	- I have a cough	Tengo un dolor de	- I have a ache/pain	Tengo sueño	- I am tired	Tengo fiebre	- I have a fever/temperatura	Estoy constipado/a	- I have a cold	Estoy resfriado/a	- I have a cold	Tengo gripe	- I have flu	Me he torcido el tobillo	- I have twisted my ankle	Tomar	- to take	Una pastilla	- a pill	Un jarabe	- a syrup (eg cough mixture)	Los antibióticos	- antibiotics	El médico	- doctor	El enfermero/la enfermera	- nurse	El farmacéutico	- pharmacist	El hospital	- hospital
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	La farmacia - pharmacy, chemist Una receta - prescription <u>Grammar</u> <u>In order to say that something hurts, you must use DOLERSE. This is a reflexive verb (eg it has the extra part at the end of the infinitive which alters according to who is being hurt.) It is also impersonal - like GUSTAR.</u> eg “me duele la cabeza” - literally means “it hurts to me the head”, we would say “my head hurts”, “I have a headache” eg “me duelen los dientes” - “my teeth hurt”, “I have toothache” NB if one thing hurts - me duele; if more than one thing hurts - me duelen
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S3 Spanish - Topic 5: Leisure & Wellbeing

Sequencing Order: 19

Level: 4

TOPIC	Leisure & wellbeing
Sub-topic	Healthy living
Overview	Students will be able to talk about what they do to remain healthy, including diet and exercise and what they will do in the future.
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> Sano/a healthy Saludable healthy Malsano unhealthy Hay que (+ infinitive) you must Tengo que (+ infinitive) I have to Suelo (+ infinitive) I usually Se debe (+ infinitive) you must Se debería (+ infinitive) you should Una dieta equilibrada a balanced diet Las cinco raciones de fruta y verduras five portions of fruit and veg Proteínas, grasa y carbohidratos protein, fat, carbohydrates Hacer ejercicio to take exercise Ir al gimnasio to go to the gym Fumar to smoke Tomar drogas to take drugs Beber alcohol to drink alcohol También also Pero but Sin embargo however No obstante however Además in addition Asimismo furthermore Aunque although

Por un lado	on the one hand
Por otro lado	on the other hand
Pienso que	I think that
Creo que	I believe that
En mi opinión	in my opinion
Porque	because
Ya que	because

Grammar

Future

As in English, there are two ways of expressing the future in Spanish:

The immediate future tense - "I am going to"

The future tense - "I will"

Immediate future tense

Is formed in exactly the same way as in English: you use the present tense of the verb "IR" - to go, add in "a" and follow it with the infinitive of the action verb.

eg voy a comer chocolate - I am going to eat chocolate

IR - to go	a	Infinitive of action verb, eg COMER
Voy - I am going		
Vas - you (singular) are going		
Va - He/she/it is going		
Vamos - We are going		
Vais - You (plural) are going		
Van - They are going		

Future tense

Take the infinitive of your action verb (**not** the stem, having removed the -AR, -ER or -IR) and add to it the following endings:

Person	Action verb
I	hablaré
You (singular)	hablarás
He/she/it	hablará
We	hablaremos
You (plural)	hablaréis
They	hablarán

NB - in this tense the endings are the same, no matter whether the verb is -AR, -ER or -IR.

There are inevitably a few verbs which are irregular and rather than adding these endings to the infinitive, add the same endings to a future stem. They fall into two groups:

- 1) Verbs which lose a letter from the infinitive before the endings are added:

Poder (to be able)	podré, etc
Saber (to know)	sabré, etc
Querer (to want, love)	querré
Decir (to say)	dire, etc
Hacer (to do)	hare, etc

2) Verbs which add a D to the stem before the endings are added:

Tener (to have)	tendré, etc
Poner (to put)	pondré, etc
Venir (to come)	vendré, etc
Salir (to go out)	saldré, etc

BERWICKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGES & LITERATURE FACULTY



SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Six - Eating and Going Out

- Food
- Eating Out
- Food and food culture in Spain
- Going Out

S3 Spanish - Topic 6: Eating and Going Out

Sequencing Order: 20

Level: 4

TOPIC	Eating and Going Out	
Sub-topic	Food	
Overview	Students will be able to talk about food.	
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u>	
	La carne	meat
	El pollo	chicken
	El pescado	fish
	La pasta	pasta
	La pizza	pizza
	Las patatas fritas	chips
	El pan	bread
	El pastel	cake
	El queso	cheese
	La fruta	fruit
	Las verduras	veg
	El arroz	rice
	Los mariscos	seafood
	Los calamares	squid
	Las gambas	prawns
	La tortilla	omelette
	El bocadillo	sandwich
	El sandwich	toastie
	El desayuno	breakfast
	Desayunar	to have breakfast
	El almuerzo	lunch
	Almorzar	to have lunch
	La cena	dinner
	Cenar	to have dinner
	Como	I eat
	Comer	to eat

Me gusta comer patatas fritas - I like to eat chips Me gustan las patatas fritas - I like chips Me encantan las patatas fritas - I love chips			
Me chifla(n)	I'm crazy about		
Me mola(n)	I'm nuts about		
El agua	water		
La leche	milk		
El café	coffee		
El té	tea		
El zumo de naranja	orange juice		
El zumo de manzana	apple juice		
El chocolate caliente	hot chocolate		
Los cereales	cereal		
El yogur	yoghurt		
La tostada	toast		
Un huevo	egg		
El flan	crème caramel		
El postre	pudding, dessert		
El helado	ice cream		
Delicioso/a	delicious		
Rico/a	delicious		
Asqueroso/a	revolting		
Bueno/a para la salud	good for your health		
Saludable or sano/a	healthy		
Malo/a para la salud	bad for your health		
Malsano/a	unhealthy		
No me gusta comer - I don't like eating			
No me gusta(n) - I don't like			
Odio - I hate			
El primer plato	starter		
El segundo plato	main course		
El postre	pudding, dessert		
<u>La Fruta - fruit</u>		<u>Las verduras -</u>	
<u>vegetables</u>			
La piña	pineapple	la coliflor	
cauliflower			
La fresa	strawberry	la lechuga	
lettuce			
La manzana	apple	la cebolla	onion
La pera	pear	la col	
cabbage			
La naranja	orange	la patata	potato
La ciruela	plum	la berenjena	aubergine
La sandía	watermelon	las zanahorias	carrots
Las frambuesas	raspberries	el calabacín	
courgette			

Las cerezas	cherries	el pimiento	
pepper			
Las uvas	grapes	el pepino	cucumber
El melocotón	peach	el brócoli	broccoli
El limón	lemon	el tomate	
tomato			
El melón	melon	los guisantes	peas
El plátano	banana	los champiñones	
mushrooms			
El pomelo	grapefruit		
<u>Al Mercado</u>			
Cuando voy al mercado	When I go to the market		
Quiero	I want		
Por favor	please		
Un cuarto kilo	¼ kilo		
Medio kilo	½ kilo		
Un kilo	1 kilo		
Un kilo y medio	1 ½ kilos		
Dos kilos	2 kilos		
¿Cuánto cuesta?	How much does it cost?	¿Cuánto cuestan?	
How much do			
they cost			
Cuesta	It costs	Cuestan	They
cost.....			

3 Spanish - Topic 6: Eating and Going Out

Sequencing Order: 21

Level: 4

TOPIC	Eating and Going Out
Sub-topic	Eating Out
Overview	Students will be able to talk about eating in restaurants.
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> Voy al restaurante - <i>I am going to the restaurant</i> En el restaurante - <i>in the restaurant</i> El menú - <i>the menu</i> El menú del día - <i>daily set menu (restricted but very good value in Spain)</i> Quisiera - <i>I would like.....</i> Para mí,..... - <i>For me, / I'll have</i> Prefiero - <i>I'll prefer</i> Me gustaría ... - <i>I would like</i> ¿Tiene un / una? - <i>Do you have ...?</i> ¿Puedo tener? - <i>Can I have ...?</i> La carta, por favor - <i>the menu, please</i> ¿Qué me recomienda? - <i>What do you recommend?</i> ¿Puede darme ...? - <i>Could you give me ...?</i> ¿Puede traer(me)... ? - <i>Could you bring me ...?</i> ¿Cuánto cuesta (n) ...? <i>How much is (are) ..?</i> No, nada más. - <i>No, nothing more.</i> La cuenta, por favor. - <i>the bill, please.</i>

	¿El servicio está incluido? - <i>Is service included?</i> ¿Qué le debo? - <i>What do I owe you?</i> ¿Qué desea / quiere? - <i>What would you like?</i> ¿Qué quiere(n) tomar? - <i>What would you like to have?</i> ¿Qué va(n) a tomar? - <i>What are you going to have?</i> ¿Qué le pongo? - <i>What can I get you?</i> ¿Para beber, por favor? - <i>To drink, please?</i> ¿Va a tomar algo más? - <i>Are you going to have anything more?</i> ¿Nada más? - <i>Nothing more?</i> ¿Algo más? - <i>Anything else?</i> ¿Quiere algo de postre? - <i>Do you wish for any dessert?</i> En seguida. - <i>Right away.</i> Aquí tiene. - <i>Here you are.</i> <u>Grammar</u> COMO Please take care with this word in Spanish as it has a variety of meanings according to the context/accent: Como - can mean “I eat” or “as” Cómo - is a question word meaning “how?”
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S3 Spanish - Topic 6: Eating and Going Out

Sequencing Order: 22

Level: 4

TOPIC	Eating and Going Out
Sub-topic	Spanish food and food culture
Overview	Students will have a greater understanding of Spanish food and food culture.
Content	Vocabulary/context In Spain, eating is not about “refueling” - it is about enjoying good, fresh, locally-produced food in good company! The richness of Spanish cuisine can be seen from region to region as tastes and traditions vary from place to place. On the whole, the Spanish do not “snack” as such and follow the Mediterranean diet, which is regarded as super-healthy. Las tapas snacks (served to accompany a drink, often included in the price of the drink) Alioli traditional garlic mayonnaise El aceite de olive olive oil, used for frying and as an ingredient - there is no tradition of using butter, so you will be served toast drizzled with oil! La tortilla española thick omelette made with eggs and potato, regional variations may include onion El chorizo Spanish salami, flavoured with smoked paprika and garlic El manchego famous Spanish cheese

El gazpacho vinegar,	Andalusian cold tomato soup with cucumber, onion, garlic,
peppers	
El jamón serrano	air-cured, thinly-sliced ham
Los calamares	squid, often served dipped in seasoned flour and fried in rings
La paella	rice dish, ingredients vary according to the region - can be seafood,
meat or mixed	
Churros con chocolate	thin, sausage-shaped doughnuts, usually served dipped in thick hot
chocolate	
El desayuno	Breakfast. Not a big deal in Spain, will not include bacon, eggs, etc.
	Often baguette drizzled with oil, served with fresh
tomato and garlic.	
El almuerzo	Lunch. Usually the big meal of the day, served around 2-4pm.
	Tradition says that it should be followed by a “siesta”
- a snooze in the	
	hottest part of the day.
La cena	Dinner. Served usually around 9-10pm, when it is
starting to get	
cooler.	
La merienda	Afternoon snack, usually for children to keep them going
until the late	
dinner.	

S3 Spanish - Topic 6: Eating and Going Out

Sequencing Order: 23

Level: 4

TOPIC	Eating and Going Out	
Sub-topic	Going Out	
Overview	Students will be able to talk about going out in Spanish.	
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u>	
	El supermercado	supermarket
	La piscina	swimming pool
	La catedral	cathedral
	La plaza de toros	bull ring
	La discoteca	disco/club
	El museo	museum
	El cine	cinema
	El bar	bar
	El restaurant	restaurant
	El parque	park

La bolero	bowling alley
La estación	station
El parque temático	theme park
Jugar al fútbol	to play football
Practicar el ciclismo	to go cycling
Practicar la natación	to go swimming
Ir a la piscina	to go to the swimming pool
Visitar un museo	to visit a museum
Ir a un concierto	to go to a concert
Pasear por el centro de la ciudad	to walk around the town centre
Bailar en una discoteca	to dance in a club
Ir de compras	to go shopping
Mirar escaparates	to window shop
Ir a tomar una copa	to go for a drink
Ir a un restaurante	to go to a restaurant
¿Quieres ir a? conmigo / contigo	Do you want to go to with me / with you
¿Con quién?	Who with?
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿A qué hora?	(At) what time?
¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Adónde?	Where to?
¿Dónde quedamos?	Where shall we meet up?
No tengo tiempo	I don't have time
No tengo (bastante) dinero	I don't have (enough) money
No quiero	I don't want to
No me apetece (+ infinitive)	I don't fancy
Lo siento, no puedo	Sorry, I can't
<u>Grammar</u> - Remember that when using "a" (to) followed by "EL", you must change it to "AL". eg voy AL cine" - I am going to the cinema - When you want to express that you do something ON a day of the week, remember that there is no word included for ON - you simply use the day. eg voy al cine el sábado - I am going to the cinema on Saturday.	

BERWICKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGES & LITERATURE FACULTY



SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Seven - Holidays

- Weather
- Holiday activities and preferences
- Holiday accommodation
- Transport
- Past holidays

S3 Spanish - Topic 7: HOLIDAYS

Sequencing Order: 24

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays																																																															
Sub-topic	Weather																																																															
Overview	Students will be able to express phrases about weather and climate in present, past and future tenses.																																																															
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table><tr><td>Hace sol</td><td>it is sunny</td><td>hace mal tiempo</td><td>the weather is</td></tr><tr><td>bad</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hace buen tiempo</td><td>the weather is good</td><td>hace viento</td><td>it is windy</td></tr><tr><td>Hace calor</td><td>it is hot</td><td>hace frío</td><td>it is cold</td></tr><tr><td>Hay niebla</td><td>it is foggy</td><td>hay tormenta</td><td>it is stormy</td></tr><tr><td>Está nublado</td><td>it is cloudy</td><td>está helado</td><td>it is icy</td></tr><tr><td>Llueve</td><td>it is raining</td><td>nieva</td><td>it is snowing</td></tr><tr><td>Creo que</td><td>I believe that</td><td>también</td><td>also</td></tr><tr><td>Pienso que</td><td>I think that</td><td>así que</td><td>so</td></tr><tr><td>Me parece que</td><td>it seems to me that</td><td>porque</td><td>because</td></tr><tr><td>En mi opinión</td><td>in my opinion</td><td>pero</td><td>but</td></tr><tr><td>el norte</td><td>the north</td><td>la primavera</td><td>spring</td></tr><tr><td>el este</td><td>the east</td><td>el verano</td><td>summer</td></tr><tr><td>el sur</td><td>the south</td><td>el otoño</td><td>autumn</td></tr><tr><td>el oeste</td><td>the west</td><td>el invierno</td><td>winter</td></tr></table> <u>Grammar</u> hace - comes from HACER hay - comes from HABER está - comes from ESTAR form, These -AR/-ER verbs are in the INFINITIVE				Hace sol	it is sunny	hace mal tiempo	the weather is	bad				Hace buen tiempo	the weather is good	hace viento	it is windy	Hace calor	it is hot	hace frío	it is cold	Hay niebla	it is foggy	hay tormenta	it is stormy	Está nublado	it is cloudy	está helado	it is icy	Llueve	it is raining	nieva	it is snowing	Creo que	I believe that	también	also	Pienso que	I think that	así que	so	Me parece que	it seems to me that	porque	because	En mi opinión	in my opinion	pero	but	el norte	the north	la primavera	spring	el este	the east	el verano	summer	el sur	the south	el otoño	autumn	el oeste	the west	el invierno	winter
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llueve - comes from LLOVER meaning TO, eg to rain, to snow, etc nieva - comes from NEVAR Immediate future tense - meaning “going to” (in the future), eg it is going to rain To create this tense you need “va” from the verb IR (to go), plus A, plus the infinitive eg va a llover - it is going to rain, va a hacer frío - it is going to be cold, va a haber tormenta - it is going to be stormy Imperfect tense - meaning “it was-ing, it used to", eg it was raining, it was sunny To create this tense you need the following forms: hace - becomes HACÍA hay - becomes HABÍA eg hacía sol - it was sunny está - becomes ESTABA nevaba - it was snowing llueve - becomes LLOVÍA nieva - becomes NEVABA Example sentences Mañana va a llover y voy a quedarme en casa - tomorrow it is going to rain and I’m going to stay at home Ayer nevaba, así que hice un muñeco de nieve - yesterday it was snowing, so I made a snowman
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S3 Spanish - Topic 7: HOLIDAYS

Sequencing Order: 25

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays																																						
Sub-topic	Holiday Activities																																						
Overview	Students will be able to express a variety of activities that they do on holiday.																																						
Content	Vocabulary <table> <tr> <td>Tomar el sol</td><td>to sunbathe</td></tr> <tr> <td>Descansar</td><td>to relax</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ir a la discoteca</td><td>to go to the club</td></tr> <tr> <td>Montar en bicicleta</td><td>to ride a bike</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nadar en el mar</td><td>to swim in the sea</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sacar fotos</td><td>to take photos</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ir de paseo</td><td>to go for a walk</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hacer surfing</td><td>to go surfing</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bailar flamenco</td><td>to dance Flamenco</td></tr> <tr> <td>Visitar museos</td><td>to visit museums</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cenar en restaurantes</td><td>to have dinner in restaurants</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ir a un parque temático</td><td>to go to a theme park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ir a un parque acuático</td><td>to go to a water park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ir al mercado</td><td>to go to the market</td></tr> <tr> <td>Salir con amigos/familia</td><td>to go out with friends/family</td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <td>Me gusta mucho</td><td>I really like</td></tr> <tr> <td>Me gusta muchísimo</td><td>I really, really like</td></tr> <tr> <td>No me gusta nada</td><td>I don't like at all</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prefiero</td><td>I prefer</td></tr> </table>	Tomar el sol	to sunbathe	Descansar	to relax	Ir a la discoteca	to go to the club	Montar en bicicleta	to ride a bike	Nadar en el mar	to swim in the sea	Sacar fotos	to take photos	Ir de paseo	to go for a walk	Hacer surfing	to go surfing	Bailar flamenco	to dance Flamenco	Visitar museos	to visit museums	Cenar en restaurantes	to have dinner in restaurants	Ir a un parque temático	to go to a theme park	Ir a un parque acuático	to go to a water park	Ir al mercado	to go to the market	Salir con amigos/familia	to go out with friends/family	Me gusta mucho	I really like	Me gusta muchísimo	I really, really like	No me gusta nada	I don't like at all	Prefiero	I prefer
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S3 Spanish - Topic 7: HOLIDAYS

Sequencing Order: 26

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays																																																																								
Sub-topic	Holiday accommodation																																																																								
Overview	Students will be able to express phrases about where they stay on holiday and make bookings.																																																																								
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<u>Descripciones</u>	<u>Descriptions</u>
Acogedor/a	welcoming
Antiguo /a	old
Moderno/a	modern
Nuevo/a	new
Cómodo/a	comfortable
Incómodo/a	uncomfortable
Bonito/a	pretty
Feo/a	ugly
Caro/a	expensive
Barato/a	cheap
Animado/a	busy
Tranquilo/a	quiet
Lujoso/a	luxurious
Limpio/a	clean
Sucio/a	dirty
Ruidoso/a	noisy
 <u>Grammar</u>	
Please refer back to previous content notes for information on how to conjugate the present, future, imperfect and preterite tenses, as well as additional useful constructions in this context.	
 <u>The best thing</u>	
In order to express what was best about your holiday, you should use: “LO MEJOR”	
Eg “lo mejor de mis vacaciones fue cuando visitamos al parque acuático” - <i>the best thing about my holidays was when we visited the water park.</i>	

S3 Spanish - Topic 7: HOLIDAYS

Sequencing Order: 27

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays																										
Sub-topic	Transport																										
Overview	Students will be able to express phrases about how they travel on holiday.																										
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table> <tr> <td>El transporte</td><td>transport</td></tr> <tr> <td>En tren</td><td>by train</td></tr> <tr> <td>En metro, tren subterráneo</td><td>by underground</td></tr> <tr> <td>En autobús</td><td>by bus</td></tr> <tr> <td>En autocar</td><td>by coach</td></tr> <tr> <td>En tranvía</td><td>by tram</td></tr> <tr> <td>En taxi</td><td>by taxi</td></tr> <tr> <td>En avión</td><td>by plane</td></tr> <tr> <td>En coche</td><td>by car</td></tr> <tr> <td>En barco</td><td>by boat</td></tr> <tr> <td>En ferry</td><td>by ferry</td></tr> <tr> <td>En bici / bicicleta</td><td>by bike</td></tr> <tr> <td>En moto</td><td>by motobike</td></tr> </table>	El transporte	transport	En tren	by train	En metro, tren subterráneo	by underground	En autobús	by bus	En autocar	by coach	En tranvía	by tram	En taxi	by taxi	En avión	by plane	En coche	by car	En barco	by boat	En ferry	by ferry	En bici / bicicleta	by bike	En moto	by motobike
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En moto	by motobike																										

A pie	on foot
Salir	to depart, go out
Llegar	to arrive
Viajar	to travel
Durar	to last, take, eg el viaje duró 2 horas - the journey took 2 hours
A tiempo	on time
Tarde	late
Pronto / temprano	early
Un billete	a ticket
Un billete de ida y vuelta	a return ticket
Un billete sencillo	a single ticket

S3 Spanish - Topic 7: HOLIDAYS

Sequencing Order: 28

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays																																														
Sub-topic	Transport																																														
Overview	Students will be able to talk about holidays in the future, present and past tenses.																																														
Content	Please refer back to previous content notes for information on how to conjugate the present, future, imperfect and preterite tenses, as well as additional useful constructions in this context. <table> <tr> <td>El transporte</td><td>transport</td></tr> <tr> <td>En tren</td><td>by train</td></tr> <tr> <td>En metro, tren subterráneo</td><td>by undergrounds</td></tr> <tr> <td>En autobús</td><td>by bus</td></tr> <tr> <td>En autocar</td><td>by coach</td></tr> <tr> <td>En tranvía</td><td>by tram</td></tr> <tr> <td>En taxi</td><td>by taxi</td></tr> <tr> <td>En avión</td><td>by plane</td></tr> <tr> <td>En coche</td><td>by car</td></tr> <tr> <td>En barco</td><td>by boat</td></tr> <tr> <td>En ferry</td><td>by ferry</td></tr> <tr> <td>En bici / bicicleta</td><td>by bike</td></tr> <tr> <td>En moto</td><td>by motobike</td></tr> <tr> <td>A pie</td><td>on foot</td></tr> <tr> <td>Salir</td><td>to depart, go out</td></tr> <tr> <td>Llegar</td><td>to arrive</td></tr> <tr> <td>Viajar</td><td>to travel</td></tr> <tr> <td>A tiempo</td><td>on time</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tarde</td><td>late</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pronto / temprano</td><td>early</td></tr> <tr> <td>Un billete</td><td>a ticket</td></tr> <tr> <td>Un billete de ida y vuelta</td><td>a return ticket</td></tr> <tr> <td>Un billete sencillo</td><td>a single ticket</td></tr> </table>	El transporte	transport	En tren	by train	En metro, tren subterráneo	by undergrounds	En autobús	by bus	En autocar	by coach	En tranvía	by tram	En taxi	by taxi	En avión	by plane	En coche	by car	En barco	by boat	En ferry	by ferry	En bici / bicicleta	by bike	En moto	by motobike	A pie	on foot	Salir	to depart, go out	Llegar	to arrive	Viajar	to travel	A tiempo	on time	Tarde	late	Pronto / temprano	early	Un billete	a ticket	Un billete de ida y vuelta	a return ticket	Un billete sencillo	a single ticket
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BERWICKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

LANGUAGES & LITERATURE FACULTY



SPANISH CURRICULUM

Topic Eight - Becoming Independent Citizens

- Pocket money
- How I earn it
- Household chores
- What I buy with my pocket money

S3 Spanish - Topic 8: BECOMING INDEPENDENT

Sequencing Order: 29

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays										
Sub-topic	Money and spending it										
Overview	Students will be able to talk about money, what they do to earn it and what they spend it on										
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <table> <tr> <td><u>La paga</u></td><td><u>pocket money</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>El dinero de bolsillo</td><td>pocket money</td></tr> <tr> <td>Recibo euros</td><td>I receive euros</td></tr> <tr> <td>A la semana</td><td>each week</td></tr> <tr> <td>Al mes</td><td>each month</td></tr> </table> Recibo - I receive Lo recibo de - I get it from mis padres - my parents mis abuelos - my grandparents cada semana - every week me da/me dan - gives me/give me Creo que - I believe that recibe - (he/she) gets es importante - it's important Cuando era pequeño - When I was younger recibía - I used to get me gustaría recibir - I'd like to get más dinero - more money para - (in order) to comprar - (to) buy ahorrar - (to) save libras - pounds <u>Gastar dinero - Spending Money</u> gasto mi dinero en - I spend my money on compro - I buy	<u>La paga</u>	<u>pocket money</u>	El dinero de bolsillo	pocket money	Recibo euros	I receive euros	A la semana	each week	Al mes	each month
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El dinero de bolsillo	pocket money										
Recibo euros	I receive euros										
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Al mes	each month										

compré - I bought
 compraré - I will buy
 no malgasto el dinero - I don't waste my money
 ahorro dinero - I save money
 saldo para el móvil - credit for my mobile
 entradas para conciertos - concert tickets
 a la semana - a week
 al mes - a month
 cada quince días - every fortnight
 es importante divertirse - it's important to have fun
 Si tuviera más dinero - If I had more money
 Si ganara la lotería - If I won the lottery
 iría - I would go
 viajaría - I would travel

Ir de Compras - Going Shopping

Mi tienda preferida es - My favourite shop is
 Voy al centro comercial - I go to the shopping centre
 voy a ir al centro - I'm going to go shopping
 fui de compras - I went shopping
 barato - cheap
 caro - expensive
 tiene - (it) has
 productos de calidad - high quality products
 Compraría - I would buy
 Gastaría el dinero en - I would spend the money on
 las rebajas - the sales
 atestado - crowded
 huele mal - (it) smells bad
 (no) hay - there is (not)
 pagar - to pay
 descuento - discount

Con mi paga compro	with my pocket money I buy
Caramelos	sweets
Comida rápida	fast food
Una hamburguesa	a burger
El maquillaje	make-up
Las revistas	magazines
Los libros	books
Los juegos de ordenador	computer games
Los videojuegos	video games
Los zapatos	shoes
Las zapatillas	trainers
La ropa	clothes

Ayudar en casa - Helping out at home

(No) ayudo en casa - I (don't) help out at home
 Tengo que/Hay que (+inf) - I have to
 Mis padres dicen que - My parents say that
 odio ayudar en casa - I hate helping out at home
 no es justo - it's not fair
 no hace nada - (he/she) doesn't do anything
 tiene que (+ inf) - (he/she) has to
 cuando puedo - when I can

no tengo tiempo - I don't have time
me aburre - it bores me
me gusta ayudar a mis padres - I like helping my parents
mi madre trabaja mucho - my mum works a lot
para recibir dinero - (in order) to get money

Las tareas domésticas

household chores

Hago canguro	I babysit
Cuido de mi hermano menor	I look after my little brother
Arreglo mi dormitorio	I tidy my bedroom
Lavo el coche	I wash the car
Paseo al perro	I walk the dog
Doy de comer al perro	I feed the dog
Friego los platos	I wash the dishes
Ayudo a mis padres	I help my parents
Paso la aspiradora	I vacuum
Quito el polvo	I do the dusting
Barro el suelo	I sweep the floor
Lavo la ropa	I wash the clothes
Plancho la ropa	I iron the clothes
Voy de compras	I go shopping
Hago las compras	I do the shopping
Hago las camas	I make the beds
Preparo la comida	I prepare the food
Pongo la mesa	I lay the table
Quito la mesa	I clear the table
Lleno el lavaplatos	I fill the dishwasher
Vacio el lavaplatos	I empty the dishwasher
Limpio los vidrios	I clean the windows
Saco la basura	I take out the rubbish
Trabajo en el jardín	I do the gardening
No tengo que hacer nada	I don't have to do anything
No hago nada	I do nothing

Otro - Other

con - with
siempre - always
nunca - never
porque - because
sin embargo - however
cuando - when
a veces - sometimes
odiaba - I used to hate
me gustaba - I used to like
necesario - necessary
me ayuda - (it) helps me
voy a ahorrar - I'm going to save

S3/4 Spanish - Topic 8: BECOMING INDEPENDENT CITIZENS

Sequencing Order: 30

Level: 4

TOPIC	Holidays																																																						
Sub-topic	Jobs																																																						
Overview	Students will be able to talk about part-time jobs and what they would like to do in the future																																																						
Content	<u>Vocabulary</u> <u>Empleos - Jobs</u> Trabajo - I work Un trabajo - a job un empleo/trabajo a tiempo parcial - a part-time job en - in una tienda - a shop un restaurante - a restaurant Los fines de semana como - as gano - I earn prefiero - I prefer cada día - each day tengo que levantarme temprano - I have to get up early me gusta tener responsabilidades - I like having responsibility las horas son largas - the hours are long está mal pagado - it's badly paid es un trabajo difícil - it's a difficult job <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Actor/actriz</td><td>actor/actress</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cocinero/a</td><td>cook</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jardinero/a</td><td>gardener</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dependiente/a</td><td>shop assistant</td></tr> <tr> <td>Profesor/a</td><td>teacher</td></tr> <tr> <td>Comerciante</td><td>business person</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cantante</td><td>singer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ingeniero/a</td><td>engineer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Futbolista</td><td>footballer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dentista</td><td>dentist</td></tr> <tr> <td>Recepcionista</td><td>receptionist</td></tr> <tr> <td>Médico/a</td><td>doctor</td></tr> <tr> <td>Camarero/a</td><td>waiter/waitress</td></tr> <tr> <td>Periodista</td><td>journalist</td></tr> <tr> <td>Enfermero/a</td><td>nurse</td></tr> <tr> <td>Informático/a</td><td>computer technician</td></tr> <tr> <td>Conductor de taxi</td><td>taxi driver</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chófer</td><td>chauffeur</td></tr> <tr> <td>Abogado/a</td><td>lawyer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Diseñador/a</td><td>designer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Policía</td><td>police officer</td></tr> <tr> <td>Piloto/a</td><td>pilot</td></tr> <tr> <td>Electricista</td><td>electrician</td></tr> <tr> <td>Secretario/a</td><td>secretary</td></tr> <tr> <td>Astronauta</td><td>astronaut</td></tr> <tr> <td>Músico/a</td><td>musician</td></tr> <tr> <td>Soldado/a</td><td>soldier</td></tr> </table>	Actor/actriz	actor/actress	Cocinero/a	cook	Jardinero/a	gardener	Dependiente/a	shop assistant	Profesor/a	teacher	Comerciante	business person	Cantante	singer	Ingeniero/a	engineer	Futbolista	footballer	Dentista	dentist	Recepcionista	receptionist	Médico/a	doctor	Camarero/a	waiter/waitress	Periodista	journalist	Enfermero/a	nurse	Informático/a	computer technician	Conductor de taxi	taxi driver	Chófer	chauffeur	Abogado/a	lawyer	Diseñador/a	designer	Policía	police officer	Piloto/a	pilot	Electricista	electrician	Secretario/a	secretary	Astronauta	astronaut	Músico/a	musician	Soldado/a	soldier
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Carpintero/a
Peluquero/a
Mecánico/a
Bombero/a
Veterinario/a

joiner
hairdresser
mechanic
fire fighter
vet

Grammar

- Please note that almost all jobs must be used in the appropriate masculine or feminine form, according to the gender of the person being referred to. Currently there is no option for non-gender specific.

- Please note that you do not use un/una in front of jobs:
eg quiero ser profesor - I want to be a teacher, there is no "a" used in Spanish.

- In order to express what you **WILL** be in the future, you might say:
SERÉ I will be

- In order to express a preference for a career, you might say:
QUIERO SER I want to be
QUISIERA SER I would like to be
ME GUSTARÍA SER I would like to be

- In order to express what you **WOULD** do - eg the job of your dreams - you should use the **CONDITIONAL TENSE**:

This is formed by taking the **FUTURE STEM**, in most cases **the infinitive** (the form of the verb that you find in the dictionary), and adding to it the -ER/-IR endings for the imperfect tense:

PERSON	-AR	-ER	-IR
I	hablaría	comería	viviría
You (s)	hablarías	comerías	vivirías
He/She/It	hablaría	comería	viviría
We	hablaríamos	comeríamos	viviríamos
You (plural)	hablaríais	comeríais	viviríais
They	hablarían	comerían	vivirían

Needless to say there are a number of irregular verbs, where the same endings are added but the future stem is NOT the infinitive. The most common ones are:

- 3) Verbs which lose a letter from the infinitive before the endings are added:

Poder (to be able)	podría, etc
Saber (to know)	sabría, etc
Querer (to want, love)	querría
Decir (to say)	diría, etc
Hacer (to do)	haría, etc

- 4) Verbs which add a D to the stem before the endings are added:

Tener (to have)	tendría, etc
Poner (to put)	pondría, etc

	Venir (to come) Salir (to go out)	vendría, etc saldría, etc
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