



# Part 2 Spanish

## Cuaderno de vocabulario



Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

Clase: \_\_\_\_\_

## En la ciudad

### ¿Dónde vives?

Where...? - ¿Dónde...?

Where do you live? -

¿Dónde vives?

I live in... - Vivo en...

a house - una casa

a flat - un apartamento

Está en... - It is in...

in a village/town - en un pueblo

in a city - en una ciudad

in the country - en el

campo

in the mountains - en la

montaña

on the coast - en la costa

in the desert - en el

desierto

### La descripción de la casa

How...? - ¿Cómo...?

What is your house like

(literally 'How is your

house?') - ¿Cómo es tu

casa?

My house is... - Mi casa

es...

My flat is... - Mi piso es...

My apartment is... - Mi

apartamento es...

old - antiguo/a

comfortable - cómodo/a

big - grande

small - pequeño/a

pretty - bonito/a

modern - moderno/a

### En el pueblo

What...? - ¿Qué...?

What is in your town? -

¿Qué hay en tu pueblo?

in town - En el pueblo

in the centre - en el

centro

There is/are - Hay...

There isn't/aren't... - No

hay...

Is there...? - ¿Hay...?

Where is...? - ¿Dónde

está...?

Where are...? - ¿Dónde

están...?

### Los lugares

a car park - un

aparcamiento

a bank - un banco

a library - una biblioteca

a bowling alley - una bolera

a café - un café

a campsite - un camping

a castle - un castillo

a shopping centre - un

centro comercial

a cinema - un cinema

a school - un colegio

a police station - una

comisaria

a post office - unos

correos

a station - un estación de

trenes (RENFE)

a stadium - un estadio

a funfair - una feria

a church - una iglesia

a hospital - un hospital

a hotel - un hotel

a market - un mercado

a museum - un museo

a park - un parque

a ice-rink - una pista de

hielo

a swimming pool - una

piscina

a sports centre - un

polideportivo

a square - una plaza

a restaurant - un

restaurante

a supermarket - un

supermercado

a toilets - unos servicios

a bike shop - una tienda de

bici

a shops - unas tiendas

a university - una

universidad

### ¿Dónde estás?

Where...? - ¿Dónde...?

Where are you? - ¿Dónde

estás?

I am at the... - Estoy en

el/la/los/las...

## En la ciudad

### ¿Dónde está?

Go (informal) - Va  
Go (polite) - Vaya  
Turn (informal) - Gira  
Turn (polite) - Gire  
right (on the right) - a la derecha  
left (on the left) - a la izquierda  
straight on - todo recto

### ¿Adónde vas?

Where...? - ¿Dónde...?  
To where...? - ¿Adónde...?  
(To) where are you going?  
- ¿Adónde vas?  
I'm going to - Voy a...  
I'm going to the... - Voy al  
/ a la / a los / a las...

### Al café

What...? - ¿Qué...?  
What do you want? - ¿Qué quieres?  
What do you want to drink? - ¿Qué quieres para beber?  
I want... - Quiero...  
a juice - un zumo  
an orange juice - un zumo de naranja  
a milkshake - un batido  
a strawberry milkshake - un batido de fresa  
a hot chocolate - un chocolate caliente  
a tea - un té  
a tea with lemon - un té con limón  
a coffee - un café  
a lemon Fanta - una Fanta de limón  
a lemonade - una limonada  
a cola - una coca-cola  
a diet cola - una coca-cola light  
please - por favor

### En el bar de tapas

What...? - ¿Qué...?  
What do you want? - ¿Qué quieres?  
What do you want to eat? - ¿Qué quieres para comer?  
I want... - Quiero...  
a portion of... - una ración de...  
prawns - gambas  
croquettes - croquetas  
tomato bread - pan con tomate  
Spanish ham - jamón serrano  
Spanish omelette - tortilla de patatas  
spicy potatoes - patatas bravas  
fried squid - calamares

## Mi día

### Mi rutina diaria

What...? - ¿Qué...?  
At what time.. ? - ¿A qué hora... ?  
you get up? - te levantas  
I brush/I'm brushing - Me cepillo  
my teeth - los dientes  
I have/I'm having a shower - Me ducho  
I get/I'm getting dressed - Me visto  
I'm having a shower - Me ducho  
I'm having a bath - Me baño  
I wake up - Me despierto  
I get up/I'm getting up - Me levanto  
I eat breakfast - Desayuno  
and - y  
then - entonces  
normally - normalmente  
and after - y después

### La rutina de la noche

I go to bed - Me acuesto  
I do my homework - Hago mis deberes  
I eat dinner - Ceno  
I have an afternoon snack - Meriendo  
I watch television - Veo la tele  
I go home - Regreo a casa

### Las asignaturas

What - ¿Qué...?  
What do you study? - ¿Qué estudias?  
I study... - Estudio...  
English - el inglés  
art - el dibujo  
French - el francés  
geography - la geografía  
history - la historia  
IT - la informática  
maths - las matemáticas  
music - la música  
PE - el deporte  
technology - la tecnología  
drama - el teatro  
science - las ciencias

### Las opiniones

Do you like ? - ¿Te gusta ?  
I love ... - Me encanta ...  
I like ... - Me gusta ...  
I don't like ... - No me gusta ...  
I hate ...- Odio ...  
why? - ¿por qué?  
because - porque  
It is ... - Es ...  
fun - divertido  
hard - difícil  
boring - aburrido  
easy - fácil  
interesting - interesante  
my favourite subject - mi asignatura favorita  
quite - bastante  
very - muy  
too - demasiado  
a little bit - un poco  
and - y  
but - pero  
also - también  
the teacher is... - el profe es...  
strict - estricto/a  
nice - simpatico/a  
We have a lot of homework - Tenemos muchos deberes

## Mi día

### Cuando

When...? - ¿Cuándo...?

When do you study...? -

¿Cuándo estudias...?

On Monday - el lunes

On Tuesday - el martes

On Wednesday - el

miércoles

On Thursday - el jueves

On Friday - el viernes

On Saturday - el sábados

On Sunday - el domingos

A las... - At ... o'clock

### Al colegio

There is/are - Hay

There isn't/aren't - No

hay

Is there?/Are there? -

¿Hay...?

the classrooms - las aulas

staff room - la sala de

profesores

the library - la biblioteca

the canteen - el comedor

the gym - el gimnasio

the yard - el patio

the lab - el laboratorio

the IT room - la sala de

informática

### El uniforme

What - ¿Qué...?

What do you wear - ¿Qué

llevas...?

What do you wear to go to

school? - ¿Qué llevas para

ir al colegio?

I wear - Llevo...

a shirt - una camisa

a t-shirt - una camiseta

a jumper - un jersey

a skirt - una falda

a dress - un vestido

some trousers - unos

pantalones

some shorts - unos

pantalones cortos

a tie - una corbata

some socks - unos

calcetines

some tights - unas medias

some shoes - unos zapatos

some trainers - unas

zapatillas de deporte

### Los colores

How...? - ¿Cómo...?

How is it...? - ¿Cómo es...?

How is your uniform (what

is your uniform like? -

¿Cómo es tu uniforme?

white - blanco/a/os/as

blue - azul/es

grey - gris/es

yellow - amarillo/s

brown - marrón/marrones

black - negro/a/os/as

orange - naranja/as

pink - rosa/as

red - rojo/a/os/as

green - verde/es

purple - morado/a/os/as

## Lo pasamos bien

### Los deportes

What...? ¿Qué...?

What do you play? - ¿Qué juegas?

basketball - el baloncesto

snooker - el billar

football - el futbol

ice-hockey - el hockey

sobre hielo

rugby - el rugby

tennis - el tennis

table-tennis - el tenis de mesa

volleyball - el voleibol

I play football - Juego al futbol

I play tennis - Juego al tenis

### ¿Cuándo ?

in summer - en verano

in winter - en invierno

in spring - en primavera

in autumn - en otoño

on Mondays - los lunes

on Tuesdays - los martes

every day - todos los días

### Los instrumentos

What - ¿Qué...?

What instrument do you play? - ¿Qué instrumento tocas?

I play - Toco...

the saxophone - el

saxofono

the piano - el piano

the trumpet - la trompeta

the guitar - la guitarra

the keyboard - el teclado

the drums - la batería

I don't play an instrument - no toco instrumento

I sing - canto

once a week - una vez a la semana

twice a week - dos veces a la semana

three times a week - tres veces a la semana

I play well/badly - Toco bien/mal

a band - un grupo

### ¿Qué te gusta hacer?

What - ¿Qué...?

What do you like to do? -

¿Qué te gusta hacer?

Do you like...? - Te gusta...?

I love... - Me encanta ...

I like... - Me gusta ...

I don't like... - No me gusta ...

I don't like... at all - No me gusta nada...

I hate...- Odio ...

to practise sports -

practicar deportes

to swim - nadar

to play tennis - jugar al tenis

to ride a bike - montar en bici

to listen to music - escuchar música

to dance - bailar

to cook - cocinar

to ski - esquiar

to play piano - tocar el piano

I like (it pleases me) - Me gusta

It pleases you - te gusta

It pleases him/her - le gusta

It pleases us - nos gusta

It pleases you guys - os gusta

It pleases them - les gusta

## Lo pasamos bien

### Este fin de semana

What - ¿Qué...?

What are you going to do?

- ¿Qué vas a hacer?

I am going to... - Voy a

You are going to - vas a

He/she is going to - va a

We are going to - vamos a

You guys are going to -

vais a

They are going to - van a

buy sports equipment -

comprar artículos de

deporte

a bowling alley - una bolera

a cafeteria - una cafetería

a slideun - un tobogán

an ice-rink - una pista de

hielo

a swimming pool - una

piscina

### En el polideportivo

What - ¿Qué...?

What can you do? - ¿Qué  
se puede hacer?

What can you do at the  
sports centre - ¿Qué se  
puede hacer en el  
polideportivo?

You can... - Se puede...

go dancing - Bailar

do gymnastics - Practicar  
el gimnasio

swim - nadar

go bowling - practicar  
bolos

go ice-skating - patina  
sobre hielo

go skateboarding -  
practicar monopatín

play table football - jugar  
al fútbolín

### Las vacaciones

What...? - ¿Qué...?

What are you going to do  
during the holidays? -

¿Qué vas a hacer durante  
las vacaciones?

I am going to... - Voy a...

go fishing - practicar la  
pesca

go windsurfing - practicar  
el windsurf

go sailing - practicar la  
vela

go camping - ir de camping

go canoeing - practicar el  
paraguismo

go mountain biking -

montar en bici de montaña

go horseriding - montar a  
caballo

visit castles - visitar  
castillos





# Target Setting

## ***Listening strategies***

- 1 **Check instructions.** Before you hear the recording, look at what you are asked to do: read the rubric/instruction for the exercise, so you know what to listen out for.
- 2 **Review questions.** Read through all the questions before you hear the recording. You will then know the type of information you have to listen for.
- 3 **Guess answers in advance.** Think about the range of possible answers to the question and about the vocabulary that might come up. This will mean you are better prepared when you hear the recording.
- 4 **Relax.** Prepare yourself for the exercise. Stay focused but relaxed. Sometimes concentrating too hard on listening can stop you from hearing.
- 5 **Gist first.** You will generally hear a listening passage twice. The first time, listen to get the gist (general meaning); the second time, concentrate on the specific information you are asked to find.
- 6 **Note-taking.** Try different ways of noting down information. Make notes in Spanish, make notes in English, draw symbols and images, etc. Identify the way that works best for you.
- 7 **Focus on key words.** It doesn't matter if you don't understand every word - focus on the ones you need to help you answer the questions and don't let yourself get distracted by language you don't need to understand.

## ***Reading strategies***

- 1 **Overview.** Read the whole text to get a general understanding of it (gist) first, before looking for specific details.
- 2 **Get ready.** Make sure that you understand exactly what you need to do. Read the rubric/instruction for the exercise, the questions and any example given carefully.
- 3 **Use cognates.** Look for words that are closely related in Spanish and English. Try to spot similarities that will help you work out what words mean.
- 4 **Use context.** Use other parts of the text to work out a new word, e.g. you might not know/remember the word *domingo*, but if you recognise *viernes* and *sábado* in the same text, you can make an educated guess that it means 'Sunday'.
- 5 **Use reference sources.** If you can't work out a word, look it up. You will find a bilingual dictionary increasingly useful too.
- 6 **Use the structure of the text.** The answers to an exercise are often found in order in the text. If you have found answers 1 and 3, answer 2 is probably to be found in between in the text. Look carefully there!
- 7 **Grammar clues.** Look for grammatical clues and read the text carefully. Is it the present tense or the preterite, for example? Is it just one - *un cine* or more - *unos cines*? Be careful and always check your answers.

## Vocabulary learning

- 1 **Look, say, cover, write, check.** Use this strategy to help memorise vocabulary.
- 2 **Post-it notes.** Write new words on Post-it notes and stick them around your bedroom, so that you keep seeing Spanish words at different times.
- 3 **Word cards.** Put new words on cards with the Spanish on one side and the English on the other, to help you test and re-test yourself when learning.
- 4 **Vocabulary ranking.** When you are learning a new vocabulary group, try writing out the words in a ranking order of difficulty - start with the difficult ones and spend more time learning those.
- 5 **Colour coding.** Write masculine words in blue and feminine words in red to help you remember gender and the correct article.
- 6 **Language links.** Make links in your mind when meeting new words. Are they similar to English? Is there a simple trick to remember the word? *serpiente* is similar to the English 'serpent'; *cinco* sounds like 'thin coat' - so you could imagine a thin person in a coat!
- 7 **Language patterns.** Look for patterns in the Spanish words and use these to your advantage. Once you know the spelling of *hermano*, you do not need to re-learn it in the for the word *hermana*, just remember to change the ending.

## Study skills

- 1 **Have a go!** You need to speak Spanish to both your partner and your teacher. Don't be worried - just have a go, even if you make a mistake.
- 2 **Don't panic.** When your teacher explains an activity in Spanish, use the clues: watch your teacher; look at the example; make a sensible guess.
- 3 **Stay organised.** Keep your Spanish exercises/other class material all together in a file or folder. Keep your vocabulary lists and grammar notes up to date and in the same place. This will make reviewing material much easier.
- 4 **Check and redraft.** Whenever you complete a Spanish writing activity, read over what you have done. Focus on checking particular elements in the text, e.g. spelling and accents, adjective agreements, verb endings, etc. Then rewrite your text, making corrections as necessary.
- 5 **Work with others.** Working with others can make your learning more effective. Not only does it mean you can really test how your Spanish is developing, it is also motivating to have someone else involved. Ask a friend or family member to test you on vocabulary, verb forms, etc. Work with a class partner after school to practise speaking in Spanish.
- 6 **Revise regularly.** Spend some time each week looking over vocabulary and grammar you have learned so far. This will help language stick in your memory and make revising for tests much easier.
- 7 **Review targets.** Don't just set targets and then ignore them. Review targets regularly. Are you getting there? It will really help you improve!

## El alfabeto

a	ah	h	aah cheh	n	eh neh	t	teh
b	beh	i	ee	ñ	eh ni eh	u	ooh
c	theh	j	hoh tah	o	oh	v	ooh beh
d	deh	k	kah	p	peh	w	ooh beh doh bleh
e	eh	l	eh leh	q	cooh	x	eh kees
f	eh feh	ll	eh li eh	r	eh reh	y	ee gree eh gah
g	heh	m	eh meh	s	eh seh	z	theh tah

## Los números

0	<b>cero</b>	10	<b>diez</b>	20	<b>veinte</b>	30	<b>treinta</b>
1	<b>uno</b>	11	<b>once</b>	21	veintiuno	31	treinta y uno
2	<b>dos</b>	12	<b>doce</b>	22	veintidós	32	treinta y dos
3	<b>tres</b>	13	<b>trece</b>	23	veintitrés	33	treinta y tres
4	<b>cuatro</b>	14	<b>catorce</b>	24	veinticuatro	34	treinta y cuatro
5	<b>cinco</b>	15	<b>quince</b>	25	veinticinco	35	treinta y cinco
6	<b>seis</b>	16	<b>dieciséis</b>	26	veintiséis	36	treinta y seis
7	<b>siete</b>	17	<b>diecisiete</b>	27	veintisiete	37	treinta y siete
8	<b>ocho</b>	18	<b>dieciocho</b>	28	veintiocho	38	treinta y ocho
9	<b>nueve</b>	19	<b>diecinueve</b>	29	veintinueve	39	treinta y nueve

40	<b>cuarenta</b>
41	cuarenta y uno
42	cuarenta y dos

50	<b>cincuenta</b>
51	cincuenta y uno
60	<b>sesenta</b>

70	<b>setenta</b>
80	<b>ochenta</b>
90	<b>noventa</b>

100	<b>cien</b>
101	ciento uno
120	<b>ciento veinte</b>

200	doscientos
500	<b>quinientos</b>
923	<b>novecientos veintitrés</b>

1,000	<b>mil</b>
2,000	dos mil
1,000,000	<b>un millón</b>

## Los números ordinales

1°	primero	2°	segundo	3°	tercero	4°	cuarto	5°	quinto
6°	sexto	7°	séptimo	8°	octavo	9°	noveno	10°	decimo

## Español en clase

<i>problems</i>	<i>los problemas</i>
<i>Excuse me!</i>	¡Perdone!
<i>I have a .....</i>	tengo un/una .....
<i>I don't have a .....</i>	no tengo .....
<i>Will you lend me a... ?(to friend)</i>	¿Me dejas un/una... ?
<i>Will you lend me a... ?(to adult)</i>	¿Me deja un/una... ?
<i>I've ...</i>	he ...
<i>I haven't ...</i>	no he ...
<i>... finished</i>	... terminado
<i>... understood</i>	... entendido
<i>... decided</i>	... decidido
<i>... forgotten ...</i>	... olvidado ...
<i>... lost ...</i>	... perdido ...
<i>I wasn't here</i>	no estaba aquí
<i>he's/she's not here</i>	no está aquí
<i>he's ill</i>	está enfermo
<i>she's ill</i>	está enferma
<i>Can you repeat that please?</i>	¿Puede repetirlo, por favor?
<i>questions</i>	<i>las preguntas</i>
<i>May I go to the toilet?</i>	¿puedo ir a los servicios?
<i>May I go to the medical room?</i>	¿puedo ir a la enfermería?
<i>May I open the window?</i>	¿puedo abrir la ventana?
<i>May I close the door</i>	¿puedo cerrar la puerta?
<i>May I take off my blazer?</i>	¿puedo quitarme el blazer?
<i>How do you say "----" in Spanish?</i>	¿cómo se dice "----" en español?
<i>classroom objects</i>	<i>los objetos de la clase</i>
<i>a (red/blue/black/green) pen</i>	un boli (rojo/azul/negro/verde)
<i>a pencil</i>	un lápiz
<i>a ruler</i>	una regla
<i>an exercise book</i>	un cuaderno
<i>a book</i>	un libro
<i>a rubber</i>	una goma
<i>a whiteboard</i>	una pizarra
<i>a felt pen</i>	un rotulador
<i>an eraser</i>	un borrador

