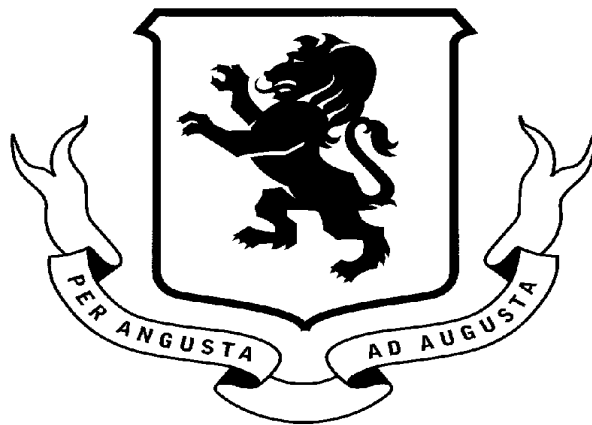


Auckland Grammar School

Form Three Spanish



Vocabulary and Grammar

Name:

Form:

Teacher:

Spanish Numbers

1	uno	42	cuarenta y dos	83	ochenta y tres
2	dos	43	cuarenta y tres	84	ochenta y cuatro
3	tres	44	cuarenta y cuatro	85	ochenta y cinco
4	cuatro	45	cuarenta y cinco	86	ochenta y seis
5	cinco	46	cuarenta y seis	87	ochenta y siete
6	seis	47	cuarenta y siete	88	ochenta y ocho
7	siete	48	cuarenta y ocho	89	ochenta y nueve
8	ocho	49	cuarenta y nueve	90	noventa
9	nueve	50	cincuenta	91	noventa y uno
10	diez	51	cincuenta y uno	92	noventa y dos
11	once	52	cincuenta y dos	93	noventa y tres
12	doce	53	cincuenta y tres	94	noventa y cuatro
13	trece	54	cincuenta y cuatro	95	noventa y cinco
14	catorce	55	cincuenta y cinco	96	noventa y seis
15	quince	56	cincuenta y seis	97	noventa y siete
16	dieciséis	57	cincuenta y siete	98	noventa y ocho
17	diecisiete	58	cincuenta y ocho	99	noventa y nueve
18	dieciocho	59	cincuenta y nueve	100	cien
19	diecinueve	60	sesenta	200	doscientos
20	veinte	61	sesenta y uno	500	quinientos
21	veintiuno	62	sesenta y dos	700	setecientos
22	veintidós	63	sesenta y tres	900	novecientos
23	veintitrés	64	sesenta y cuatro	1000	mil
24	veinticuatro	65	sesenta y cinco		
25	veinticinco	66	sesenta y seis		
26	veintiséis	67	sesenta y siete		
27	veintisiete	68	sesenta y ocho		
28	veintiocho	69	sesenta y nueve		
29	veintinueve	70	setenta		
30	treinta	71	setenta y uno		
31	treinta y uno	72	setenta y dos		
32	treinta y dos	73	setenta y tres		
33	treinta y tres	74	setenta y cuatro		
34	treinta y cuatro	75	setenta y cinco		
35	treinta y cinco	76	setenta y seis		
36	treinta y seis	77	setenta y siete		
37	treinta y siete	78	setenta y ocho		
38	treinta y ocho	79	setenta y nueve		
39	treinta y nueve	80	ochenta		
40	cuarenta	81	ochenta y uno		
41	cuarenta y uno	82	ochenta y dos		

Caminos 1 Chapter 1

Nuevos Amigos

Objective A

¿Cómo te llamas?

¡Hola!

¿Qué tal?

bien

regular

Estoy bien

What is your name?

Hi

How are you?

well

OK

I am well

Me llamo

fenomenal

muy bien

fatal

¿Estás bien?

My name is...

great

very good

terrible

Are you well?



This is your first Spanish verb to learn. **ESTAR**. It means to be. You will find it on the verb page at the back of the book.

Objective B

¿Cómo se escribe?

Tu nombre

Sí

Pasar lista

How do you spell?

Your first name

Yes

To take a register

Tu apellido

No

No está

Your surname

No

Isn't here



It is important to learn the Spanish alphabet. It is very different in pronunciation to ours and if you travel to a Spanish speaking country, you may need to spell your name.

Objective C

¿Cómo se dice?

En español

No sé

Se me ha olvidado

¿Cuánto?

¿Quién?

Más

How do you say?

In Spanish

I don't know

I have forgotten

How many?

Who?

More

En inglés

Ni idea

Los deberes

¿Qué?

¿Cómo?

Menos

In English

No idea

Homework

What

How?

Less

1 uno

6 seis

11 once

16 dieciséis

2 dos

7 siete

12 doce

17 diecisiete

3 tres

8 ocho

13 trece

18 dieciocho

4 cuatro

9 nueve

14 catorce

19 diecinueve

5 cinco

10 diez

15 quince

20 veinte



Spanish people don't use subject pronouns. You can tell who is talking or being talked about by the verb ending. For example; if it ends in **O** then you are talking about yourself. Me llamo means I am called. Vivo means I live. They both end in **O**.

Objective D

Los días de la semana

lunes

miércoles

viernes

domingo

Monday

Wednesday

Friday

Sunday

The days of the week

martes

jueves

sábado

Tuesday

Thursday

Saturday



It is important to note that Spanish days of the week do not take capital letters. Make sure you put all the accents on the right vowel!

Caminos 1 Chapter 2

En Clase

Objective A

¿Tienes...?

La mochila	The Backpack	Un bolígrafo	A pen
Un cuaderno	An exercise book	Un estuche	A pencilcase
Un lápiz	A pencil	Un libro	A book
Un sacapuntas	A pencil sharpener	Un rotulador	A felt pen
Una agenda	A diary	Una goma	A rubber
Una hoja	A sheet of paper	Una pluma	A fountain pen
Una regla	A ruler	Una carpeta	A folder
Una calculadora	A calculator		



There are two words for **A** in Spanish. Masculine **UN** Feminine **UNA**.
You can usually tell if a noun in Spanish is masculine or feminine because of the ending.
Masculine nouns end in **O**. Feminine nouns end in **A**.

Objective B

¿Se hace...?

Por delante	At the front	Por detrás	At the back
En limpio	A good version	En sucio	A rough version
En una hoja	On paper	En el cuaderno	In an exercise book
La pizarra	The board	La puerta	The door
La ventana	The window	La cinta	The tape
La luz	The light	La silla	The chair
La mesa	The table	El proyector	The projector
El ordenador	The computer	El video	The video

Singular **THE** in Spanish

Masculine singular	Feminine singular
El	La

Infinitives and Imperatives

Preguntar	To ask a question	Pregunta	Ask
Escribir	To write	Escribe	Write
Escuchar	To listen	Escucha	Listen
Leer	To read	Lee	Read
Rellenar	To fill out	Rellena	Fill out
Apuntar	To note down	Apunta	Note down
Poner	To put	Pon	Put
Abrir	To open	Abre	Open
Encender	To switch on	Enciende	Switch on
Apagar	To switch off	Apaga	Switch off
Cerrar	To close	Cierra	Close
Limpiar	To clean	Limpia	Clean
Hacer	To do	Haz	Do



An imperative is when you are giving an instruction. An infinitive is the verb before it is changed (conjugated). In English they always start with **TO**. In Spanish the infinitives always end in **AR**, **ER**, or **IR**.

Objective C

Números y fechas

Me toca a mí

Te toca a ti

Numbers and dates

It is my turn

It is your turn

Los números

20 veinte

25 veinticinco

30 treinta

21 veintiuno

26 veintiséis

31 treinta y uno

22 veintidós

27 veintisiete

23 veintitrés

29 veintiocho

24 veinticuatro

29 veintinueve

Los meses del año

enero January

abril April

julio July

octubre October

The months of the year

febrero February

mayo May

agosto August

noviembre November

marzo

junio

septiembre

diciembre

March

June

September

December

¿Qué día es hoy?

¿Qué fecha es hoy?

What is today's date?

What is the date today?

Objective D

Los plurals

Plurals

There are three types of noun in Spanish.

1. Those that end in either **O** or **A**
2. Those that end in **E**
3. Those that end in a **consonant**

To make these nouns plural add the following endings

	Ending in O or A	Ending in E	Ending in a consonant
New ending	S	S	ES
Example	Una goma Unas gomas	Un estuche Unos estuches	Un rotulador Unos rotuladores

Articles

Articles is just a grammatical way of saying **the**, **a** or **some**.

You need to choose the article depending on whether the noun is masculine, feminine, or plural.

	Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Plural
A/some	Un	Unos	Una	Unas
The	El	Los	La	Las

Caminos 1 Chapter 3

La familia

Objective A

¿Tienes hermanos?

Do you have any brothers and sisters?

Una familia	A family	Una pareja	A couple
Un hermano	Brother	Una hermana	Sister
Un hermanastro	Step brother	Una hermanastra	Step sister
Un hermano gemelo	Twin brother	Una hermana gemela	Twin sister
Soy hijo único	I am an only child.	Soy hija única	I am an only child (girl)



Remember that verb endings are very important to decide who is being talked about.

Tengo un hermano que se llama Jorge

Tengo dos hermanos que se llaman Jorge y Pablo

Objective B

¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia?

How many people are there in your family?

Un abuelo	Grandfather	Una abuela	Grandmother
Un padre	Father	Una madre	Mother
Un padrastro	Step Dad	Una madrastra	Step Mum
Un niño	Child/boy	Una niña	Girl
Un hijo	Son	Una hija	Daughter
Un tío	Uncle	Una tía	Aunt
Un primo	Cousin (m)	Una prima	Cousin (f)



You will need to know the irregular verb **TENER**. It means to have. Remember to revise the irregular verbs **SER** and **ESTAR**.

Somos cuatro en mi familia.
Mis padres están divorciados.
Hay.

There are 4 people in my family.
My parents are divorced.
There is/ There are

Objective C

¿Cuántos años tienes?

How old are you?

Tengo catorce años.

I am 14 years old.

Más	More	Menos	Less	
40 cuarenta	50 cincuenta	60 sesenta	70 setenta	80 ochenta
90 noventa	100 cien			



Spanish people do not actually ask "How old **are** you?". They ask "How many years do you **have**?". Which is why the verb **TENER** is used.

Objective D

¿Tienes algún animal?

Un perro	A dog
Un hámster	A hamster
Un conejo	A rabbit
Una serpiente	A snake
Un gerbo	A gerbil
Un insecto palo	A stick insect
Una tortuga	A tortoise

Have you any pets?

Un gato	A cat
Un ratón	A mouse
Un pájaro	A bird
Una cobaya	A guinea pig
Un pez	A fish
Una lagartija	A lizard

Tengo una cobaya. I have a guinea pig.
Me gustaría tener un pez. I would like to have a fish.

Objective E

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

Mi cumpleaños es el.....

When is your birthday?

My birthday is on the

Possessive Pronouns

These are used to indicate that something belongs to someone.

ENGLISH	SINGULAR	PLURAL
My	Mi	Mis
Your (friend)	Tu	Tus
His, Her, Your (formal)	Su	Sus

Caminos One Chapter 4

¿Cómo eres?

Objective A

¿Qué colores te gustan?

What colours do you like?

Lila	Lilac	Naranja	Orange
Rosa	Pink	Azul	Blue
Gris	Grey	Marrón	Brown
Verde	Green	Amarillo	Yellow
Blanco	White	Negro	Black
Morado	Purple	Rojo	Red
Me gusta	I like	Me gusta mucho	I really like
No me gusta	I don't like	No me gusta nada	I don't like at all
No está mal	Isn't bad		



Gustar is an impersonal verb. It literally means "To be pleasing".

Me gusta means is pleasing to me. **Me gustan** means are pleasing to me.

Objective B

¿Cómo soy?

What am I like?

Tímido	Shy	Extrovertido	Extrovert
Antipático	Horrible	Simpático	Nice
Serio	Serious	Gracioso	Funny
Callado	Noisy	Hablador	Talkative
Trabajador	Hard working	Perezoso	Lazy
Pesimista	Pessimistic	Optimista	Optimistic
Inteligente	Intelligent	Tonto	Stupid
Alegre	Happy	Triste	Sad
Muy	Very	Bastante	Quite
Un poco	A little	Más que	More than
Menos que	Less than	Normalmente	Normally
A veces	Sometimes		



There are two words for to be in Spanish. **Estar** talks about how they feel. **Estoy bien**.

Ser describes someone's character. **Soy inteligente**. **SER** is on the verb page.

Objective C

¿Cómo es tu físico?

What do you look like?

SOY

bajo/baja	small (not tall)	alto/alta	tall
pequeño/pequeña	small (petit)	grande	big
delgado/delgada	slim	gordito	tubby!
De estatura media	medium sized	pelirrojo	a redhead

TENGO

el pelo rubio	blond hair	el pelo moreno	dark hair
el pelo castaño	brown hair	el pelo negro	black hair
los ojos azules	blue eyes	los ojos verdes	green eyes
los ojos marrones	brown eyes	los ojos grises	grey eyes

Caminos 1 Chapter 5

Vamos al instituto

Objective A

¿Qué asignaturas estudias? What subjects do you study?

la biología	Biology	la geografía	Geography
las ciencias	Science	la historia	History
la informática	IT	la tecnología	Technology
el deporte	Sport	el inglés	English
el dibujo	Art	el latín	Latin
el diseño	Design	las matemáticas	Maths
la educación física	PE	la música	Music
el francés	French	la química	Chemistry
el español	Spanish	la física	Physics
la ética	Citizenship	los trabajos manuales	Handicrafts
el profesor	teacher	los deberes	Homework
El horario	timetable	La asignatura	subject



Remember that Spanish people put things back to front
El **profe de francés** es divertido - The **French teacher** is funny.

Objective B

¿Qué opinas? What do you think?

aburrido	boring	divertido	entertaining
simpático	nice	interesante	interesting
difícil	difficult	fácil	easy
¿Te gusta?	Do you like?	También	Too/also
Tampoco	Neither	Preferir	To prefer
Pero	but	aunque	although
Y	and	porque	because



Remember that you have to make nouns and adjectives match.

Las ciencias son aburridas

Science is boring

La historia es aburrida.

History is boring

Objective C

¿Cuándo tienes?

When do you have?

Es
A

It is (1 o'clock only)
At

Son
Sobre

It is
At about

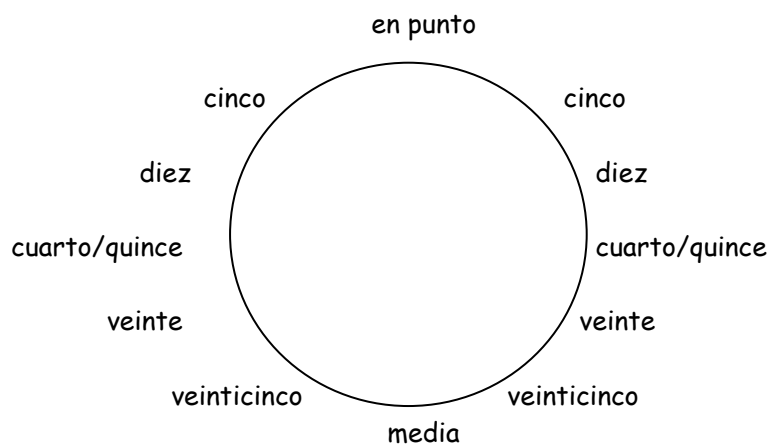


Es la una	It's 1 o'clock
Son las dos	It's 2 o'clock
Son las tres	It's 3 o'clock
Son las cuatro	It's 4 o'clock
Son las cinco	It's 5 o'clock
Son las seis	It's 6 o'clock
Son las siete	It's 7 o'clock
Son las ocho	It's 8 o'clock
Son las nueve	It's 9 o'clock
Son las diez	It's 10 o'clock
Son las once	It's 11 o'clock
Es mediodía	It's midday

*Use y for the right hand side of the clock

* Use menos for the left hand side of the clock

y and (past)
menos less (to)



Son las dos y cuarto
Son las nueve menos cinco

It's quarter past two
It's five to nine

De la mañana
¿En qué aula?

In the morning
In which room?

De la tarde
En el aula diez

In the afternoon
In room number 10

Objective D

¿Te interesa?

Are you interested in?

Me gusta

I like

Me gusta mucho

I really like

No me gusta

I don't like

No me gusta nada

I don't like at all

No está mal

Isn't bad

Me encanta

I love

Me gusta bastante

I quite like

Me interesa

It interests me

Odio

I hate

Detesto

I detest



Gustar is an impersonal verb. It literally means "To be pleasing".

Me gusta means is pleasing to me. **Me gustan** means are pleasing to me.

Caminos 1 Chapter 6

Mi ciudad

Objective A

¿Dónde vives?

Where do you live?

La región	The region	La capital	The capital
El sur	The south	La costa	The coast
El campo	The countryside	La sierra	The mountains
Una ciudad	A city	Un pueblo	A village
Un barrio	A neighbourhood	El centro	The centre
Las afueras	The outskirts	cerca de	near



Remember to revise your **IR** verb endings to use the verb **VIVIR** - to live

Objective B

¿Dónde está exactamente?

Where is it exactly?

En el este	In the east	En el oeste	In the west
En el norte	In the north	En el sur	In the south
En el noreste	In the northeast	En el suroeste	In the southwest
En el centro	In the centre	En la isla norte	In the north island
Junto al río	Next to the river	Junto al mar	Next to the sea
Nueva Zelanda	NZ	España	Spain



You must remember the difference between country and nationality.

España = Spain

Español = Spanish

Objective C

¿Qué hay en tu barrio o ciudad?

What is there in your neighbourhood or town?

un supermercado	A supermarket	Una tienda	A shop
Una panadería	A breadshop	Un videoclub	A video shop
Un cine	A cinema	Un instituto	A high school
Un parque	A park	Una piscina	A swimming pool
Un colegio	A secondary school	Una discoteca	A nightclub
Una iglesia	A church	Un polideportivo	A sports centre
Un bar	A bar	Un hotel	A hotel
Un restaurante	A restaurant	Un cafetería	A café
Hay	There is/There are	No hay	There is/are not



To make a Spanish sentence negative you simply add **NO**. It goes immediately before the verb.

Objective D

¿Qué tiempo hace?

What is the weather like?

Hace buen tiempo	It is good weather	Hace mal tiempo	It is bad weather
Hace sol	It is sunny	Hace calor	It is hot
Hace frío	It is cold	Hace viento	It is windy
Hay tormentas	It is stormy	Hay niebla	It is foggy
Hay nieve	It is snowing	Llueve	It is raining

Caminos 1 Chapter 7 ¿Cómo es donde vives?

Objective A

¿Cómo es?

What is it like?

¿Qué te parece?	What do you think of it?	Me parece	It seems.....to me.
Una parte	A part	Una zona	A zone
Antiguo	Old	Turístico	Touristy
Moderno	Modern	Nuevo	New
Histórico	Historical	Bonito	Nice
Tranquilo	Quiet	Divertido	Fun
Limpio	Clean	Industrial	Industrial
Feo	Ugly	Ruidoso	Noisy
Aburrido	Boring	Sucio	Dirty

Me gustaría

I would like

¿Te gustaría? Would you like?



With expressions such as **me gusta** and **me gustaría** if you want to follow them with a verb it must be the infinitive. **Me gusta vivir en Auckland.** I like living in Auckland.

Objective B

Lo bueno y lo malo

The good things and the bad things

Hay mucha diversión	It is a lot of fun	Hay mucha movida	There is lots to do
Tengo muchos amigos	I have a lot of friends	Hay mucho tráfico	There is lots of traffic
Hay mucha cultura	There is a lot of culture	Hay mucho turismo	There's lots of tourism

Lo mejor de Auckland es que hay movida
Lo peor de NZ es que está lejos de Europa

The best thing about AKL is that there is lots to do.
The worst thing about NZ is that it is far from Europe.



Although **lo bueno** translates as the good things, it is always singular in Spanish and you do not need to write the word for thing.

Objective C

¿Qué se puede hacer?

What can you do?

Ir al cine	go to the cinema	Ir a las salas de juegos	go to the arcades
Ir de paseo en bici	go on a bike ride	Ir a la bolera	go to the bowling alley
Ir de compras	go shopping	Ir a la playa	go to the beach
Ir de excursión	go on a trip	Ir al polideportivo	go to the sports centre
Ir de pesca	go fishing	Ir a los partidos de fútbol	go to football matches
Ir al centro comercial	go to the shopping mall	Dar una vuelta	go for a walk
Ir al club de jóvenes	go to the youth club	Ir al estadio	go to the stadium
Salir con amigos	go out with friends	Visitar museos	visit museums
Hacer deportes acuáticos	do water sports	Visitar cuevas	visit caves
Una pista de hielo	an ice-rink	un parque de atracciones	theme park



Se puede comes from the verb **PODER** which, is on the verb page at the back of the book. The expression **se puede** literally means "one can" but we would translate it as "you can". It is always followed by an infinitive. **Se puede ir de compras.**

Objective D

¿Qué deportes te gustan hacer?

What sports do you like doing?

Jugar al fútbol	to play football	Jugar al squash	to play squash
Jugar al voleibol	to play volleyball	Jugar al hockey	to play hockey
Jugar al rugby	to play rugby	Hacer atletismo	to do athletics
Hacer ciclismo	to go cycling	Hacer esquí	to go skiing
Hacer footing	to go jogging	Hacer alpinismo	to go climbing
Hacer piragüismo	to go canoeing	Hacer vela	to go sailing



When talking about sports you must remember that after **jugar** there is always an **a**. *Me gusta jugar al golf.* After **hacer** there is no article. *Me gusta hacer windsurf.*



There are different words for TO depending on whether the noun that follows is masculine or feminine. *Ir **a la** piscina. Ir **al** polideportivo.*

Caminos 1 Chapter 8

Hogar dulce hogar

Objective A

¿Vives en una casa o en un piso?

Una casa	A house
Un bloque	A block of flats
Una finca	A farm
Una casa doble	A semi-detached house
Una azotea	A rooftop terrace

Do you live in a house or a flat?

Un piso	A flat
Una torre	A tower
Un chalé	A villa
Una casa adosada	A terraced house
Una calle	A street

Prepositions

Cerca de	Near to	Lejos de	Far from
Delante de	In front of	Detrás de	Behind
Encima de	On top of	Debajo de	Under
Al lado de	Next to	Enfrente de	Opposite
Entre	Between		



In the same way that **a + el** changes to **al**, **de + el** changes to **del**.

Objective B

¿Qué hay en el piso?

Una entrada	A hall
Un salón	A living room
Un cuarto de baño	A bathroom
Un dormitorio	A bedroom
Un lavadero	A laundry
Un jardín	A garden
Un patio	A deck/patio
Un desván	An attic
Una azotea	A rooftop terrace

What is there in the flat?

Una cocina	A kitchen
Un comedor	A dining room
Un aseo	A toilet
Unas escaleras	Stairs
Un garaje	A garage
Un balcón	A balcony
Una terraza	A terrace
Un sótano	A basement

Amueblado	Furnished	Recién pintado	Freshly painted
Aire acondicionado	Air-conditioned	Recién reformado	Recently renovated
Calefacción central	Central heating	¡Ocasión!	Bargain!



Usted Don't forget that when you are talking to someone you don't know well or someone important you ought to use the polite form of address; **Usted**. It takes the third person singular part of the verb.

Objective C

¿Cómo es dentro?

Una habitación	A room
A la izquierda	On the left
Al final	At the end
Debajo	Below

What is it like inside?

Una planta	A story
A la derecha	On the right
Arriba	Above
La planta baja	Ground floor

Objective D

¿Qué hay en tu dormitorio?

Un armario	A cupboard
Una cama	A bed
Una silla	A chair
Una lámpara	A lamp
Una televisión	A TV

What is there in your bedroom?

Una butaca	An armchair
Un pupitre	A desk
Una estantería	A shelf
Una mesilla de noche	A bedside table
Una alfombra	A rug

Caminos 1 Chapter 9

Los ratos libres

Objective A

¿Qué tal estás?

How are you?

Estoy contento.	I am happy.	harto	fed-up
deprimido	depressed	furioso	angry
decepcionado	disappointed	triste	sad
cansado	tired	estresado	stressed
preocupado	worried	ilusionado	delighted



Remember to use **Estar** and not **Ser**. Your mood is only temporary and will change daily.
Estoy contento - I am in a good mood. Soy contento - I am a happy person.

Invitaciones

Ir al cine	to go to the cinema
Ir al club de jóvenes	to go to the youth club
Ir al polideportivo	to go to the sports club
Ir al estadio de fútbol	to go to the football stadium
Ir a la pista de hielo	to go to the ice-rink
Ir a la bolera	to go bowling
Ir al parque de atracciones	to go to the theme park
Ir a la piscina	to go to the pool
Ir al centro comercial	to go to the shopping mall



When you are talking about a specific time in Spanish, you do not use **ON**. For example; Would you like to go to the cinema **on Saturday**? ¿Quieres ir al cine el sábado?

Objective B

¿Estás libre?

Are you free?

Quiero ir	I want to go
¿Quieres venir?	Would you like to come too?
Sí, estoy libre.	Yes, I am free.
No, lo siento - no estoy libre.	No, sorry, I am not free.
No tengo tiempo	I haven't got the time.
No tengo dinero	I haven't got any money.
No tengo ganas	I don't want to
Tengo un montón de deberes	I have tonnes of homework
Lo siento, no puedo.	I am sorry. I can't.
No lo sé	I don't know.

Por la mañana	In the morning	Por la tarde	In the evening/afternoon
Por la noche	At night	El fin de semana	The weekend



You will need to learn the verb **IR** to go. It is at the back of the book

Objective C

¿Dónde y cuándo nos vemos?

Where and when shall we meet?

¿A qué hora nos vemos?

What time shall we meet?

¿Dónde nos vemos?

Where shall we meet?

¿Te gustaría...?

Would you like to...?

Objective D

¿Qué vas a hacer?

What are you going to do?

Voy a ir

I am going to go

Voy a salir

I am going to go out

Voy a ver

I am going to see

Voy a quedarme

I am going to stay

Voy a visitar

I am going to visit

¿Adónde?

Where to

¿Cuándo?

When

¿Qué?

What

¿Cuánto tiempo?

How long?

¿Con quién?

With whom



When you want to talk about the future you can use the appropriate part of **IR + a + infinitive**.

For example; El domingo voy a visitar a mis abuelos. On Sunday I am going to visit my grandparents.

Caminos 1 Chapter 10

La Rutina

Objective A

¿Qué tienes que hacer?

What do you have to do?

Tengo que	I have to	ayudar	to help
planchar	to iron	quitar el polvo	to dust
hacer la cama	to make my bed	recoger mi dormitorio	to tidy my room
lavar los platos	to wash the dishes	pasar la aspiradora	to vacuum clean
preparar la comida	to prepare dinner	poner la mesa	to set the table
quitar la mesa	to clear the table	sacar la basura	to put the bins out
		compartir mi dormitorio	to share my room

todos los días	everyday
el fin de semana	at the weekend
de vez en cuando	from time to time
nunca	never

Tengo que ayudar en casa todos los días.	I have to help at home everyday.
Nunca tengo que preparar la comida.	I never have to make dinner.
No tengo que preparar la comida nunca.	I never have to make dinner.



Tengo que If you use que after tener it changes the meaning to I have to. It is always followed by an infinitive. Tengo que hacer los deberes. I have to do my homework.

Objective B

¿Cómo es tu rutina diaria?

What is your daily routine like?

Desayunar	To have breakfast	Coger el autobús	To catch the bus
Ir al instituto	To go to school	Llegar a tiempo	To arrive on time
Escuchar	To listen	Leer	To read
Escribir	To write	Volver a casa	To return home
Comer	To eat	Estudiar	To study
Hacer los deberes	To do homework	Salir un rato	To go out for a while
Ver la tele	To watch TV	Cenar	To have dinner
Ir a la cama	To go to bed	Trabajar	To work



Hay que This is another way of expressing obligation. It never changes spelling and is always followed by an infinitive. Hay que hacer los deberes. Homework has to be done.

Objective C

Normalmente

Normally

Me levanto	I get up		
Primero	First	Luego	Then
Después	Then	Más tarde	Later
Entre semana	During the week	El fin de semana	At the weekend
Temprano	Early	Tarde	Late
Una revista	A magazine	Un tebeo	A comic



Remember that verbs are conjugated in full at the back of the book. Read the rules for the stem change verbs.

Objective D

Preguntas

¿A qué hora?

¿Qué?

¿Cómo?

Questions

At what time?

What?

How?

¿Cuándo?

When?

¿Dónde?

Where?

¿Cuántos/as? How many?



Question words in Spanish all have an accent on them. It is very important that you learn which letter it is on. Also, don't forget the double question marks.

Objective E

Hablando de otra persona

Speaking about someone else.

Remember that regular verbs take the following endings in the 3rd Person (talking about someone else)

	AR	ER	IR
Él or ella	A	E	E

You must also learn that these verbs are irregular in the first person singular only (yo)

Cojo I catch

Hago I do

Salgo I go out

Recojo

Pongo

Veo

I tidy

I put

I watch



You will need to revise all the rules for present tense verbs.

Caminos 1 Chapter 11

Comer fuera

Objective A

¿Qué quieres beber?

What do you want to drink?

Un café con leche	A flat white	Un café solo	A black coffee
Un té con leche	Tea with milk	Un té con limón	Lemon tea
Un té solo	Black tea	Un chocolate	A hot chocolate
Una limonada	Lemonade	Una naranjada	Orangeade
Una coca-cola	Coke	Un zumo de naranja	Fresh OJ
Un agua mineral con gas	Sparkling water	Un agua mineral sin gas	Still water
Un batido de chocolate	Chocolate milkshake	Un batido de fresa	Strawberry milkshake

¿Qué quieres?	What would you like?	Tomar	To have
Algo frío	Something cold	Algo caliente	Something hot
¡Oiga camarero!	Excuse me, waiter.	Sí, dígame.	Yes, can I help you.
¿Algo más?	Anything else	En seguida.	Straight away



You will need to learn **querer**. It is a stem change verb. It is fully conjugated on the verb page

Objective B

¿Qué quieres comer?

What would you like to eat?

Una hamburguesa	A hamburger	Un perrito caliente	A hotdog
Un bocadillo de jamón	A ham sandwich	Un cruasán de queso	A cheese croissant
Un cruasán vegetal	A salad croissant	Un bocadillo de chorizo	A salami sandwich
Una tortilla española	A Spanish omelette	Calamares	Squid
Unas patatas fritas	Chips	Pescado frito	Fried fish
Churros	Breakfast donuts	Aceitunas	Olives
Vegetariano	Vegetarian	Para mí	For me
Probar	To try	Comer	To eat
Beber	To drink	Quisiera	I would like



After **quiero** you always use an infinitive. **Quiero comer**. I want **to eat**

Objective C

¿Cuánto es?

How much is it?

Un euro	Euro dollar	El cambio	Change
Un billete	A note	La cuenta.	The bill



You must revise your high numbers. When counting in Spain, people say, Dos Euros **con** cincuenta. This means Two euros fifty cents.

Objective D

En el restaurante

In the restaurant

Sopa de verduras	Vegetable soup	Gambas	Prawns
Pisto Manchego	Ratatouille	Ternera	Veal
Cerdo	Pork	Trucha	Trout
Champiñón	Mushroom	Flan	Crème caramel
Helado	Ice-cream	Vino tinto	Red wine
Vino blanco	White wine	Vino rosado	Rosé wine

Caminos 1 Chapter 12

¡A comprar!

Objective A

¡Vamos de tiendas!

los grandes almacenes
el mercado
la droguería
la carnicería
el quiosco
la panadería
la pescadería

Let's go to the shops!

department Store
market
pharmacy
butcher
kiosk
baker
fish shop

un centro comercial
un hipermercado
la charcutería
la farmacia
la frutería
la pastelería
la tienda de alimentación

shopping mall
hypermarket
delicatessen
chemist
fruit shop
cake shop
diary

un pastel	A cake	el azúcar	sugar	el ajo	garlic
la mantequilla	butter	la harina	flour	un pimiento	capsicum
la leche	milk	una revista	magazine	una cebolla	onion
un pañuelo	tissue	carne picada	mince	un huevo	egg
la mermelada	jam	el queso	cheese	un bombón	a chocolate



Impersonal SE

Se compra carne en la carnicería. You buy meat in the butchers.

Se compran patatas en la frutería. You buy potatoes in the grocers.

The verb ending changes depending on whether the subject is singular or plural

Objective B

¿Por dónde se va?

Tomar	To take
Cruzar	To cross
Coger	To take(transport)
Torcer	To turn

How do you get to?

Bajar	To go down
Subir	To go up
Seguir	To continue

hasta	Until	En	at, on
la esquina	corner	la rotonda	roundabout
el cruce	crossroads	los semáforos	traffic lights



Imperatives. This just means giving a command. There are two forms of the imperative depending on whether you are talking to someone you know well or someone you don't really know well.

Objective C

¿Qué desea?

un kilo de
100 gramos de
medio litro de
una botella de
un bote de
una caja de

What would you like?

a kilo of	medio kilo de	half a kilo of
100 grams of	un litro de	a litre of
half a litre of	una bolsa de	a bag of
a bottle of	una lata de	a can/tin/carton of
a can/jar of	un tubo de	a tube of
a box of	una barra de	a bar of



Remember that when talking to a shop assistant in Spanish you must be polite and therefore use the USTED form of the verb. They will be polite in reply.

Objective D

Quisiera comprar un regalo.

I would like to buy a present.

un reloj	a watch	una camiseta	a t-shirt
un póster	a poster	un cinturón	a belt
un jersey	a jumper	un vale-regalo	a gift voucher
un tarro	mug/jar	un plato	a plate
una bufanda	a scarf	una caja de turrón	a box of nougat
una pegatina	a sticker		

barato	cheap	caro	dear
pequeño	small	grande	large
un poco	a little bit	muy	very
demasiado	too	Lo dejo	I will leave it



Revise your adjective agreements. For example;

el jersey es demasiado caro.

La bufanda es demasiado cara.

Objective E

¡ No lo como nunca!

I never eat it!

El trigo	wheat	La miel	honey
Los mariscos	seafood	los productos lácteos	dairy produce
Las nueces	nuts	los cereales	cereals



Pronouns. If you want to take a noun out of a sentence and replace it with a pronoun, then you need to pick carefully. It depends on whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

El chocolate no **lo** como.

La leche no **la** bebo.

Caminos 1 Chapter 13

No me siento bien

Objective A

Me duele

la cabeza head
la boca mouth
la pierna leg
el diente tooth
el estómago stomach

It hurts

el ojo eye
la garganta throat
el oído ear
la espalda back
el pie foot

la nariz nose
el pecho chest
la muela molar tooth
el brazo arm



Remember stem change verbs:
It is also an impersonal
verb like **GUSTAR**

DOLER

Me duele

Te duelen

to hurt

hurts me

hurt you

(singular)

(plural)

Objective B

¿Qué te pasa?

What is the matter?

Tengo fiebre
Tengo náuseas
Tengo la fiebre del heno
Tengo una ampolla

I have a fever
I feel sick
I have hay fever
I have a blister

Tengo tos I have a cough
Tengo un catarro I have a cold
Tengo una picadura I have been stung



Learn these expressions carefully. Some have **articles** and others don't.

Objective C

Debes

You ought to

Tomar to take
Ponerse to put

Ir to go
Consolar to console

Descansar to rest
Mejorar to improve

al hospital to the hospital
una aspirina an aspirin
un antibiótico an antibiotic

al médico to the doctor
una crema cream
un jarabe syrup

al dentista to the dentist
una tirita plaster
unas pastillas pills

desde ayer since yesterday
desde hace dos días for the last two days

desde esta mañana since this morning



The verb **DEBER** is always followed by an infinitive. Remember an infinitive is the unchanged form of the verb. Debo escuchar mi profe. I ought to listen to my teacher

Objective D

La vida sana

el ejercicio físico
carne roja

A healthy life

physical exercise
red meat

la grasa fat
carne blanca white meat

una vez al día once a day
todos los días every day

dos veces a la semana twice a week
con regularidad regularly

Grammar Notes

These are not full notes, as your teacher will provide you with these through out the year. These are reminders so that you can do your homework well at home and so that if you forget anything you can quickly check these pages.

Articles

These change depend on whether the noun that they are accompanying is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

	Masc sing	Fem sing	Masc plural	Fem plural
The	el	la	los	Las
A	uno	una	unos	unas

Adjectives

These must agree in number and gender with the noun, which they qualify. Below is a table of what the nouns ought to end in once you have changed them to agree.

	Masc sing	Fem sing	Masc plural	Fem plural
Nouns ending in O	O	A	OS	AS
Nouns ending in E	E	E	ES	ES
Nouns ending in R	-	A	ES	ES
Nouns ending in other consonants	-	-	ES	ES

In Spanish the noun goes first and then the adjective.

De and A

You must remember to change the masculine singular version to del and al.

Negatives

Use **NO** in Spanish where you would use not/don't in English. It always goes before the verb.

No tengo tiempo I **don't** have time.

Other common negatives are Nunca - never
 Nadie - no-one
 Nada - nothing
 Ni...ni - neither.....nor

Possessive Pronouns

These are used to indicate that something belongs to someone.

ENGLISH	SINGULAR	PLURAL
My	Mi	Mis
Your (friend)	Tu	Tus
His, Her, Your (formal)	Su	Sus

Subject pronouns

These are used to indicate whom the sentence is about. They are not used a lot in Spanish but you need to be able to recognise them.

English	Person	Spanish	English	Person	Spanish
I	1 st Sing	YO	We	1 ST Plural	NOSOTROS
You (friend)	2 nd Sing	TÚ	You (friend)	2 nd Plural	VOSOTROS
He, She	3 rd Sing	ÉL, ELLA	They	3 rd Plural	ELLOS, ELLAS
You (polite)	3 rd Sing	USTED	You (polite)	3 rd Plural	USTEDES

Present Tense Verb

This is used to describe events, which are currently happening or happen frequently.

Here are the verb endings for all three verb-types.

	AR	ER	IR
Yo	O	O	O
Tú	AS	ES	ES
Él, ella	A	E	E
Usted	A	E	E
Nosotros	AMOS	EMOS	IMOS
Vosotros	ÁIS	ÉIS	ÍS
Ellos, ellas	AN	EN	EN
ustedes	AN	EN	EN

Irregular Present tense verbs

These are verbs which do not follow the above pattern and which you will have to learn off by heart.

Tener to have

Tengo	I have	Tenemos	We have
Tienes	You have	Tenéis	You have
Tiene	He, she has	Tienen	They have
Tiene	You have	Tienen	You have

Ser to be

Soy	I am	Somos	We are
Eres	You are	Sois	You are
Es	He, she is	Son	They are
Es	You are	Son	You are

Estar to be

Estoy	I am	Estamos	We are
Estás	You are	Estáis	You are
Está	He, she is	Están	They are
Está	You are	Están	You are

Ir to go

Voy	I go	Vamos	We go
Vas	You go	Vais	You go
Va	He, she goes	Van	They go
Va	You go	Van	You go

The following are irregular in first person singular only. The rest of the verb follows the pattern.

Infinitive	English	1 st person singular	English
Salir	To go out	Salgo	I go out
Hacer	To do /make	Hago	I do
Poner	To put	Pongo	I put
Dar	To give	Doy	I give

Stem change verbs

As the title of this verb suggests, there is a change in the stem when you conjugate the verb. It is however, easy to conjugate a stem change verb. Identify the stem of the verb and change the vowel in this way. It does not change in first and second person plural.

Original Vowel	Changes to
E	IE
E	I
O	UE
U	UE

Pensar

To think

Pienso	I think	Pensamos	We think
Piensas	You think	Pensáis	You think
Piensa	He, she thinks	Piensen	They think
Piensa	You think	Piensen	You think

Poder

To be able to

Puedo	I can	Podemos	We can
Puedes	You can	Podéis	You can
Puede	He, she can	Pueden	They can
Puede	You can	Pueden	You can

Querer

Quiero	I want	Queremos	We want
Quieres	You want	Queréis	You want
Quiere	He, she wants	Quieren	They want
Quiere	You want	Quieren	You want

Preferir

Prefiero	I prefer	Preferimos	We prefer
Prefieres	You prefer	Preferís	You prefer
Prefiere	He, she prefers	Prefieren	They prefer

Jugar

Juego	I play	Jugamos	We play
Juegas	You play	Jugáis	You play
Juega	He, she plays	Juegan	They play
Juega	You play	Juegan	You play

Imperatives

These are used to give people commands or instructions. At this stage you will be learning the singular commands only.

Talking to people you know well.

	Tú form of the present tense	Remove the final S
AR	Tomas	Toma
ER	Comes	Come
IR	Subes	Sube

Talking politely to people.

	Usted form of the present tense	Reverse the endings
AR	Toma	Tome
ER	Come	Coma
IR	Sube	Suba

Irregulars

	Tú	Usted
Hacer - to do	Haz	Haga
Ir - to go	Ve	Vaya
Seguir - to continue	Sigue	Siga
Cruzar - to cross	Cruza	Cruce
Turnar - to turn	Turne	Turne