

¿Cómo son tu familia y tus relaciones? - Component 1 - ¿De quién consiste tu familia?

Model answer to the big question: ¿De quién consiste tu familia?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you

En mi familia más cercana, hay <u>cinco</u> personas -	In my close family, there are <u>five</u> people -
yo, <u>mis padres</u> , <u>mi hermano</u> y <u>mi hermana</u> menor.	me, <u>my parents</u> , <u>my brother</u> and <u>my younger sister</u> .
Además, tengo <u>dos abuelas</u>	As well, I have <u>two grandmas</u>
– <u>las madres de mis padres</u> -	– <u>the mothers of my parents</u>
pero solo tengo <u>un abuelo</u> – <u>el padre de mi padre</u> .	but I only have <u>one grandad</u> – <u>the dad of my dad</u> .
También, tengo <u>tres tíos</u> y <u>una tía</u> .	Also, I have <u>three uncles</u> and <u>one auntie</u> .
<u>Juan</u> es el <u>hermano</u> de mi <u>madre</u> y	<u>Juan</u> is the <u>brother</u> of my <u>mother</u> and
<u>María</u> es su <u>mujer</u> . <u>Pedro</u> y <u>Enrique</u> son	<u>María</u> is his <u>wife</u> . <u>Pedro</u> and <u>Enrique</u> are
<u>los hermanos mayores</u> de mi <u>padre</u> .	<u>the older brothers</u> of my <u>dad</u> .

Key vocabulary

el padastro	step-dad
la madastra	step-mum
el hermanasto	step-brother
la hermanastra	step-sister
el bisabuelo	great-grandad
la bisabuela	great-grandma
el primo	cousin (male)
la prima	cousin (female)
el marido	husband
la mujer	wife
el hijo	son
la hija	daughter
el nieto	grandson
la nieta	granddaughter
los padres	parents
los abuelos	grandparents
los tíos	aunt and uncle

Key grammar

Definite and indefinite articles

Masculine singular nouns usually end in **o**, and masculine plural nouns usually end in **os**. Feminine nouns usually end in **a**, and feminine plural nouns usually end in **as**.

The words **el**, **la**, **los** and **las** all mean the same thing in Spanish. They mean the. The words **un** and **una** have the same meaning in Spanish. They mean a. The words **unos** and **unas** have the same meaning in Spanish. They mean some.

Articles	the	a/ some
Masc sing	el	un
Fem sing	la	una
Masc plu	los	unos
Fem plu	las	unas

Possessive adjectives	Sing.	Plu.
my	mi	mi <u>s</u>
your (sg.)	tu	tu <u>s</u>
his/her	su	su <u>s</u>
our	nuestro/a	nuestro <u>s/as</u>
your	vuestro/a	vuestro <u>s/as</u>
their	su	su <u>s</u>

Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives describe who owns something. They must agree with the gender and number of the noun.

For example:

My dad – this is singular so we are using the first column.

Mi padre

My parents – this is plural so we are using the second column.

Mis padres

Model answer to the big question: ¿Cómo eres físicamente y de carácter?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you

Soy <u>bastante alto</u> y <u>delgado</u> ,	I am <u>quite tall</u> and <u>thin</u> ,
y además tengo el pelo <u>negro</u> y <u>corto</u> ,	and also I have <u>short black</u> hair,
con los ojos <u>marrones</u> . <u>Llevo gafas</u> .	with <u>brown</u> eyes. <u>I wear glasses</u> .
Por lo general, diría que soy	In general, I would say that I am
una persona <u>honest</u> , <u>alegre</u> y <u>simpática</u> .	an <u>honest, happy</u> and <u>nice</u> person.

Key vocabulary

calvo/a	bald	pelirrojo/a	red-headed	optimista	optimistic	trabajador(a)	hard-working
bajo/a	short	gordo/a	fat	hablador(a)	talkative	divertido/a	fun
barba	beard	bigote	moustache	gracioso/a	funny	fiel	loyal
pecas	freckles	corto	short	simpático	nice	tacaño	mean
largo	long	ondulado	wavy	feliz	happy	comprensivo/a	understanding
rizado	curly	liso	straight	pesimista	pessimistic	perezoso/a	lazy
moreno	dark brown	rubio	blonde	tímido/a	shy	serio/a	serious
rojo	red	castaño	brown	generoso/a	generous	antipático	nasty
azules	blue	verdes	green	callado	quiet	triste	sad
marrones	brown	grises	grey	molesto/a	annoying		

Key grammar

Adjectival Agreements & Word Order

In Spanish, nouns always go first and adjectives follow. You also always have to match the number and gender according to the rules.

Los ojos verdes
The green eyes

Agreement rules

1. If the adjective ends in e, it is the same in masculine and feminine.
2. If the adjective ends in o, it changes to an a in feminine.
3. If the adjective ends in r, it adds an a in feminine.

	Masc	Fem
1	triste	triste
2	generoso	generosa
3	hablador	habladora

a veces	sometimes
puedo ser	I can be
sin embargo	however
normalmente	normally
siempre	always
como	as / like
casi	almost

¿Cómo son tu familia y tus relaciones? - Component 3 - ¿Te llevas bien con tu familia?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Te llevas bien con tu familia?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you

Me llevo muy bien con <u>mi familia</u> , sobretodo	I get on very well with <u>my family</u> , especially
con <u>mi madre</u> porque es muy <u>simpática</u> .	with <u>my mum</u> because she is very <u>nice</u> .
Siempre <u>me apoya</u> y <u>me acepta</u> .	<u>She</u> always <u>supports me</u> and <u>accepts me</u> .
<u>Me conoce muy bien</u> pero es un poco <u>seria</u> .	<u>She knows me very well</u> but she is a bit <u>serious</u> .
¡Es la mejor!	She is the best!

Key grammar

Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs describe who an action is being done to. Reflexive verbs have two parts – the verb and the reflexive pronouns.

If you want to say that you are receiving the action, you put **me** before the verb.

me apoya	he/she supports me
te apoya	he/she supports you
nos apoya	he/she supports us

If you want to say you do an action and you receive the action, you use the yo endings and me.

me llevo bien	I get on well
nos llevamos bien	we get on well

Common misconceptions – me and mi

Mi means my and is commonly confused with **me**. However, **me** is only ever used with verbs, such as me gusta (opinion phrases) and me apoya (reflexive verbs).

Mi **Me** divierto con me **mi** familia.

I enjoy myself with my family.

Mi Me padre mi **me** ayuda.

My dad helps me.

Key vocabulary

me llevo bien con	I get on well with
no me llevo bien	I don't get on well with
me divierto con	I have fun with
me peleo con	I fight with
te apoya	he/she helps you
te ayuda	he/she supports you
te conoce bien	he/she knows you well
te acepta	he/she accepts you
te hace reír	he/she makes you laugh
te dice la verdad	he/she tells you the truth
tener mucho en común	to have a lot in common
mejor	best
bastante	quite
muy	very
un poco	a bit
súper bien	very well
diría que	I would say
creo que	I think that
me chifla	I really like
me interesa	I am interested in
le interesa	he/she is interested in

¿Cómo son tu familia y tus relaciones? - Component 2 - ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you

A mi familia, le gusta <u>leer</u> . Por ejemplo, a mi madre,	My family likes to <u>read</u> . For example, my mum,
le gusta <u>leer las novelas de amor y las revistas</u> . Prefiere	she likes <u>to read romance novels and magazines</u> . She prefers
<u>leer los libros electrónicos</u> en su <u>tableta</u> . En su tiempo libre	<u>to read e-books</u> on her <u>tablet</u> . In their free time
mi familia <u>usa mucha tecnología</u> . Mi padre <u>ve videos</u>	my family <u>uses a lot of technology</u> . My dad <u>watches videos</u>
en su tableta, sin embargo <u>mi hermano juega</u>	on her tablet, however <u>my brother plays</u>
<u>los videojuegos</u> en su móvil. Mi hermana	<u>videogames</u> on his phone. My brother
<u>escucha música en Spotify</u> .	<u>listens to music on Spotify</u> .

Key grammar

- An infinitive verb is a verb in its original form before it is changed into a person and tense. They always start with 'to' eg to watch, to play.
- Tenses tell us **when** an action happened. This topic focusses on the present tense which tells us what happens now.
- Conjugation is when we change verbs from the infinitive into the correct time and person doing the action – this always involves changing the endings of the verbs.
- You don't have to write the separate Spanish words for 'I', 'he' or 'we'.

Sentences should be structured like this:

Hablo por Skype.

I talk via Skype.

Habla por Skype.

He/she talks via Skype.

cada día	every day
todos los días	
nunca	never
de vez en cuando	once in a while
una vez al año	once a year
dos veces al mes	twice a month
a menudo	often
una vez a la semana	once a week

Key vocabulary

hablar por Skype	to talk on Skype
sacar fotos	to take photos
mandar mensajes	to send messages
charlar con mis amigos	to chat with my friends
descargar canciones y aplicaciones	to download songs and apps
jugar con mi móvil	to play with my phone
ver videos o películas	to watch videos or films
leer mis SMS	to read my texts
compartir mis videos favoritos	to share my favourite videos
tocar la guitarra	to play the guitar
leer	to read
las biografías	biographies
las revistas	magazines
los periódicos	newspapers
las novelas de amor	romance novels
las historias de vampiros	vampire stories
los tebeos	comics
las novelas de ciencia-ficción	science-fiction novels

Model answer to the big question: ¿Puedes o quieres salir?

40 words model text – adapt by changing the underlined words to be relevant to you

¡Hola <u>Eduardo!</u> ¿Puedes <u>jugar al tenis</u> mañana?	Hi Eduardo! Can you <u>play tennis</u> tomorrow?
Lo siento, pero no puedo <u>jugar al tenis</u> .	Sorry, but I can't <u>play tennis</u> .
¿Quieres <u>ir al cine</u> esta tarde?	Do you want to <u>go to the cinema</u> this afternoon?
No quiero <u>ir al cine</u> , porque no me gusta <u>el cine</u> .	I don't want to <u>go to the cinema</u> , because I don't like <u>the cinema</u> .
¿Quieres <u>ir de compras</u> hoy?	Do you want to <u>go shopping</u> today?
¡Qué guay! Puedo <u>ir</u> a las tres.	How cool! I can <u>go</u> at 3.
De acuerdo. Nos vemos pronto.	OK. See you soon.

Key grammar

Modal and stem-changing verbs

- Modal verbs describe what possibility or necessity – for example, something that you want to happen or can happen. They are always followed by an infinitive verb.
- The two modal verbs we have learnt are also stem-changing verbs. This means they are irregular in the yo, tú, él/ella and ellos/ellas forms, but they are regular in the nosotros and vosotros forms. These verbs are on the key verbs table on the next page.

Forming questions

In order to form a question in Spanish, you can just write the **tú** form of the verb as a statement and put question marks around it.

Juegas al deporte.

You play sport.

¿Juegas al deporte?

Do you play sport?

When you are speaking you should use a 'question tone' – you have to make your voice go up at the end.

Regular verbs in the present tense

There are 3 types of infinitive verbs in Spanish – they are verbs which end in –ar, –ir and –er. Most verbs follow a regular pattern at the end to tell you who is completing the action – you don't need to say 'I do' – the ending gives you all of that information.

To form the present tense, you need to follow the following steps:

- 1) Take the infinitive (to form) of the verb
- 2) Take off the –ar, –ir or –er.
- 3) Add the ending to tell you who is completing the action.

		hablar <i>to speak</i>	comer <i>to eat</i>	vivir <i>to live</i>
yo	<i>I</i>	habl <u>o</u>	com <u>o</u>	viv <u>o</u>
tú	<i>you (sg)</i>	habl <u>as</u>	com <u>es</u>	viv <u>es</u>
él/ella	<i>he/she</i>	habl <u>a</u>	com <u>e</u>	viv <u>e</u>
nosotros	<i>we</i>	habl <u>amos</u>	com <u>emos</u>	viv <u>imos</u>
vosotros	<i>you (pl)</i>	habl <u>áis</u>	com <u>éis</u>	viv <u>ís</u>
ellos/ellas	<i>they</i>	habl <u>an</u>	com <u>en</u>	viv <u>en</u>

Irregular verbs in the present tense

		tener <i>to have</i>	ser <i>to be</i>	poder <i>to be able to</i>	querer <i>to want to</i>
yo	<i>I</i>	tengo	soy	puedo	quiero
tú	<i>you (sg)</i>	tienes	eres	puedes	quieren
él/ella	<i>he/she</i>	tiene	es	puede	quiere
nosotros	<i>we</i>	tenemos	somos	podemos	queremos
vosotros	<i>you (pl)</i>	tenéis	sois	podéis	queréis
ellos/ellas	<i>they</i>	tienen	son	pueden	quieren