

¿Cómo son tu familia y tus relaciones? - Component 1 - ¿Quién hay en tu familia?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Quién hay en tu familia? (who is in your family?)

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 menor</u> .	me, <u>my parents</u> , <u>my brother</u> and <u>my younger sister</u> .
Además, tengo <u>dos abuelas</u>	Furthermore , 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 granddad</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 y Enrique</u> son	<u>María</u> is his <u>wife</u> . <u>Pedro and 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-granddad
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? (What do you look like?)

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

Tengo los ojos <u>marrones</u> y	I have brown eyes and
El pelo <u>largo</u> y <u>castano</u> .	long brown hair.
No llevo <u>gafas</u> pero tengo <u>pecas</u> .	I don't wear glasses but I have freckles.
A veces tengo el pelo <u>rizado</u> como mi <u>madre</u> .	Sometimes I have curly hair like my mum.
Mi <u>padre</u> y mi <u>hermano</u> tienen los ojos <u>verdes</u> y el pelo	My dad and brother have green eyes and short
<u>corto</u> . Mi <u>hermano</u> es muy <u>alto</u> y lleva <u>bigote</u> .	hair. My brother is very tall and has a moustache.

mayor – older
menor – younger

★ Remember that these phrases don't translate word for word into Spanish.

- adjectives often come after the noun
- you don't always need the article, e.g. *lleva una barba*
- but for hair and eyes you do need the article in Spanish, e.g. *tiene el pelo rizado*.

★ Use ***muy*** (very), ***bastante*** (quite) and ***un poco*** (a little) to qualify your descriptions.

E.g. *Tiene el pelo muy largo*.

Remember that ***poco*** (little) is used to mean 'not very much'.

E.g. *Tiene poco pelo*.

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.

Key vocabulary

calvo/a	bald	pelirrojo/a	red-headed
bajo/a	short	gordo/a	fat
barba	beard	bigote	moustache
pecas	freckles	corto	short
largo	long	ondulado	wavy
rizado	curly	liso	straight
moreno	dark brown	rubio	blonde
rojo	red	castaño	brown
azules	blue	verdes	green
marrones	brown	grises	grey

¿Cómo son tu familia y tus relaciones? - Component 3 - ¿Cómo eres de carácter?

Model answer to the big question: ¿Cómo eres de carácter? (What's your personality like?)

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>honesta</u> , <u>alegre</u> y <u>simpática</u> .	an <u>honest</u> , <u>happy</u> and <u>nice</u> person.

Key vocabulary

optimista	optimistic	trabajador(a)	hard-working
hablador(a)	talkative	divertido/a	fun
gracioso/a	funny	fiel	loyal
simpático	nice	tacaño	mean
feliz	happy	comprensivo/a	understanding
pesimista	pessimistic	perezoso/a	lazy
tímido/a	shy	serio/a	serious
generoso/a	generous	antipático	nasty
callado	quiet	triste	sad
molesto/a	annoying		

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

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



Structure your writing:

primero (first of all)
además (furthermore)
sin embargo (however)
por otro lado (on the other hand)
ya que (because / as)
por eso (so)

G Adjectival endings

Adjectives in Spanish usually come after the noun and 'agree' with the noun they describe. You have seen the -o/-a, -e, and consonant endings already. Adjectives endings in -or/-ora and -ista follow a slightly different pattern.

adjective ending	masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
-o/a	serio	seria	serios	serias
-e	inteligente	inteligente	inteligentes	inteligentes
consonant	fiel	fiel	fieles	fieles
-or/ora	hablador	habladora	habladores	habladoras
-ista	optimista	optimista	optimistas	optimistas

Composite 1 - ¿Cómo son tu familia y tus relaciones?

<p>Me llamo (Sophia). My name is (Sofia).</p> <p>Mi (hermano mayor / hermana menor) se llama (Juan / Mila). My (older brother / younger sister) is called (Juan / Mila).</p> <p>Mis (padres) se llaman (Carlos y Maya). My (parents) are called (Carlos and Maya).</p>	<p>Vivo en (Londres). I live in (London).</p> <p>Vive en (Edimburgo). He / She lives in (Edinburgh).</p> <p>Viven en (Gales). They live in (Wales).</p>				
<p>Tengo (doce) años. I am (12) years old.</p> <p>Tiene (catorce) años. He / She is (14) years old.</p> <p>Tienen (cuarenta) años. They are (40) years old.</p>	<p>Mi cumpleaños es el (tres) de (marzo). My birthday is on the (3rd) of (March).</p> <p>Su cumpleaños es el (dos) de (abril). His / Her birthday is on the (2nd) of (April).</p>				
<p>Soy (I am) Es (He / She is) Somos (we are) Son (They are)</p> <p>Puedo ser (I can be) Puede ser (S/he can be) Pueden ser (they can be)</p>	<p>alto/a(s) (tall) / bajo/a(s) (small) / delgado/a(s) (thin) / gordo/a(s) (big) / guapo/a(s) (pretty) / bonito/a(s) beautiful/ feo/a(s) (ugly) / bueno/a(s) (good) fuerte(s) strong musculoso/as(s) (muscular) joven(es) (young)/ mayor(es) (old)/ anciano/a(s) (elderly) / calvo/a(s) (bald)</p>				
	<p>muy (very) bastante (quite) un poco (a bit) poco (not very)</p>	<p>aburrido/a(s) (boring) divertido/a(s) fun gracioso/a(s) (funny) fiel (loyal) molesto/a(s) (annoying)</p>	<p>antipático/a(s) (unfriendly) alegre(s) (cheeful) generoso/a(s) (generous) perezoso/a(s) (lazy) deportista(s) (sporty)</p>	<p>terco/a(s) stubborn simpático/a(s) (nice/friendly) comprensivo/a(s) (understanding) trabajador(a)s hard-working</p>	<p>malo/a(s) (bad/naughty) amable(s) (kind) feliz (happy) hablador(a)s (talkative)</p>
<p>Tengo (I have) Tienes (you have) Tiene (He / She has) Tenemos (we have) Tenéis (you all have) Tienen (They have)</p>	<p>el pelo (the hair)</p>	<p>blanco (white) / rubio (blonde) / negro (black) / pelirrojo (red) / gris (grey) / moreno (dark brown) / castaño (brown)</p>	<p>y (and)</p>	<p>liso (straight) / rizado (curly) / ondulado (wavy) / corto (short) / largo (long)</p>	
	<p>los ojos (the eyes)</p>	<p>azules (blue) / marrones (brown) / grises (grey) / verdes (green)</p>			
	<p>pecas (freckles)</p>	<p>No soy ni alto/a ni bajo/a. (I am neither tall nor small.) Me gustaría ser alto/a. (I would like to be tall.) Me gustaría tener los ojos verdes. (I would like to have green eyes.) Me gustaría tener el pelo negro. (I would like to have black hair.) Me gustaría llevar gafas. (I would like to wear glasses.)</p>	<p>No es ni alto/a ni bajo/a. (He/She is neither tall nor small.) Le gustaría ser alto/a. (He/She would like to be tall.) Le gustaría tener los ojos verdes. (He/She would like to have green eyes.) Le gustaría tener el pelo negro. (He/She would like to have black hair.) Le gustaría llevar gafas. (He/She would like to wear glasses.)</p> <p>Les gustaría + infinitive = they would like to...</p>		
<p>Llevo (I wear / have) Lleva (He / She wears / has) Llevan (They wear / have)</p>	<p>gafas (glasses) gafas de sol (sunglasses) / barba (beard) bigote (moustache) lentillas (contact lenses)</p>				