

### Glossary:

- Article - the word that goes in front of a noun, the word "the" (el, la, los, las)
- Gender - all nouns have a gender—they are either masculine or feminine.
- Singular - a single noun, one thing / person / place.
- Plural – more than one noun / person / place
- Subject - subject pronouns replace the specific names of people or things I, he, she (yo, él, ella)
- Verb - indicates an action (to walk, to run, to go)
- Noun - a word that represents a person, place, or thing.
- Adjective - a word that describes a noun (shape, colour, size, nationality, etc.) In Spanish adjectives follow the noun they describe e.g. un gato blanco.
- Adjectival agreement – the adjective has to agree with the noun it is describing according to gender / plurality e.g. un gato blanco / una casa blanca
- Subordination – use the word because to join a sentence.



### Sticky Knowledge:

- Name siblings and family members with the correct article.
- Name family members
- Use **en mi familia** to say who is in your family
- Use **hay** to say who is in a family.
- Accurately select correct possessive pronoun **mi, mis**.

### Key Phrases

*Es* – It is

*Son* - they are

*Porque* - because

*Hay* – there is / are

*Tengo*– I have

*Y*– and

*Pero* – but

*Tambien* – also

*Muy* - very

*Bastante* - quite

*Tiene* – he/she has

### Vocabulary

Aquí está= here is

El hermano - brother

La hermana- sister

Soy hija única -  
I am an only child (girl)

Soy un hijo único -  
I am an only child (boy)



### Key verbs

Ella / él se llama – he/she is called

Ella tiene \_\_\_\_ años – Ella / él tiene \_\_\_\_ años

Su cumpleaños es- birthday