

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.

Key Phrases

- Es* – It is
- Hay* – there is / are
- Tengo*– I have
- Y*– and
- Pero* – but
- Tambien* – also
- Muy* - very
- Bastante* - quite
- Tiene* – he/she has

GAFAS **PERILLA / BIGOTE / BARBA**

un hombre una mujer

EL COLOR DE LOS OJOS

<i>azules</i>	<i>negros</i>
<i>grises</i>	<i>verdes</i>
<i>color avellana</i>	<i>marrones o cafés</i>

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Sticky Knowledge:

- Use **tengo** to describe hair and colour in a full sentence.
- Use **tengo** to describe eye and colour in a full sentence.
- Know how to change the verb to the 3rd person (**tiene**).
- Know that the word order is different.
- Correctly use adjectival agreement according to the noun.



MIS AMIGOS

GRANDE **PEQUEÑO**

cabello rubio **cabello negro** **cabello pelirrojo**

cabello marrón **calvo** **cabello largo** **cabello corto**

cabello rizado **cabello ondulado** **cabello liso**



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