

Grammar Points:

Gramática

You use the present tense to talk about what usually happens.

There are three groups of regular verbs:

-ar verbs	-er verbs	-ir verbs
hablar to talk	leer to read	compartir to share
hablo I talk	leo I read	comparto I share
hablas you talk	lees you read	compartes you share
habla he/she talks	lee he/she reads	comparte he/she shares
hablamos we talk	leemos we read	compartimos we share
habláis you (pl) talk	leéis you (pl) read	compartís you (pl) share
hablan they talk	leen they read	comparten they share

Some verbs are stem-changing:
jugar → to play juego → I play

Gramática

When you give opinions with **me gusta**, make sure you use the definite article **el, la, los or las** before the noun. You may not use 'the' in English, but you must use **el, la, los or las** in Spanish.

Me gusta el rap.
I like rap.

Le encanta la música pop.
He/she loves pop music.

However, you don't need **el or la** if you are saying what **style** of music you **listen to**.

Escucho rap. I listen to rap.

Gramática

Preferir (to prefer) is a stem-changing verb. Some people call these 'boot' verbs.

prefiero I prefer	preferimos we prefer
prefieres you prefer	preferís you (plural) prefer
prefiere he/she prefers	prefieren they prefer

Gramática

When you want to compare two things, you use the comparative.

más + adjective + que...
more... than...

The adjective must agree with the noun.

Los realitys son más divertidos que los concursos.
Reality shows are funnier than game shows.

Las series policíacas son más aburridas que las telenovelas.
Police series are more boring than soap operas.

Gramática

You use:

- the present tense to talk about what usually happens
- the preterite to talk about past events.

All types of verbs (regular -ar, -er and -ir verbs, stem-changing verbs and irregular verbs) change their endings to show whether they are in the present or the preterite.

Present	Preterite
monto, juego, veo, salgo, hago, voy	monté, jugué, ví, salí, hice, fui

Gramática

The verb **hacer (to do/to make)** is irregular. Learn its preterite form by heart.

hice I did
hiciste you did
hizo he/she did
hicimos we did
hicisteis you (plural) did
hicieron they did

High frequency vocab in gold

Nouns are in red

Verbs are in blue

Adjectives are in green

WEEK 1 – Mi vida, mi móvil

Chateo con mis amigos

Comparto mis videos favoritos

Descargo melodías o aplicaciones

Hablo por Skype

Juego

Leo mis SMS

Mando SMS

Saco fotos

Veo videos o películas

Todos los días

Dos o tres veces a la semana

A veces

De vez en cuando

nunca

Homework this half term to help prepare for your assessments

- Log in to Memrise and spend a minimum of 30 minutes a week playing the games based on the vocabulary from this half term. Obviously the more you play, the higher up the leaderboard you will be. Points will turn in to prizes every half term and you could be on the wall of fame outside T2.
Website: www.memrise.com
Username: You will create your own but ideally your school login
Password: You can create your own but we recommend 'Ormiston1'
- You will then need to find your Memrise Group on Class Charts and off you go!
- Your class teacher will set you weekly listening tasks. These will be on Active Learn.
Website: <https://www.pearsonactivelearn.com/app/Home>
Username: Your FULL school email address, including the @ormiston...
Password: Ormiston1

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WEEK 2

¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?

El rap
El R'n'B
El rock
La música clásica
La música electrónica
La música pop

¿Qué tipo de música escuchas?

Escucho rap
Escucho la música de..
Escucho de todo
Me gusta (mucho)
Me encanta
No me gusta (nada)

La letra
La melodía
El ritmo
Porque es guay / triste / horrible

¿Te gusta la música de..?

Me gusta la música de..
Mi **canción** favorita
Mi **cantante** favorito/a
Mi **grupo** favorito
En mi opinión

WEEK 3

Prefiero las comedias

Un programa de deportes
Una comedia
Un concurso
Un documental
Un reality
Una serie policiaca
El telediario
Una telenovela
Más....que...
Divertido/a
Informativo/a
Interesante
Aburrido/a
Emocionante

WEEK 4

¿Qué hiciste ayer?

Bailé en mi cuarto
Fui al cine
Hablé por Skype
Hice gimnasia
Hice kárate
Jugué en línea con mis amigos/as
Jugué tres horas
Monté en bici
Vi una película
Salí con mis amigos/as
No hice los deberes
Ayer
Luego
Por la mañana
Por la tarde
Un poco más tarde

WEEK 5

Mi guía

Criminales
Primera
Saber
Ganar
Los pingüinos
Un millón
Deportes
Estoy de acuerdo
Participantes
Preguntas
Sobre
El mundo
Competiciones
La historia de..
La novela clásica

WEEK 6

REPASO (revisión of aut.2)

Recap ALL vocab learnt so far this half term.

Including:

Asique – so that
Más.. Que.. – more.. Than..
Mi/mis – my
Su/sus – his/her
Normalmente – normally
No – no/not
Nunca – never
O – or
Además – furthermore
Porque – because
También – also/too
Sin embargo – nevertheless
Y - and

Strategy 2

The gender of nouns

You can often work out whether a noun is masculine or feminine by looking at the ending of the word:

Most nouns ending in -o, -or and -ón are masculine.

Most nouns ending in -a, -dad, -ión and -ción are feminine.

But be careful! There are exceptions, for example:
el problema, la foto

To check, use a dictionary: look for the abbreviations *nm* (masculine noun) and *nf* (feminine noun).

Can you work out the gender of these nouns from Module 2 without using a dictionary?

- actividad
- concurso
- televisión
- música
- canción
- amigo
- aplicación
- millón