

AULA 1 **INTERNACIONAL**

**GRAMMAR AND
VOCABULARY
COMPANION**

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GRAMÁTICA

1. Match the elements on both columns and you will get the most frequent questions in a classroom.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ¿Puedes | a. se escribe "hola"? |
| 2. ¿Qué quiere | b. significa "escribir"? |
| 3. ¿Cómo se | c. repetir, por favor? |
| 4. ¿Cómo | d. decir "casa"? |
| 5. ¿Qué | e. dice "friend"? |

2. These are some of the instructions that you can find on *Aula Internacional 1* and that your teacher will give you along your course. Do you know what they mean? Translate them into English.

1. Completa el texto con las formas adecuadas.
2. Relaciona los elementos de las columnas.
3. Escribe los verbos.
4. Marca la respuesta correcta.
5. Lee el texto y subraya las opciones correctas.
6. Forma frases como la del ejemplo.
7. Clasifica estos verbos en la tabla.
8. Escucha y marca.
9. Traduce.

3. Continue these questions.

años tienes?	se dedica Julia?
significa "mesa"?	sois?
te llamas?	

1. ¿De dónde
2. ¿Cómo
3. ¿Qué
4. ¿Cuántos
5. ¿A qué

4. Match the following answers with the questions of exercise 3.

- a. Mario. ¿Y tú?
- b. Yo soy ruso y Florian es alemán.
- c. Es periodista. Trabaja en un periódico digital.
- d. Table.
- e. Diecisiete.

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
2				

5. Gary is learning Spanish and he has written the following text. Can you help him and correct his mistakes? There are 6 mistakes.

¡Hola! Me llamo es Gary, soy un periodista y estudio español en Liverpool. Soy de irlandés pero vivo en Liverpool porque mi mujer es Inglaterra. Ella es llama Kate y es 36 años, como yo.



REMEMBER!

We use the verb **llamarse** when we want to say somebody's name. It's a reflexive verb and, therefore, always comes with a pronoun (**me, te, se, nos, os, se**) before the conjugated verb:

- ~~Llamo~~ Conor. > **Me llamo** Conor.
- ~~Mi profesora llama~~ Pilar. > **Mi profesora se llama** Pilar.

When you want to say where you are from, you have two options:

- **ser + de +** (name of the country):

Penélope Cruz **es de España**.

- **ser +** (nationality):

Penélope Cruz **es española**.

Remember that in Spanish, nationalities are written in small letters and not with a capital letter like in English:

Soy irlandés. > **Soy irlandés.**

To talk about your age in Spanish, we use the verb **tener** (to have) and not **ser** (to be) as we do in English:

Soy 24 años. > **Tengo 24 años.**

In Spanish you do not need an article (**un/a**) when you describe what your job is:

Soy un médico. > **Soy médico.**

VERBS IN SPANISH

A verb is a "doing" word which describes what someone or something does or is.

Verbs are either:

- Regular: their forms follow the normal rules
- Irregular: their forms do not follow the normal rules

In Spanish, verbs are conjugated in three different ways depending on their endings: **-ar** (first conjugation), **-er** (second conjugation) and **-ir** (third conjugation).

6. Fill in the verbs with the correct ending for the **infinitivo** forms.

-ar

-er

-ir

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. trabaj..... | 7. cocin..... |
| 2. estudi..... | 8. escrib..... |
| 3. viv..... | 9. le..... |
| 4. s..... | 10. bail..... |
| 5. ten..... | 11. cant..... |
| 6. viaj..... | 12. esqui..... |

SER / TENER

Ser (to be) and **tener** (to have) are two useful verbs. They are irregular.

	SER	TENER
(yo)	soy	tengo
(tú)	eres	tienes
(él/ella/usted)	es	tiene
(nosotros/-as)	somos	tenemos
(vosotros/-as)	sois	tenéis
(ellos/-as/ustedes)	son	tienen

NOSOTROS

7. Who are the following verbs referring to? Indicate which option is correct in each case.

	YO	TÚ	ÉL / ELLA / USTED	NOSOTROS / NOSOTRAS	VOSOTROS / VOSOTRAS	ELLOS / ELLAS / USTEDES
TIENEN						X
SOMOS						
TIENES						
ERES						
TENEMOS						
SOIS						
TENGO						
SOY						
ES						
TIENE						
SON						
TENÉIS						

8. What verb goes with each word: **ser** or **tener**?

SER	TENER	
X		italiano
		40 años
		correo electrónico
		periodista
		español
		móvil
		diseñador gráfico
		francesa
		de Venezuela

9. Javier lives in Madrid and is throwing a party at his house. Fill in the dialogues with the correct forms of **ser** and **tener**.

1

- Hola, me llamo Javier, ¿y tú?
 - Yo, Arthi.
- ¿De dónde?
 - india, de Nueva Delhi.

2

- ¿..... de Madrid, Laura?
 - No, de Valladolid, pero trabajo aquí, en Madrid.
- Ah... ¿Y a qué te dedicas?
 - arquitecta. ¿Y tú?

3

- Hola, ¿qué tal? Me llamo Markus.
 - Hola, yo Molly y él Mike.
- ¿De dónde?
 - Estadounidenses. ¿Y tú?
- Yo, alemán.

4

- ¿Cuál tu número de móvil?
- No móvil en España...
- ¿Y correo electrónico?

5

- Hola, Álvaro y Markus.
- Ah, hola. Yo me llamo Marta. Trabajo con Javier en el hospital.
- Ah, ¿ enfermera, como Javier?
- No, médica.

GENDER: NATIONALITIES

In Spanish there are two genders: masculine and feminine. When we are saying where somebody or something is from, their nationality will vary according to whether they are male or female:
Sean Connery es escocés. Annie Lennox es escocesa.

10. Fill in the following nationalities with the correct ending.

-o / -a

-és / -esa

-ense

-í

-ano / -ana

-eño / -eña

	
francés	francesa
suec	suec
argentín	argentín
estadounid	estadounid
gal	gal
australi	australi
neozeland	neozeland
itali	itali
brasil	brasil
ingl	ingl
marroqu	marroqu

As you have seen in the last exercise, there are different endings when talking about nationalities.

Nationalities ending in **-o** in the masculine change to **-a** for the feminine:

Valentino es un diseñador italiano.

Sofía Loren es italiana.

Nationalities ending in **-a**, **-e** or **-í** in the masculine do not change for the feminine:

Mi amigo Jacques es belga.

Mi amiga Audrey es belga.

Jim Carrey es canadiense.

Céline Dion es canadiense.

Mi amigo Hassan es marroquí.

Mi familia es marroquí.

Nationalities ending in a consonant add **-a** for the feminine. If there is an accent on the final vowel in the masculine, they lose this in the feminine:

Antonio Banderas es español.

Penélope Cruz es española.

Michael Schumacher es alemán.

Heidi Klum es alemana.

Bono es un músico irlandés.

Enya es una cantante irlandesa.

GENDER: PROFESSIONS

Just like we have seen with nationalities, the endings of professions change depending on whether the person we are referring to is a man or a woman:

Mario es abogado.

Cristina es abogada.

11. Fill in this table with Pedro's and Susana's jobs.

Pedro es:	Susana es:
enfermero	
	dentista
profesor	
	arquitecta
estudiante	
	actriz
empresario	
	camarera
futbolista	

12. Fill in the following sentences and you will have the rules to understand the gender in nationalities and professions.

- If the masculine ends in **-o** (for example), the feminine ends in (for example).
- If the masculine ends in a vowel other than **-o** (for example or), the feminine ends in
- If the masculine ends in a consonant (for example), we need to add for the feminine.
- Some are irregular, like **actor**, whose feminine is

VOCABULARIO

13. Write the names of these objects.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

14. Write the following professions which have been spelled for you in Spanish.

1. Ce, o, ce, i, ene, e, erre, o:
2. E, ese, te, u, de, i, a, ene, te, e:
3. De, i, ese, e, eñe, a, de, o, erre:
4. Ese, e, ce, erre, e, te, a, erre, i, o:
5. Pe, e, erre, i, o, de, i, ese, te, a:
6. Ce, a, eme, a, erre, e, erre, o:
7. E, ene, efe, e, erre, eme, e, erre, o:
8. Pe, erre, o, efe, e, ese, o, erre:

NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 100

Remember that numbers up to 30 are written as one word: **ocho, dieciséis, veintidós, veintinueve**, etc. From 30 onwards, they become three words: **treinta y uno, cuarenta y dos, sesenta y siete, noventa y cuatro**, etc.

Uno and all numbers ending in **uno** (**veintiuno, treinta y uno, cuarenta y uno**, etc.) become **un** before a masculine single noun:

Tengo ~~treinta y uno~~ años. > Tengo **treinta y un** años.

15. Read the following numbers and write the opposite number like in the example.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Treinta y cinco: 35 - 53: <i>cincuenta y tres</i> | 5. Cincuenta y siete: |
| 2. Cuarenta y dos: | 6. Trece: |
| 3. Veintinueve: | 7. Setenta y ocho: |
| 4. Ochenta y seis: | 8. Dieciséis: |

16. Write down the following ages of these people and then complete the sentences.

JOHN: seis + seis + seis	=	
EVA: tres x diez	=	
SUKIO: treinta y cuatro - cuatro	=	
ALICE: nueve x dos	=	
JELENA: tres x siete + uno	=	
ATUL: treinta y nueve + cinco	=	
ROSALINDA: cuarenta y cuatro + diez	=	

- tiene 22 años.
- tiene 44 años.
- tiene 54 años.
- Eva y tienen 30 años.
- y Alice tienen 18 años.

SONIDOS Y LETRAS

Remember that the letters of the alphabet are feminine: **la a, la be...**
To know which consonants are double, remember the name **Carolina**.
Those (**c, r, l, n**) are the only consonants in Spanish which are double.

VOWELS

Make sure you do not pronounce a single vowel with two vowel sounds:

- ▶ **a**: pronounced like the **a** in **father** but shorter.
- ▶ **e**: pronounced like the **e** in **let**.
- ▶ **i**: pronounced like the **i** in **machine**.
- ▶ **o**: pronounced like the **o** in **more**. Make sure you do not make a /ow/ sound.
- ▶ **u**: pronounced like the **oo** in **pool** but shorter. Do not make a /yu/ sound.

CONSONANTS

In general, every letter corresponds to a sound and every sound corresponds to a letter but there are some exceptions:

The letter **c** has two sounds:

- ▶ /k/ (pronounced like the **k** in **king**), before **a, o, u** and at the end of a syllable: **casa, copa, cuento, acto**.
- ▶ /θ/ (pronounced like **th** in **nothing**; or like /s/ in Latin America and some regions of Spain), before **e** and **i**: **cero, cien**.

The letter **g** has two sounds:

- ▶ /x/ (pronounced like the Scottish **-ch** in **Loch Ness**), before **e** and **i**: **general, gimnasio**.

▶ /g/ (pronounced like the **g** in **gate**), before **a, o** and **u**: **gato, gorro, gustar**. Before the letters **e** and **i**, the sound is spelled **gu** (the **u** is silent): **guerra, guitarra**. To show that the **u** is pronounced, two dots are added above the **u**: **lingüística, bilingüe**.

▶ **h** is never pronounced: **hola, hotel**.

▶ **j** always corresponds with the sound /x/. It is usually followed by **a, o** and **u**: **jamón, joven, juego**. Sometimes it is followed by **e** and **i**: **jefe, jinete**.

▶ **ll** can be pronounced in a number of different ways depending on the region but most Spanish speakers pronounce it like the **y** in **you**.

▶ **qu** corresponds with the sound /k/. These letters are always followed by **e** or **i**: **queso, química**. The **u** is always silent.

▶ **r/rr** corresponds to a strong rolled sound when it is the first letter of a word (**rueda**) and when it is doubled (**arroz**).

▶ **v** and **b** are pronounced the same.

▶ **w** is only found in words from other languages. It is pronounced like **gu** or **u** (**web**). Sometimes it is pronounced like **b**: **wáter**.

▶ **z** corresponds to the sound /θ/. It is always followed by **a, o, u** or at the end of a syllable or word (**zapato, zona, zurdo, paz**).



17. Listen to the following words and circle the ones you hear.

cuatro	cuarto
ceso	queso
perro	pero
caña	cana
lama	llama
me	mi

18. Repeat the words from exercise 17 out loud, paying close attention to their pronunciation.



19. Listen and write down these words containing letter **g**.

02

1.solina
2.to
3.tarra
4.bierno
5.sano
6. paraas
7. cor
8. ál
9. ála
10. intelinte



20. Write down the words that you hear:

03

1. *caSa* 7.

2. 8.

3. 9.

4. 10.

5. 11.

6. 12.

EN COMPARACIÓN

EN ESPAÑOL	EN INGLÉS
1. Soy inglesa, de Leeds.	1.
2.	2. What's your name?
3. ¿Cuántos años tienes?	3.
4.	4. I'm an actor.
5. ¿Cómo se dice "chair" en español?	5.
6.	6. I'm thirty years old.
7. Una enfermera trabaja en un hospital.	7.
8.	8. I'm from Ireland.
9. ¿Qué significa "pizarra"?	9.
10.	10. Catherine Zeta-Jones is Welsh.