Your notes

GCSE Spanish: revision notes

Identity and relationships

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Describing yourself and others

- Me llamo... (I'm called...). Tengo quince años (I'm 15): use tener for age.
- Soy / Es... (I am / he or she is...) alto/a (tall), bajo/a (short), delgado/a (slim), **gracioso**/a (funny), simpático/a (nice), tímido/a (shy), hablador(a) (chatty), **amable** (kind), egoísta (selfish), perezoso/a (lazy), trabajador(a) (hard-working).
- Tengo el pelo largo / corto / castaño / rubio / negro (I have long / short / brown / blond / black hair) y los ojos azules / verdes / marrones (and blue / green / brown eyes). Soy pelirrojo/a (I have red hair). Llevo gafas (I wear glasses).
- Use ser for personality and appearance (es alto, es simpático) and estar for moods and states (está cansado = he's tired, está contenta = she's happy).

Family

- la madre, el padre, los padres (parents), **el hermano**, **la hermana**, los hermanos (brothers, or brothers and sisters), el abuelo, la abuela, el tío, la tía, el primo, la prima.
- **el hermanastro** / la hermanastra (stepbrother / stepsister), el medio hermano (half-brother), el padrastro / **la madrastra** (stepfather / stepmother).
- Soy **hijo único / hija única** (I'm an only child). Mis padres están divorciados / separados.

Relationships

- Me llevo bien con... (I get on well with...). Me llevo mal con... (I don't get on with...).
- Discuto con... (I argue with...). Me peleo con... (I fight / fall out with...). Me molesta (he/she annoys me).
- Puedo **contar con** mi amigo/a (I can count on my friend). Me apoya (he/she supports me). Me cae bien / mal (I like / don't like him or her).

- Un buen amigo es alguien que es **leal**, que me escucha y que no me juzga (a good friend is someone who is loyal, listens to me and doesn't judge me).
- **casarse** (to get married), la boda (wedding), el matrimonio (marriage), vivir juntos (to live together), tener hijos (to have children), la pareja (partner or couple).

Grammar to use

- Adjectives agree: -o becomes -a for feminine (alto, alta), and add -s or -es for plural (altos, trabajadores). Adjectives ending in -e or most consonants don't change for feminine (**amable**, joven), but -or adds -a (trabajadora).
- Possessives: mi / mis (my), tu / tus (your), su / sus (his, her, their). Su hermano can mean his, her or their brother.
- Ser for lasting traits (es inteligente); estar for moods, states and location (está triste, está en casa).
- Reflexive verbs: me llevo, te llevas, se lleva, nos llevamos.

Key terms

la familia	family
el hermano	brother
la hermana	sister
el hermanastro	stepbrother
la madrastra	stepmother
hijo único / hija única	only child (boy / girl)
llevarse bien con	to get on well with
discutir	to argue
molestar	to annoy
contar con	to count on (rely on)
leal	loyal
casarse	to get married
gracioso	funny
amable	kind

Quick questions

Cover the answers and test yourself: remembering is what makes it stick.

1. What does "Me llevo bien con mi hermano" mean?
2. How do you say "my sisters" in Spanish?
3. What does "Me molesta" mean?
4. Which word completes "Tengo los ojos ___" to mean "I have blue eyes"?

Your notes

5. What does "Soy hija única" mean?
6. Which verb do you use to give your age in Spanish?
7. What does "casarse" mean?
8. How do you say "his sister" in Spanish?

Answers

1. I get on well with my brother
2. mis hermanas
3. He or she annoys me
4. azules
5. I'm an only child
6. tener
7. to get married
8. su hermana

What to do next

Practise 15 questions on this topic

Try 4 exam questions, with mark schemes

Read the lesson, one step at a time

Free revision for GCSE and KS3 at lycolearn.co.uk. Some notes are for one exam board only, and say so in brackets.

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