

# Mi casa

## I should already know

1	Vivo (I live)
2	Singular nouns Masculine (o) feminine (a)
3	Articles (a/some) <b>un</b> (masculine) <b>una</b> (feminine) <b>unos</b> (masculine plural) <b>unas</b> (feminine plural)
4	Los numeros (1-30)

## Sticky knowledge

I will learn how to say where I live using the 1<sup>st</sup> person high-frequency verb 'vivo' (I live).

I will learn 5 nouns and their determiners for rooms of the house.

I will learn 5 more nouns and their determiners for rooms of the house.

I will learn how to say I do not have a particular room in the house using the negative structure in Spanish.

I will use all my new knowledge in Spanish to describe where I live.

## Key questions

1	Que hay en tu casa?
2	Que no hay en tu casa?
3	Donde vives?

## grammar

To fully understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

**un salón**



**una cocina**



Singular determiner  
'a' for masculine nouns

Singular determiner  
'a' for feminine nouns

To understand better how to use the negative in Spanish.

En mi casa hay un salón.



En mi casa no hay salón.



1<sup>st</sup> person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

**vivo**

I live

## Key words

The nouns and determiners for 'house' and 'apartment'.



The nouns and determiners for rooms of the house.



Key linguistic structures:

**En mi casa hay...**

In my house there is...

**En mi casa no hay...**

In my house there is not...

## phonics

**ga**

sound in:  
• **garaje**



**accents**

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the word **salón**.

**stress placement**

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable  
Like **ga-ra-je**.

**ñ tilde**

This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish words **baño** and **montaña**.