

Key Vocabulary – Transport

f = feminine m = masculine

			
un coche (m)	un autobús (m)	una bicicleta (f)	un tren (m)
			
un camión (m)	un avión (m)	una moto (f)	un taxi (m)
			
un monopatín (m)	los medios de transporte (m) transport		a pie (m) on foot

Key Vocabulary – Directions

las direcciones directions	a la izquierda to the left	a la derecha to the right	todo recto straight on
gira a la derecha turn right	gira a la izquierda turn left	gira turn	para stop
primera first	segunda second	tercera third	Está... It is...

Key Vocabulary – Body and Actions

f = feminine m = masculine

			
la cabeza (f)	el hombro (m)	la rodilla (f)	el pie (m)
			
el brazo (m)	el codo (m)	la pierna (f)	la mano (f)
corre run	anda walk	salta jump	gira en el sitio turn on the spot
dobra bend/fold	estira stretch out	enlaza twist/link	agarra hold
deja let go/release	ahora now	mover to move	con with

Verb – ir (to go)

voy I go	vas You go	va He/she/it goes
vamos We go	vais You (plural) go	van They go

Key Language in Context

¿Cómo **vas** a la escuela?
[How do you get to school?]

Voy a la escuela **en**
autobús.

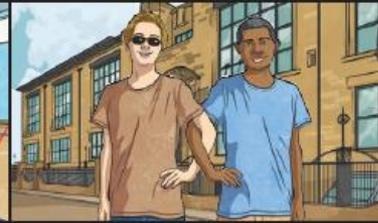
Van a la escuela **a** pie.



¡Dobla la **pierna**!



¡Enlaza los **brazos**!



¡Agarra la **mano**!



Key Knowledge and Grammar

The **prepositions en** and **a** are used instead of the determiner **un/una** when describing the type of transport you use to travel to places.

En is used for any kind of transport and it means **by**. **A** is used for anything involving human/animal power and it means **on**.

- e.g. Voy a la escuela **en** coche. [I go to school by car.]
- e.g. Voy a la escuela **a** pie. [I go to school on foot.]

The **preposition a** together with the **determiner el** (masculine nouns) and **la** (feminine nouns) are used with **va** when asking for directions to get to places and they mean **to the**. However:

- when using the preposition and the definite article in masculine **a + el**, it becomes **al**.
e.g. ¿Cómo se **va al** supermercado? [How do I get to the supermarket?]

Pronunciation

- The syllables '**ge**' and '**gi**' are pronounced the same as '**je**' and '**ji**': with a strong sound from the throat such as /h/.
- The letter '**u**' in the syllables '**gue**' and '**gui**' is silent and is pronounced with /g/.

¿Cómo se **va al**
parque?
[How do I get to the
park?]

¿Cómo se **va a la**
cafetería?
[How do I get to the
coffee shop?]

Está a la izquierda.

Está en la tercera a la
izquierda.

