



Español

Year 8 Language Guide

Nombre:

Profesor/a:

Contents			
Themes overview	2	REVISION (-ar/-er/ir verbs in past) Environment	32
Sounds of the language	4-7	Personal 'a' What you do for others	33
Past tense (preterite) -ar verbs Travel in past and present	8	Reflexive 'me' & 'te' Daily life and routines	34
Past tense (preterite) -ar verbs Comparing past experiences	9	OVS word order; direct objects Describing a series of events	35- 36
SER vs ESTAR [revisited] People & places (now vs generally)	10- 11	Indirect object pronouns Giving and receiving (birthdays)	37
Present tense -er verbs News and media	12- 13	Gustar-type verbs Giving opinions about something	38
HACER; subject pronouns At home	14- 15	Work on a challenging text Ayaymamá	39
PODER and DEBER In class	16	REVISION ('para' + infinitive) Describing people's intentions	40- 41
Present tense -ir verbs Parties / celebrations	17	Possessive adjectives Possessions	44- 45
Past tense (preterite) -er & -ir verbs At school	18- 19	Comparatives 'más' & 'menos' Comparing things	46
Past tense (preterite) -er & -ir verbs Free time activities	20- 21	Demonstratives Comparing things	47- 48
Idiomatic uses of TENER Feelings and emotions	22- 23	HACER in preterite (singular forms) Talking about the weather	49- 50
DAR & QUERER Feelings and emotions	24	IR in preterite (singular forms) Saying where people went	51- 52
IR; para + infinitive Where people go and why	25- 26	REVISION (preterite) Asking questions	53
Work on a challenging text (Bolivia: un país diverso)	27	REVISION (present tense) Asking questions	54
REVISION (-ar/-er/ir verbs, present) Food and restaurants	28	Present continuous -ar verbs Saying what is happening now	55
Past tense (preterite) -ar verbs Technology and social networks	29	Present continuous -er/-ir verbs Saying what is happening now	56
Past tense (preterite) -er/-ir verbs Travel	30- 31	1. Describing a Spanish tradition 2. Talking about future plans	57-8

Overview	Theme / Topic
Autumn Term 1	Describing events in the past and present (Travel) Comparing past experiences Talking about people and places now vs in general Comparing what you and someone else ('we') do (News and Media) Describing what different people do (At home) Asking what people can and must do (In class) Describing what you and someone else (we) do (Parties / celebrations)
Autumn Term 2	Describing events in the past and present (At school) Describing events in the past and present (Free time activities) Describing how people feel in the present (Feelings and emotions) Describing where people go and why Learning about a South American country
Spring Term 1	Describing what people do (Technology and Social networks) Describing events in the past and present (Travel) Describing events in the past and present (Environment) Saying what you do for others Talking about daily life and routines
Spring Term 2	Describing a series of events Talking about giving and receiving Giving opinions about school
Summer Term 1	Describing people's intentions Describing and comparing possessions Describing the weather at different times Comparing where people go and went
Summer Term 2	Learning about a famous Spanish speaking person Describing what is happening now Describing traditions in Spanish-speaking countries Comparing future plans

Sounds of the language

In Year 8, we continue to practise sound-spelling correspondences (SSC) in activities focused on two or more SSC. Often these are tricky pairs, such as [r] vs [rr]. Here are some of the SSC that we will revisit, with their source and cluster words.

Double **ll**, as in calle, is very different to a single **l**. In most parts of Spain it sounds like the letter “y” in English.

[to arrive]					
llegar	llave	amarillo	llamar	palabra	[then] luego
		[she]		[list; ready (f)]	
llevar	ella			lista	salir

The SSCs **[ce]**, **[ci]** and **[z]** are pronounced differently in different parts of the Spanish-speaking world. In most of mainland Spain, this ‘c’ and ‘z’ is pronounced like “th” in English. In the Canary Islands and Latin America, they are pronounced like an “s”.

It doesn't matter which way you say it – you will be understood!

		[to need]		[to seem; appear]	[necessary]
cerca	centro	necesitar	doce	parecer	necesario
	[to say; tell]				
cierto	decir	ciencias	[city] ciudad	cine	diciembre
			[to start]		
zona	cabeza	voz	empezar	zapato	diez

Sounds of the language (con't)

ge
gente



imagen



[gesture]
gesto recoger



[Argentinian]
argentino




[generally]
generalmente

gi
imaginar



página



[to choose, choosing]
elegir religión



original



colegio



j
ojo



julio



[red]
rojo



[to leave]
dejar mujer



[better]
mejor



Ñ is a separate letter in Spanish. It is pronounced like the *ne* in lasagne.

2020
año

señora



ñ mano
español n



[night]
noche



[we]
nosotros



H is silent in Spanish. Imagine it's not there.



[to do; to make]
hacer



helado

h Shhhhh!
hablar



[son]
hijo



[See you later!]
¡hasta luego!

correr



cerrar



rr pero
perro r



[about]
sobre

dar



Remember that if a word **starts** with **R**, this will be pronounced just like **RR**.

rico



Sounds of the language (con't)

In Year 8, we focus in particular on stress (the part of a word that is given most emphasis) and the use of the written accent to indicate which part of the word is stressed.

Syllables in Spanish and English

In Spanish, syllables often come in single consonant-vowel pairs.

Spanish

Four clear, separate syllables:
cho-co-la-te
Each part is always pronounced.



English

Three syllables if speaking slowly.
('cho-co-lat').
Often two syllables **('choc-lat')**!

'Strong' vowels

When they appear next to each other, the Spanish vowels **[a]**, **[e]** and **[o]** are pronounced **separately** (as two syllables).

idea

oeste

leer

aeropuerto

feo



These vowels are often short, open and crisp!

'Weak' vowels

The vowels [i] and [u] **merge** with [a], [e] and [o] to make a **single syllable**.

igual

antiguo

bien

puerta

sucio

Because the [u] sound 'glides' into the next vowel, it sounds like a [w]!

In Y7, we saw the SSC [cu] + vowel. This is an example of how a weak vowel, [u], merges with a following vowel:

cuerpo

escuela

cuidar

cuatro

cuarenta

Sounds of the language (con't)

Final-syllable stress

The part of a word that is 'stressed' is the part given most **emphasis**. The **position** of the stress is sometimes marked by a written accent.

opción → op-CIÓN

Rule #1: If the final syllable is stressed, and the word ends in the consonants 'n' or 's', write an accent above the stressed vowel.

según quizás también después autobús
(‘se-GÚN’) (‘qui-ZÁS’) (‘tam-BIÉN’) (‘des-PUÉS’) (‘auto-BÚS’)

Rule #2: If the final syllable is stressed and the word ends in a **vowel** write an accent above the stressed vowel.

café decidí Panamá escuché papá
(‘ca-FÉ’) (‘de-ci-DÍ’) (‘pa-na-MÁ’) (‘es-cu-CHÉ’) (‘pa-PÁ’)

Now try saying the words aloud! Emphasise the **final** syllable.

Penultimate (second-last) syllable stress

Rule #1: if the **second-last** syllable is stressed and the word ends in **any vowel OR 'n' or 's'**, there is **no accent** on the stressed vowel.

minuto triste martes ejemplo
(‘mi-NU-to’) (‘TRIS-te’) (‘MAR-tes’) (‘e-JEM-plo’)

Rule #2: if the **second-last** syllable is stressed and the word ends in **any consonant except 'n' or 's'**, write an **accent** above the stressed vowel.

fútbol fácil difícil líder
(‘FÚT-bol’) (‘FÁ-cil’) (‘di-Fí-cil’) (‘LÍ-der’)

Now say them aloud! Emphasise the **second-last** syllable.

Sounds of the language (con't)

Ante-penultimate (third-last) syllable stress

Words with stress on the third-last syllable **always** have an accent on the stressed vowel.

cámara ('CÁ-ma-ra') página ('PÁ-gi-na') teléfono ('te-LÉ-fo-no') sábado ('SÁ-ba-do')

Now say them aloud! Emphasise the **third-last** syllable.

Stress position on common verb endings and suffixes

Spanish verb endings change when talking about completed actions in the past (this is called the 'preterite' tense).

For -ar/-er/-ir verbs in 1st person singular (talking about 'I'), this can change the position of the stress.

	<i>present tense</i>	<i>past tense (preterite)</i>
-AR verbs (e.g. escuchar):	escucho - <i>I listen</i> (<i>'es-CU-cho'</i>)	escuché - <i>I listened</i> (<i>'es-cu-CHÉ'</i>)
-ER/-IR verbs (e.g. abrir):	abro - <i>I open</i> (<i>'A-bro'</i>)	abrí - <i>I opened</i> (<i>'a-BRÍ'</i>)

This is final-syllable stress.

The suffix '-tion' at the end of an English word (e.g. option) often changes to '-ción' in Spanish (e.g. opción). The singular and plural forms follow two of the rules mentioned on the last page:

- opción (the final syllable is stressed and word ends in 'n', so an **accent is needed**)
- opciones (the second-last syllable is stressed and word ends in 's', so there is **no accent**)

Past tense (preterite) –ar verbs: 1st person singular (-é)

Many Spanish infinitives end in **-ar**. Remember, the verb ending changes depending on who the verb refers to:

Ayudo en casa. *I help at home.*

This is the **present tense**.

To talk about 'I' with an action **completed in the past**, remove **-ar** and add an **-é**.

Ayudar → Ayudé

Pintar → Pinté

This **past tense** is called the 'preterite'.

Notice the stress on the final **-é**.

Ayudé en casa.

I helped at home.

Pinté la pared.

I painted the wall.



Describing events in the past and present

Vocabulario

Revisit vocab
7.3.1.2 &
7.3.2.4



vb	aprovechar	to make the most of making the most of
vb	quedar	to meet up meeting up
vb	pintar	to paint painting
vb	ayudar	to help helping
nm	el verano	summer
nm	el máximo	maximum
nf	la pared	wall
adj	libre	free
adj	pasado	past last

adj	negro	black
adv	(un) poco	(a) little
adv	antes	before
conj	sin embargo	however



Past tense (preterite) -ar verbs: 2nd person singular (-aste)

Many Spanish infinitives end in **-ar**. To talk about **'you'** with an action completed in the past, we use the verb ending **-aste**:

Camin**as** → Camin**aste**

You walk → You walked

Cant**aste** en el concierto.

You **sang** in the concert.

Visit**aste** la ciudad.

You **visited** the city.



How to use the preposition 'por'

1) to express **movement**:

Viajaste por el mundo.

You travelled **around** the world.

2) to give **reasons** for things:

Estoy nervioso por el perro

I am nervous **about/because of** the dog.

Comparing past experiences

Vocabulario

vb	cantar	to sing singing
vb	tomar	to take taking
vb	coger	to take taking
vb	intentar	to try (to) trying (to)
vb	ganar	to win winning
nm	el concierto	concert
nm	el premio	prize
nm	el año	year
nm	el autobús	bus
nf	la canción	song
adv	hasta	as far as, up to
adv	además	besides as well
prep	por	around because of

'**Coger**' is used more in Spain for transport or for physically grabbing something.

'**Tomar**' is used more in Latin America in this way.

Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.5 &
7.3.1.4



SER and ESTAR [revisited]

In Spanish there are two verbs for 'to be': **SER** and **ESTAR**.

We use **ser** to describe general traits or characteristics and **estar** to describe temporary states, moods and location.

Somos tranquilos. *We are calm people (in general).*

Estamos tranquilos. *We are feeling calm (at the moment).*

	ser	estar
I am	soy	estoy
you are	eres	estás
s/he/it is	es	está
we are	somos	estamos
they are	son	están

Can you remember which other adjectives can be used with *ser* or *estar*?

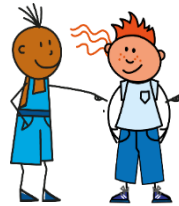
Asking yes/no questions [revisited]

In Spanish, change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

Statement

Eres alegre.

→
You are cheerful.



Question

¿Eres alegre?

↗
Are you cheerful?

The upside down question mark (¿) tells us that there is a question coming up!

Adjective agreement [revisited]

Remember that adjective endings agree with the gender of the person referred to.

Masculine (-o): Es simpático.



Feminine (-a): Es simpática.



Adjectives ending in a different letter (e.g. alegre, grande) don't change in this way.

Talking about people and places now vs in general



Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.6 &
7.3.1.5

Use 'contento'
with 'estar'.

nf	la gente	people
adj	malo	bad ill
adj	sucio	dirty
adj	limpio	clean
adj	listo	ready intelligent
adj	precioso	precious beautiful
adj	contento	content happy
adj	triste	sad
adj	seguro	sure safe
adj	igual	same equal
adv	quizás	maybe
adv	ahora	now
adv	así	like this, like that
adv	generalmente	generally
prep	según	according to

Some adjectives in Spanish can have different meanings depending on the verb 'ser' or 'estar'.

Soy malo/a. *I'm a bad person.*

Estoy malo/a. *I'm ill/sick.*

Está seguro/a. *It is sure, certain.*

Es seguro/a. *It's safe.*

Estoy listo/a. *I'm ready.*

Soy listo/a. *I'm intelligent, smart.*

'Está seguro/a' can also mean 's/he/it is safe' (as a state).

Present tense –er verbs: 1st person plural

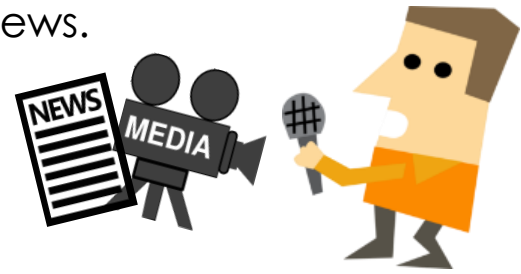
Some Spanish verbs end in –er . The verb ending changes depending on who the verb refers to.

To mean ‘**we**’ with an –er verb, remove the –er and add **–emos**.

Entend**emos** la realidad. We understand (the) reality.

Vend**emos** periódicos. We sell newspapers.

Hac**emos** entrevistas. We do interviews.



Routine vs ongoing/current actions

English has **two** present tense forms:

We make calls – present simple (normally, routine)

We are making calls – present continuous (BE + ing) – current, unfinished

In Spanish you can use **the same verb** for routine actions AND current, unfinished actions.

Hacemos
 ↗ we do | we make
 ↘ we are doing | we are making

Nouns ending in –dad

-ty at the end of an English word often changes to **–dad** in Spanish

vari edad	<i>variety</i>	real idad	<i>reality</i>
activi dad	<i>activity</i>	socied ad	<i>society</i>

In Spanish all **–dad** words are **feminine**, so use ‘la’ for ‘the’ and ‘una’ for ‘a’, ‘an’.

Comparing what you and someone else (we) do

Vocabulario

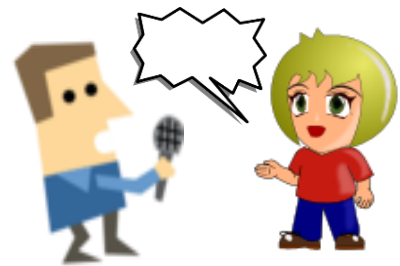


vb	vender	to sell selling
vb	entender	to understand understanding
vb	creer	to believe to think
vb	esconder	to hide hiding
vb	poner	to put putting
nf	la noticia	news item
nm/f	el/la periodista	journalist (m/f)
nf	la entrevista	interview
nf	la página	page
nf	la realidad	reality
nf	la sociedad	society
prep	que	that
prep	sobre	about

I put -> pongo

E.g. Creo **que** la casa es bonita.

I think **that** the house is beautiful.



-ty	-dad (nf)
society	
curiosity	
university	
variety	
personality	

Escribe las palabras en español.

Revisit vocab
8.1.1.1 &
7.3.1.6

HACER in singular or plural persons

You have already learnt the verb 'hacer' for a singular person:

hago	I do, make (am doing, making)
haces	you do, make (are doing, making)
hace	s/he/it does, makes (is doing, making)

To refer to 'we' and 'they', use the same endings that you have already learnt for -er and -ir verbs:

hac emos	we do, make (are doing, making)
hac en	they do, make (are doing, making)

Subject pronouns

Remember, the verb **ending** tells us who it refers to. **When comparing different people**, Spanish also uses a subject pronoun (e.g. I, he) before the verb. This makes it clear who the verb refers to.

yo	I
tú	you
él	he

ella	she
nosotros / nosotras	we
ellos / ellas	they

Ellas hacen poco ejercicio, pero **nosotras** ¡hacemos mucho!

They (f) do little exercise, but **we (f)** do a lot!

Another reason why we need subject pronouns is that the **same** verb is used for 'he' and 'she'. We need the subject pronouns to make it clear who is being referred to.

Él hace la comida mientras **ella** hace deporte.

He makes the food while **she** does sport.



Describing what different people do (At home)

Vocabulario



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.2 &
7.3.2.3

vb	hacemos	we do we make
vb	hacen	they do they make
nm	el cambio	change
nm	el ruido	noise
nm	el esfuerzo	effort
nm	el viaje	trip journey
nm	el gesto	gesture
adj	genial	great
conj	mientras	while
conj	mientras que	whereas

Want to say
'to go on a trip'?
Use 'hacer un
viaje'.

Use '**mientras que**' to
contrast two things.

Vocabulario útil

nm	el móvil	mobile phone
nf	la llave	key
nf	la calle	street
nm	el niño	boy
adj	perdido	lost
adj	mi, mis	my (singular/plural)
adj	tu, tus	your (singular/plural)
adv	completamente	completely



To mean 'we' with the verbs 'poder' (can, to be able to) and 'deber' (must, to have to), use the **-emos** ending.

podemos	we can, we are able to
debemos	we must, we have to

Use an **infinitive** after both of these verbs.

Podemos aprender alemán. *We can learn German.*

Debemos trabajar juntos. *We must / have to work together.*

Remember that 'poder' is also used for **requests**.

¿Puedo terminar la actividad ahora? *Can I finish the activity now?*

¿Podemos decir la verdad? *Can we tell the truth?*

Vocabulario

vb	podemos	we are able to we can
vb	debemos	we have to we must
vb	empezar	to start starting
vb	terminar	to finish finishing
vb	decir	to say saying
vb	ver	to see seeing
pron	todo	all (adj) everything (pron)
nm	el minuto	minute
nm	el ejemplo	example
nf	la opinión	opinion
nf	la verdad	truth
nm/f	el/la estudiante	student (m/f)
nm	el alemán	German (language)

Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.3 &
7.3.2.4



Present tense -ir verbs in 1st person plural

Remember, some Spanish infinitives end in **-ir**.

To mean '**we**' with an **-ir** verb, remove **-ir** and add **-imos**.

Abrimos los regalos.

We open the presents.

Solo permitimos juegos divertidos. We only allow fun games.

Repartimos las bebidas.

We hand out the drinks.



Saying what you and someone else (we) do (parties/celebrations)

Vocabulario

vb	permitir	to allow allowing
vb	decidir	to decide deciding
vb	dividir	to divide dividing
vb	cubrir	to cover covering
vb	repartir	to share out to hand out
nf	la fiesta	party
nf	la canción	song
nf	la bebida	drink
nm	el costo*	cost
nm	el juego	game
adj	incluso	even
adj	fuerte	strong loud



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.4 &
7.3.2.5

***coste** in
Spain

Past tense (preterite) -er/-ir verb: 1st person singular

Some Spanish infinitives end in **-er** and **-ir**. Remember, the verb ending changes depending on who the verb refers to.

I learn in class. → Aprendo en clase

I write a little. → Escribo un poco.

This is the **present tense**.

To mean 'I' with an action completed in the past, remove **-er/-ir** and add **í**:

Aprender → Aprendí *I learnt*

Escribir → Escribí *I wrote*

This is the **past tense (preterite)**.

Prenominal adjectives

As you know, the adjective often comes after the noun.



un diálogo **corto**
a short dialogue



un diálogo **largo**
a long dialogue

However, some other adjectives come **before the noun**, just like in English.

*Tengo mi **propio** ordenador. I have my **own** computer.*

*Estamos en el **mismo** lugar. We are in the **same** place.*

Certain prenominal adjectives are **shortened** before a **singular masculine noun**.

primero → **primer** el **primer** libro *the **first** book*

tercero → **tercer** el **tercer** regalo *the **third** present*

bueno → **buen** un **buen** cambio *a **good** change*

malo → **mal** un **mal** día *a **bad** day*

Describing events in the present and past (At school)

Vocabulario

vb	elegir	to choose choosing
vb	elijo	I choose
vb	describir	to describe describing
vb	compartir	to share sharing
vb	imprimir	to print printing
nm	el diálogo	dialogue
adj	mismo	same
adj	primero	first
adj	segundo	second
adj	tercero	third
adj	propio	own
adj	último	last
adj	corto	short
adj	largo	long
adv	finalmente	finally

Want to say 'to choose to do something'? Use '**elegir + infinitive**'.

All six words can appear before the noun.

Remember, before a singular masculine noun, primero → **primer**
tercero → **tercer**

Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.5 &
7.3.2.6

inglés	español
1. the same person	
2. the second question	
3. the last bus	
4. the first building	
5. my own horse	
6. the third day	

Escribe las frases en español.



Past tense (preterite) –er/–ir verbs: 2nd person singular

As you know, to mean 'you' for routine actions in the present, remove **-er** or **-ir** and add **-es**.

subir → sub- → **subes** (you go up)

¡Atención! Los verbos pueden cambiar.

- Elegir → **Eliges** (you choose)
- Perder → **Pierdes** (you lose)

To mean 'you' for a completed action in the past, remove **-er** or **-ir** and add **-iste**.

subir → sub- → **subiste** (you went up)

Types of things: using 'de' between two nouns

In English, we often use one noun before another to describe a **particular type of something**, e.g., *football match*, *train ticket*.

In Spanish, it is common to use 'de' between these two nouns:

ropa de verano summer clothes billete de tren train ticket

partido de fútbol football match fin de semana weekend

Notice how the order of the nouns is different in English and Spanish!

'Partido de fútbol' is literally 'match of football'!



Describing events in the present and past (Free time activities)

<i>vb</i>	salir	to go out going out
<i>vb</i>	subir	to go up going up
<i>vb</i>	perder	to lose losing
<i>vb</i>	recoger	to pick up picking up
<i>nm</i>	el partido	match
<i>nm</i>	el fútbol	football
<i>nf</i>	la entrada	ticket (event)
<i>nm</i>	el billete	ticket (transport)
<i>nm</i>	el fin	end
<i>nf</i>	la semana	week
<i>nm/f</i>	el inglés, la inglesa	English person (m/f)
<i>nm/f</i>	el jugador, la jugadora	player (m/f)
<i>nm</i>	(a) pie	(on) foot
<i>conj</i>	pues	well



'Pues' is often used when people are thinking about what to say! **“Well...”**

'Tener' [revisited]

As you know, the verb **tener** means **'to have / having'**.

Remember, when comparing different people, subject pronouns (I, you, etc) are used in Spanish to add clarity about who the verb refers to.

Yo tengo un perro, pero **tú** tienes un gato.

I have a dog, but you have a cat.

Nosotros tenemos las respuestas; **ellas** no.

We have the answers; they (f) don't.

Idiomatic uses of tener + noun

To say **'to be lucky'** and **'to be scared'** in Spanish, use **tener (to have) + noun**.

This is different from English. We use 'to be' + adjective

Here are some examples:

Tengo suerte. *I am lucky.* (literally, 'I have luck')

Tienes miedo. *You are scared.* (literally, 'You have fear).

Tienen sueño. *They are sleepy.* (literally, 'They have sleepiness')

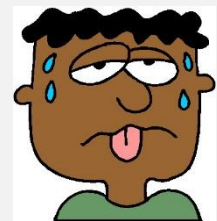
Tiene catorce años. *S/he is fourteen.* (literally, 'S/he has 14 years')

If you are referring back to the same idea (e.g. having the answers), you don't need to repeat the verb.



Other nouns used in this way are 'éxito' (success), calor (heat) and razón (reason):

- Tener éxito = to be successful
- Tener calor = to be hot
- Tener razón = to be right



Describing how people feel in the present

Vocabulario



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.7 &
8.1.1.2

<i>nm</i>	el cine	cinema
<i>nm</i>	el calor	heat
<i>nm</i>	el miedo (de)	fear (of)
<i>nf</i>	la razón	reason
<i>nf</i>	la suerte	luck
<i>nm</i>	el éxito	success
<i>nm</i>	el sueño	sleepiness
<i>adj</i>	cerrado	closed
<i>adj</i>	abierto	open
<i>conj</i>	en cambio	on the other hand

Remember, adjectives need to agree in **number** with the noun.

El cine está cerrado.
The cinema is closed.

Los cines están cerrados.
The cinemas are closed.

13

trece

14

catorce

15

quince

16

dieciséis

17

diecisiete

18

dieciocho

19

diecinueve

20

veinte

'Dar' and 'querer' in the 1st person plural

To say 'we give', use '**damos**'.

To say 'we want', use '**queremos**'.

Idiomatic uses of 'dar'

'Dar' usually translates as 'give', but there are some exceptions. For example, 'dar' is often used to describe **how something makes people feel**. In English, we often use 'to be' + adjective.

Da risa. *It's funny.* (literally, 'it gives laughter')



Da miedo. *It's scary.* (literally, 'it gives fear')



Other nouns that work in this way are 'pena', 'tristeza', 'ánimo', 'rabia', 'vergüenza', 'sueño' and 'alegría'.

Suffix -ción

Vocabulario

-tion at the end of an English word often changes to **-ción** in Spanish. All **-ción** words in Spanish are **feminine**.

option → *la opción* **station** → *la estación*



nm	el ánimo	encouragement
nm	el apoyo	support
nf	la pena	sadness
nf	la vergüenza	embarrassment
nf	la rabia	anger
nf	la tristeza	sadness
nf	la risa	laughter
nf	la alegría	happiness joy

nf	la traducción	translation
nf	la intención	intention
nf	la izquierda	left
nf	la derecha	right
nm	el paso	step
adv	adelante	forward
adv	atrás	backward
conj	así que	so

'Ir' in the 3rd personal plural

To say 'they go' (or 'they are going'), use '**van**'.

As you know, to talk about **what someone is going to do** (future plans), use part of the verb 'ir' + a + infinitive

Vas a ir **al** cine. *You are going to go **to the** cinema.*

Va a ir **a la** costa. *S/he is going to go **to the** coast.*

Remember, to mean 'to the' use '**a la**' for **singular feminine** nouns and '**al**' for **singular masculine** nouns.

Using 'para' + infinitive

The word 'para' can mean '**for**' or '**in order to**':

El regalo es **para** mi madre. *The present is **for** my mum.*

Voy **para** ver un partido. *I go **(in order) to** watch a match.*



When used in this way, 'para' is always followed by **an infinitive**.

Expressions with 'ir de' + noun

Vocabulario

There are a number of expressions in Spanish with 'ir de + noun'.

ir de vacaciones *to go on holiday*

ir de paseo *to go for an outing*

ir de tiendas *to go window shopping*

ir de compras *to go shopping (with the intention of buying)*

ir de copas *to go for a drink*

ir de tapas *to go for tapas*



Tapas: small plates of food served in bars in Spain! These include olives and dried meats.

Describing where people go and why

<i>vb</i>	van	they go they are going
<i>vb</i>	tomar	to take to drink
<i>vb</i>	presentar	to present presenting
<i>vb</i>	enseñar	to teach teaching
<i>nm</i>	el país	country
<i>nm</i>	el café	coffee, café
<i>nf</i>	la costa	coast
<i>nm</i>	el tema	topic issue
<i>nm</i>	el paseo	outing
<i>nf</i>	la compra	purchase
<i>nf</i>	la tapa	lid, cover
<i>nf</i>	la copa	drink, glass
<i>adj</i>	próximo	next
<i>adv</i>	pronto	soon
<i>prep</i>	para	for in order to

Próximo is commonly used before the noun (e.g. la próxima clase).

Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.2 &
8.1.1.4



present tense -er/-ir verbs in the 3rd person [revisited]

Use the verb ending **-e** to mean 's/he' or 'it'.

Un idioma indígena **existe** en Bolivia.

An indigenous language exists in Bolivia.

Use the verb ending **-en** to mean 'they'.

Las montañas **pueden** ser muy altas.

The mountains can be very high.



Suffixes **-ía** and **-ia**

Vocabulario

-y at the end of an English word often changes to **-ía** or **-ia** in Spanish.

econom**ía** economy

famil**ia** family

geograf**ía** geography

memor**ia** memory



Words ending in **-ía** have stress on the **final syllable**.

Words ending in **-ia** have stress on the **penultimate syllable**.

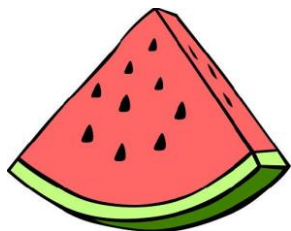
Revisit vocab 1.2.3 & 1.1.5

vb	desaparecer	to disappear disappearing
vb	crecer	to grow growing
vb	ganar	to win, to earn
vb	dice	s/he says, it says
nm	el paisaje	landscape
nf	la lluvia	rain
nm	el clima	climate

nf	la frontera	border
nf	la altura	altitude
adj	seco	dry
adj	suficiente	enough
adj	mejor	better
adv	más	more
other	mil	(a) thousand

present tense -ar/-er/-ir verbs: 1st person plural [revisited]**-ar verbs:** to mean 'we' in the present, use the ending **-amos**.Limpia**amos** el suelo.*We clean the floor.***-er verbs:** to mean 'we' in the present, use the ending **-emos**.Deb**emos** preparar la comida.*We must prepare the food.***-ir verbs:** to mean 'we' in the present, use the ending **-imos**.Ped**imos** ayuda.*We ask for help.*

How many other words can you think of that are related to food and restaurants?

**present tense -ar/-er/-ir verbs: 3rd person plural [revisited]****-ar verbs:** to mean 'they' in the present, use the ending **-an**.Cen**an** juntos.*They have dinner together.***-er/ir verbs:** to mean 'they' in the present, use the ending **-en**.Beb**en** agua y com**en** fruta.*They drink water and eat fruit.*

-ar verbs in 1st person singular present (-o) [revisited]

Use the verb ending **-o** to mean 'I' in the present.

Publico comentarios en Facebook.

I post comments on Facebook.



-ar verbs in 3rd person singular preterite (-ó)

Use the verb ending **-ó** to mean 's/he' or 'it' in the past.

Envió un correo sobre una fiesta.

S/he sent an email about a party.

Verbs ending in **-ó** have stress on the **final syllable**.

Using 'mucho' and 'poco'

When they are **adjectives** they need to agree in gender and number with the noun that they refer to.

Estudio muchas cosas

I study many things.

Estudio poca geografía

I study little (don't study much) geography.



Revisit vocab 1.2.5 & 1.1.7

Vocabulario

vb	crear	to create creating
vb	publicar	to publish to post
vb	dejar	to leave leaving
vb	enviar	to send sending
nf	el comentario	comment
nm	la foto	photo
nf	la red	network

adv	ayer	yesterday
adj, adv	poco	little, few
adv	al lado de	to the side of, next to
adv	encima de	on top of

¡Atención! 'Foto' ends in 'o' but is feminine!



-er, -ir verbs in 3rd person singular present (-e) [revisited]

Use the verb ending **-e** to mean 's/he' or 'it' in the present.

Ofrece **e** regalos a los amigos.

S/he offers OR is offering gifts to friends.

-er, -ir verbs in 1st person singular preterite (-í) [revisited]

Use the verb ending **-í** to mean 'I' for completed past events.

Sufrí un accidente.

I suffered an accident.



-er, -ir verbs in 2nd person singular preterite (-iste) [revisited]

Use the verb ending **-iste** to mean 'you' for completed past events.

Rompiste la cámara.

You broke the camera.

-er, -ir verbs in 3rd person singular preterite (-ió)

Use the verb ending **-ió** to mean 's/he' or 'it' for completed past events.

Conoció la cultura del país.

S/he got to know the culture of the country.



Prenominal adjectives [revisited]

Some adjectives can come before the noun

mismo	último	primero	segundo	tercero	propio
same	last	first	second	third	own

el último partido *the last match*

la última llamada *the last call*

Remember to change the ending of the adjective depending on the noun.

'Primero' and 'tercero' lose the -o when they come before a singular masculine noun → e.g., el **primer** correo, el **tercer** regalo. 30

Using the verbs 'saber' and 'conocer'

Use the verb '**saber**' to talk about **facts and information**.

¿Sabes dónde está el mercado?

Do you know where the market is?

Use the verb 'conocer' to refer to **familiarity** with a person, place or thing, including becoming familiar with it ('to get to know').

¿Conoces Argentina?

Do you know Argentina?



vb	conocer	to know, to get to know
vb	ofrecer	to offer offering
vb	sufrir	to suffer suffering
vb	romper	to break breaking
vb	pasar	to pass, to spend (time), to happen
nf	la cultura	culture
nm	el accidente	accident
nm	los Estados Unidos	United States
adv	apenas	hardly, barely
adv	ya	already



**Revisit
vocab
1.2.6 &
1.2.1**

You can use '**ya**' in different tenses:

> Miguel **ya** está aquí.

Miguel is already here. (present)

> El concierto **ya** pasó.

The concert already happened. (preterite)

-ar verbs in 1st person singular preterite (-é) [revisited]

Use the verb ending **-é** to mean 'I' in the past.

Caminé en la playa. *I walked on the beach.*

**-ar verbs in 2nd person singular preterite (-aste) [revisited]**

Use the verb ending **-aste** to mean 'you' in the past.

Viajaste a Costa Rica. *You travelled to Costa Rica.*

**-ar verbs in 3rd person singular preterite (-ó) [revisited]**

Use the verb ending **-ó** to mean 's/he' or 'it' in the past.

Sacó la basura. *S/he took the rubbish out.*

**-er, -ir verbs in 1st person singular preterite (-í) [revisited]**

Use the verb ending **-í** to mean 'I' in the past.

Elegí el billete nuevo. *I chose the new ticket.*

**-er, -ir verbs in 2nd person singular preterite (-iste) [revisited]**

Use the verb ending **-iste** to mean 'you' in the past.

Perdiste el partido otra vez. *You lost the match again.*

**-er, -ir verbs in 3rd person singular preterite (-ió) [revisited]**

Use the verb ending **-ió** to mean 's/he' or 'it' in the past.

Recibió el periódico. *S/he received the newspaper.*



Vocabulary mashups:



Direct object

A direct object is the person, animal or thing that **receives** the action of the verb.

Olvido las fotos. *I forget / am forgetting the photos.*

You can often ask 'what' or 'who' to identify the direct object.
 Question: **What** do I forget?
 Answer: the photos (**the photos** is the direct object in the sentence)

Saying what you do to others: using personal 'a'

When the direct object is **animate** (a living thing) you need to use an '**a**' after the verb. When the direct object is **inanimate** (not a living thing) this '**a**' is **not** used.

Visito **el** país. *I visit the country.*

Visito **al** niño. *I visit the child.*



Revisit
vocab
2.1.1 &
1.2.3



Remember, if 'a' is followed by 'el' (the), use **al**.



Vocabulario

vb	cuidar	to look after looking after
vb	olvidar	to forget forgetting
vb	traer	to bring bringing
nf	la salud	health

nm	el novio	boyfriend
nf	la novia	girlfriend
nm	el cumpleaños	birthday
adv	casi	almost

Words like 'myself' are called reflexive pronouns. We use them when the subject ('doer') and object ('receiver') are the same.

Doing something to 'myself': reflexive pronoun 'me'

To mean 'myself' in Spanish use '**me**' before the verb.

Me lavo. I wash (**myself**).

Me levanto. I get (**myself**) up.

In English, sometimes we just say the verb without 'myself'.

Doing something to yourself: reflexive 'te'

To mean 'yourself' in Spanish use '**te**' before the verb.

Te despiertas. You get (yourself) up.

Te miras. You look at yourself.



vb	llamar	to call calling
vb	despertar	to wake up waking up
vb	levantar	to get up getting up
vb	presentar	to present to introduce
vb	desayunar	to have breakfast having breakfast
vb	poner	to put to put on
nm	el pantalón	trousers
nm	el vestido	dress
nm	el espejo	mirror
adj	demasiado	too much too many
pron	me	myself
pron	te	yourself

Vocabulario



Revisit
vocab 2.1.2
& 1.2.4

Object-first sentences

The person (or thing) that 'receives' the action is called the **object**. In English, the object comes **after** the verb.

In Spanish, the object may come **before or after** the verb.



¡Ojo! **el** and **la** ('the') are different words!

If the object comes first, use **lo** or **la** (object pronouns) between the object and verb. There is no translation for this.

Using the pronoun to avoid repeating a noun

Use '**lo**' to mean '**him**' or '**it**' (for a masculine object):

La mujer lleva al **hombre**. → *The woman carries **the man**.*

La mujer lleva el **libro**. → *The woman carries **the book**.*

Lo lleva la mujer. → *The woman carries **it/him**.*

Use '**la**' to mean '**her**' or '**it**' (for a feminine object):

El hombre lleva a **la mujer**. → *The man carries **the woman**.*

El hombre lleva **la carta**. → *The man carries **the letter**.*

La lleva el hombre. → *The man carries **it/her**.*

vb	acompañar	to go with to accompany
vb	besar	to kiss kissing
vb	dejar	to leave to let
vb	parar	to stop stopping
vb	saludar	to greet greeting
vb	seguir	to follow following
vb	sigo	I follow I am following
nf	la cocina	kitchen
nf	el/la policía	police police officer
pron	lo	him it
pron	la	her it



Revisit vocab
2.1.3 & 1.2.5



Indirect object pronouns 'me', 'te' and 'le'

An **indirect** object is the person or thing that is **indirectly affected** by the verb.

If the person indirectly affected is '**me**', use the pronoun '**me**'

La chica **me** trae **chocolate**.

The girl brings chocolate **to me**.
The girl brings **me** chocolate.

INDIRECT OBJECT

DIRECT OBJECT

If the person indirectly affected is '**you**', use the pronoun '**te**'.

Te regalo un reloj.

I give **you** a watch (as a gift).
I give a watch **to you**.



For a person indirectly affected is '**him**', '**her**' or '**it**', say '**le**'.

Le traen chocolate. They bring **him/her/it** chocolate.

In Spanish, indirect object pronouns go **before** a conjugated verb. In English, they come after it.



Vocabulario

vb	quitar	to take away to take off
vb	regalar	to give giving
vb	tirar	to throw throwing
nf	la caja	box
nm	el reloj	watch
nf	la tarjeta	card

adj	lleno	full
adj	vacío	empty
pron	me	myself to me
pron	te	yourself to you
pron	le	to him to her to it

Revisit vocab 2.1.5 & 1.2.6

Gustar-type verbs

Some verbs in Spanish are very commonly used with an indirect object pronoun (e.g., **me, te**) because they show an **effect** on someone/something.



Me molesta el ruido.

Literally: *to me it is annoying the noise (The noise annoys me.)*

Remember, in Spanish the subject (the 'doer') can come at the end of the sentence!

When the subject is **singular** (e.g. 'it'), use the verb ending -a for a present tense -ar verb.

Me interes**a** el tema. *The topic/issue interests me.*

When the subject is **plural** ('they'), use the verb ending -an for a present tense -ar verb.

Me interes**an** los temas. *The topics/issues interest me.*

vb	alegrar	to make happy
vb	encantar	to delight to be delightful to
vb	gustar	to please to be pleasing to
vb	importar	to matter to be important to
vb	interesar	to interest to be interesting to
vb	molestar	to annoy to bother
vb	preocupar	to worry to be worrying to
adj	fácil	easy
adj	difícil	difficult

Vocabulario

Revisit vocab 2.1.6 & 2.1.1



Indirect object pronouns and gustar-type verbs [revisited]

Remember that an **indirect** object is the person or thing that is indirectly affected by the verb.

If the person affected by the action is '**me**', use me.

Me interesa. *It interests me.*

Sounds like 'meh'!

If the person affected by the action is '**you**', use te.

Te molesta. *It annoys/bothers you.*

If the person affected by the action is '**him**', '**her**' or '**it**', use le.

Le importan. *They matter to her/him/it.*



Using gustar and encantar

Gustar and *encantar* can be translated in more than one way:

¡El director me encanta! The headteacher **delights me!**
OR I love the headteacher!

El chico tonto te gusta. The silly boy **pleases you.**
OR You like the silly boy.

This week we revisit vocabulary from Year 7.
Write the English next to each Spanish word.

Vocabulario

simpático _____

aburrido _____

caro _____

pequeño _____

barato _____

nervioso _____



Now cover up the Spanish words. Look at the English words and write the Spanish on a piece of paper. Then check your answers.

'Ser' for traits and 'estar' for state & location [revisited]

Ser is used to describe traits and characteristics.

Soy tu madre. *I am your mother.*

Eres pequeño. *You are small.*

Es extraña. *She is strange.*

Estar is used to describe states and locations.

Estoy mala. *I am ill/sick.*

¿Estás bien? *Are you ok?*

Está en el suelo. *S/he is (or 'it is') on the floor.*

Perú



Iquitos es una ciudad en Perú. Está en el río Amazonas y no puedes ir en coche, en autobús o en tren porque no hay una *carretera, así que ¡solo puedes llegar en barco o en *avión!

*carretera = road; avión = plane



Iquitos, Perú

El Amazonas es un lugar con mucha vida donde hay animales, árboles y flores diferentes.



Una orquídea

To tell the time in Spanish, use **'es'** for 1 o'clock and **'son'** for 2 o'clock or later. Spanish also uses the feminine definite article (la, las).



Es la una.



Son las cuatro.

To say **'at'** a time, Spanish uses **'a'**.
At six o'clock
= **A** las seis

Use **'de'** before the time of day

- **'de la mañana'** for 'in the morning' (not 'por')
- **'de la tarde'** for the afternoon and evening

Es la una de la tarde.

It's one (o'clock) in the afternoon.

Vocabulario

vb	encontrar	to find finding
vb	esperar	to wait (for) waiting (for)
vb	gritar	to shout shouting
vb	llorar	to cry crying
vb	querer	to want to love
vb	volver	to return returning
nm	el frío	coldness
nf	la historia	story
nf	la mamá	Mum
nm	el mes	month
nm	el papá	Dad



Revisit
vocab
2.2.1 &
2.1.2

Present tense verbs in singular persons [revisited]

As you know, some Spanish infinitives end in **-ar**.

The verb ending changes depending on who the verb refers to.

To refer to a particular person, first remove **-ar** and then:

To mean 'I' add **-o**. Descans**o** en el parque. *I rest in the park.*

To mean 'you' add **-as**. Bail**as** bien. *You dance well.*

To mean 's/he' or 'it' add **-a**. Visit**a** la ciudad. *S/he visits the city.*

Other Spanish infinitives end in **-er** or **-ir**.

To refer to a particular person, first remove **-er** or **-ir** and then:

To mean 'I' add **-o**. Corro**o** en la plaza. *I run in the square.*

To mean 'you' add **-es**. Haces**es** planes. *You make plans.*

To mean 's/he' or 'it' add **-e**. Escribe**e** mucho. *S/he writes a lot.*

Using subject pronouns [revisited]

Remember that when comparing different people, Spanish uses a subject pronoun (e.g. I, you, he) before the verb. This adds clarity and emphasises the contrast.

I = **yo** *you* = **tú** *she* = **ella** *he* = **él**

Tú tienes vacaciones, pero **ella** no puede ir.

You have holidays, but **she** can't go.



Talking about intentions: using 'para' + infinitive [revisited]

Remember that '**para**' can mean '**in order to**'.

When used in this way, 'para' is always followed by an infinitive.

Llevo una revista **para leer** en el coche.

I take a magazine (**in order**) **to read** in the car.



Routine vs ongoing events [revisited]

Remember that in Spanish you can use the same verb for routine events *and* ongoing events (things in progress).

Descansa en la playa. *S/he rests on the beach.*

S/he is resting on the beach.



Sometimes time markers can tell us which English tense to choose. Other times the context will make this clear.

Siempre descansa en la playa. She **always** rests on the beach.

Ahora descansa en la playa. She is resting on the beach **now**.

This week we revisit vocabulary from Year 7.
Write the English next to each Spanish word.

Vocabulario

bailar _____ cambiar _____

pasar _____ preguntar _____

llevar _____ participar _____



Now cover up the Spanish words. Look at the English words and write the Spanish on a piece of paper. Then check your answers.

Possessive adjectives **su** vs **sus**

To say '**his**', '**her**' or '**its**' before a singular or uncountable noun, use **su**.

Su hijo es alto. **His / her** son is tall.

To say '**his**', '**her**' or '**its**' before a plural noun, use **sus**.

Sus hijas son bajas. **His / her** daughters are short.

Possessive adjectives **nuestro** vs **nuestros**

To say '**our**' before a singular **masculine** noun, use **nuestro**.

Nuestro tío es abogado. **Our** uncle is a lawyer.



To say '**our**' before a singular **feminine** noun, use **nuestra**.

Nuestra madre es científica. **Our** Mum is a scientist.



Use of the article in English and Spanish

In English, we use the indefinite article (a, an) to say what job someone does. In Spanish, no article is used.

Mi primo es músico. My cousin (m) is **a** musician.



If you use an **adjective** to describe the job, the indefinite article **is** used.

Mi primo es **un** músico genial. My cousin (m) is **a** great musician.

Numbers 21-30



veintiuno

veintidós

veintitrés

veinticuatro

veinticinco



veintiséis

veintisiete

veintiocho

veintinueve

treinta

adj

nuestro/a

our

nm

el tío

uncle

nf

la tía

aunt

nm

el hijo

son

nf

la hija

daughter

nmf

el/la científico/a

scientist

nmf

el/la médico/a

doctor

nmf

el/la músico/a

musician

nmf

el/la abogado/a

lawyer

adj

débil

weak

nmf

conocido/a

well-known

adv

tan

so (for emphasis)



Revisit
vocab
2.2.2 &
2.1.5

Comparing things (comparatives)

In Spanish, to compare things, you can use:

- '**más + adjective + que**' (more... than)
- '**menos + adjective + que**' (less... than)

Rafael está **más enojado que** Quique.

Rafael is angrier / more angry than Quique.



To say '**better than**', use **mejor que**.

To say '**worse than**' say **peor que**.

Sometimes in English we add '**-er**' to the adjective.

Talking about possessions

In Spanish you say the possession **first**, followed by 'de' and then the 'owner'. This word order is different from English.

La madre de Hugo *Hugo's mother* (literally, 'the mother of Hugo')

vb	entrar	to go in, to enter
vb	prestar	to lend, lending
nm	el ambiente	atmosphere
adj	cansado/a	tired
adj	enfermo/a	ill, sick
adj	emocionado/a	excited
adj	enojado/a	angry
adj	peor	worse
adv	menos	less
conj	que	that, than
interj	vale	ok
interj	¿de verdad?	really

Vocabulario



Revisit
vocab
2.2.3 &
2.1.6

Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstratives are used to distinguish one object from another.

In Spanish to say '**this**' for a singular masculine object, use **este**.

este precio = *this price*

To say '**this**' for a singular feminine object, use **esta**.

esta falda = *this skirt*

To say '**these**' for a plural masculine object, use **estos**.

estos precios = *these prices*

To say '**these**' for a plural feminine object, use **estas**.

estas faldas = *these skirts*



Question words [revisited]

¿Dónde = *Where?*

¿Cuándo? = *When?*

¿Qué? = *What?*

¿Quién? = *Who?*

¿Por qué? = *Why?*

¿Cuál? ¿Cuáles? = *Which?*

¿Cuánto? = *How much?*

¿Cuántos? (masculine) ¿Cuántas? (feminine) = *How many?*

¿Cómo? = *How?*

¿Cómo es? = *What is it like?*

¿Cómo son? = *What are they like?*



Vocabulario

Question formation in Spanish

When asking questions in English, we often include 'do' (or 'did' for the past tense) before the subject and main verb.

Spanish doesn't have a word for 'do'. Only the main verb is used.

¿Dónde **guardas** estos zapatos?

Where **do you keep** these shoes?



¿Cuándo **necesitaste** estas tarjetas?

When **did you need** these cards?



Vocabulario

vb	parecer	to seem, to appear
vb	guardar	to keep, keeping
vb	pagar	to pay, paying
nf	la marca	brand
nm	la falda	skirt
nf	la mitad	half
nm	el precio	price
nm	el tipo	type
nm	el euro	euro
adj	ligero/a	light
adj	práctico/a	practical, useful
adj	este/a, estos/as	this, these



Revisit
vocab
2.2.5 &
2.2.1

HACER in present (singular forms) [revisited]

To say 'I do' or 'I make' in Spanish, use **hago**.

Hago ruido. *I make noise.*

To say 'you do' or 'you make', use **haces**.

Haces la cama. *You make the bed.*



To say 's/he or it does/makes', use **hace**.

Hace los deberes. *She does the homework.*

HACER in preterite (singular forms)

To say 'I did' or 'I made' in Spanish we use **hice**.

I did the activity. *Hice la actividad.*

To say 'you did' or 'you made', use **hiciste**.

You made a change. *Hiciste un cambio.*



To say 's/he did/made' or 'it did/made', use **hizo**.

S/he made the fire. *Hizo el fuego.*

Using 'del' and 'de la' with adverbs of position [revisited]

Remember, in Spanish you can give locations using adverbs like 'cerca' or 'lejos'.

You often use '**de**' after them to refer to a person, place or thing.

Hay un reloj **dentro de** la caja. *There is a watch **inside** the box.*

<i>vb</i>	hice	I did, I made
<i>vb</i>	hiciste	you did, you made
<i>vb</i>	hizo	s/he/it did, s/he/it made
<i>adj</i>	viejo/a	old
<i>nm</i>	el fondo	back, end (of an area)
<i>vb</i>	evitar	to avoid, avoiding
<i>adv</i>	dentro	inside
<i>nm</i>	el fuego	fire
<i>nm</i>	mayo	May
<i>nm</i>	junio	June
<i>nf</i>	la habitación	bedroom
<i>nm</i>	el jardín	garden
<i>nm</i>	el daño	harm, damage
<i>nf</i>	la fila	line
<i>nm</i>	el campo	countryside, pitch
<i>nm</i>	el estadio	stadium



Revisit
vocab
3.1.2 &
2.2.2

IR in present (singular forms) [revisited]

To say 'I go', use **voy**.

Voy en avión. I go by plane.



To say 'you go', use **vas**.

Vas en noviembre. You go in November.

To say 's/he goes' or 'it goes', use **va**.

Va a la montaña. S/he goes to the mountain.

IR in preterite (singular forms)

To say 'I went', use **fui**.

Fui en septiembre. I went in September.

To say 'you went', use **fuiste**.

Fuiste a una fiesta. You went to a party.



To say 's/he went' or 'it went', use **fue**.

Fue a la playa. S/he went to the beach.

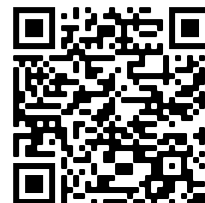
Using 'al' [revisited]

Remember that the word 'a' (to) is often used to say where someone goes.

Before a singular masculine noun (e.g. colegio), 'a' and 'el' always come together as 'al'.

Fuiste **al** market. You went to the market.

<i>vb</i>	fui	I went
<i>vb</i>	fuiste	you went
<i>vb</i>	fue	s/he/it went
<i>nf</i>	la historia	story, history
<i>nf</i>	la zona	area, zone
<i>vb</i>	apoyar	to support, supporting
<i>adv</i>	simplemente	simply
<i>vb</i>	celebrar	to celebrate, celebrating
<i>adv</i>	directo	direct
<i>nm</i>	septiembre	September
<i>nm</i>	octubre	October
<i>nm</i>	noviembre	November
<i>nm</i>	diciembre	December
<i>nm</i>	el avión	plane
<i>nm</i>	el colegio	school, primary school
<i>adv</i>	principalmente	mainly, principally



Revisit
vocab
3.1.3 &
2.2.3

Regular -ar verbs in the preterite [revisited]

The preterite tense is used for **completed events in the past**.

To use **-ar** verbs in this way, take off the **-ar** and:

To mean '**I**', add **-é**.

Olvid**é** los billetes. *I forgot the tickets.*

To mean '**you**', add **-aste**.

Llor**aste** en clase. *You cried in class.*

To mean '**s/he**' or '**it**', add **-ó**.

Jug**ó** un partido. *S/he played a match.*



Regular -er, -ir verbs in the preterite [revisited]

To use **-er** or **-ir** verbs in the past, we take off the **-er** or **-ir** and:

To mean '**I**' add **-í**.

Com**í** algo. *I ate something.*

To mean '**you**' add **-iste**.

Viv**iste** en España. *You lived in Spain.*

To mean '**s/he**' or '**it**' add **-ió**.

Cre**ció** en Argentina. *He grew up in Argentina.*



Saying dates in Spanish

To say the date in English, we say, for example, the **second** of December or **the twenty third** of June.

To say the date in Spanish, use numbers such as **uno, dos, tres** etc.

el seis de julio *the sixth* of July

regular -ar verbs: plural persons in the present [revisited]

Remember, the verb ending changes depending on who the verb refers to.

to mean '**we**', add **-amos** to the stem.

Estudiam**amos** chino. *We study Chinese.*

to mean '**they**', add **-an** to the stem.

Enseñ**an** arte y ciencias. *They teach art and science.*

**regular -er, -ir verbs: plural persons in the present [revisited]**

To mean '**we**' with **-er verbs** add **-emos** to the stem.

Vend**emos** libros. *We sell books.*

To mean '**we**' with **-ir verbs** add **-imos** to the stem.

Escrib**imos** historias. *We write stories.*

To mean '**they**' add **-en** to the stem.

Aprend**en** poco. *They learn little (don't learn much).*

Uses of the present simple [revisited]

Remember that in Spanish the same verb in present can be used for routine and ongoing events (things in progress).



Hacemos los deberes los martes. **We do** homework on Tuesdays.

Hacemos los deberes en este momento. **We are doing** homework at the moment.

Present continuous with –ar verbs

The present continuous tense is used for an ongoing event in the present (something in progress).

Estoy mostr**ando** el ejercicio. *I am **showing** the exercise.*

Estás salt**ando**. *You are **jumping**.*



The **-ando** ending (and **-ing** in English) is called the 'present participle'.

To form the present continuous, use

- a present tense form of 'estar' (estoy, estás etc.)
- an –ar verb with the ending '-ando'.

vb	grabar	to record, recording
vb	tocar	to touch, touching
vb	mostrar	to show, showing
vb	bajar	to go down, to lower
vb	saltar	to jump, jumping
pron	alguien	someone, somebody
nf	la mano	hand
nf	la pierna	leg
nm	el brazo	arm
adv	levantar	to get up; to lift, raise
adv	ahora mismo	right now

Vocabulario



Revisit
vocab
3.1.4 &
2.2.5

Present continuous –er and –ir verbs

Remember that to describe an ongoing event in the present, you can use **estar** with a verb ending in **-ando**.

For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, the ending is different. Remove 'er' or 'ir' and add **'-iendo'**.

Estamos dirigiendo una película. *We are directing a film.*

Están discutiendo. *They are arguing.*



Querer + infinitive [revisited]

Remember that a form of '**querer**' can be used before an infinitive, to mean '**to want to**'.

They want to make a film. **Quieren** hacer una película.



vb	conducir	to drive, driving
vb	traducir	to translate, translating
vb	discutir	to argue, arguing
vb	dirigir	to direct, directing
nm	el francés	French (language)
nm	el ruso	Russian (language)
adv	rápido	fast
adv	despacio	slow
nm	el personaje	character (e.g. film)
nm	el actor	actor
nf	la actriz	actress
nf	la escena	scene

Vocabulario



Revisit
vocab
3.1.5 &
3.1.2

Present tense -ar verbs in the 3rd person [revisited]

Remember that to mean 's/he' or 'it' with an -ar verb, use **-a**.

La chica baila **a** en la calle. *The girl dances in the street.*

¡Atención! Some words in Spanish, such as 'familia' (family) and 'gente' (people) are considered singular, even though they refer to more than one person. Use the **-a** ending for these words.

To mean '**they**' with an -ar verb, use **-an**.

Tiran **an** tomates. *They throw tomatoes.*



3rd person singular past (-ó)

Remember, to mean '**s/he**' or '**it**' for a **completed event in the past**, use the verb ending **-ó**.

Limpió la calle después. *S/he cleaned the street afterwards.*



Vocabulario

nm	el tomate	tomato
nf	la guerra	war
adv	hoy en día	nowadays
nf	la cantidad	amount, quantity
vb	tener lugar	to take place
adv	aproximadamente	approximately
vb	comenzar	to start, starting
adv	por todas partes	everywhere



Revisit vocab
3.1.6 &
3.1.3

Verb 'hacer' in the preterite [revisited]

To say 'I did' or 'I made' in Spanish we use **hice**.

I did activities on the beach. **Hice** actividades en la playa.

To say 'you did' or 'you made', use **hiciste**.

You made a list of places. **Hiciste** una lista de lugares.



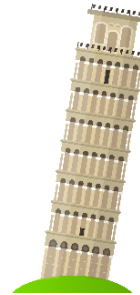
To say 's/he did/made' or 'it did/made', use **hizo**.

S/he did fun things. **Hizo** cosas divertidas.

**Verb 'ir' in the preterite [revisited]**

To say 'I went', use **fui**.

Fui a la torre. *I went to the tower.*



To say 'you went', use **fuiste**.

Fuiste a una fiesta. *You went to a party.*

To say 's/he went' or 'it went', use **fue**.

Fue a la playa. *S/he went to the beach.*

**Future plans with ir + infinitive [revisited]**

Remember, to say **where someone goes**, use the verb 'ir' in the present tense.

Voy a Italia. *I go to Italy.*



To say **what someone is going to do**, use 'ir' in the present, followed by 'a' + infinitive.

Voy a conducir. *I am going to drive.*