

# Español: Language guide

## Year 8



Mi nombre: .....

Mi clase: .....



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<b>Personal details</b>	
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name? (familiar)
¿Cómo se llama (Usted)?	What is your name? (formal)
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from? (familiar)
¿De dónde es (Usted)?	Where are you from? (formal)
¿Cuál es tu nacionalidad?	What is your nationality? (fam.)
¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?	What is your nationality? (for.)
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live? (fam)
¿Dónde vive (Usted)?	Where do you live? (formal)
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you? (fam.)
¿Cuántos años tiene (Usted)?	How old are you? (formal)
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday? (fam.)
¿Cuándo es su cumpleaños?	When is your birthday? (formal)
¿Qué idiomas hablas?	What languages do you speak?
¿Qué idiomas habla (Usted)?	What languages do you speak?

<b>Regular present tense verbs</b>			
	(AR) hablar – to speak	(ER) aprender – to learn	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	<b>hablo</b>	<b>aprendo</b>	<b>vivo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	<b>hablas</b>	<b>aprendes</b>	<b>vives</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>habla</b>	<b>aprende</b>	<b>vive</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>habla</b>	<b>aprende</b>	<b>vive</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>hablamos</b>	<b>aprendemos</b>	<b>vivimos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>habláis</b>	<b>aprendéis</b>	<b>vivís</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>hablan</b>	<b>aprenden</b>	<b>viven</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>hablan</b>	<b>aprenden</b>	<b>viven</b>

### 3 Irregular present tense verbs

	SER – to be	ESTAR – to be	TENER – to have
yo (I)	<b>soy</b>	<b>estoy</b>	<b>tengo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	<b>eres</b>	<b>estás</b>	<b> tienes</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	<b>tiene</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	<b>tiene</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>somos</b>	<b>estamos</b>	<b>tenemos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>sois</b>	<b>estáis</b>	<b>tenéis</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	<b>tienen</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	<b>tienen</b>

### Physical description

alto, bajo (bastante, muy)	tall, short (quite, very)
los ojos azules (verdes, grises, marrones)	blue eyes (green, grey, brown)
el pelo largo (corto, mediano, rizado, ondulado, liso, al rape)	long hair (short, medium, curly, wavy, straight, shaved)
el pelo rubio (castaño, marrón, moreno, negro, gris); es pelirrojo/-a	blond hair (light brown, brown, dark, black, grey); he/she has ginger hair
como yo, mi madre, mi padre	like me, my mum, my dad
grande, pequeño	big, small
bonito, guapo, feo	pretty, beautiful, ugly
gordo (gordito), delgado	fat, thin
de tamaño mediano/de talla mediana/es mediano/-a	medium size
pálido, moreno, bronceado	pale, dark, sun-tanned
robusto, fuerte, débil, delicado	sturdy, strong, weak, delicate
elegante, deportista	smart, sporty

<b>Character</b>	
simpático/antipático	nice/horrible
serio/gracioso, divertido	serious/funny, fun
trabajador, estudioso/perezoso	hard-working, studious/lazy
abierto, sociable/tímido	open, outgoing/shy
hablador/callado	talkative/quiet
mimado, egoísta/generoso	spoilt, selfish/generous
paciente/impaciente	patient/impatient
estresado/sosegado	stressed/calm
optimista/pesimista	optimistic/pessimistic
feliz/triste	happy/sad
bueno/malo, travieso	good/bad, naughty
pesado/amable	annoying/pleasant
testarudo/acomodadizo	stubborn/easy-going
cariñoso/frío	affectionate/cold
tonto, loco, raro/inteligente	silly, mad, strange/intelligent
imaginativo, creativo	imaginative, creativo
interesante/aburrido	interesting/boring

llevarse bien con...	to get on well with...
Me llevo bien con.....	I get on well with.....
Me hace sonreír/reír	he/she/it makes me smile/laugh
a veces, a menudo, normalmente	sometimes, often, usually
rara vez, nunca	rarely, never
Pienso que/ A mi parecer	I think that, in my opinion..

<b>Comparisons</b>	
más + adjective + que	More + adjective + than
menos + adjective + que	Less + adjective + than
tan + adjective + como	As + adjective + as
Ejemplos:	
Mi hermana es más alta que <b>yo</b>	My sister is taller than me
Mi madre es más sociable que mi padre	My mum is more sociable than my dad
Cameron Diaz es menos famosa que Kylie Minogue	Cameron Diaz is less famous than Kylie Minogue
Soy tan impaciente como mi madre	I am as impatient as my mum
el/la más + adjective	the most.....
el/la menos + adjective	the least....
Ejemplos:	
Mi padre es el más alto de la familia.	My dad is the tallest in the family.
Soy el más deportista de la familia.	I am the most sporty in the family.
Mi hermana es la menos egoísta de la familia.	My sister is the least selfish in the family.

<b>Presenting/introducing people</b>	
<b>este/ese es....</b>	this/that is ... (one masculine thing/person)
mi padre, mi hermano, mi abuelo, mi tío, mi primo, mi hermanastro, mi padrastro, mi sobrino, mi suegro, mi cuñado	my dad, my brother, my granddad, my uncle, my cousin, my step-brother, my step-dad, my nephew, my father-in-law, my brother-in-law
<b>esta/esa es....</b>	this is... (one feminine thing/person)
mi madre, mi hermana, mi abuela, mi tía, mi prima, mi hermanastra, mi madrastra, mi sobrina, mi suegra, mi cuñada	my mum, my sister, my grandma, my aunt, my cousin, my step-sister, my step-mum, my niece, my mother-in-law, my sister-in-law
<b>estos/esos son...</b>	these are.. (plural masculine)
mis padres, mis abuelos, mis hermanos, mis primos, mis nietos	my parents, my grand-parents, my siblings, my cousins, my grand-children
<b>estas/esas son...</b>	these are.. (plural feminine)
mis hermanas	my sisters

<b>Expressing likes and dislikes – 3 impersonal verbs</b>			
	<b>GUSTAR – to like</b>	<b>ENCANTAR – to love</b>	<b>INTERESAR – to interest</b>
me (to me)	<b>gusta(n)</b>	<b>encanta(n)</b>	<b>interesa(n)</b>
te (to you)			
le (to him/her)			
le (to you – formal, 1 pers)			
nos (to us)			
os (to you – fam.pl)			
les (to them)			
les (to you – formal, pl)			



## Freetime activities and hobbies

### 3 main verbs for sports

	JUGAR – to play (radical-change)	PRACTICAR – to do (sports) (regular AR)	HACER – to do (Irregular 1 <sup>st</sup> pers)
yo (I)	juego	practico	<b>hago</b>
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	juegas	practicás	haces
él/ella (he, she)	juega	practica	hace
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	juega	practica	hace
nosotros (we)	jugamos	practicamos	hacemos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	jugáis	practicáis	hacéis
ellos/ellas (they)	juegan	practican	hacen
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	juegan	practican	hacen

Sports with 'jugar'		Sports with 'hacer/practicar'
el tenis (juego <b>al</b> tenis)	<b>You always say 'al' for playing a sport</b>	el esquí - skiing
el fútbol (juego <b>al</b> fútbol)		el patinaje - skating
el rugby		el senderismo - hiking
el golf		el ciclismo - cycling
el hockey		el piragüismo - canoeing
el baloncesto - basketball		el yoga - yoga
el badminton		el atletismo - athletics
el billar - snooker		el alpinismo - climbing
el ping pong		el trampolín – trampoline
el squash		la gimasia – gymnastics
el voleibol/el volley-playa		La natación - swimming
		la equitación – horse riding
		el windsurf - windsurfing

<b>Freetime activities &amp; hobbies (contd.)</b>	
ir al cine (para ver una película)	to go to the cinema (to see a film)
ir al teatro	to go to the theatre
ir al concierto	to go to a concert
ir al restaurante	to go to a restaurant
ir a los partidos de fútbol	to go to football matches
ir a la bolera	to go to the bowling alley
ir de compras	to go shopping
salir con mis amigos	to go out with my friends
salir al campo	to go out to the country
pasear/dar un paseo (por ahí)	to walk/go for a walk
visitar a mis amigos	to visit my friends
leer un libro/una revista	to read a book/magazine
ver la tele	to watch tv
escuchar música	to listen to music
tocar el piano, el violín	to play the piano, the violin
bailar	to dance
montar a caballo	to go horse-riding
cantar	to sing
descansar	to rest
relajarse	to relax
charlar	to chat

<b>Saying how (well/often) you do things</b>	
bien	well
mal	badly
(muy) a menudo	(very) often
normalmente	usually
a veces	sometimes
rara vez/raramente	rarely
nunca	never
desafortunadamente	unfortunately
afortunadamente	fortunately
rápidamente/de prisa	quickly
lentamente, despacio	slowly

<b>Saying what you do to help at home</b>	
Tener que + infinitive	To have to
Tengo que + infinitive	I have to
Preparar la comida	To prepare meals
Quitar el polvo	To do the dusting
Recoger mi dormitorio	To tidy my room
Planchar	To do the ironing
Hacer la cama	To make the bed
Lavar los platos	To wash the dishes
Pasar la aspiradora	To do the hoovering
Sacar la basura	To take out the rubbish
Lavar la ropa	To wash the clothes
Poner la mesa	To lay the table
Trabajar en el jardín	To do the gardening
Limpiar	To clean

<b>Food and drink</b>	
<b><i>la fruta</i></b>	<b><i>fruit</i></b>
el limón	lemon
el melocotón	peach
el plátano	banana
el tomate	tomato
la naranja	orange
la manzana	apple
la pera	pear
la fresa	strawberry
la uva	grape
<b><i>las verduras y las legumbres</i></b>	<b><i>vegetables and pulses</i></b>
el pimiento	pepper
el ajo	garlic
el pepino	cucumber
los guisantes	peas
los garbanzos	chick peas
la lechuga	lettuce
la cebolla	onion
la zanahoria	carrot
la patata	potato
<b><i>los productos lácteos</i></b>	<b><i>dairy products</i></b>
el queso	cheese
la leche	milk
la nata	cream
la mantequilla	butter

<b>Food and drink</b>	
<b><i>los cereales</i></b>	<b><i>cereal products</i></b>
La tostada	toast
el pastel	cake
el arroz	rice
la pasta	pasta
las galletas	biscuits
<b><i>la carne</i></b>	<b><i>meat</i></b>
el pollo	chicken
el cerdo	pork
el cordero	lamb
el jamón	ham
el chorizo	sausage (spicy)
el biftec/el bistec	beefsteak
la carne de vaca	beef
la chuleta	chop
la salchicha	sausage (not spicy)
la carne picada	mince
<b><i>el pescado</i></b>	<b><i>fish</i></b>
el atún	tuna
el bacalao	cod
el salmón	salmon
la merluza	hake
la trucha	trout
la sardina	sardine

<b>Food and drink</b>	
<b><i>los mariscos</i></b>	<b><i>sea food</i></b>
el cangrejo	crab
el pulpo	octopus
el calamar (los calamares)	squid
las gambas	prawns
la langosta	lobster
<b><i>la comida rápida</i></b>	<b><i>fastfood</i></b>
el bocadillo (de...)	filled roll
el sándwich	sandwich
la pizza	pizza
la hamburguesa	hamburger
las patatas fritas	chips
la sopa	soup
el huevo	egg
<b><i>las bebidas</i></b>	<b><i>drinks</i></b>
el zumo (de naranja..)	juice (orange..)
el té	tea
el café (con leche, solo)	coffee (white, black)
el cacao	hot chocolate
la coca cola	coke
la limonada	lemonade
la naranjada	orangeade
el agua mineral (con gas, sin gas)	mineral water (sparkling, still)

<b>Meals &amp; mealtimes</b>	
el desayuno	breakfast
la comida	lunch (meal)
la hora de comer	lunchtime
la merienda	tea/picnic/afternoon snack
la cena	dinner
desayunar	to have breakfast
tomar	to have (food & drink)
cenar	to have dinner
comer	to have lunch/to eat
beber	to drink
a las siete de la mañana	at 7 o'clock in the morning
a las ocho de la tarde	at 8 o'clock in the evening
por la mañana	in the morning
por la tarde	in the afternoon/evening
antes de.....	before
después de...	after

### **Saying what you usually tend to do**

#### **The present tense of SOLER (to tend to) + an infinitive verb**

	<b>SOLER</b> (radical-changing verb)	
yo (I)	<b>suelo</b>	<b>beber agua mineral</b> <b>tomar el desayuno a las siete</b> <b>comer muchas legumbres</b> <b>cenar a las ocho</b> <b>comer muchos pasteles</b>
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	<b>sueles</b>	
él/ella (he, she)	<b>suele</b>	
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>suele</b>	
nosotros (we)	<b>solemos</b>	
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>soléis</b>	
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>suelen</b>	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>suelen</b>	

<b>Courses &amp; describing food</b>	
el primer plato	the first course/starter
de primer plato	for the first course/starter
el segundo plato	the second/main course
de segundo plato	for the second/main course
el postre	the dessert
de postre	for dessert
la comida principal (del día)	the main meal (of the day)
sano	healthy
malsano	unhealthy
grasiento	greasy
delicioso/sabroso/rico	delicious/tasty
nutritivo	nutritious
picante	spicy
dulce	sweet
salado	salty
amargo	bitter
bueno para la salud	good for your health
malo para la salud	bad for your health



<b>Typical dishes and ingredients</b>	
la tortilla de patata	potato omelette
la paella	rice, seafood & meat
la ensalada mixta	mixed salad
la ensalada rusa	tuna & vegetable salad with mayonnaise
las patatas bravas	hot potatoes with spicy sauce
la fabada	stew with beans
las migas	fried dough
los churros	long doughnuts
el turrón	nougat
el gazpacho	tomato cold soup
el flan	creme caramel
el cocido	stew with chickpeas
los calamares en su tinta	squid in its ink
el arenque	dried, salted herring
el 'pescaíto frito'	fried fish
el churrasco de ternera	roast veal
el bacalao al pil-pil	salted cod cooked in olive oil
el ali-oli	garlic mayonnaise
el pulpo a la gallega	octopus with sauce
el pisto	mixed fried vegetables
el espeto de sardinas	grilled sardines on a skewer
el arroz con leche	rice pudding
llevar	to carry/wear/contain
¿Qué lleva?	what does it have in it?

<b>Healthy eating and diet</b>	
la proteína	protein
el hidrato de carbono	carbohydrate
la grasa	fat
la vitamina	vitamin
los minerales	mineral
el azúcar	sugar
la sal	salt
las calorías	calories
la energía	energy
el colesterol	cholesterol
la dieta sana	healthy diet
la dieta mediterránea	mediterranean diet
una dieta equilibrada	a balanced diet
los alimentos	foods
la sustancia	substance
la nutrición	nutrition
el problema de corazón	heart problem
la comida basura	food that's bad for you
la comida rápida	fastfood

Daily Routine & Lifestyle	
levantarse	to get up
acostarse	to go to bed
dormir	to sleep
ir en autobús/en coche/a pie	to go by bus/car/on foot
comer	to eat
beber	to drink
ser activo/a	to be active
ver la tele	to watch tv
jugar con el ordenador	to play on the computer
hacer ejercicio	to do exercise
llevar una vida sana	to lead a healthy life

Reflexive verbs – present tense	
	(AR) levantarse – to get up
yo (I)	<b>me</b> levanto
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>te</b> levantas
él/ella (he, she)	<b>se</b> levanta
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>se</b> levanta
nosotros (we)	<b>nos</b> levantamos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>os</b> levantáis
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>se</b> levantan
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>se</b> levantan

Radical-changing verbs - present	
(AR) acostarse – to go to bed	(IR) dormir – to go to sleep
<b>me</b> acuesto	<b>duermo</b>
<b>te</b> acuestas	<b>duermes</b>
<b>se</b> acuesta	<b>duerme</b>
<b>se</b> acuesta	<b>duerme</b>
<b>nos</b> acostamos	dormimos
<b>os</b> acostáis	dormís
<b>se</b> acuestan	<b>duermen</b>
<b>se</b> acuestan	<b>duermen</b>

Follow these with an *infinitive verb* to give advice

hay que..	you (one) must...	se tiene que...	you (one) must....
se debe...	you (one) should..	se recomienda	it is recommended..

<b>Quantities, prices, numbers</b>	
la cantidad	quantity
un cuarto kilo (de)	¼ kilo (of)
un medio kilo (de)	½ kilo (of)
un kilo (de)	a kilo (of)
un kilo y medio (de)	1 ½ kilos (of)
dos kilos (de)	2 kilos (of)
cien gramos (de)	100 grams (of)
una botella (de)	a bottle (of)
una barra (de)	a loaf (of)
una lata (de)	a tin/can (of)
una caja (de)	a box (of)
un paquete (de)	a packet (of)
un cartón (de)	a carton (of)
el billete	note
la moneda	coin
cien euros	100 euros
veinte céntimos	20 cents

10	diez	100	cien
20	veinte	200	doscientos
30	treinta	300	trescientos
40	cuarenta	400	cuatrocientos
50	cincuenta	500	quinientos
60	sesenta	600	seiscientos
70	setenta	700	setecientos
80	ochenta	800	ochocientos
90	noventa	900	novocientos
1000 - mil			

¿Qué desea?	What would you like?
Déme..	Give me..
¿Algo más?	Anything else?
¿Cuánto cuesta/es (todo)?	How much is (everything)?
Cuesta...	It costs...
Nada más	Nothing else

<b>Summer holiday activities</b>	
el lugar/el sitio de interés	place/site of interest
un espectáculo de flamenco	a flamenco show
un parque temático	a theme park
un paseo marítimo	a coastal walk
un campo de golf	a golf course
un puerto	a port
un museo de..	a museum of..
una escuela de caballos	an equestrian centre
una plaza de toros	a bull ring
una playa	a beach
una bodega	wine cellar/warehouse
un deporte acuático	a water sport
el surfing	surfing
el buceo	diving
la pesca	fishing

descansar	to rest
tomar el sol	to sunbathe
ir de paseo	to go for a walk
montar en bici	to go on a bike ride
sacar/hacer fotos	to take photos
bañarse en el mar	to swim in the sea
hacer surfing	to do surfing
practicar deporte	to do sport
pasarlo bien/bomba	to have a good/great time
visitar	to visit
bailar	to dance

Se puede + infinitive =  
you (one) can .....  
e.g. se puede practicar todo  
tipo de deporte allí – you can  
do all kinds of sport there

en un hotel	in a hotel
en un camping	on a campsite
en un albergue/un hostel	in a hostel
en un chalet	in a chalet
en un piso	in an apartment/flat
una piscina	a swimming pool
una catedral	a cathedral
un lago	a lake
un río	a river
el mar	the sea
un castillo	a castle
un estadio	a stadium
una camiseta	a t-shirt
una gorra	a cap
unas gafas de sol	some sunglasses
en tren	by train
en barco/en ferry	by boat/ferry
en avión	by plane
en autobús	by bus
en autocar	by coach
hacer una excursión	to go on a trip

<b>Describing past holidays and activities</b>			
<b>*ir</b>	<b>to go</b>	<b>fui</b>	<b>I went</b>
visitar	to visit	visité	I visited
comprar	to buy	compré	I bought
alojarse	to stay	me alojé	I stayed
nadar	to swim	nadé	I swam
pasar	to spend (time)	pasé	I spent
pasarlo bien	to have a good time	lo pasé bien	I had a good time
viajar	to travel	viajé	I travelled
jugar	to play	<b>jugué</b>	I played

ER & IR have the same endings!

<b>Regular preterite tense verbs</b>			
	(AR) comprar– to buy	(ER) comer – to eat	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	compré	comí	viví
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	compraste	comiste	viviste
él/ella (he, she)	compró	comió	vivió
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	compró	comió	vivió
nosotros (we)	compramos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	comprasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ellos/ellas (they)	compraron	comieron	vivieron
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	compraron	comieron	vivieron

## Describing the weather – past & present

Present - Spanish	Present- English	Past – day is finished ( preterite)
hace sol	It is sunny	hizo sol – it was sunny
hace calor	It is hot	hizo calor – it was hot
hace frío	It is cold	hizo frío – It was cold
hace buen tiempo	It is good weather	hizo buen tiempo - It was good weather
hace mal tiempo	It is bad weather	hizo mal tiempo – It was bad weather
hace viento	It is windy	hizo viento – it was windy
llueve	It rains	llovió – it rained
nieva	It snows	nevó – it snowed
está nuboso	It is cloudy	estuvo nuboso – it was cloudy
hay niebla	It is foggy	hubo niebla- it was foggy
hay tormenta	It is thundery	hubo tormenta – it was thundery



<b>Clothes</b>	
Un jersey	A jumper
Una sudadera	A sweatshirt/ hoodie
Un vestido	A dress
Una falda	A skirt
Una camisa	A shirt
Una camiseta	A T-shirt
Unos pantalones	Some trousers
Unos pantalones cortos	Shorts
Unos vaqueros	Some jeans
Unos zapatos	Some shoes
Unas botas	Some boots
Unas zapatillas deportivas	Some trainers
Una corbata	A tie
Una gorra	A cap
Un sombrero	A hat
Unos guantes	Some gloves
Unos calcetines	Some socks
Una chaqueta	A jacket
Un traje	A suit
Un bañador	A swimming costume
Un chaleco	A waistcoat
Un chandal	A tracksuit
Unas chanclas	Some flip-flops

<b>Frequency Expressions</b>	
Siempre	Always
Normalmente	Usually / Normally
A menudo	Often
A veces	Sometimes
De vez en cuando	Occasionally / From time to time
Nunca	Never
<b>Colours</b>	
Rojo	Red
Negro	Black
Blanco	White
Amarillo	Yellow
Morado	Purple
Marrón	Brown
Gris	Grey
Azul	Blue
Naranja	Orange
Rosa	Pink
Verde	Green

## Agreement of adjectives : colours

	<b>M</b> (un vestido)	<b>F</b> (una camisa)	<b>M pl</b> (unos pantalones)	<b>F pl</b> (unas botas)
Red	Rojo	Roja	Rojos	Rojas
Black	Negro	Negra	Negros	Negras
White	Blanco	Blanca	Blancos	Blancas
Yellow	Amarillo	Amarilla	Amarillos	Amarillas
Purple	Morado	Morada	Morados	Moradas
Brown	Marrón	Marrón	Marrones	Marrones
Grey	Gris	Gris	Grises	Grises
Blue	Azul	Azul	Azules	Azules
Orange	Naranja	Naranja	Naranja	Naranja
Pink	Rosa	Rosa	Rosa	Rosa
Green	Verde	Verde	Verdes	Verdes

## Detailed descriptions of clothes

Sin mangas	Sleeveless
De manga larga	Long-sleeved
De manga corta	Short-sleeved
De cuero	(made of) leather
De algodón	(made of) cotton
De lana	(made of ) wool
De rayas	Stripey
De cuadros	Checked
De lunares	Spotty
De tacón	High-heeled

<b>Saying this/these</b>	
Este	This (masc) Eg. Este jersey – this jumper
Esta	This (fem) Eg. Esta camisa – this shirt
Estos	These (masc, pl) Eg. Estos zapatos – these shoes
Estas	These (fem, pl) Eg. Estas botas – these boots
<b>Comparatives</b>	
Más + adjective + que	More + adjective + than
Menos + adjective + que	Less + adjective + than
Tan + adjective + como	As + adjective + as
Ejemplos:	
El jersey es más bonito que la falda	The jumper is nicer than the skirt
La camisa roja es menos cara que la camisa blanca	The red shirt is less expensive than the white shirt
Los zapatos negros son tan caros como los zapatos marrones	The black shoes are as expensive as the brown shoes

<b>Superlatives</b>	
El/ La/ Los/ Las más + adjective	The most + adjective
El / La / Los / Las menos + adjective	The least + adjective
Ejemplos:	
La camiseta más bonita	The nicest T-shirt
Los vaqueros más baratos	The cheapest jeans
El jersey negro es el más guay	The black jumper is the coolest
Las botas azules son las menos prácticas	The blue boots are the least practical

<b>Adjectives to describe clothes</b>	
Bonito	Nice / pretty
Feo	Ugly
Caro	Expensive
Barato	Cheap
Cómodo	Comfortable
Incómodo	Uncomfortable
Old-fashioned	anticuado
Great/ cool	Guay
Práctico	Practical

<b>Shopping for clothes</b>	
Buenos días	Hello
¿Qué desea?	How can I help you?
Quiero comprar	I'd like to buy
Quiero / Quisiera	I'd like ....
¿Para quién?	Who for?
Para ....	For ....
¿De qué color?	What colour?
¿De qué talla?	What size? (clothes)
¿De qué número?	What size? (shoes)
¿Me lo/la/los/las puedo probar?	Can I try it/them on?
Me queda .....	It is ..... on me
Me quedan .....	They are .....on me
Me queda grande	It is big on me
Me quedan pequeñas	They are small for me
¿Cuánto cuesta?	How much is it?
¿Cuánto cuestan?	How much are they?
Me lo/la/los/las llevo	I'll take it/them
Aquí tiene	Here you are
Gracias	Thank you

<b>Shops</b>	
Una panadería	A bakers
Una carnicería	A butchers
Una pastelería	A cake shop
Una joyería	A jewellers
Una zapatería	A shoe shop
Una pescadería	A fishmongers
Una droguería	A chemist/ drug store
Una farmacia	A pharmacy
Una frutería	A greengrocers
Una cafetería	A café
Una librería	A bookshop
Una tienda de música	A music shop
Una tienda de ropa	A clothes shop
Un supermercado	A supermarket
Un mercado	A market
Correos	A post office
Un estanco	A tabacconists
Un quiosco	A kiosk/ newspaper stall
Un gran almacén	A department store

<b>Souvenirs</b>	
Un porrón	A wine bottle with a long spout
Cerámica	Ceramics (plate/jugs etc.)
Un monedero	A purse
Un bolso	A bag
Una guitarra	A guitar
Una camiseta	A T-shirt
Turrón	Nougat
Un abanico	A fan
Unas castañuelas	Castanets
Un sombrero	A hat
Una muñeca	A doll
Un cinturón	A belt
Unos pendientes	Ear-rings

<b>Sending a postcard</b>	
Un sello	A stamp
Una postal	A postcard
Una carta	A letter
Un sobre	An envelope
Una revista	A magazine
Un periódico	A newspaper
Un paquete	A parcel
Un buzón	A post box
Mandar	To send



## **GRAMÁTICA.** How to say 'a', 'some' and 'the': definite and indefinite articles

<b>un</b>	a (masculine object)
<b>una</b>	a (feminine object)
<b>unos</b>	some (more than one masculine object)
<b>unas</b>	some (more than one feminine object)
<b>el</b>	the (masc object)
<b>la</b>	the (fem object)
<b>los</b>	the (more than one masc object)
<b>las</b>	the (more than one fem object)

NB: Sometimes the article is not needed in Spanish:  
e.g. No tengo hermanos = I haven't any brothers or sisters  
e.g. Mi padre es profesor = My dad is a teacher

### **El abecedario español**

A	<i>a</i>	J	<i>jota</i>	R	<i>erré</i>
B	<i>bé</i>	K	<i>ka</i>	S	<i>essé</i>
C	<i>thé</i>	L	<i>ellé</i>	T	<i>té</i>
D	<i>dé</i>	M	<i>emé</i>	U	<i>oo</i>
E	<i>é</i>	N	<i>ené</i>	V	<i>oobé</i>
F	<i>effé</i>	Ñ	<i>eñé</i>	W	<i>oobé doblé</i>
G	<i>jé</i>	O	<i>o</i>	X	<i>ekees</i>
H	<i>aché</i>	P	<i>pé</i>	Y	<i>ee griega</i>
I	<i>ee</i>	Q	<i>koo</i>	Z	<i>theta</i>

NB: **ch** and **ll** are no longer separate letters in the Spanish alphabet but you still might see them in older dictionaries.

In Spanish most words are written as they are said – see some more tips on the next page!

# Tips for pronouncing Spanish

The good news about Spanish pronunciation is that it obeys clear phonetic rules, although people do speak with different accents, depending on their region and background.

## Vowels

Each of the five vowels has its own clear sharp sound:

**a** as in hat

**e** as in pet

**i** as in feet

**o** as in clock

**u** as in drew

## c's and z's

**c + e = th**

**cero, once**

**c + i = th**

**cinco, gracias**

**z + a, o, u = th**

**zapato, corazón, azul**

**c + a = ka**

**casa, catorce**

**c + o = ko**

**cómo, color**

**c + u = ku**

**Cuba, cubano**

## j's and g's

J, as in 'jardines', is a harder, stronger version of the English 'h'.

G, when followed by e and i, sounds exactly the same as j. Otherwise, it is pronounced as the English 'g' in go.

## ll's

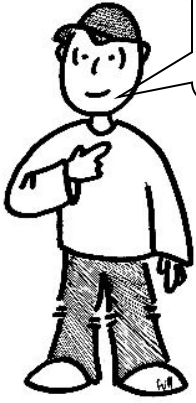
The double ll, as in 'calle', is another characteristic Spanish sound. In most parts of Spain it's like the 'lli' in the English million.

## h's

The h is silent in Spanish, so you won't be blowing any candles out when you pronounce words that begin with this letter. Best to imagine it's not there and pronounce the second letter in the word.

**hablo, helado, ¡hola!, huevo**

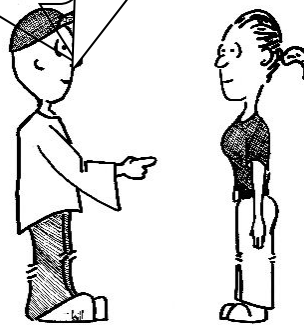
# Subject pronouns



**yo**

**tú**

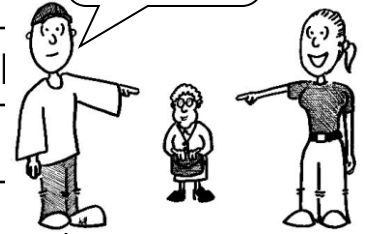
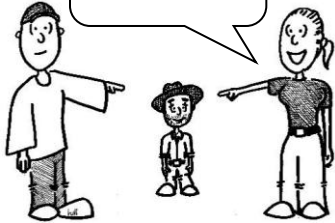
**Usted**



<b>yo</b>	I
<b>tú</b>	you (singular familiar)
<b>él</b>	he
<b>ella</b>	she
<b>Usted</b>	you (singular formal)
<b>nosotros</b>	we
<b>vosotros</b>	you (plural familiar)
<b>ellos</b>	they (masculine)
<b>ellas</b>	they (feminine)
<b>Ustedes</b>	you (plural formal)

**él**

**ella**

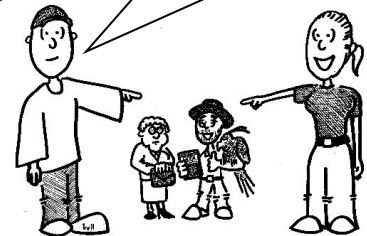
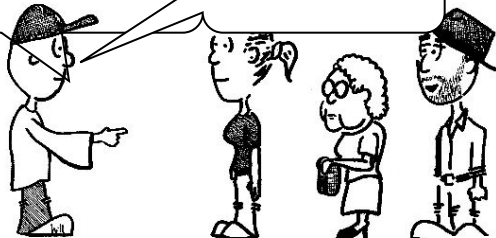
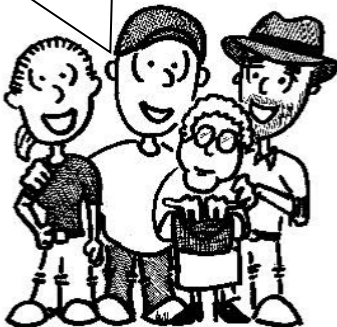


**nosotros**

**vosotros**

**Ustedes**

**ellos/ellas**



# Regular present tense verbs

To talk about actions in the present, you need to change the **infinitive** verb by taking off the last 2 letters (either –AR, -ER, or –IR) and adding different endings.

The endings tell you who is doing the action of the verb.  
E.g. **hablo** = I speak, **bailan** = they dance.

In Spanish you usually leave out the subject pronoun (I, you, he, she...) because the endings show which person is referred to.

Look at the table below to see which endings you need to add to the regular –AR, -ER and –IR verbs to make the present tense.

NB: Use the **tú** and **vosotros** forms of 'you' when talking to friends, relations or children. Use the **Usted** and **Ustedes** forms when talking to an adult who you would not call by their first name.

Regular present tense verbs			
	(AR) hablar – to speak	(ER) aprender – to learn	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	<b>hablo</b>	<b>aprendo</b>	<b>vivo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>hablas</b>	<b>aprendes</b>	<b>vives</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>habla</b>	<b>aprende</b>	<b>vive</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>habla</b>	<b>aprende</b>	<b>vive</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>hablamos</b>	<b>aprendemos</b>	<b>vivimos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>habláis</b>	<b>aprendéis</b>	<b>vivís</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>hablan</b>	<b>aprenden</b>	<b>viven</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>hablan</b>	<b>aprenden</b>	<b>viven</b>

# Irregular present tense verbs

Some verbs do not follow the regular pattern and you need to learn these by heart. These 5 verbs are the most often used so it's worth learning them now!

<b>The 2 verbs 'to be'</b>			
	SER – to be	ESTAR – to be	<b>SER is for describing permanent or unchanging characteristics e.g. nationality, professions, physical appearances, time</b> <b>ESTAR is for locations and temporary conditions e.g. mood, state of health, weather, location and position, states that might change</b>
yo (I)	<b>soy</b>	<b>estoy</b>	
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>eres</b>	<b>estás</b>	
él/ella (he, she)	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>es</b>	<b>está</b>	
nosotros (we)	<b>somos</b>	<b>estamos</b>	
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>sois</b>	<b>estáis</b>	
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>son</b>	<b>están</b>	

<b>3 more Irregular present tense verbs</b>			
	HACER – to make/do	IR – to go	TENER – to have
yo (I)	<b>hago</b>	<b>voy</b>	<b>tengo</b>
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>haces</b>	<b>vas</b>	<b>tienes</b>
él/ella (he, she)	<b>hace</b>	<b>va</b>	<b>tiene</b>
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>hace</b>	<b>va</b>	<b>tiene</b>
nosotros (we)	<b>hacemos</b>	<b>vamos</b>	<b>tenemos</b>
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>hacéis</b>	<b>vais</b>	<b>tenéis</b>
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>hacen</b>	<b>van</b>	<b>tienen</b>
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>hacen</b>	<b>van</b>	<b>tienen</b>

# Radical-changing verbs

Other verbs change their vowel in the root or stem of the verb, **except** in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** parts of the verb. These verbs can also be called 'boot' verbs - you can see why below!



**There are 3 types of change:**

**e → ie**

**e → i**

**o → ue**



Radical-changing verbs

<b>e→ie</b>	<b>e→i</b>	<b>o→ue</b>
preferir – to prefer	decir – to say	dormir – to sleep
prefiero	<b>digo (all irregular)</b>	duermo
prefieres	dices	duermes
prefiere	dice	duerme
prefiere	dice	duerme
preferimos	decimos	dormimos
preferís	decís	dormís
prefieren	dicen	duermen
prefieren	dicen	duermen

also: pensar (to think)  
 cerrar (to close)  
 despertarse (to wake up)  
 encender (to switch on)  
 empezar (to begin)  
 entender (to understand)  
 comenzar (to begin)  
 divertirse (to enjoy oneself)  
 querer (to want)

also: pedir (to ask for)  
 repetir (to repeat)  
 seguir (to follow)  
 vestirse (to get dressed)

acostarse (to go to bed)  
 contar (to tell)  
 costar (to cost)  
 encontrar (to find)  
 mostrar (to show)  
 jugar (to play u>ue)  
 morir (to die)  
 poder (to be able to)  
 recordar (to remember)  
 soler (to usually do)  
 volver (to return)

# Talking about the future

## Saying what you are going to do

The present tense of IR (to go) + an infinitive verb

	IR – to go (irregular verb)	<b>a leer</b> <b>a ir a la playa</b> <b>a tomar el sol</b> <b>a sacar fotos</b> <b>a nadar</b>
yo (I)	voy	
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	vas	
él/ella (he, she)	va	
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	va	
nosotros (we)	vamos	
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	vais	
ellos/ellas (they)	van	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	van	

## Examples

1. Voy a ver la nueva película de HP este fin de semana.

*I'm going to see the new Harry Potter film this weekend.*

2. ¿Vas a ir al partido de fútbol?

*Are you going to go to the football match?*

3. Mis abuelos van a ir de vacaciones a Francia.

*My grandparents are going to go on holiday to France.*

4. Mi hermano no va a levantarse temprano hoy.

*My brother is not going to get up early today.*

# The preterite – regular verbs

We use the preterite to describe events and actions in the past that are finished.

The preterite is formed by adding the following endings to the stem of the verb. (NB: stem = infinitive minus –AR, -ER or –IR ending)

ER & IR have the same endings!

Regular preterite tense verbs			
	(AR) comprar – to buy	(ER) comer – to eat	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	compré	comí	viví
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	compraste	comiste	viviste
él/ella (he, she)	compró	comió	vivió
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	compró	comió	vivió
nosotros (we)	compramos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	comprasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ellos/ellas (they)	compraron	comieron	vivieron
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	compraron	comieron	vivieron

NB: empezar changes spelling in 'yo' form → empecé  
jugar too becomes → jugué in 'yo' form

also: alojarse (to stay)  
ayudar (to help)  
bailar (to dance)  
bañarse (to bathe)  
cantar (to sing)  
cenar (to have dinner)  
empezar\* (to begin)  
jugar\* (to play)  
pasar (to spend time)  
pensar (to think)  
tomar (to take)  
visitar (to visit)

also:  
beber (to drink)  
volver (to return)  
deber (to have to)

also:  
salir (to go out)



## The preterite – irregular

Some verbs are not regular in the preterite and need to be learnt! Here are the 4 most important:

IR – to go SER – to be	HACER – to do, to make	TENER – to have	ESTAR – to be
fui	<b>hice</b>	<b>tuve</b>	estuve
fuiste	<b>hiciste</b>	<b>tuviste</b>	estuviste
fue	<b>hizo</b>	<b>tuvo</b>	estuvo
fue	<b>hizo</b>	<b>tuvo</b>	<b>estuvo</b>
fuimos	<b>hicimos</b>	<b>tuvimos</b>	<b>estuvimos</b>
fuisteis	<b>hicisteis</b>	<b>tuvisteis</b>	<b>estuvisteis</b>
fueron	<b>hicieron</b>	<b>tuvieron</b>	estuvieron
fueron	<b>hicieron</b>	<b>tuvieron</b>	estuvieron

Here are some other important irregular verbs – the ‘yo’ form is given and the endings are usually predictable. E.g. decir → dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron.

dar	(to give)	<i>di</i>	decir	(to say, tell)	<i>dije</i>
poder	(to be able, can)	<i>pude</i>	poner	(to put)	<i>puse</i>
querer	(to want, wish)	<i>quise</i>	ver	(to see, watch)	<i>vi</i>
traer	(to bring)	<i>traje</i>	saber	(to know)	<i>supe</i>
venir	(to come)	<i>vine</i>	producir	(to produce)	<i>produje</i>

# The imperfect tense

The imperfect is used to describe things we did regularly in the past and where we do not know the beginning and end of the action. It also sets the scene in a narrative, describing places, objects, people, time and the weather in the past.

The imperfect is formed by removing the infinitive endings (-AR, -ER, -IR) and adding the following endings:

ER & IR have the same endings!

Regular imperfect tense endings			
	(AR) comprar – to buy	(ER) comer – to eat	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	compraba	comía	vivía
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	comprabas	comías	vivías
él/ella (he, she)	compraba	comía	vivía
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	compraba	comía	vivía
nosotros (we)	comprábamos	comíamos	vivíamos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	comprábais	comíais	vivíais
ellos/ellas (they)	compraban	comían	vivían
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	compraban	comían	vivían

Most verbs are regular (SER and IR are not).

Here are the most common verbs to use in the imperfect tense.

	SER – to be (irregular)	IR – to go (Irregular)	HACER – to do/make (reg)	ESTAR – to be (reg)	HABER – there is/are
yo (I)	era	iba	hacía	estaba	
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	eras	ibas	hacías	estabas	
él/ella (he, she)	era	iba	hacía	estaba	había
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	era	iba	hacía	estaba	
nosotros (we)	éramos	íbamos	hacíamos	estábamos	
VOSOTROS (you, pl, fam)	eráis	ibais	hacíais	estabais	
ellos/ellas (they)	eran	iban	hacían	estaban	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	eran	iban	hacían	estaban	

# GUSTAR and expressing likes and dislikes

Gustar really means 'to be pleasing to'. Use 'gusta' with singular nouns and 'gustan' with plural nouns. You need to use the correct **indirect pronoun** too to show who likes what.

Expressing likes and dislikes – 3 impersonal verbs			
	GUSTAR – to like	ENCANTAR – to love	INTERESAR – to interest
me (to me)	<b>gusta(n)</b>	<b>encanta(n)</b>	<b>interesa(n)</b>
te (to you)			
le (to him/her)			
le (to you – formal, 1 pers)			
nos (to us)			
OS (to you – fam.pl)			
les (to them)			
les (to you – formal, pl)			

There are other verbs that work in this way too. The most important ones are:

encantar	to love
interesar	to interest
chiflar	to adore/love
hacer falta	to need
doler (o → ue)	to hurt

# Verbs plus infinitives: useful structures

1. Use **'gustar'** (or other similar verbs) followed by an infinitive to express the meaning **'to like doing something'**

ejemplo: Me gusta mucho montar a caballo

*I like horse-riding a lot.*

2. Use **'soler'** followed by an infinitive to express the meaning **'to usually do something'**

	SOLER (radical-changing verb)	
yo (I)	suelo	<b>beber agua mineral</b> <b>tomar el desayuno a las siete</b> <b>comer muchas legumbres</b> <b>cenar a las ocho</b> <b>comer muchos pasteles</b>
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	sueles	
él/ella (he, she)	suele	
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	suele	
nosotros (we)	solemos	
VOSOTROS (you, pl, fam)	soléis	
ellos/ellas (they)	suelen	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	suelen	

3. Use **'se puede'** followed by an infinitive to express the meaning **'you/one can do something'**

ejemplo: En Cambridge se puede hacer 'punting'

*You(one) can do/go punting in Cambridge*

4. Use any of the verbs below followed by an infinitive to give advice to someone.

hay que..	you (one) must...	se tiene que...	you (one) must....
se debe...	you (one) should..	se recomienda	it is recommended..

# Negatives

1. Put 'no' before the verb to make a negative sentence.

**No** vivo en Dublin.

*I don't live in Dublin.*

2. Put 'nada' after the verb (with 'no' in front) to express the meaning 'don't ...at all, anything, nothing'

**No** me gusta **nada** el tenis.

*I don't like tennis at all.*

**No** sé **nada** del fútbol.

*I don't know anything about football.*

3. Put 'nunca' after the verb (with 'no' in front) to express the meaning 'never'

**No** hago **nunca** mis deberes.

*I never do my homework.*

4. Put 'nadie' after the verb (with 'no' in front) to express the meaning 'no-one or not anyone'

**No** conozco a **nadie**.

*I don't know anyone/I know nobody..*

NB: You can also put the negative expression before the verb for emphasis - in this case don't use the 'no'. For example:

**Nunca** hago deporte – I never do sport

**Nadie** me habla – Nobody talks to me

<b>Comparatives</b>	
más + adjective + que	More + adjective + than
menos + adjective + que	Less + adjective + than
tan + adjective + como	As + adjective + as
<b>Ejemplos:</b>	
Mi hermana es más alta que <b>yo</b>	My sister is taller than me
Mi madre es más sociable que mi padre	My mum is more sociable than my dad
Cameron Diaz es menos famosa que Kylie Minogue	Cameron Diaz is less famous than Kylie Minogue
Soy tan impaciente como mi madre	I am as impatient as my mum
<b>Superlatives</b>	
el/la más + adjective	the most + adjective
el/la menos + adjective	the least + adjective
<b>Ejemplos:</b>	
Mi padre es el más alto de la familia.	My dad is the tallest in the family.
Soy el más deportista de la familia.	I am the most sporty in the family.
Mi hermana es la menos egoísta de la familia.	My sister is the least selfish in the family

# Direct object pronouns

## Subject pronouns

<b>yo</b>	I
<b>tú</b>	YOU (singular familiar)
<b>él</b>	he
<b>ella</b>	she
<b>Usted</b>	YOU (singular formal)
<b>nosotros</b>	we
<b>vosotros</b>	YOU (plural familiar)
<b>ellos</b>	they (masculine)
<b>ellas</b>	they (feminine)
<b>Ustedes</b>	YOU (plural formal)

## Direct object pronouns

<b>me</b>	me
<b>te</b>	YOU (singular familiar)
<b>lo (le)*</b>	he
<b>la</b>	she
<b>lo/la(le)*</b>	YOU (singular formal)
<b>nos</b>	us
<b>os</b>	YOU (plural familiar)
<b>los</b>	them (masculine)
<b>las</b>	them (feminine)
<b>los/las</b>	YOU (plural formal)

\* 'le' is sometimes used more often than 'lo' for male people

These are placed **before** the verb except after positive commands, infinitives and gerunds (present participles). For example:

1. No sé donde está mi libro. **Lo** dejé en la mesa.

*I don't know where my book is. I left **it** on the table.*

2. Tu hermana es muy deportista. **La** ví ayer en el partido de fútbol.

*Your sister is very sporty. I saw **her** yesterday in the football match.*

## Possessive adjectives

my	mi
your	tu
his/her	su
your	su
our	nuestro
your	vuestro
their	su
your	su

NB: These are **adjectives** so all will agree with number (**add an -s**) and **nuestro/vuestro** agree with gender too →  
**nuestro/nuestra/nuestros/nuestras**  
**vuestro/vuestra/vuestros/vuestras**

## Possessive pronouns

NB: These change depending on the gender and number of the object referred to.

mine	el mío, la mía, los míos, las mías
yours	el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos, las tuyas
his/hers	el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
yours	el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
ours	el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
yours	el vuestro, la vuestra, los vuestros, las vuestras
theirs	el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
yours	el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas



## Demonstrative adjectives

These are like other adjectives and they agree with the noun they describe.

	m.sing	f.sing	m.pl	f.pl
this, these	este	esta	estos	estas
that, those	ese	esa	esos	esas
that, those over there	aquel	aquella	aquellos	aquellas

NB: There are two words for 'that' in Spanish. **Aquel** and **ese**. **Aquel** describes something that is further away.

## Demonstrative pronouns – this one, that one

	m.sing	f.sing	m.pl	f.pl
this one, these ones	éste	ésta	éstos	éestas
that one, those ones	ése	ésa	esos	esas
that one, those ones over there	aquéel	aquélla	aquéellos	aquéllas

# Prepositions

These are the most commonly used prepositions:

a	to, at
con	with
de	from, of
desde	from, since
en	in, on
entre	between
hacia	towards
para	for
por	for, because of
sin	without
sobre	on, about
al final de	at the end of
alrededor de	around
cerca de	near to
delante de	in front of
dentro de	inside
detrás de	behind
encima de	on top of
enfrente de	facing, opposite
fuera de	outside
lejos de	far from

# Rules about adjectives

An adjective is always describing something, and that word is a noun. In Spanish you have to look at the noun's gender and number and then decide whether the adjective you are using needs to change.

## **Agreement**

The adjective should have the same number and gender as the noun it describes. Sometimes the adjective does not have to change. The two rules for deciding are as follows:

**if the adjective ends in –o then the o must change to a if the noun it describes is feminine;**

**if the adjective ends in any other letter do not change it — except: if the adjective describes the nationality or regional origin of the noun, then it must be made feminine if the noun it describes is feminine;**

**if the noun is plural, the adjective should be made plural too.**

For example:

	singular		plural	
	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
short	<i>bajo</i>	<i>baja</i>	<i>bajos</i>	<i>bajas</i>
blue	<i>azul</i>	<i>azul</i>	<i>azules</i>	<i>azules</i>
English	<i>inglés</i>	<i>inglesa</i>	<i>ingleses</i>	<i>inglesas</i>

## **Position**

In sentences where the noun and the adjective come next to each other, in Spanish it is usually the noun which comes first. In English it is the other way round. For example:

**We have a blue car**

***Tenemos un coche azul***

**A big garden**

***Un jardín grande***

**The tall girls**

***Las chicas altas***

**Some difficult lessons**

***Unas clases difíciles***

There are very few cases where the word order is the same as in English. We will learn about those in year 9!

# Cardinal and ordinal numbers

1	un(o) / una
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve
30	treinta
31	treinta y uno

10	diez	100	cien
20	veinte	200	doscientos
30	treinta	300	trescientos
40	cuarenta	400	cuatrocientos
50	cincuenta	500	quinientos
60	sesenta	600	seiscientos
70	setenta	700	setecientos
80	ochenta	800	ochocientos
90	noventa	900	novcientos
1000 - mil			

1458	mil cuatrocientos cincuenta y ocho
2000	dos mil
1,000,000	un millón
2,000,000	dos millones

primero	first
segundo	second
tercero	third
cuarto	fourth
quinto	fifth
sexto	sixth
séptimo	seventh
octavo	eighth
noveno	ninth
décimo	tenth

# Spanish regular –AR verbs

amar	to love	esquiar	to ski
Andar <sub>reg. in present</sub>	to walk	estudiar	to study
arreglar	to tidy/to fix	explicar	to explain
ayudar	to help	fumar	to smoke
bailar	to dance	ganar	to win
buscar	to look for	gastar	to spend
cambiar	to change	hablar	to speak
cenar	to have dinner	lavar	to wash
cocinar	to cook	limpiar	to clear
comprar	to buy	llamar	to call
contestar	to answer	llegar	to arrive
cortar	to cut	llevar	to wear
dejar	to leave	mirar	to look
desayunar	to have breakfast	molestar	to bother
detestar	to hate	nadar	to swim
dibujar	to draw	navegar	to surf (web)
durar	to last	necesitar	to need
enseñar	to teach	pagar	to pay
enviar	to send	pasar	to spend (time)
escuchar	to listen	patinar	to skate
esperar	to hope	pintar	to paint <b>50</b>





## Spanish regular REFLEXIVE verbs

afeitarse	to shave
bañarse	to have a bath
casarse	to get married
callarse	to be quiet
comportarse	to behave
ducharse	to shower
equivocarse	to make a mistake
lavarse	to wash
levantarse	to get up
llamarse	to be called
peinarse	to do hair
quedarse	to stay
quitarse	to take off

## Spanish regular IMPERSONAL verbs

chiflar	to love
encantar	to love
faltar	to lack
gustar	to like
interesar	to interest

### Reflexive verbs – present tense

	(AR) levantarse – to get up
yo (I)	<b>me</b> levanto
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	<b>te</b> levantas
él/ella (he, she)	<b>se</b> levanta
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	<b>se</b> levanta
nosotros (we)	<b>nos</b> levantamos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	<b>os</b> levantáis
ellos/ellas (they)	<b>se</b> levantan
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	<b>se</b> levantan



<b>Your vocabulary</b>	

## Year 8 Spanish cover

As you are probably aware learning a language demands that you have a good command of a wide range of vocabulary so exposing yourself to and learning lots of vocabulary is key to success. If your teacher is absent, don't consider this to be a waste of a lesson. The activities which have been selected for you below will help to increase your vocabulary. But don't be lazy if you don't understand something, just grab a dictionary. Make sure you make a list of all the new language you learn and start to embed it deeply in your memory.

The following exercises are all from **Mira (the Spanish textbooks). You must aim to be onto the extension work in every lesson. Any problems, go to Mrs Shorten's office in the first instance.**

**Lesson 1:** Task 1. p61: Copy the orange table from page 61 to remind yourself of present tense –ir verbs. Task 2. p 61, ex 6 read the 2 texts and then decide which person each statement refers to (Conchita or Roberto). Task 3. Choose one of the texts from the previous activity to translate into good English. Extension: Write a paragraph about yourself. Use the text from exercise 6 to help you.

**Lesson 2:** Task 1. p 64: Using the vocab to help, draw the plan of your house and label the rooms in Spanish. Task 2. p 64, ex 3: Describe the houses – follow the example (downstairs=abajo; upstairs=arriba;outside=fuera). Extension1. p65: copy the orange info boxes to remind you about –ar and -er verbs. Extension 2. p65, ex 4: Complete the 6 sentences with the missing verb (use the blue info box beside the orange one to help!).

**Lesson 3:** Task 1. p 66, ex 1: Copy the vocab down (a-m) and translate it into English Task 2. p67, ex 4: Copy the 8 sentences down and translate them into English, using the picture to help you understand. Task 3: p 67: Copy the orange info box. Task 4. p 67 ex 5: Read the text and write down the items that are missing in the picture but are mentioned in the text. Extension. p 67, ex 6: Describe your bedroom. You can use the text from exercise 5 to help you.

**Lesson 4:** Task 1. Copy the orange info box on page 68 to remind you about stem-changing verbs. Task 2. Pg 68, ex 1: Write down the activities (a-j) and translate them into English. Task 3. p 69 ex 5: Read the text write the seven sentences, correcting the mistakes. Extension1. p120 ex 1: unjumble the countries. Extension 2. p120 ex 2: Match up the houses with the descriptions (there is one description too many)

**Lesson 5:** Task1. p69, ex 6: Read the song and check you understand it. Note down any new words. Task 2. p71 ex 2: Match the questions with the answers Task 3 : p71, ex 4: Read the text and answer the questions in English. Extension: Write a similar text about yourself to the one in exercise 4, p71.

**Lesson 6:** Task 1. p74: Read the story board about Angélica and Tomás. Translate it into good English. Extension. P73,ex4: Write a letter to either Angélica or Tomás and include as many of the bullet points as possible.

**Lesson 7:** Task 1. p75, ex 3: Read the texts and answer the questions in English. You will probably need to refer to a dictionary. Task 2. p75, ex4: Now try these questions

about the same texts but answer in Spanish. Extension1. p 120 ex 3: Copy and complete the 6 sentences, choosing the right prepositions. Extension2. p 121 ex 1: Put the sentences into the correct order

**Lesson 8:** Task 1. p121 ex 2: Read the texts and decide who each of the pictures 1-10 represents. Make sure you understand the texts well. Write any new vocab in your exercise book and write down the meaning. Task 2. p 121, ex 3: Copy the text and fill in the gaps with words from the box (there is one word too many). Extension: translate the text into English

**Lesson 9:** Task 1. p 78 ex1: Copy the Spanish for the activities a-j and translate them into English. Task2: Copy the two orange info boxes on p78. Task 3. p 79, ex7: Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false. Extension: p 80 Remind yourself how to tell the time with the clock. Then write out the time in Spanish for the 8 clocks in ex2.

**Lesson 10:** Task 1. p 82, ex 1: Copy the Spanish for the activities and translate them into English. Task 2. p 82 ex 3: Copy the text and try to fill it in with the missing words. Extension1. p83,ex1: Put each of the 8 sentences into the correct order. Extension 2. Write a short paragraph about your hobbies.

**Lesson 11.** Task 1. p 84 ex 1: Copy the activities 1-10 and match them up with the correct picture. Task 2. P84,ex2: Put the activities from task 1 in order according to the text. Also indicate what the boy thinks about the activities. Task 3. p84: Copy the orange info box. Extension. p 85, ex 8: Copy the text and complete it with the missing words. Write a similar text about yourself

**Lesson 12:** Task 1. p86: Copy the orange info box to remind yourself about how to use the future tense. Task 2. p 87, ex 4: Copy and complete the sentences about the pictures ( select your missing words from the yellow box below the activity.) Task 3. p 87, ex 5: Read the letter and write a list of activities he mentions. Extension: Write about your plans for summer holiday.

**Lesson 13:** Task 1. p87,ex 6: Read the letter from Teo. Copy and complete the sentences 1-5 with the correct choice from the options in blue. Task 2. p89, ex 4: Copy the sentences a-f and match them to the correct picture 1-6. Task 3. p89, ex 5: Copy and complete the letter. Extension: p90, ex1: Copy the sentences 1-12 and decide whether they should start with 'normalmente' or 'en las vacaciones.' If you finish, make up some similar style sentences for your partner.

**Lesson 14:** Task 1. p90, ex2: Write 6 sentences to describe what you normally do, using the pictures from the blue box (present tense) and then 6 sentences for what you are going to do in the holidays, using the pictures in the pink box (future tense). Task 2. p91, ex 3: Read the text and complete the table in English. Task 3. p91, ex4: Answer the questions in Spanish about the text on Diego. Extension: Make up some questions in Spanish to ask Diego (family, hobbies, school etc)

**Lesson 15:** Task 1. p92, ex3: Read the story board about Angélica and Tomás. Find the expressions 1-8 and write them in Spanish and English. Task 2. p92: Write the story board out in English. Extension: p122, ex 1 and 2.

**Lesson 16:** Task 1. p93, ex 4 : Read the 10 texts and then find the correct picture (a-j) for each one of the texts. Task 2. p93, ex 6: Copy and complete the verb table. Extension 1. p93, ex 5: Copy and complete the verb table for present tense verbs which are in the text boxes from task 1.

**Lesson 17:** Task 1. p97, ex3 : Copy and complete the sentences 1-5 by selecting the right answer according to the 4 green textboxes. Task 2. Now translate the green textboxes into good English. Task 3. p97,ex5: Write 4 sentences using the information in the yellow table to guide you. If you are not sure what a symbol represents, look at page 96. Extension: Write a short paragraph about where you live using the vocab from the lesson to guide you.

**Lesson 18:** Task 1. p99, ex 4: Read the text about Juan and answer the true/false questions 1-8 below. Task 2. If you started a piece of writing in the last lesson about where you live, now you should improve it further following the suggestions on p99, ex6. If you didn't get onto that, begin it now. Extension 1: Translate the text from Juan into good English. Extension 2: using the blue box on p98 with the places in town a-p, make a list of as many places in town as you can. You can start with the ones on p98 and then add more by looking words up in the dictionary.

**Lesson 19:** Task 1. p103, ex 5: Copy and complete the sentences about what people do in different weather. The words to complete the sentences are all in the yellow box and if you are stuck use p102 to help you with the weather phrases. Task 2. p103, ex 6 Write a sentence for each of the images 1-6 using cuando (when) with a weather phrase and an activity. Extension 1. p105, ex5: Read the text in the green box and complete the table with a)verbs in the present tense and b)verbs in the future tense from the text. Extension 2. p105, ex6: Match up the sentence halves to make a complete sentence.

**Lesson 20:** Task 1. p108, ex 2: Write a presentation all about you on the suggested topics. Flick back through the book if you get stuck about what you are able to say on the different topics, remembering you are not fluent in Spanish! Accuracy matters so do bother to check. Extension: p111, ex 5: Read the text on Madrid and find the phrases 1-7 in the text.