

Year 8 Spanish

Knowledge booklet
Term 1.1





Spanish Year 8 Term 1.1



T1.1 Semana 1

Gramática

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:

This is the **present tense**.

Ayudo en casa. *I help at home.*

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

Ayudar → Ayudé *This past tense is called the 'preterite'.*

Pintar → Pinté *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

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

Vocabulario

Revisit vocab 7.3.1.2 & 7.3.2.4



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



8

T1.1 Semana 2

Gramática

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**:

Caminas → Caminaste *You walk → You walked*

Cantaste en el concierto. *You sang in the concert.*

Visitaste la ciudad. *You visited the city.*



Comparing past experiences

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

Vocabulario

'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



9

T1.1 Semana 3

Gramática

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*?

Talking about people and places now vs in general

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

Vocabulario



Revisit vocab 7.3.2.6 & 7.3.1.5

Use 'contento' with '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.

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).

T1.1 Semana 4

Gramática

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

variedad	variety	realidad	reality
actividad	activity	sociedad	society

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

vb	vender	to sell selling
	entender	to understand understanding
vb		
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

Vocabulario



I put -> pongo

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

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



T1.1 Semana 5

Gramática

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:

hacemos	we do, make (are doing, making)
hacen	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	ella	she
tú	you	nosotros / nosotras	we
él	he	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)

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

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



Revisit vocab
8.1.1.2 &
7.3.2.3

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

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





Spanish Year 8 Term 1.1



T1.1 Semana 6

Gramática

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



T1.1 Semana 7

Gramática

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