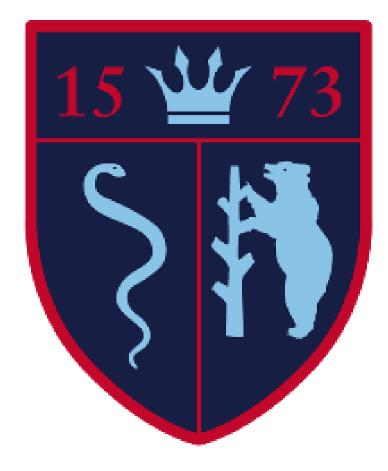
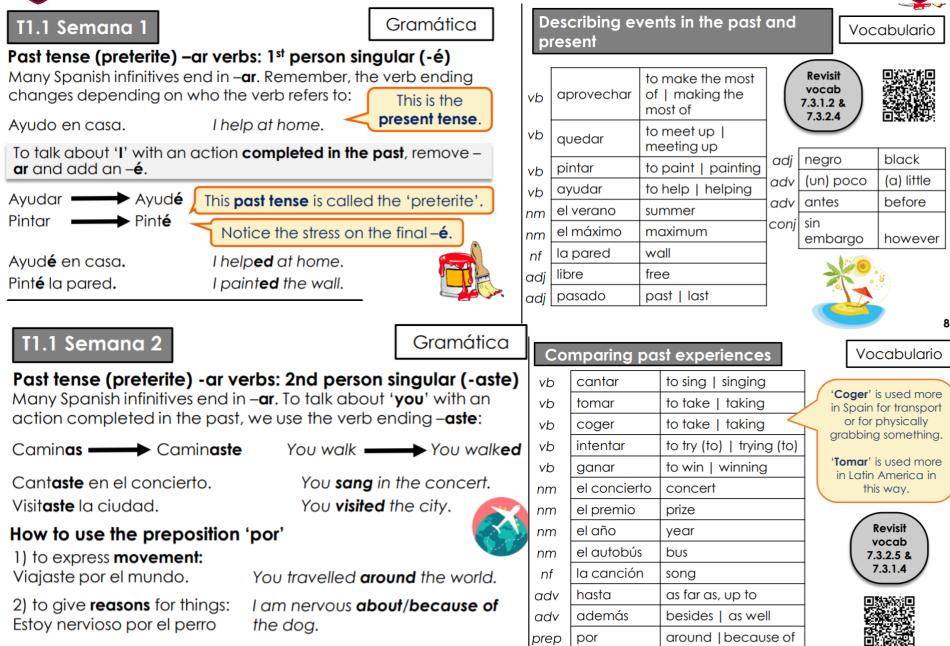
Year 8 Spanish

Knowledge booklet Term 1.1











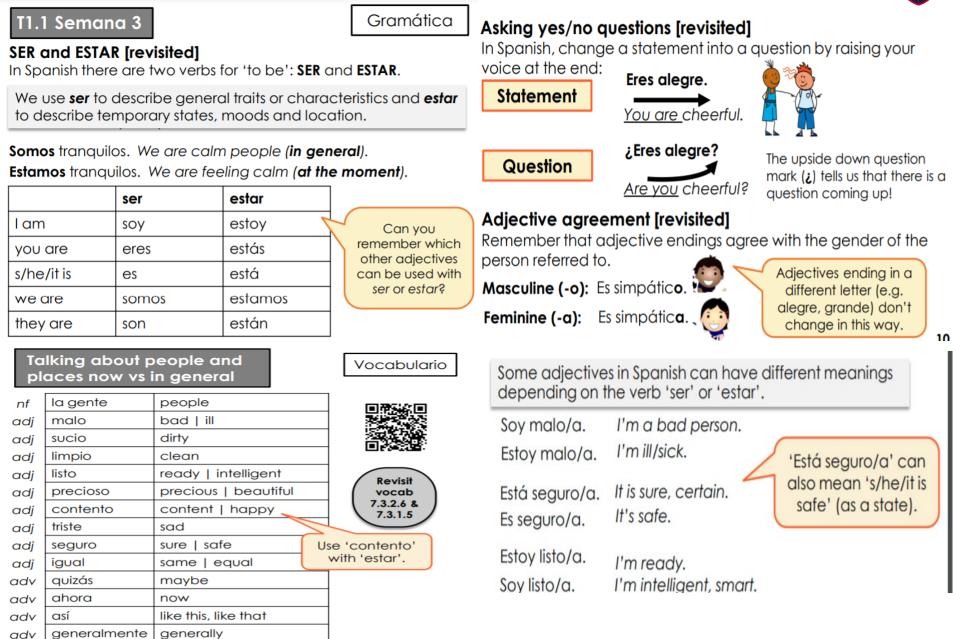
según

prep

according to

Spanish Year 8 Term 1.1









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.

Entendemos la realidad.

We understand (the) reality. Vendemos periódicos.

Hacemos entrevistas.

We sell newspapers.





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.



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

variety varie**dad** reali**dad** sociedad society activi**dad** activity

reality

In Spanish all -dad words are feminine, so use 'la' for 'the' and 'una' for 'a', 'an'.

	mparing what y e (we) do	Vocabulario	
vb	vender	to sell selling	
vb	entender	to understand understanding	
vb	creer	to believe to think	I put -> pongo
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	E.g. Creo que la casa es bonita.
nf	la página	page	
nf	la realidad	reality	I think that the house is beautiful.
nf	la sociedad	society	
prep	que	that	
prep	sobre	about	



Gramática



T1.1 Semana 5

HACER in singular or plural persons

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

hago	l 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.

уо	I	ella	she
tú	уои	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.



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	to) ל		
conj	mientras que	whereas			

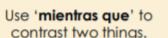
Describing what different people



8.1.1.2 & 7.3.2.3

Vocabulario

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





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







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	4	Use an infinitive
debemos	we must, we have to		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?						
ċРо	¿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)	Revisit			
nm	el minuto	minute	vocab 8.1.1.3 &			
nm	el ejemplo	example	7.3.2.4			
nf	la opinión	opinion	$\overline{}$			
nf	la verdad	truth				
nm/f	el/la estudiante	student (m/f)				
nm	el alemán	German (language)	 ∎272€3			

T1.1 Semana 7

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.





		and someone else	Voc
(w	e) do (parties/		-
vb	permitir	to allow allowing	⊥.
vb	decidir	to decide deciding	
vb	dividir	to divide dividing	
vb	cubrir	brir 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	eljuego	game] [
adj	incluso	even	
adj	fuerte	strong loud	7





*coste in Spain