



Year 8 Spanish  
2.1

## -ar verbs in 1<sup>st</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular preterite (-ió) [revisited]**

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 **o** partido *the last match*

la última **a** 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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  
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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



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vocab 2.1.2  
& 1.2.4