



Year 8 Spanish

3.1

## 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)



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## 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



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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



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**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



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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



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