

# GCSE SPANISH

GRAMMAR  
WORKSHEET  
ANSWERS



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Before you begin, RAG rate yourself against each grammar point that will be covered. Decide if your knowledge is good (green), ok (amber) or not good (red)

At the end of the booklet, do it again to see if you've improved your knowledge!

	R	A	G
Grammar point			
Definite and indefinite articles			
Connectives			
Time phrases			
Opinions			
Adjectives			
Exclamations			
Asking questions			
Present tense			
Preterite tense (past)			
Immediate future tense (voy a + infinitive)			
Simple future tense			
Conditional tense			
Idioms			
Expressions with "tener"			
Perfect tense			
Pluperfect tense			
Imperative			
Subjunctive			
Future perfect tense			
Present continuous			

# 1. Definite and indefinite articles

The definite article in English is "**the**". In Spanish there are four definite articles.

- El - masculine singular
- La - feminine singular
- Los - masculine plural
- Las - feminine plural

The definite article changes to match the gender and number of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	<u>El</u> libro (the book)	<u>Los</u> libros (the books)
Feminine	<u>La</u> casa (the house)	<u>Las</u> casas (the houses)

The definite article is sometimes used in Spanish when we don't use it in English.

With abstract nouns. (Things you can't see or touch)

"El turismo es importante" = Tourism is important

With likes and dislikes

"Me gusta el español" = I like Spanish

With days of the week to say "on"

"El domingo" = on Sunday      "los domingos" = On Sundays

The indefinite article in English is "**a**" or "**some**". In Spanish there are four indefinite articles.

- Un - masculine singular
- Una - feminine singular
- Unos - masculine plural
- Unas - feminine plural

The definite article changes to match the gender and number of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	<u>Un</u> libro (a book)	<u>Unos</u> libros (some books)
Feminine	<u>Una</u> casa (a house)	<u>Unas</u> casas (some houses)

The indefinite article is **not** used when you talk about jobs, nationalities or religion

"Soy ~~un~~ profesor" = I'm a teacher

"Es ~~un~~ español" = he is a Spaniard

"Eres ~~un~~ católico" = you are a catholic

**If a noun does not end in -o or -a there are some rules which help us identify the gender.**

A. As a rule, nouns are feminine if they end in -ción, -sión, -dad, -tad or -ie

e.g. la situación (the situation), la universidad (the university)

B. As a rule, nouns are masculine if they end in -aje, -án or a stressed vowel.

A. Fill in the **definite articles**. Look at the ending of the noun.

1. las casas
2. las mantas
3. la chica
4. el pelo
5. las uvas
6. el suelo
7. la toalla
8. el vecino
9. la pantalla
10. las bebidas

B. You need to think a bit harder now. The gender is not so obvious. Fill in the **definite articles**.

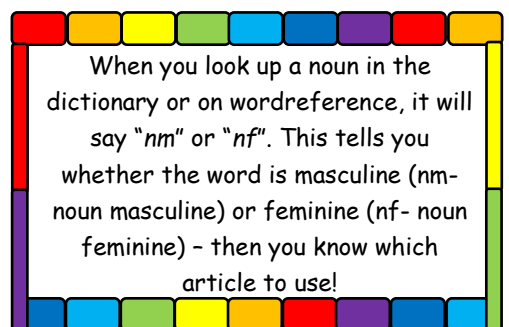
1. la ciudad
2. las ciudades
3. el programa
4. los programas
5. la foto
6. el mapa
7. los mapas
8. la radio
9. las radios
10. la mano

C. Translate into **Spanish**. \* = irregular noun - think carefully about gender!

- |                                     |                                    |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. the dogs <u>los</u> perros       | 5. the museum <u>el</u> museo      | 9. the food <u>la</u> comida       |
| 2. the woman <u>la</u> mujer        | 6. the children <u>los</u> niños   | 10. the table <u>la</u> mesa       |
| 3. the world <u>el</u> mundo        | 7. the car <u>el</u> coche         | 11. the apples <u>las</u> manzanas |
| 4. the planets* <u>los</u> planetas | 8. the problem* <u>el</u> problema | 12. the garden <u>el</u> jardín    |

D. Fill in the blanks with the missing **definite article**. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural?  
\* = irregular noun - think carefully about gender!

1. Quiero ir a la universidad después del colegio.
2. los programas en la tele son muy aburridos. \*
3. los libros están organizados en orden alfabético.
4. En la ciudad no hay mucho que hacer para los jóvenes.
5. los alumnos en mis clases son simpáticos.
6. No me gusta la historia, pero me encantan las matemáticas.



E. Translate the sentences from activity D into **English**.

1. I want to go to university after school.
2. (The) programmes on TV are very boring.
3. The books are organised in alphabetical order.
4. In the city there's not a lot for young people to do.
5. The students in my class are nice.
6. I don't like history but I love maths.

F. Fill in the **indefinite articles**.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. una amiga   | 6. Unas tiendas  |
| 2. un cuaderno | 7. Unas personas |
| 3. unas botas  | 8. Un monedero   |
| 4. unos discos | 9. Una falda     |
| 5. una piscina | 10. Unos ojos    |

G. Remember those irregular nouns? Not the gender you expect. Fill in the **indefinite articles**.

- |                   |                   |                      |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. un día         | 6. Unos programas | 11. un planeta       |
| 2. unos problemas | 7. Un sofá        | 12. un dilema        |
| 3. una moto       | 8. Unas mapas     | 13. unos futbolistas |
| 4. unas fotos     | 9. una radio      | 14. un idioma        |
| 5. un idiota      | 10. Un tema       | 15. unos síntomas    |

H. Translate into **Spanish**. \* = irregular noun - think carefully about gender!

- |                          |                             |                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. some dogs unos perros | 5. a museum un museo        | 9. some drinks unas bebidas   |
| 2. a woman una mujer     | 6. some children unos niños | 10. a table una mesa          |
| 3. a world un mundo      | 7. a car un coche           | 11. some apples unas manzanas |
| 4. a planet* un planeta  | 8. a problem* un problema   | 12. a garden un jardín        |

I. Fill in the blanks with the missing **indefinite article**. Think carefully about agreement: is the noun masculine or feminine? Singular or plural?  
\* = irregular noun - think carefully about gender!

1. Rojo es un color.
2. Pasamos una semana en España el año pasado.
3. Vi unos perros lindos ayer.
4. Voy a comprar un nuevo móvil con mi dinero.
5. Tengo un problema grande. \*
6. Si fuera rico compraría un coche deportivo.

J. Translate the sentences from activity I into **English**.

- 1) Red is a colour.
- 2) We spent a week in Spain last year.
- 3) I saw some cute dogs yesterday.
- 4) I'm going to buy a new mobile with my money.
- 5) I have a big problem.
- 6) If I were rich I would buy a sports car.

K. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Soy <del>un</del> médico.                   | 3. ¿Puedes traer <del>unos</del> <b>unas</b> manzanas? | 5. Me gustan <del>las</del> <b>los</b> programas de música. |
| 2. Tengo <del>une</del> <b>un</b> gato blanco. | 4. ¿Dónde está <del>la</del> <b>el</b> museo?          | 6. Prefiero <del>un</del> <b>el</b> inglés.                 |

## 2. connectives

Connectives are words that link phrases and sentences together. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. Here are some complex ones: You will achieve higher marks in the writing and speaking exams by using a variety of complex connectives.

además = as well/besides  
antes (de) = before  
así que = so/ therefore  
después (de) = after  
entonces = then

por una parte = on the one hand  
por otra parte = on the other hand  
si = if  
sin embargo/ no obstante = however  
aunque = although

mientras = while  
o = or  
porque/ya que = because  
dado que = given that  
por eso = therefore

Yo hacía los deberes **mientras** mi padre preparaba la cena = I was doing my homework whilst my dad prepared the dinner.  
Decidí salir **aunque** llovía mucho = I decided to go out even though it was raining a lot.  
Hacía un día magnífico **así que** decidimos ir a la playa = It was a lovely day, so we decided to go to the beach

A. Complete the words with the missing vowels.

- Después
- Sin **embargo**
- Por **eso**
- aunque**
- Por **una** **parte**
- así** **que**

B. Circle the correct translation.

	A	B
however	porque	<b>sin embargo</b>
before	después	<b>antes</b>
while	si	<b>mientras</b>
therefore	<b>por eso</b>	por otra parte
given that	<b>dado que</b>	ya que
as well	si	<b>además</b>
or	<b>o</b>	y
on the one hand	<b>por una parte</b>	por otra parte
although	ya que	<b>aunque</b>
so	si	<b>así que</b>

C. Complete the sentences with an appropriate connective.

- Me llamo Jorge **y** vivo en Barcelona.
- A las cinco voy a jugar al rugby. **Después**, a las siete voy a cenar.
- No voy a Manchester **porque/ya que/dado que/puesto que/como** no tengo dinero.
- Me gusta comer patatas fritas **y/pero** me encanta beber zumo.
- Me puedes comprar limonada **o** Coca-Cola - me gustan las dos.
- Tengo £10 **así que/por eso** puedo ir contigo a Londres.
- Sí, mi madre tiene 60 años **y/aunque/pero/sin embargo** es muy fuerte.
- Por un lado/una parte** pienso que las telenovelas son estúpidas, pero **por otro lado/otra parte** pienso que son bastante entretenidas.

D. Translate these phrases into English.

- My name is Jorge and I live in Barcelona.**
- At 5pm I'm going to play rugby. After, at 7pm I'm going to have tea/dinner.**
- I'm not going to Manchester because/as I don't have any money.**
- I like eating chips and/but I love drinking juice.**
- You can buy me lemonade or coke - I like both.**
- I have £10 so/therefore I can go with you to London.**
- Yes, my mum is 60 and/although/but/however she is very strong.**
- On one hand I think that soaps are stupid but on the other hand I think that they are quite entertaining.**

E. Choose the correct connective.

- Siempre me ha gustado jugar al voleibol **sin embargo** ahora prefiero el baloncesto.
- Veía la televisión **mientras** mi madre limpiaba la casa.
- Me gustaría ser médico **ya que** soy una persona trabajadora y sensible.
- Me encantan los idiomas **por eso** estudiaré el español en la universidad.
- Compraría una casa enorme en la costa **si** fuera rico.

**Sin embargo**

**si**

**por eso**

**ya que**

**mientras**

F. Translate this passage into English.

Por una parte, pienso que llevo una vida sana porque como muchas verduras cada día. También bebo mucha agua ya que es sana. Sin embargo, por otro parte me encanta comer dulces como los caramelos y las galletas, aunque sé que son muy malos para los dientes.

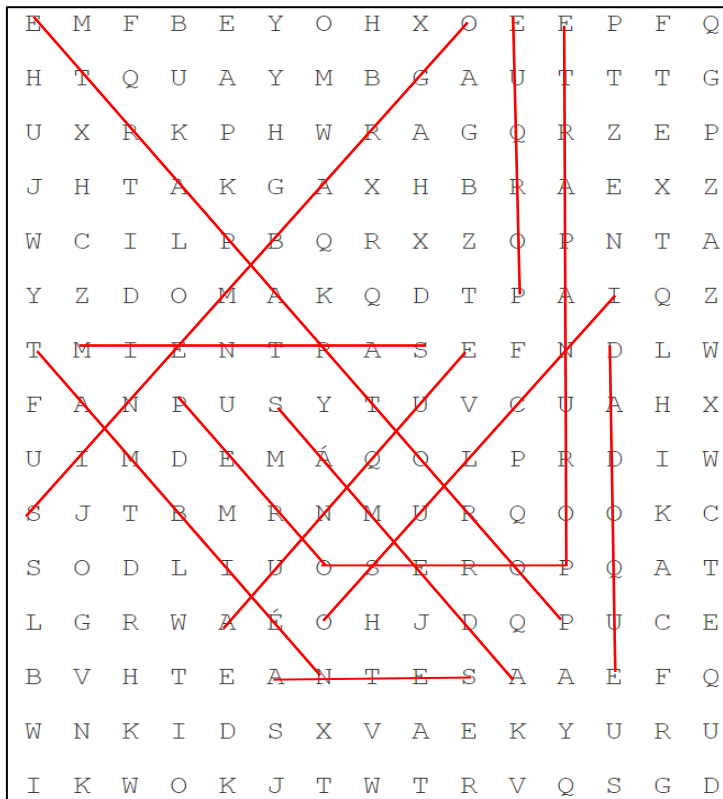
On the one hand I think I lead a healthy life because I eat vegetables every day. Also, I drink a lot of water because it's healthy. However, on the other hand I love eating sweets food like sweets and biscuits, although I know that they're really bad for your teeth.

G. Translate this passage into Spanish.

I love sport and therefore I play football, basketball and tennis. Every day I watch TV or a film. Also, I use my mobile to download and stream TV series, although I prefer to use the television. In addition, I go to the cinema once a month since I love the experience. On the other hand, watching a film at home is cheaper.

Me encanta el deporte y por eso juego al fútbol, al baloncesto y al tenis. Cada día veo la tele o una película. También, uso mi móvil para descargar y transmitir las series de televisión, aunque prefiero usar la televisión. Además, voy a cine una vez por mes ya que me encanta la experiencia. Por otro lado/otra parte, ver una película en casa es más barato.

H. Translate the connectives into Spanish and then find them in the wordsearch.



therefore **por eso**

as well **además**

but **pero**

also **también**

because **porque**

before **antes**

however **sin embargo**

given that **dado que**

including **incluso**

on one hand **por una parte**

on the other hand **por otra parte**

although **aunque**

while **mientras**

I. Choose an appropriate connective.

1. Ayer fui a un restaurante español **pero/sin embargo** no me gustó la comida.
2. En mi insti no se permite usar el móvil en clase **sin embargo/aunque** podemos llevar piercings.
3. **Por una parte** me llevo bien con mi padre, pero **por otra parte** puede ser un poco antipático.
4. Juego muchos deportes **porque/ya que etc...** soy muy activo.
5. Quiero ir a la universidad **así que** estudio muy duro.

# 3. Time frequencies

Time frequencies tell us when something is being done.

**generalmente=** generally

**hoy=** today

**mañana=** tomorrow

**ayer=** yesterday

**a ratos=** occasionally

**nunca=** never

**a veces=** sometimes

**antes=** beforehand

**apenas=** rarely

**a menudo=** often

**después=** afterwards

**siempre=** always

**el año pasado=** last year

**hace dos años=** two years ago

**la semana pasada=** last week

**el año que viene=** next year

**este año=** this year

**anoche=** last night

A. Fill in the missing vowels from each time frequency.

1. **antes**
2. **Hace** dos **años**
3. **anoche**
4. **Mañana**
5. **Nunca**
6. **Hay**
7. **Generalmente**
8. **Siempre**
9. **Después**
10. **ayer**

B. Match up the Spanish and English.

A	normalmente	C	today
B	el año que viene	G	last night
C	hoy	A	normally
D	el año pasado	H	sometimes
E	nunca	J	often
F	a ratos	B	next year
G	anoche	E	never
H	a veces	D	last year
I	hace diez años	F	occasionally
J	a menudo	I	ten years ago

C. Fill in the gaps with a suitable time frequency. Look carefully at the tense. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. **Antes/hace diez años** trabajaba en un banco pero **ahora** trabajo en una pastelería.
2. **Ayer/anoche/la semana pasada** fui a un concierto y me han invitado a otra **mañana/la semana que viene**
3. No quiero salir **hoy/esta noche** porque hace mucho frío.
4. Iré a la piscina **mañana** por la tarde con mis amigos.

D. Translate the phrases above into English.

1. **Before/10 years ago** I used to work in a bank but now I work in a cake shop.
2. **Yesterday/last night/last week** I went to a concert and they've invited me to another **tomorrow/next week**.
3. I don't want to go out **today/tonight** because it's really cold.
4. I will go to the swimming pool **tomorrow evening** with my friends.

E. Translate these sentences into Spanish.

1. I used to live in Spain beforehand but now I live in England.  
**Antes, vivía en España pero ahora vivo en Inglaterra.**
2. I don't go to the park often.  
**No voy (a menudo) al parque a menudo.**
3. Sometimes I do my homework in my room.  
**A veces hago mis deberes en mi dormitorio.**
4. Tomorrow I will buy a new car. **Mañana compraré un nuevo coche.**
5. Next year I will study languages.  
**El año que viene estudiaré los idiomas.**
6. I rarely play videogames, but I always watch TV.  
**Juego a los videojuegos rara vez pero siempre veo la tele.**
7. Two years ago I went to Spain. **Hace dos años fui a España.**
8. I play football with my friends occasionally. **Juego al fútbol con mis amigos a ratos.**

F. Underline the time frequency in the sentence and then re-write the sentence with a different time phrase so that it makes sense.

1. Esta noche fui a la casa de mis abuelos. **Anoche fui a la casa de mis abuelos.**
2. Quiero reciclar más ayer. **Quiero reciclar más en el futuro.**
3. El año que viene estudié español, pero normalmente estudio francés. **El año pasado estudié el español, pero normalmente estudio el francés.**



# 4. OPINIONS

Opinions are important in Spanish and in your writing and speaking. It is so important that we use complex opinions. Here are some examples.

**Me chifla/me flipa** = I am crazy about  
**Me mola** = I like  
**Me gusta mucho** = I really like  
**No me gusta nada** = I don't like at all  
**No soporto/ no aguanto** = I can't stand  
**Odio** = I hate

**Desde mi punto de vista** = From my point of view  
**Para decirte la verdad** = To tell you the truth  
**A mi modo de ver** = In my opinion

**me molesta** = ...annoys me  
**me fastidia** = ...annoys me  
**me aburre** = ...bore me  
**no me importa** = ...doesn't bother me  
**me interesa** = ...interests me  
**me parece que** = It seems to me that

**A mi ver** = In my opinion  
**Opino que** = I think that  
**Pienso que/creo que** = I think that

All the opinion phrases ending in "a" e.g. me gusta/me molesta/me interesa etc... must have "n" added on the end when talking about something plural. E.g. me gustan/ me molestan/ me interesan

A. Complete the sentences with an appropriate opinion.

1. (Any from the bottom section) la historia es muy aburrida.
2. (Any from the bottom section) leer libros es muy importante.
3. (Any from the bottom section) la obesidad es un problema muy serio.
4. Quiero ser veterinario ya que **me chiflan/flipan/interesan** los animales.
5. **Odio/no aguanto/no soporto** pescado dado que es asqueroso.
6. Ver el telediario **no me interesa/no me importa** ya que no es divertido en absoluto.
7. Mi hermana menor **me molesta/fastidia** Es tan tonta.

B. Translate these phrases into English.

1. **In my opinion/I think that etc... history is very boring.**
2. **In my opinion/I think that reading books is very important.**
3. **In my opinion/I think that obesity is a serious problem.**
4. **I want to be a vet because I'm crazy about/interested in animals.**
5. **I hate/can't stand fish because it's disgusting.**
6. **Watching the news doesn't interest me/ isn't important to me because it's not fun at all.**
7. **My little sister annoys me. She's so silly.**

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish

1. In my opinion, going shopping is fun but very expensive. **A mi modo de ver, ir de compras es divertido pero muy caro.**
2. I can't stand pop music because it annoys me. **No aguanto/soporto la música pop porque me molesta/fastidia.**
3. To tell you the truth my best friend is so lazy **Para decirte la verdad mi mejor amigo/a es tan perezoso/a**
4. From my point of view, I prefer using snapchat because it is quicker. **Desde mi punto de vista prefiero usar Snapchat porque es más rápido**
5. I am crazy about food, so I want to be a chef in the future. **Me chifla la comida, así que quiero ser chef en el futuro.**
6. I think that poverty is a serious problem here in Liverpool. **Creo que la pobreza es un problema serio aquí en Liverpool.**
7. Documentaries really interest me because they are educational. **Los documentales me interesan mucho porque son educativos.**
8. I hate geography because it bores me. **Odio la geografía ya que me aburre.**
9. In my opinion there is too much stress in school. **En mi opinión hay demasiado estrés en el instituto.**
10. It seems to me that global warming is a big problem. **Me parece que el calentamiento global es un gran problema.**
11. I can't stand sport even though it's good for your health. **No aguanto el deporte aunque es bueno para la salud.**
12. I really don't like chicken at all. **No me gusta nada el pollo (en absoluto)**

D. Write a paragraph about your school subjects. You must include at least six different opinions along with connectives.

**Students' own answers**



# 5. Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. You can use them to make your Spanish more varied and interesting. They must agree with the noun in gender (masculine or feminine) and number

(singular or plural) E.g. Mi hermana es muy malsana ya que come muchos caramelos

My sister is very unhealthy because she eats a lot of sweets

Here are some complex ones.

**caro/a** = expensive

**barato/a** = cheap

**estupendo/a** = great

**emocionante** = exciting

**incómodo/a** = uncomfortable

**ruidoso/a** = noisy

**antiguo/a** = old

**limpio/a** = clean

**fatigante** = exhausting

**guapo/a** = beautiful (person)

**precioso** = beautiful (place)

**gracioso/a** = funny

**cómodo/a** = uncomfortable

**perezoso/a** = lazy

**limpio/a** = clean

**tranquilo/a** = quiet

**aburrido/a** = boring

**bueno** = good

**malo** = bad

**cómodo** = comfortable

**sano** = healthy

**sucio/a** = dirty

**peligroso** = dangerous

**nuevo/a** = new

Most Spanish adjectives come after the noun but there are some exceptions:

Grande comes before the noun when it means "great" rather than "big". It changes to gran before both masculine and feminine singular nouns. E.g. Fue una gran película= It was a great film

A. Match up the opposites.

barato — sucio  
ruidoso — delgado  
gordo — pequeño  
limpio — aburrido  
emocionante — tranquilo  
grande — caro

B. Choose an appropriate adjective to use in these sentences. Take care with adjectival agreement. **Load of options here**

1. Mi madre es muy \_\_\_\_\_ y bastante \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Prefiero el inglés ya que es muy \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Pienso que reciclar es muy \_\_\_\_\_ porque quiero proteger el medio ambiente.
4. Me gustan mucho las gambas porque son \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mi pareja ideal sería \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_.
6. No soporto la equitación dado que es \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Me chifla Snapchat ya que es un poco \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Translate the phrases from activity B into English.

**Answers depend on what the students wrote for activity B**

D. Write a paragraph about what you should do to help the environment and why. Include lots of complex connectives and justifications/adjectives. Try and include one of the adjectives that go before the noun too!

**Students' own answers**

# 6. Using exclamations

Using exclamations is a good way to extend how you give opinions in your spoken and written Spanish. Here are some useful examples!

¡Qué asco! – how disgusting/ what a disaster!  
¡Qué bien! – great!  
¡Qué horror! – how terrible!  
¡Qué aburrido! – how boring!  
¡Qué fantástico! – how fantastic!  
¡Qué lástima! – what a shame!  
¡Qué pena! – what a pain!

¡Qué va! – come off it!  
¡Socorro! – help!  
¡Qué sorpresa! – what a surprise!  
¡Qué rollo! – How boring!  
¡Ojalá! – If only!  
¡Qué día! – what a day!

Don't forget the upside down exclamation mark at the start!

A. Are these phrases positive (P) o negative (N)

- Ayer recibí un vestido rojo para mi cumpleaños. ¡Qué sorpresa! P
- Ayer no hice nada especial. ¡Qué rollo! N
- Lo mejor es que me moló la comida, aunque no aguanté la película. ¡Qué lástima! N
- El año pasado probé pulpo en Barcelona. ¡Qué asco! N
- Hace dos años fui a España, pero el hotel no tenía una piscina. ¡Qué pena! N
- He sacado muy buenas notas en el examen de inglés. ¡Qué fantástico! P
- Tuve una prueba de matemáticas y después me di cuenta de que he perdido mi monedero. ¡Qué día! N

C. Put an appropriate exclamation onto each of these sentences.

- No aguento llevar uniforme ya que es incómodo.  
**¡Qué horror/pena/lástima!**
- No me llevo bien con mi hermano ya que es muy tonto. **¡Qué pena/lástima!**
- Tengo tos y tengo gripe. **¡Qué asco/horror/lástima!**
- Mi profesor grita todos los días. **¡Qué horror/pena/lástima!**
- Quiero comprar una casa grande con una piscina.  
**¡Ojalá! ¡Qué fantástico/bien!**

B. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

- Yesterday I got a red dress for my birthday. What a surprise!**
- Yesterday I didn't do anything special. How boring!**
- The best thing is that I liked the food, although I didn't like the film. What a shame!**
- Last year I tried octopus in Barcelona. How disgusting!**
- Two years ago I went to Spain but the hotel didn't have a swimming pool. What a pain!**
- I got really good grades in the Spanish exam. How fantastic!**
- I had a maths test and after I realised I had lost my purse/wallet. What a day!**

# 7. Asking questions

To ask yes/no questions use the same language as you would to say the sentence and:

- If you're writing, add question marks
- If you're speaking, use a rising intonation at the end.

e.g. *¿Estudias español?* - Do you study Spanish

*¿Quieres ir al polideportivo?* - Do you want to go to the sports complex?

*¿Cuándo...?* = When?

*¿Adónde...?* = Where to?

*¿Cuánto/a...?* = How much?

*¿Qué...?* = What?

*¿Cómo...?* = How?

*¿Quién(es)...?* = Who?

*¿Cuál (de estos libros) te gusta más?* = Which (one of these books) do you like more?

*¿Dónde...?* = Where?

*¿De dónde...?* = From where?

*¿Cuántos/as...?* = How many?

*¿Por qué...?* = Why?

*¿Cuál(es)...?* = Which ones

English has a lot of different ways of asking for confirmation, e.g. "doesn't he?", "haven't they?", "can't you?" In Spanish it's much easier. You just put **verdad** at the end of a question.

*¿Pablo es tu novio, verdad?*

Pablo is your boyfriend, isn't he?

A. Match the two halves of the questions.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. ¿Cuál    | a. cuesta?                             |
| 2. ¿Adónde  | b. personas hay en tu casa?            |
| 3. ¿Quién   | c. te llamas?                          |
| 4. ¿Dónde   | d. es tu asignatura favorita?          |
| 5. ¿Cuánto  | e. está Valencia?                      |
| 6. ¿Cuántas | f. fuiste de vacaciones el año pasado? |
| 7. ¿Cómo    | g. es tu cumpleaños?                   |
| 8. ¿Cuándo  | h. es tu pintor preferido?             |

1	D
2	F
3	H
4	E
5	A
6	B
7	C
8	G

B. What do these questions mean in English?

- ¿Qué haces los sábados? **What do you do on Saturdays?**
- ¿Cómo llegas al colegio? **How do you get/arrive to school?**
- ¿Cuándo es la fiesta? **When is the party?**
- ¿Dónde vives? **Where do you live?**
- ¿Adónde vas esta noche? **Where are you going tonight?**
- ¿Cuál prefieres? **Which do you prefer?**
- ¿Cuáles te gustan? **Which do you like?**
- ¿Quién tiene mi bolso? **Who has my bag?**
- ¿Quiénes van a la fiesta? **Who are going to the party?**
- ¿Por qué estas triste? **Why are you sad?**
- ¿Cuánto dinero tienes? **How much money do you have?**
- ¿Cuánta leche hay? **How much milk is there?**
- ¿Cuántas chicas hay? **How many girls are there?**
- ¿Cuántos chicos hay? **How many boys are there?**
- ¿De quién es el coche? **Whose is the car?**

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

1. What do you think of fashion? *¿Qué piensas de la moda?*
2. How much is it? *¿Cuánto cuesta?*
3. What is your best friend like? *¿Cómo es tu mejor amigo?*
4. What is your favourite subject? *¿Cuál es tu asignatura favorita?*
5. Do you like to recycle? *¿Te gusta reciclar?*
6. When is your birthday? *¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?*
7. How are you? *¿Cómo estás?*
8. Where are you going to go on holiday next year? *¿Adónde vas de vacaciones el año que viene?*

D. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. ¿Adónde vas de vacaciones el año que viene? *Students' own answers*
2. ¿Cómo celebras tu cumpleaños normalmente? *Students' own answers*
3. ¿Qué piensas de la geografía? *Students' own answers*
4. ¿Qué sueles hacer con tu móvil? *Students' own answers*
5. ¿Cuál es tu comida preferida? *Students' own answers*
6. ¿Qué compras con el dinero? *Students' own answers*
7. ¿Cómo es tu instituto? *Students' own answers*
8. ¿Cuándo vas al cine? *Students' own answers*
9. ¿Por qué te gusta el español? *Students' own answers*
10. ¿Tienes una mascota? *Students' own answers*
11. ¿Te gustaría ir a la universidad? *Students' own answers*
12. ¿Cuáles son los mejores aspectos de tu región? *Students' own answers*

# 8. The present tense

The present tense is used to talk about:

- What you are doing now
- What you do regularly
- What things are like

e.g.: I am doing my homework/ On Saturdays I go to the swimming pool/ Greece is beautiful

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending (-ar,-er,-ir) as follows:

	Hablar- to speak	Comer- To eat	Vivir- To live
I	hablo	como	vivo
you(s)	hablas	comes	vives
he/she/it	habla	come	vive
we	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
You lot	habláis	coméis	vivís
they	hablan	comen	viven

Remember that usted (polite/formal form of "you") takes the endings for he/she/it

¿Habla inglés? Do you speak English?

e.g.

Hablo muchos idiomas- I speak many languages

Mi hermana come muchos mariscos - My sister eats a lot of seafood.

Mi familia y yo vivimos en el norte de España- My family and I live in the north of Spain.

Here are some common irregulars that you have to learn! There are more too!

## Hacer (To do)

Hago	hacemos
Haces	hacéis
Hace	hacen

## Ser (To be -state)

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

## Tener (To have)

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

## Ir (To go)

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

## Estar (To be -place)

estoy	estamos
estas	estáis
está	están

## Salir (To go out)

salgo	salimos
sales	salís
sale	salen

A. Look at the verb endings and decide who is doing the action. (I, you, she etc...)

- |                             |                          |                            |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Juegas <b>you</b>        | 6. Estoy <b>I</b>        | 11. Salen <b>they</b>      |
| 2. Termina <b>he/she/it</b> | 7. Coméis <b>you lot</b> | 12. Lleva <b>he/she/it</b> |
| 3. Tenemos <b>we</b>        | 8. Estudias <b>you</b>   | 13. Vivís <b>you lot</b>   |
| 4. Prefiero <b>I</b>        | 9. Hago <b>I</b>         | 14. Escucho <b>I</b>       |
| 5. Leen <b>they</b>         | 10. Crees <b>you</b>     | 15. Voy <b>I</b>           |

B. Use the following infinitives to fill in the verb forms.

Terminar	Llorar	Comprender	Creer	Abrir	Admitir
To finish	To cry	To understand	To believe	To open	To admit

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. They finish <b>terminan</b>       | 9. You lot believe <b>creéis</b>     |
| 2. I believe <b>creo</b>             | 10. I admit <b>admito</b>            |
| 3. They admit <b>admiten</b>         | 11. They believe <b>creen</b>        |
| 4. We understand <b>comprendemos</b> | 12. She understands <b>comprende</b> |
| 5. They cry <b>lloran</b>            | 13. I open <b>abro</b>               |
| 6. You open <b>abres</b>             | 14. We admit <b>admitimos</b>        |
| 7. She admits <b>admite</b>          | 15. I understand <b>comprendo</b>    |
| 8. He cries <b>llora</b>             | 16. You lot finish <b>termináis</b>  |

C. Translate the Spanish verbs into English.

1. Bebes **you drink**
2. Bailo **I dance**
3. Abren **they open**
4. Visita **he/she visits**
5. Comemos **we eat**
6. Escribís **you lot write**
7. Entrás **you enter**
8. Trabajo **I work**
9. Termináis **you lot finish**
10. Cocinamos **we cook**
11. Hablan **they talk/speak**
12. Lavo **I wash**
13. Vivimos **we live**
14. Leemos **we read**
15. Miro **I look**

D. Fill in the appropriate verb forms using the infinitives given in brackets.

Un día en el colegio, Manuel (*escribir*) **escribe** una descripción de la casa donde (*vivir*) **vive**.

"Mi familia y yo (*vivir*) **vimos** en la casa blanca en la calle de Atocha. Yo (*creer*) **creo** que es una casa bonita. Unas flores (*crecer*) **crecen** en el jardín. Mis padres (*cultivar*) **cultivan** hortalizas y legumbres allí también."

El profesor (*interrumpir*) **interrumpe** a Manuel, y (*preguntar*) **pregunta**:

- ¿ (*Desear*) **deseas** vivir en la ciudad ?

Manuel (*contestar*) **contesta**: - (*Esperar*) **Espero** vivir en Barcelona un día con mi hermano mayor.

E. Translate the previous text.

One day at school Manuel is writes a description of the house where he lives.

"Me and my family live in a white house is Atocha street. I think that it's a pretty house. Some flowers grow in the garden. My parents grow vegetables there too."

The teacher interrupts Manuel and asks:

"Do you want to like in the city?"

Manuel answers: I hope to live in Barcelona one day with my older brother.

F. Translate the following irregular verbs into Spanish.

1. I know **sé**
2. I go **voy**
3. I fall **caigo**
4. I have **tengo**
5. I go out **salgo**
6. I am (*estar*) **estoy**
7. I am (*ser*) **soy**
8. I do/ I make **hago**
9. I want **quiero**
10. I see **veo**
11. I bring **traigo**
12. I come **vuelvo**
13. I put **pongo**
14. I say **digo**
15. I can **puedo**

G. Some verbs are irregular which means they don't always follow the same pattern as regular verbs. Find the translations and colour them in the same colour:

Tengo	He/she/it is	Van	Soy	I give	I go	Es	Son
They are	They go	Tenemos	I do	I am (temporary)	No sé	Tienen	Hago
Estoy	I don't know	They have	You are	I have	We are	Vamos	We have
I am (permanent)	Eres	Voy	We go	I watch	Doy	Veo	Somos

H. Write a paragraph about what you normally do at the weekend. You must include complex structures as well as the present tense. TIP- REMEMBER "Suelo + infinitive" = I usually.... This will gain you extra credits!

Students' own answers

# 9. The preterite

The preterite tense is used to talk about completed actions in the past  
e.g.; Last year I travelled to America.

We form it by replacing the infinitive ending as follows:

	Hablar - to speak	Comer - to eat	Vivir - to live
I	hablé	comí	viví
you	hablaste	comiste	viviste
He/she/it	habló	comió	vivió
we	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
you	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
they	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

Be careful- accents can be significant.  
Hablo= I speak  
Habló= he/she spoke

Some verbs don't follow this pattern. These are called irregular verbs. You should try to memorise the common ones.

	Ir-to go Ser-to be	Hacer-to do	Ver-to see
I	fui	hice	vi
you	fuiste	hiciste	viste
He/she/it	fue	hizo	vio
we	fuimos	hicimos	vimos
you	fuisteis	hicisteis	visteis
they	fueron	hicieron	vieron

The verbs ir and ser have the same forms in the preterite. Use the context to work out which is meant.

Other irregulars- Use these to be more ORIGINAL

di - I gave                      puse - I put                      supe - I knew                      vine - I came  
dije - I said                      tuve - I had                      estuve - I was

A. Match up the time phrases in Spanish and English

1. Ayer	A. Last week	1- E
2. Anoche	B. Last weekend	2- H
3. La semana pasada	C. This morning	3- A
4. El año pasado	D. Three days ago	4- G
5. El fin de semana pasado	E. Yesterday	5- B
6. Esta mañana	F. Five years ago	6- C
7. Hace tres días	G. Last year	7- D
8. Hace cinco años	H. Last night	8- F
9. El mes pasado	I. Last month	9- I

B. Underline the correct translation.

- He spoke: hablaste / hablé / habló
- I finished: terminé / terminaste / terminaron
- You bought: compramos / compraron / compraste
- We won: ganaron / ganamos / ganó
- They cooked: cocinaste / cocinamos / cocinaron
- She travelled: viajó / viajé / viajaste
- I tried: intentaron / intentó / intenté
- You listened: escuchaste / escucharon / escuché
- They spent: gastó / gastaron / gastaste
- We carried: llevamos / llevaron / llevé

C. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

- Por la mañana **fui** (I went) a la casa de mi amigo.
- Llegué** (I arrived) a las nueve y media.
- Vi** (I watched) la televisión hasta las diez.
- Después **comí** (I ate) un pastel y **bebí** (I drank) una taza de té.
- Por la tarde **trabajé** (I worked) en la tienda de mi padre
- El domingo **visité** (I visited) a mi abuela.
- volví** (I returned) en casa a las cinco de la tarde.
- El domingo **fui** (I went) a la ciudad.
- compré** (I bought) un jersey azul y zapatos blancos.
- A las ocho **salí** (I went out) con mi amigo. ¡Fue fenomenal!

Llegar = to arrive  
Ver = to watch  
Volver = to return  
Comprar = to buy



D. This tense is so important for your GCSE. Every year the examiner's report states that it is the weakest tense for students so please learn key ones!

Please translate these into English.

- |                             |                                  |                                |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Fui <b>I went</b>        | 6. Fuimos <b>we went</b>         | 11. Leí <b>I read</b>          |
| 2. Vi <b>I saw/watched</b>  | 7. Vimos <b>we saw/watched</b>   | 12. Jugué <b>I played</b>      |
| 3. Jugamos <b>we played</b> | 8. Jugaron <b>they played</b>    | 13. Comí <b>I ate</b>          |
| 4. Comimos <b>we ate</b>    | 9. Hice <b>I did/made</b>        | 14. Hicimos <b>we did/made</b> |
| 5. Compré <b>I bought</b>   | 10. Compraron <b>they bought</b> | 15. Tuve <b>I had</b>          |

E. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

- Last year I went to Germany with my boyfriend. **El año pasado fui a Alemania con mi novio.**
- Yesterday, we recycled batteries and glass. (reciclar) **Ayer reciclamos pilas y vidrio.**
- Last week I went to my nans house and we watched the news. It was boring. **La semana pasada fui a la casa de mi abuela y vimos las noticias. Fue muy aburrido.**
- Last year we went to Spain and it was really hot and sunny. (hacer sol/calor)  
**El año pasado fuimos a España y hizo mucho calor y sol.**
- Last night my sister (she) went to the cinema with her friends. **Anoche mi hermana fue al cine con sus amigos.**
- Three days ago my parents (they) watched an interesting documentary. **Hace tres días mis padres vieron un documental interesante**

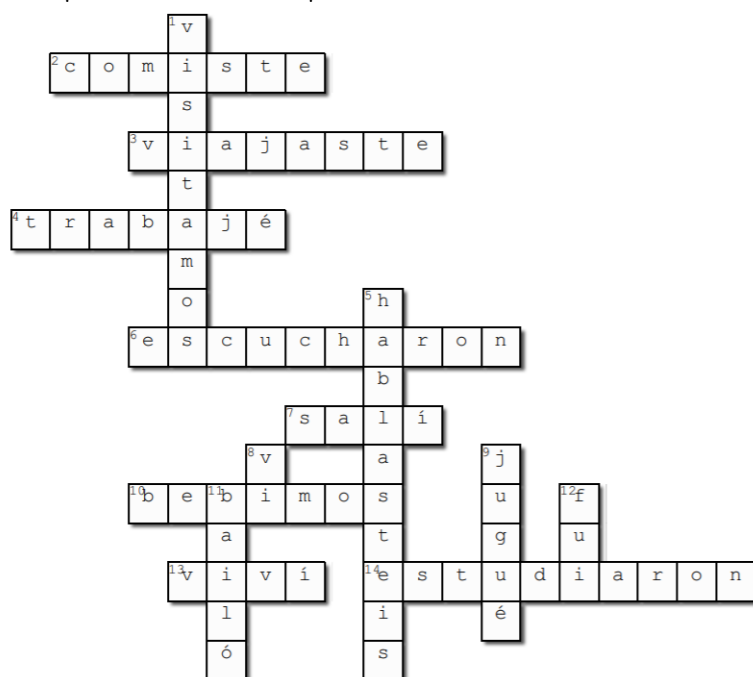
### Across

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 7. I arrived          | 2. You ate ( <b>comiste</b> )          |
| 8. Last wee<br>móvil. | 3. You travelled ( <b>viajaste</b> )   |
|                       | 4. I worked ( <b>trabajé</b> )         |
|                       | 6. They listened ( <b>escucharon</b> ) |
|                       | 7. I went out ( <b>salí</b> )          |
|                       | 10. We drink ( <b>bebimos</b> )        |
|                       | 13. I lived ( <b>viví</b> )            |
|                       | 14. They studied ( <b>estudiaron</b> ) |

### Down

- |   |
|---|
| 1. We visited ( <b>visitamos</b> )                                |
| 5. You lot spoke ( <b>hablasteis</b> )                            |
| 8. I watched ( <b>vi</b> ) <span style="color: red;">nuevo</span> |
| 9. I played ( <b>jugué</b> )                                      |
| 11. She danced ( <b>bailó</b> )                                   |
| 12. I went ( <b>fui</b> )   |

E. Complete the crossword in Spanish.



Horizontales:

2. You ate
3. You travelled
4. I worked
6. They listened
7. I went out
10. We drink
13. I lived
14. They studied

Verticales:

1. We visited
5. You lot spoke
8. I watched
9. I played
11. She danced
12. I went

# 10. The immediate future tense

The immediate future is used to say what you are going to do.  
E.g. I am going to buy a new bike

We form it by combining:

Voy a	I'm going
Vas a	You're going
Va a	He/she/it's going
Vamos a	We're going
Vais a	You lot are going
Van a	They're going



The infinitive:

Comer (to eat)  
Ir (to go)  
Jugar (to play)  
Tener (to have)

e.g. **Este domingo voy a ir al teatro con mi novio** - this Sunday I am going to go to the theatre with my boyfriend

**Mañana mi familia y yo vamos a ir a la casa de mis abuelos para cenar** - Tomorrow, My family and I are going to go to my grandparents' house for dinner.

A. Match up the translations of these time frequencies. Write the correct number.

1. En el futuro	Next month	4
2. Mañana	The day after tomorrow	9
3. La semana que viene	Later in life	7
4. El mes próximo	In the future	1
5. Esta noche	Next week	3
6. Dentro de tres semanas	Tomorrow	2
7. Más tarde en la vida	After my exams	8
8. Después de mis exámenes	In three weeks	6
9. Pasado mañana	Tonight	5

B. Look at the verbs and decide who will do the action. (I, you, he etc...)

1. Vamos a comprar **we**
2. Vais a salir **you lot**
3. Van a ir **they**
4. Voy a comer **I**
5. Van a ver **they**
6. ¿Vas a venir? **you**
7. Va a jugar **he/she/it**
8. Vamos a ganar **we**
9. Vais a organizar **you lot**
10. Voy a hacer **I**
11. Vas a dar **you**
12. Van a invitar **they**

C. Translate these sentences into English.

1. I am going to buy a spicy sausage for my best friend. **Voy a comprar un chorizo para mi mejor amigo/a.**
2. She is going to meet a handsome, caring boyfriend.  
**Va a encontrar a un novio guapo y cariñoso.**
3. They are going to have dinner in a Spanish restaurant. **Van a cenar en un restaurante español.**
4. She is going to go sailing with my brother because she is hooked on sports. **Va a hacer la vela con mi hermano porque está enganchada a los deportes.**
5. I am going to buy an enormous house in the city centre.
6. **Voy a comprar una casa enorme en el centro de la ciudad.**
7. They are going to live abroad because they love the culture **Van a vivir en el extranjero porque les gusta la cultura.**
8. She is going to see an action film at the cinema. **Va a ver una película de acción en el cine.**
9. We are going to have dinner at a Chinese restaurant. **Vamos a cenar en un restaurante chino.**
10. I'm going to be a doctor because I want to help people and earn lots. **Voy a ser medico porque quiero ayudar a la gente y ganar mucho.**

E. Translate Pablo's plans for the summer...

Este verano, voy a ir a Francia con mi familia. Vamos a viajar en avión de Madrid al Aeropuerto de París-Charles de Gaulle. Vamos a quedarnos quince días y vamos a alojarnos en un hotel de cinco estrellas. Vamos a salir en junio. ¡No puedo esperar!

Voy a sacar muchas fotos de La torre Eiffel y comprar muchos recuerdos en las tiendas. Voy a nadar en una piscina climatizada por las mañanas e ir a los restaurantes típicos por las noches. Tengo ganas de ver la Gioconda en el museo del Louvre. Voy a hacer turismo todos los días.

This summer, I'm going to go to France with my family. We're going to travel by plane from Madrid to Paris Charles de Gaulle airport. We're going to stay for two weeks and we're going to stay in a five star hotel. We're going to go in June. I can't wait!

I'm going to take lots of photos of the Eiffel Tower and I'm going to buy loads of souvenirs in the shops. I'm going to swim in a heated pool in the morning and go to traditional restaurants at night. I fancy seeing the Mona Lisa in the Louvre museum. I'm going to go sightseeing every day!

F. Now translate the following into Spanish.

This summer, I am going to go to Italy with my friends. We are going to travel by ferry from Barcelona to Livorno. We are going to stay for a week, and we are going to stay in an apartment. We are going to go in August.

I am going to visit museums and go sightseeing. I am going to buy souvenirs for my family. We are going to eat in cafes and restaurants and try some local food! In the morning, we are going to go to the market and in the evenings, we are going to dance!

Este verano, voy a ir a Italia con mis amigos. Vamos a viajar en ferry/transbordador de Barcelona a Livorno. Vamos a quedarnos una semana y vamos a alojarnos en un apartamento. Vamos a ir en agosto.

Voy a visitar museos y hacer turismo. Voy a comprar recuerdos para mi familia. Vamos a comer en cafeterías y restaurantes y probar comida típica. Por la mañana vamos a ir al mercado y por la noche vamos a bailar!

# 11. The simple future

This is a very easy tense to form and is used to say what you **will** do or what **will** happen in the future  
e.g.: I will arrive/they will be pleased

We form it by adding these to the **end** of the infinitive:

-é	I will
-ás	You will
á	He/she/it will
emos	We will
éis	You lot will
án	They will

So take an infinitive

E.g. hablar

Add whatever endings you want to use to this to make it into the future.

e.g. *En el futuro hablaré italiano ya que quiero visitar Roma-* In the future I will speak Italian because I want to visit Rome.

These endings are the same for all verbs, regular or irregular. There are a few verbs which have an irregular stem, but the endings are regular. The most common are:

decir	= to say	diré	= I will say
hacer	= to do	haré	= I will do
poder	= to be able	podré	= I will be able
poner	= to put (on)	pondré	= I will put (on)
querer	= to want	querré	= I will want
saber	= to know	sabré	= I will know
salir	= to go out	saldré	= I will go out
tener	= to have	tendré	= I will have
venir	= to come	vendré	= I will come
hay (haber)	= there is	habrá	= There will be

A. These time frequencies will signal that you have to use the future tense. What do they mean? Using these in your writing and speaking will really WOW the examiner!

1. Cuando tenga 18 años **When I'm 18 years old**
2. Cuando salga del colegio **When I leave school**
3. Cuando termine en la Universidad **When I finish university**
4. Cuando sea mayor **When I'm older**
5. Si gano la lotería **If I win the lottery**
6. Si saco buenas notas **If I get good grades.**

B. Conjugate the following verbs in the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular (I) form of the future tense.

1. ir **iré**
2. ser **seré**
3. estar **estaré**
4. vivir **viviré**
5. dar **daré**
6. ver **veré**

C. Write the verbs in English.

1. Iremos **we will go**
2. Escribirá **he/she will write**
3. Cenarán **they will dine/have dinner**
4. Terminarán **they will finish**
5. Empezaréis **you lot will start**
6. Lo consideraré **I will consider it**
7. Volveremos **We will return**
8. Me levantaré **I will get up**
9. Hablará **He/she will speak/talk**
10. Aprenderemos **We will learn**

D. Fill in the gaps by adding the correct ending to the infinitive.

1. **He will speak French.** - Hablará francés.
2. **We will visit monuments.** - Visitar**amos** los monumentos.
3. **They will go shopping at 7 o'clock.** - Irán de compras a las siete.
4. **I will dance at the disco.** - Bailaré en la discoteca.
5. **You will eat a cheese sandwich.** - Comerás un bocadillo de queso.
6. **You lot will live in Spain.** - Viviréis en España.
7. **I will eat more healthily.** - Comeré más sano.
8. **She will speak German.** - Hablará alemán.
9. **They will eat dinner at 8pm.** - Cenarán a las ocho.
10. **We will travel by plane.** - Viajare**mos** en avión.

E. Write these irregular verbs in Spanish. Remember we don't use the infinitive here; we add the endings to the stem!

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I will have <b>tendré</b>         | 9. You lot will put <b>pondréis</b> |
| 2. He will do <b>hará</b>            | 10. There will be <b>habrá</b>      |
| 3. We will come <b>vendremos</b>     | 11. We will go out <b>saldremos</b> |
| 4. They will say <b>dirán</b>        | 12. He will have <b>tendrá</b>      |
| 5. I will go out <b>saldré</b>       | 13. She will know <b>sabrás</b>     |
| 6. You will be able to <b>podrás</b> | 14. You will say <b>dirás</b>       |
| 7. I will do <b>haré</b>             | 15. I will be able to <b>podré</b>  |
| 8. They will have <b>tendrán</b>     | 16. They will want <b>querrán</b>   |

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish

- When I am older, I will have a big house with a heated swimming pool and my own chef.  
**Cuando sea mayor, tendré una casa grande con piscina climatizada y mi propio chef.**
- When I finish university, I will meet a handsome man and I will have an amazing job. It will be a piece of cake! **Cuando termine a la universidad, encontraré a un hombre guapo y tendré un trabajo fantástico. ¡Será pan comido!**
- If I get good grades, my family and I will have a big party in August. When pigs fly! **Si saco buenas notas my familia y yo tendremos una fiesta grande en agosto. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo!**
- If I win the lottery, I will stay in a 5 star hotel with my friends. We will drink champagne and eat in the best restaurants every day. It will cost an arm and a leg, but I don't care! **Si gano la lotería, me alojaré en un hotel de cinco estrellas con mis amigos. Beberemos champán y comeremos en los mejores restaurantes cada día. Costará un ojo de la cara pero ino me importa!**
- When I am 18 years old, I will go out every night because I will have freedom and I will save lots of money because I will travel the world with my friends. We will have a ball! **Cuando tenga 18 años, saldré cada noche porque tendrá libertad y ahorraré mucho dinero porque viajaré por el mundo con mis amigos. ¡Lo pasaremos bomba!**
- When I leave school, I will go to university and I will study languages. After, I will travel in South America. **Cuando salga del colegio, iré a la Universidad y estudiaré los idiomas. Después, viajaré por América del sur**
- During our visit to Barcelona, we will visit lots of monuments and we will go to the beach. **Durante nuestra visita a Barcelona, visitaremos muchos monumentos e iremos a la playa.**
- In the future I will take more photos because memories are important to me. **En el futuro sacaré más fotos porque los recuerdos me importan.**
- When I am 18 years old, I will be able to drink alcohol and vote. **Cuando tenga 18 años podré beber alcohol y votar.**
- Next weekend my parents (they) will go to the cinema and they will see a new action film. It will be great! **El fin de semana que viene mis padres irán al cine y verán una nueva película de acción. ¡Será genial!**

# 12. The conditional tense

The conditional tense is used to describe what you **would** do or what **would** happen. It's used to talk about hypothetical situations and to make polite requests.

We form it by combining:

The infinitive -

Comer (to eat)

Jugar (to play)

Estudiar (to study)

Vivir (To live)

Ir (to go)

Aprender (to learn)

The correct ending

I -

ía

You -

ías

He/she/it -

ía

We -

íamos

You lot -

íais

They -

ían

e.g. *Comería más verduras* - I would eat more vegetables

*Compráramos una casa nueva* - we would buy a new house

*Estudiaría el inglés si tuviera el tiempo* - he would study English if he had the time

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the conditional tense.

1. *comería* comer (he)
2. *estudiaríamos* estudiar (we)
3. *barrerías* barrer (you s.)
4. *jugaría* jugar (I)
5. *aprendería* aprender (I)
6. *beberíais* beber (you p.)
7. *escribiría* escribir (she)
8. *bailaríamos* bailar (we)
9. *cambiarían* cambiar (they)
10. *comprarías* comprar (you s.)
11. *dejaría* dejar (I)
12. *cortaría* cortar (he)
13. *disfrutaría* disfrutar (we)
14. *limpiaría* limpiar (I)
15. *miraría* mirar (they)
16. *aceptaríamos* aceptar (we)
17. *ayudaríais* ayudar (you p.)
18. *fumarían* fumar (they)
19. *hablarías* hablar (you s.)
20. *gritaría* gritar (I)

B. Now write the meaning of the conditional tense verbs from activity A in English.

1. I would eat
2. We would study
3. You would sweep
4. I would play
5. I would learn
6. You lot would drink
7. She would write
8. We would dance
9. They would change
10. You would buy
11. I would stop
12. He would cut
13. We would enjoy
14. I would clean
15. They would look
16. We would accept
17. You lot would help
18. They would smoke
19. You would speak/talk
20. I would shout

C. Underline the correct form of verb. Then translate the sentence into English.

1. Si tuviera más dinero yo iría/iríamos a los Estados Unidos.  
If I had more money I would go to the USA
2. Mi madre aprenderíais/aprendería ruso si tuviera el tiempo.  
My mum would learn Russian if she had the time
3. Mis hermanos y yo preferiríamos/preferirían ir al cine que ir al parque.  
My brothers and I would prefer to go to the cinema than to the park
4. Si tu fueras Presidente, ¿qué haría/harías?  
If you were the president, what would you do?
5. Si ganaran la lotería, ellos compraría/comprarían una casa más grande.  
If they won the lottery they would buy a bigger house.

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb from the table. Write the correct letter.

1. El alumno dijo que **B** una hora más.

2. Yo **D** el mundo, pero no tengo dinero.

3. Mis hermanos **A** una nueva consola si tuvieran más dinero.

4. Pienso que **F** interesante estudiar chino.

5. Nosotros **E** más sano, si tuviéramos el tiempo.

A	comprarían
B	estudiaría
C	ganaría
D	viajaría
E	comeríamos
F	sería

E. Translate this paragraph into English.

Si fuera el presidente, viviría en la Casa Blanca en Estados Unidos y tendría mucho dinero. Viajaría en avión por todo el mundo y me encontraría con muchos líderes de otros países. Tendría un chef privado y comería langostas y filetes cada semana y mis padres vivirían conmigo. Tendría mucha responsabilidad, pero sería increíble.

If I were the president I would live in the White House in the USA and I would have a lot of money. I would travel by plane around the world, and I would meet a lot of leaders of other countries. I would have a private chef and I would eat lobster and steak every week and my parents would live with me. I would have a lot of responsibility but it would be incredible.

E. Write a paragraph in the conditional tense to talk about what you would do if you won the lottery.

Mention:

- Where you would live and why.
- What you would buy first.
- What you would do afterwards.

Students' own answers



# The conditional tense – irregular verbs

Just like for the simple future tense, there are a few verbs in Spanish that are irregular in the conditional tense. The most common are:

These endings are the same for all verbs, regular or irregular. For irregular verbs we must add the endings to the stem, NOT the infinitive.

decir	= to say	diría	= I would say
hacer	= to do	haría	= I would do
poder	= to be able	podría	= I would be able
poner	= to put (on)	pondría	= I would put (on)
querer	= to want	querría	= I would want
saber	= to know	sabría	= I would know
salir	= to go out	saldría	= I would go out
tener	= to have	tendría	= I would have
venir	= to come	vendría	= I would come
hay (haber)	= there is	habría	= There would be

F. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

1. They would have **tendrían**
2. We would go out **saldríamos**
3. I would put **pondría**
4. We would do **haríamos**
5. You (s) would say **dirías**
6. I would go out **saldría**
7. He would put **pondría**
8. They would go out **saldrían**
9. I would do **haría**
10. They would say **dirían**
11. You (p) would do **haríais**
12. I would have **tendría**
13. She would say **diría**
14. You (s) would be able to **podrías**
15. He would go out **saldría**
16. We would be able to **podríamos**

G. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I would do more homework, but I don't like it. **Haría más deberes, pero no me gusta.**
2. He would have more friends, but he is not nice. **Tendría más amigos, pero no es simpático.**
3. We would go out more however we do not have the time. **Saldríamos más sin embargo no tenemos el tiempo.**
4. I would say that history is very interesting and useful. **Diría que la historia es muy interesante y útil.**
5. They would be able to buy more clothes, but they have no money. **Podrían comprar más ropa, pero no tienen dinero.**
6. We would do more exercise, but we are very lazy. **Haríamos más ejercicio, pero somos muy perezosos.**
7. I would go out with my friends, but I have to do my homework. **Saldría con mis amigos, pero tengo que hacer mis deberes.**
8. If I won the lottery, I would be able to buy a big house. **Si ganara la lotería, podría comprar una casa grande.**

H. Translate this short paragraph into Spanish.

My ideal partner would be very clever and funny. She would have blond hair and blue eyes, but weight isn't important to me. We would have a lot in common for example we would go to the cinema every weekend and we would play videogames in the evenings. She would work as a teacher and I would be a dentist and we would work very hard. We would live in a big house on the coast and our dogs would play on the beach every day. **Mi pareja ideal sería muy lista y Graciosa. Tendría el pelo rubio y los ojos azules, pero el peso no me importa. Tendríamos mucho en común por ejemplo iríamos al cine cada fin de semana y jugaríamos a los videojuegos por los videojuegos. Trabajaría como profesor y yo sería dentista y trabajaríamos muy duro. Viviríamos en una casa grande en la costa y nuestros perros jugarían en la playa cada día.**

# 13. Idioms

Idioms are expressions that aren't meant to be taken literally. They are often used by native speakers and when a speaker is fluent in the target language. You can really impress examiners if you use them in your speaking and writing exams!

e.g.  
It's raining cats and dogs.  
He's pulling my leg.

A. Match the idioms in English and Spanish - you may have to use Google to help you! Write the correct letter.

1. ¡Me tomas el pelo! H
2. Nos peleamos como el perro y el gato. C
3. Cuesta un ojo de la cara. A
4. Se parecen como un huevo a otro. F
5. Trabajaré como un burro. E
6. Me aburrí como una ostra. D
7. Es pan comido. G
8. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo! B
9. Tiene más lana que un borrego. K
10. No tengo pelos en la lengua. I
11. Está más sana que una pera. J

A	It costs an arm and a leg
B	When pigs fly
C	We fight like cat and dog
D	I was bored to death
E	I will work my socks off
F	They're like peas in a pod
G	It's a piece of cake
H	You're pulling my leg!
I	I tell it like it is
J	He's as fit as a fiddle
K	He's loaded

B. What idiom could you add to the end of all these paragraphs? Write the idiom underneath in Spanish.

A mi padre le gusta comer muchas frutas e intenta ir a la oficina a pie al menos tres veces por semana. Además, bebe agua cada día y nunca fuma o bebe alcohol porque dice que es peligroso.

Está más sana que una pera

No me llevo bien con mi hermano menor ya que siempre me molesta y es perezosa y un poco antipática. Nos discutimos muchísimo y no tenemos mucho en común.

Nos peleamos como el perro y el gato

Mi tío, Jorge, trabaja como dentista y gana mucho dinero. Siempre va de vacaciones y vive en una casa enorme en la ciudad. Come en restaurantes todos los días y conduce un auto deportivo.

Tiene más lana que un borrego

En mi opinión el español es tan fácil. No es ni complicado ni difícil y me gusta mucho. Pienso que es una asignatura lógica y siempre saco buenas notas en los exámenes.

Es pan comido

Soy una persona sumamente habladora y honesta. A veces dicen que puedo ser un poco mal educado, pero yo no soy de acuerdo. Siempre digo mi opinión y no me importa si ofendo a alguien.

No tengo pelos en la lengua

Ayer fui al teatro para ver una obra de ópera por Mozart. No fue ni entretenida ni divertida, pero a mi madre le encantó. No me interesa nada la música clásica.

Me aburrí como una ostra

C. Translate the following sentences into English. They all contain idioms.

1. Mis primos son muy similares. Tienen mucho en común y se parecen como un huevo a otro.  
*My cousins are really similar. They have a lot in common and they're like two peas in a pod.*
2. Estoy aprendiendo tocar la guitarra. A mi modo de ver, es pan comido.  
*I am learning to play the guitar. In my opinion it's a piece of cake.*
3. No me llevo bien con mi padre porque es egoísta y nos peleamos como el perro y el gato.  
*I don't get on well with my dad because he's selfish and we fight like cat and dog.*
4. Me gustaría vivir en Estados Unidos cuando sea mayor. ¡Cuando las ranas críen pelo!  
*I would like to live in the USA when I'm older. When pigs fly!*
5. Trabajaré como un burro porque no quiero ser pobre.  
*I will work my socks off because I don't want to be poor.*
6. Soy una persona muy honesta. No tengo pelos en la lengua.  
*I am a very honest person. I tell it like it is.*
7. Mi tío trabaja como dentista y gana mucho dinero. Tiene más lana que un borrego.  
*My uncle works as a dentist and earns a lot of money. He's loaded.*
8. Mi padre hace mucho ejercicio y come muy sano. Está más sano que una pera.  
*My dad does a lot of exercise and eats very healthily. He's as fit as a fiddle.*

D. Write a paragraph about your family. You must include at least 3 tenses and at least 3 idioms you've learnt on these previous pages.

*Students' own answers*

# 14. EXPRESSIONS With “tener”

There are lots of expressions in Spanish that use “tener” as their main verb. These are also often idioms, meaning that their literal translation does not often make sense in English.

A. Match up the expressions in Spanish and English. Write the correct letter.

- |                  |          |                         |          |
|------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. To be hungry  | <b>B</b> | 7. To be in a hurry     | <b>D</b> |
| 2. To be thirsty | <b>I</b> | 8. To be scared         | <b>G</b> |
| 3. To be tired   | <b>F</b> | 9. To be hurt           | <b>K</b> |
| 4. To be lucky   | <b>C</b> | 10. To be correct/right | <b>L</b> |
| 5. To be cold    | <b>A</b> | 11. To be successful    | <b>H</b> |
| 6. To be hot     | <b>E</b> | 12. To be careful       | <b>J</b> |

A	Tener frío
B	Tener hambre
C	Tener suerte
D	Tener prisa
E	Tener calor
F	Tener sueño
G	Tener miedo
H	Tener éxito
I	Tener sed
J	Tener cuidado
K	Tener dolor (de)
L	Tener razón

B. Conjugate the verb “tener” in the present tense, the preterite tense and the simple future tense. Complete the grids.

Present tense	
I have	<b>Tengo</b>
You have	<b>Tienes</b>
He/she/it has	<b>Tiene</b>
We have	<b>Tenemos</b>
You lot have	<b>Tenéis</b>
They have	<b>Tienen</b>

Preterite tense	
I had	<b>Tuve</b>
You had	<b>Tuviste</b>
He/she/it had	<b>Tuvo</b>
We had	<b>Tuvimos</b>
You lot had	<b>Tuvisteis</b>
They had	<b>Tuvieron</b>

Simple future tense	
I will have	<b>Tendré</b>
You will have	<b>Tendrás</b>
He/she/it will have	<b>Tendrá</b>
We will have	<b>Tendremos</b>
You lot will have	<b>Tendréis</b>
They will have	<b>Tendrán</b>

C. Translate these short phrases into English.

1. Tiene prisa **(S)he's in a hurry**
2. Tenemos hambre **We're hungry**
3. Tenéis razón **You lot are right**
4. Tendré frío **I will be cold**
5. Tengo suerte **I'm lucky**
6. Tuvieron sed **They were thirsty**
7. Tendrás sueño **You will be tired**
8. Tengo miedo **I'm scared**
9. Tiene razón **(S)he's right**
10. Tuve prisa **I was in a hurry**
11. Tuvimos éxito **We were successful**
12. Tengo dolor **I'm in pain/hurt**

D. Translate these short phrases into Spanish.

1. I'm right **Tengo razón**
2. We're in a hurry **Tenemos prisa**
3. They're scared **Tienen miedo**
4. I was hot **Tuve calor**
5. He was thirsty **Tuvo sed**
6. You'll be in a hurry **Tendrás prisa**
7. They will be tired **Tendrán sueño**
8. You were hungry **Tuviste hambre**
9. I'm tired **Tengo sueño**
10. She was successful **Tuvo éxito**
11. They're hungry **Tienen hambre**
12. You lot are scared **Tenéis miedo**

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Necesito dormir más porque siempre tengo sueño. **I need to sleep more because I'm always tired.**
2. Quiero tener un trabajo bien pagado en el futuro. Voy a tener éxito. **I want to have a well-paid job in the future. I'm going to be success.**
3. Vamos a ir a McDonald's porque mi padre tiene hambre. **We're going to go to McDonalds because my dad is hungry.**
4. ¿Tienes sed? Hay que beber más agua. **Are you thirsty? You need to drink more water.**
5. No me gustan las películas de terror porque siempre tengo miedo. **I don't like horror films because I'm always scared.**
6. No hizo buen tiempo ayer. Tuve mucho frío. **It wasn't good weather yesterday. I was really cold.**

D. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I am lucky because I don't have to share my bedroom. **Tengo suerte porque no tengo que compartir mi dormitorio.**
2. Be careful! It's raining today. (Imperative needed) **¡Ten cuidado! Llueve hoy**
3. My mum is always in a hurry. **Mi madre siempre tiene prisa.**
4. I have a sore head and my sister has a sore throat. **Tengo dolor de cabeza y mi hermana tiene dolor de garganta.**
5. You're right! **¡Tienes razón!**
6. I'm so hot today. I'm going to go to the beach. **Tengo mucho calor hoy. Voy a ir a la playa.**

# 15. The perfect tense

The perfect tense is used to talk about things that started in the past and continue or repeat in the present. It is also used to talk about things in the recent past and say what "has" happened.

e.g.: I have written a pretty poem  
We have returned to buy milk

We form it by combining:

The present tense of the verb "haber"

he	I have
has	You have
ha	He/she/it has
hemos	We have
habéis	You lot have
han	They have

AND

The past participle

comido  
hablado  
visto  
jugado

e.g. *He visto la nueva película de James Bond.* - I have seen the new James Bond film.  
*Hemos comido demasiado.* - We have eaten too much.  
*Han estudiado mucho este fin de semana.* - They have studied a lot this weekend.

To form the past participle, remove the -AR, -ER, -IR and add "-ado" for AR verbs or "-ido" for ER/IR verbs

hablar = to speak

habl**ado** = spoken

comer = to eat

com**ido** = eaten

llegar = to arrive

lleg**ado** = arrived

recibir = to receive

recib**ido** = received

SOME IRREGULARS - JUST LEARN!!

hecho = done

roto = broken

visto = seen/watched

dicho = said

abierto = opened

escrito = written

puesto = put

muerto = died

vuelto = returned

cubierto = covered

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of "haber".

1. **Ha** comido (he)
2. **Hemos** estudiado (we)
3. **Has** salido (you s.)
4. **He** jugado (I)
5. **He** visto (I)
6. **Habéis** bebido (you lot)
7. **He** escrito (she)
8. **Hemos** bailado (we)
9. **Han** dicho (they)
10. **Has** hecho (you s.)

B. Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verb in brackets. Check for those irregulars!

1. He **ido** (ir)
2. Hemos **trabajado** (trabajar)
3. Habéis **hecho** (hacer)
4. Han **dicho** (decir)
5. He **tenido** (tener)
6. Han **pasado** (pasar)
7. He **dejado** (dejar)
8. Hemos **llevado** (llevar)
9. Has **visto** (ver)
10. Ha **montado** (montar)

C. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

1. **He has eaten**
2. **We have studied**
3. **You have gone out**
4. **I have played**
5. **He visto**
6. **You lot have drunk**
7. **I have written**
8. **We have danced**
9. **They have said**
10. **You have done**

D. Translate the phrases from activity B into English.

1. **I have gone/been**
2. **We have worked**
3. **You lot have done**
4. **They have said**
5. **I have had**
6. **They had spent**
7. **I have stopped**
8. **We have worn**
9. **You have seen/watched**
10. **He/she has climbed/ridden**

E. Complete the sentences with the correct past participle. Write the correct letter.

1. He **D** mucho para el examen de español.
2. Mi hermano ha **B** 10 horas.
3. Mis vecinos han **C** a Francia.
4. ¿Has **J** la nueva película de Superman?
5. Mi madre ha **F** los pasteles en la mesa.
6. He **A** ya con mi primo.
7. ¿Has **H** tus deberes?
8. Ha **I** una historia interesante.

A	hablado
B	dormido
C	ido
D	estudiado
E	abierto
F	puesto
G	vuelto
H	hecho
I	escrito
J	visto

F. Translate the phrases above into English.

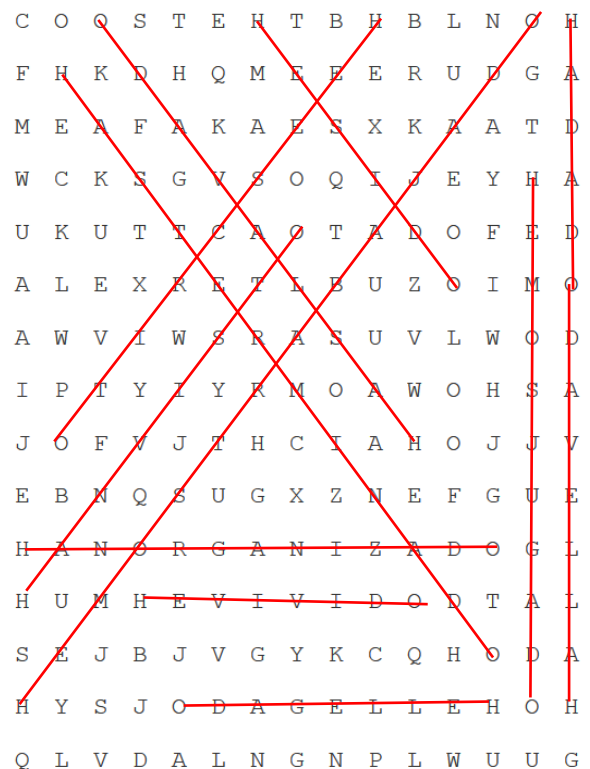
1. **I have studied a lot for the Spanish exam.**
2. **My brother has slept for 10 hours.**
3. **My neighbours have gone to France.**
4. **Have you seen the new Superman film?**
5. **My mum has put cakes on the table.**
6. **I have already spoken to my cousin.**
7. **Have you done your homework?**
8. **(S)he has written an interesting story.**

G. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I have eaten <b>He comido</b>           | 7. We have drunk <b>hemos bebido</b>            |
| 2. You have been <b>Has sido</b>           | 8. You lot have travelled <b>habéis viajado</b> |
| 3. They have received <b>han recibido</b>  | 9. They have worked <b>han trabajado</b>        |
| 4. Have you seen...? <b>¿Has visto...?</b> | 10. She has done <b>ha hecho</b>                |
| 5. I have finished <b>he terminado</b>     | 11. I have opened <b>he abierto</b>             |
| 6. He has played <b>ha jugado</b>          | 12. I have written <b>he escrito</b>            |

H. Find the phrases in the wordsearch by first translating them into Spanish.

- I have written **he escrito**
- You (s) have finished **has terminado**
- We have played **hemos jugado**
- They have seen **han visto**
- I have been (ser) **He sido**
- I have arrived **He llegado**
- He has worn **Ha llevado**
- You (s) have washed **Ha lavado**
- She has given **Ha dado**
- We have worked **Hemos trabajado**
- They have organised **Han organizado**
- I have lived **He vivido**





# 16. The PLUPERfect tense

The pluperfect tense is used to talk about a past action that happened before another action in the past. To say that something "had" happened.

e.g.: I had already seen my cousin  
We had sat down when the train left

We form it by combining:

The imperfect tense of the verb "haber"

AND

The past participle

Había	I had
Habías	You had
Había	He/she/it had
Habíamos	We had
Habíais	You lot had
Habían	They had

comido

hablado

visto

jugado

e.g. *Había visto ya la nueva serie de los Simpson.* - I had already seen the series of The Simpsons.  
*No habían oído la canción antes de ahora.* - They had not heard the song before now.  
*Habíamos vuelto para visitar a mis abuelos.* - We had returned to visit my grandparents.

A. Read the sentences below and tick the FOUR sentences where the verb is in the **pluperfect tense**.

1. María ya había hecho la cena. ☒
2. La madre de Antonio me dijo que había ido al centro. ☒
3. He sido un buen amigo. ☐
4. Habremos vivido aquí 10 años este diciembre. ☐
5. Habría comido la carne, pero soy vegetariana. ☐
6. Nosotros habíamos hablado con la recepcionista sobre la reservación. ☒
7. Juan ha pagado la cuenta. ☐
8. Para las cinco ya había comido. ☒

B. Translate the phrases below into English.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Había escrito <b>I/(s)he has written</b>  | 9. Habíais llegado <b>You lot had arrived</b> |
| 2. Habíamos terminado <b>we had finished</b> | 10. Había ganado <b>I/(s)he had won</b>       |
| 3. Habíais hecho <b>You lot had done</b>     | 11. Habíamos visto <b>we had watched/seen</b> |
| 4. Habían estudiado <b>They had studied</b>  | 12. Habían lavado <b>They had washed</b>      |
| 5. Había comprado <b>I/ (s)he had bought</b> | 13. Había dado <b>I/(s)he had given</b>       |
| 6. Había sido <b>I/(s)he had been</b>        | 14. Habías preparado <b>You had prepared</b>  |
| 7. Habían jugado <b>They had played</b>      | 15. Había trabajado <b>I/(s)he had worked</b> |
| 8. Habíamos bebido <b>We had drunk</b>       | 16. Habíamos llevado <b>We had worn</b>       |

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I had eaten <b>Había comido</b>           | 11. You (s) had arrived <b>Habías llegado</b> |
| 2. They had been (ser) <b>Habían sido</b>    | 12. He had worn <b>Había llevado</b>          |
| 3. He had made <b>Había hecho</b>            | 13. I had seen <b>Había visto</b>             |
| 4. They had prepared <b>Habían preparado</b> | 14. They had studied <b>Habían estudiado</b>  |
| 5. You (s) had played <b>Habías jugado</b>   | 15. You (p) had gone <b>Habíais ido</b>       |
| 6. We had danced <b>Habíamos bailado</b>     | 16. She had given <b>Había dado</b>           |
| 7. She had paid <b>Había pagado</b>          | 17. I had washed <b>Había lavado</b>          |
| 8. You (p) had seen <b>Habíais visto</b>     | 18. We had written <b>Habíamos escrito</b>    |
| 9. I had drunk <b>Había bebido</b>           | 19. I had spoken <b>Había hablado</b>         |
| 10. He had been (estar) <b>Había estado</b>  | 20. We had taken <b>Habíamos tomado</b>       |

D. Unjumble the words to make sentences in the pluperfect tense.

1. María had bought a new dress for the party.

fiesta. comprado vestido María había nuevo la para un

María había comprado un nuevo vestido para la fiesta.

2. They had studied French last year.

el Habían año estudiado francés pasado.

Habían estudiado el francés el año pasado.

3. I had already seen that film.

había Ya esta visto película.

Ya había visto esta película.

4. David and Ana had studied for the exam.

el y David estudiado examen. Ana para habían

David y Ana habían estudiado para el examen.

5. I had drunk a lot of fresh lemonade.

había Yo mucha fresca. bebido limonada

Yo había bebido mucha limonada fresca.

D. Solve the crossword by translating the clues into Spanish and writing them in.

Across:

7. You (p) had played

Habíais jugado

8. I had spoken

Había hablado

9. They had studied

Habían estudiado

10. I had eaten

Había comido

11. We had written

Habíamos escrito

Down:

1. I had put

Había puesto

2. You had broken

Habías roto

3. You (s) had given

Habías dado

4. I had gone

Había ido

5. She had drunk

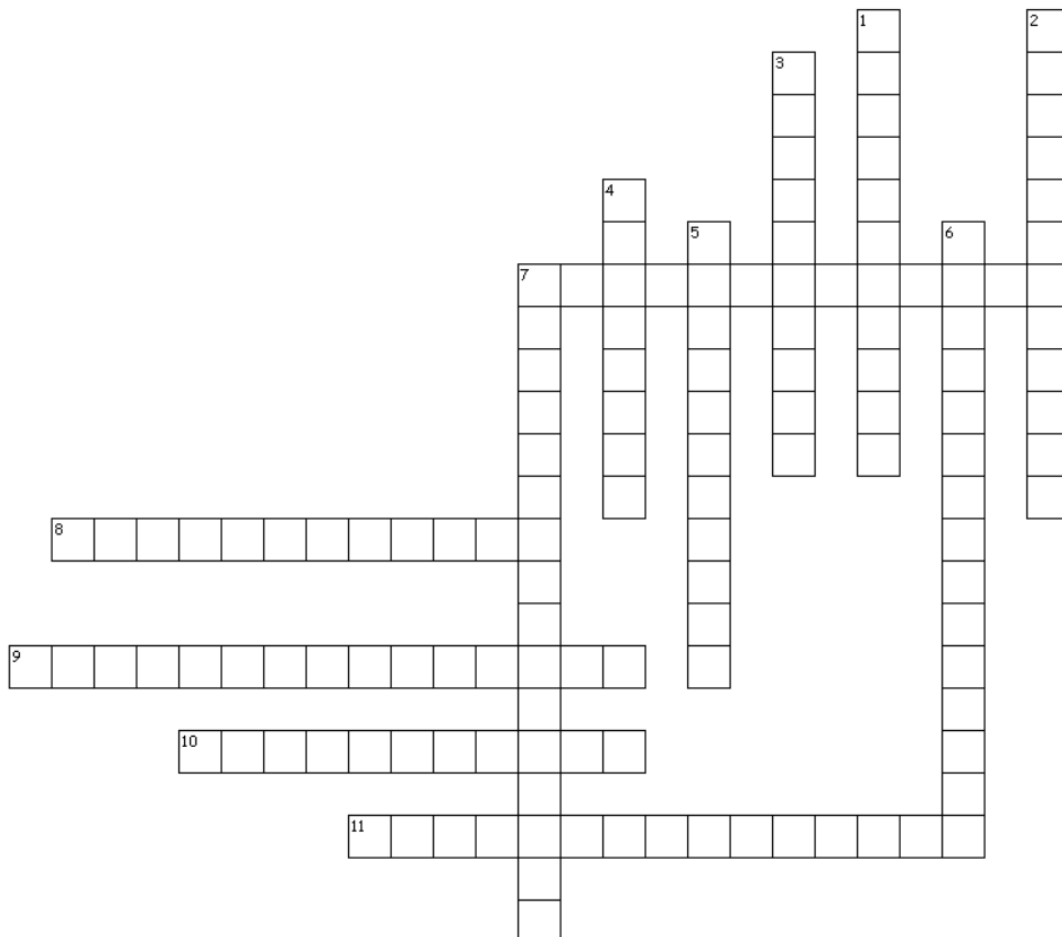
Había bebido

6. You (s) had worked

Habías trabajado

7. They had organised

Habían organizado



# 17. The imperative

The imperative is the form of the verb that is used to give commands. There are positive commands ("sit down!") and negative commands ("don't shout out!"). The imperative is formed differently depending on who you're talking to and whether the command is positive or negative.

## POSITIVE COMMANDS:

For one person (tú), remove the final "-s" from the tú form of the present tense.

Cantar - tú cantas - ¡canta!                      Sing!  
Comer - tú comes - ¡come!                      Eat!  
Escribir - tú escribes - ¡escribe!                      Write!

These verbs are irregular in the tú form of the imperative:

Decir (to say) - di                      poner (to put) - pon  
Hacer (to do) - haz                      salir (to go out) - sal  
Ir (to go) - ve                      tener (to have) - ten

For more than one person (vosotros), change the final "-r" of the infinitive to "-d"

Cantar - ¡Cantad!                      Comer - ¡Comed!                      Escribir - ¡escribid!

## NEGATIVE COMMANDS:

For all negative commands, use the subjunctive (see explanation for the next section)

Cantar - ¡no cantes!                      Don't sing!  
Comer - ¡no comas!                      Don't eat!  
Escribir - ¡no escribas!                      Don't write!

### A. Match the Spanish and English commands.

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) ¡No comas en clase!            | a) Be careful!               |
| 2) Pon el boli en la mesa.        | b) Don't speak!              |
| 3) Escribid la fecha y el título. | c) Don't be lazy.            |
| 4) ¡Ten cuidado!                  | d) Don't eat in class!       |
| 5) ¡No habléis!                   | e) Do the activities.        |
| 6) No seas perezoso.              | f) Put the pen on the table. |
| 7) ¡No grites!                    | g) Write the date and title. |
| 8) Haz las actividades.           | h) Don't shout!              |

1	D
2	F
3	G
4	A
5	B
6	C
7	H
8	E

### B. Put each of the verbs in brackets into the imperative to complete the commands. Use the "tú" form for each.

- Separa** (separar) la basura.
- Planta** (plantar) más árboles.
- Usa** (usar) menos agua.
- No **malgastes** (malgastar) energía.
- Apaga** (apagar) los aparatos eléctricos.
- No **vayas** (ir) en coche todos los días.
- No **cantes** (cantar) en clase.
- Cierra** (cerrar) los libros.
- Come** (comer) menos chocolate.
- Usa** (usar) el transporte público.
- Reduce** (reducir) la contaminación.
- Recicla** (reciclar) plástico.

C. Translate the commands above into English.

1. Separate the litter/rubbish
2. Plant more trees
3. Use less water
4. Don't waste energy
5. Turn off electrical appliances
6. Don't go by car every day
7. Don't sing in class
8. Close the books
9. Eat less chocolate
10. Use less public transport
11. Reduce pollution
12. Recycle plastic

D. Read what each person is saying and give a piece of advice in the imperative. **There are loads of possibilities here!**

1. Como demasiado comida basura. **Come más verduras/Evita comida basura**
2. No hago mucho ejercicio. **Haz ejercicio/no seas perezoso**
3. Voy al colegio en coche todos los días. **Ve a pie/no vayas en coche**
4. Nunca limpio mi dormitorio. **Limpia tu dormitorio**
5. Consumo mucha energía. **Ahorra energía/no consumas tanta energía**
6. Veo cinco horas de televisión cada día. **Ve menos televisión**
7. Estoy muy estresado. **descansa**
8. Nunca apruebo mis exámenes. **Estudia más/haz tus deberes**
9. Fumo cinco cigarrillos al día. **Deja de fumar**
10. No me gusta beber agua. **Bebe zumo**

# 18. The subjunctive

The subjunctive is a form of the verb which we don't often use in English but is used frequently in Spanish. Using it in your speaking and writing will really impress the examiners!

Here are some common verbs in the subjunctive:

Ser (to be)

**sea** - I/he/she/ it is  
**seas** - you are  
**seamos** - we are  
**seáis** - you lot are  
**sean** - they are

Tener (to have)

**tenga** - I/he/she/ it have/has  
**tengas** - you have  
**tengamos** - we have  
**tengáis** - you lot have  
**tengan** - they have

Hacer (to do)

**haga** - I/he/she/ it does  
**hagas** - you do  
**hagamos** - we do  
**hagáis** - you lot do  
**hagan** - they do

Basically, when forming regular verbs in the subjunctive, you swap the ER/IR and AR present tense endings.

- AR verbs take the ER/IR endings
- ER/IR verbs take the AR endings

ir (to go)

**vaya** - I/he/she/ it goes  
**vayas** - you go  
**vayamos** - we go  
**vayáis** - you lot go  
**vayan** - they go

Hablar (to speak)

**hable** - I/he/she/ it speaks  
**hables** - you speak  
**hablemos** - we speak  
**habléis** - you lot speak  
**hablen** - they speak

Comer (to eat)

**coma** - I/he/she/ it is  
**comas** - you eat  
**comamos** - we eat  
**comáis** - you lot eat  
**coman** - they are

	-AR	-ER/-IR
I	-e	-a
You	-es	-as
He/she/it	-e	-a
We	-emos	-amos
You lot	-éis	-áis
They	-en	-an

**Haya** = there is

Common uses of the subjunctive:

- 1) After "cuando" when talking about the future.

E.g. *cuando termine este curso buscaré un trabajo*  
 - when I finish this course, I will look for a job.

- A. Which of these sentences would include the subjunctive if they were in Spanish? Tick the boxes.

1. When I finish school, I will take a gap year. ☒
2. When we go shopping, I always find a bargain. ☐
3. When they go to Australia, they will visit Sydney. ☒
4. We will start the movie when you arrive. ☒
5. When I saw him dance, I was really happy. ☐
6. When I'm older, I will travel the world. ☒
7. When they leave, we will go to the shop. ☒
8. I always drink water when I'm thirsty. ☐

- B. Which of these Spanish verbs are in the subjunctive? Look carefully at the verb endings! Tick the boxes.

1. Haga ☒
2. Tengo ☐
3. Vayas ☒
4. Hablan ☐
5. Sea ☒
6. Voy ☐
7. Juego ☐
8. Tengamos ☒

- C. Complete the translations by picking the correct subjunctive verb from the box below.

1. When you are older... Cuando **seas** mayor...
2. When I pass my exams... Cuando **apruebe** mis exámenes...
3. When we arrive... Cuando **lleguemos** ...
4. When I win the lottery... Cuando **gane** la lotería...
5. When they buy a new house... Cuando **compre** una casa nueva...
6. When you go to town... Cuando **vayas** al centro...
7. When I have a car... Cuando **tenga** un coche...
8. When I go to school... Cuando **vaya** al colegio...

gane  
 vayas  
 seas  
 vaya  
 compren  
 apruebe  
 lleguemos  
 tenga

D. Find the subjunctive mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Cuando vaya de vacaciones, practicaré mi francés.
2. Cuando tenga treinta y cinco años, tendré hijos.
3. Compraré una casa enorme, cuando gane la lotería.
4. Veremos la película cuando lleguen.
5. Iré a la universidad cuando termine mis exámenes.
6. Cuando vayas al colegio, aprenderás mucho.

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. When I finish my studies, I will go to the USA. *Cuando termine mis estudios, iré a EE. UU.*
2. When I am thirty years old, I will buy a house. *Cuando tenga 30 años, compraré una casa.*
3. When we have a car, we will go to London. *Cuando tengamos un coche, iremos a Londres.*
4. When I win the lottery, I will travel the world. *Cuando gane la lotería, viajaré por el mundo.*
5. I will study English when I go to university. *Estudiaré el inglés cuando vaya a la universidad.*
6. When they go to France, they will visit Paris. *Cuando vayan a Francia, visitarán París.*

# subjunctive – other uses

Common uses of the subjunctive:

- 2) After opinions which use the structure "es + adjective + que".

E.g. *es importante que ahorremos energía* - it's important that we save energy.

F. Match the statements in English and Spanish.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Es importante que | a. It's essential that |
| 2. Es dudoso que     | b. It's probable that  |
| 3. Es necesario que  | c. It's sad that       |
| 4. Es esencial que   | d. It's possible that  |
| 5. Es triste que     | e. It's doubtful that  |
| 6. Es bueno que      | f. It's important that |
| 7. Es posible que    | g. It's necessary that |
| 8. Es probable que   | h. It's good that      |

1	F
2	E
3	G
4	A
5	C
6	H
7	D
8	B

G. Complete the sentences by putting the verb in brackets into the subjunctive.

1. Es importante que reciclemos (reciclar, we) papel y vidrio.
2. Es triste que el calentamiento global sea (ser, it) un problema tan grande.
3. Es bueno que haya (hay) tantas diversiones en mi ciudad.
4. Es esencial que comas (comer, you) bien para mantenerte en forma.

H. Translate the sentences below into English.

1. No es justo que haya tantos jóvenes sin techo en Liverpool. *It's not fair that there are so many homeless people in Liverpool.*
2. Es terrible que tengamos niños que viven en pobreza en este país. *It's terrible that we have children who live in poverty in this country.*
3. Es importante que comamos sano para estar en forma. *It's important that we eat healthily to be in shape.*
4. Es esencial que protejamos el planeta. *It's essential that we protect the planet.*
5. Es probable que vayan al gimnasio todos los días. *It's probable that they go to the gym every day.*
6. Es dudoso que haya bastante agua en el mundo. *It's doubtful that there is enough water in the world.*
7. Es triste que haya mucha gente aislada. *It's sad that there are a lot of isolated people.*
8. Es importante que reduzcamos el nivel de contaminación del aire. *It's important that we reduce the level of air pollution.*
9. Es necesario que hagamos trabajo voluntario. *It's necessary that we do volunteer work.*
10. Es dudoso que tengamos suficientes recursos naturales. *It's doubtful that we have enough natural resources*

Some key phrases to learn to wow the examiners!

**Aunque sea difícil** - although it's difficult

**Cuando sea mayor** - When I'm older + future tense

**Cuando tenga...años** - When I'm...years old + future tense

**Ojalá hubiera más...** - if only there were more...

**Cuando sea necesario** - When it's necessary + future tense

**Cuando tenga tiempo** - When I have time + future tense

**Es posible que haya** - it's posible that there is...

If you're struggling to remember when to use the subjunctive...

**Think of WEIRDO:**

**W** - wishes

**E** - emotions

**I** - impersonal expressions

**R** - recommendations

**D** - doubt/denial

**O** - Ojalá (If only...)



# 19. The future perfect

The future perfect tense is used to talk about something that will have been completed by a certain point in the future. It is also used to describe what might have or could have happened.

e.g.: I will have finished my homework for Friday  
He might have gone to the shop

We form it by combining:

**The future tense of the verb "haber"**

Habré	I will have
Habrás	You will have
Habrá	You lot will have
Habremos	We will have
Habréis	You lot will have
Habrán	They will have

AND

**The past participle**

comido  
hablado  
visto  
jugado

e.g. *Habré terminado mi trabajo para diciembre.* - I will have finished my work for December.  
*Habrás estudiado español por tres años.* - You will have studied Spanish for 3 years.  
*Ya habrán pedido cuando yo llegue.* - They will have already ordered when I arrive.

A. Translate these verbs into English.

1. Habré comido **I will have eaten**
2. Habremos jugado **We will have played**
3. Habrá terminado **(S)he Will have finished**
4. Habrán llegado **They will have arrived**
5. Habré sido **I will have been**
6. Habré visto **I will have seen**
7. Habréis dado **You lot will have given**
8. Habrás abierto **You will have opened**
9. Habré escrito **I will have written**
10. Habremos viajado **We will have travelled**

B. Translate these verbs into Spanish.

1. I will have played **Habré jugado**
2. We will have finished **Habremos terminado**
3. It will have been **Habrá sido**
4. You will have arrived **Habrás llegado**
5. She will have opened **Habrá abierto**
6. I will have travelled **Habré viajado**
7. You lot will have eaten **Habréis comido**
8. They will have been **Habrán sido**
9. I will have opened **Habré abierto**
10. I will have done **Habré hecho**

B. Read the sentences and circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Yo **habré**/habrá cenado cuando llegas.
2. Ella habremos/**habrá** ido al centro comercial.
3. Ellos **habrán**/habrá hecho sus deberes para viernes.
4. Mi colega **habrá**/habrás hablado con el jefe antes de la reunión.
5. Yo habréis/**habré** estudiado para el examen.
6. ¿**Habrás**/habrán comprado la comida o necesito yo?
7. Nosotros **habrá**/**habremos** estudiado el inglés por doce años.
8. Yo **habré**/habrás llegado al colegio para las ocho.

C. Translate the phrases above into English.

1. **I will have eaten when you arrive.**
2. **She will have been to the shopping centre.**
3. **They will have done their homework for Friday.**
4. **My colleague will have spoken with the boss before the meeting.**
5. **I will have studied for the exam.**
6. **Will you have bought the food, or do I need to?**
7. **We will have studied English for 12 years.**
8. **I will have arrived at school for 8 o'clock.**

D. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. I will have arrived by 3 o'clock. **Habré llegado para las tres.**
2. She will have prepared the meal before we arrive. **Habrá preparado la cena antes de que lleguemos.**
3. We will have studied maths for five years. **Habremos estudiado las matemáticas por cinco años.**
4. They will have gone out by 8pm. **Habrán salido para las ocho.**
5. I will have visited France by 2020. **Habré visitado Francia para 2020.**
6. Will you have eaten before school? **¿Habrás comido antes del colegio?**

D. Tick the FIVE sentences that are written in the future perfect tense.

1. ¿Has escuchado la nueva canción de Rihanna? ☐
2. Ella habrá lavado la ropa en la mañana. ☒
3. Marta habrá salido de viaje a Brasil a las dos. ☒
4. Yo había comido ya. ☐
5. Habré comprado una casa por julio. ☒
6. Hemos comprado ropa nueva por la fiesta. ☐
7. Para el próximo año, habremos graduado. ☒
8. ¿Ya habrás terminado para las ocho? ☒

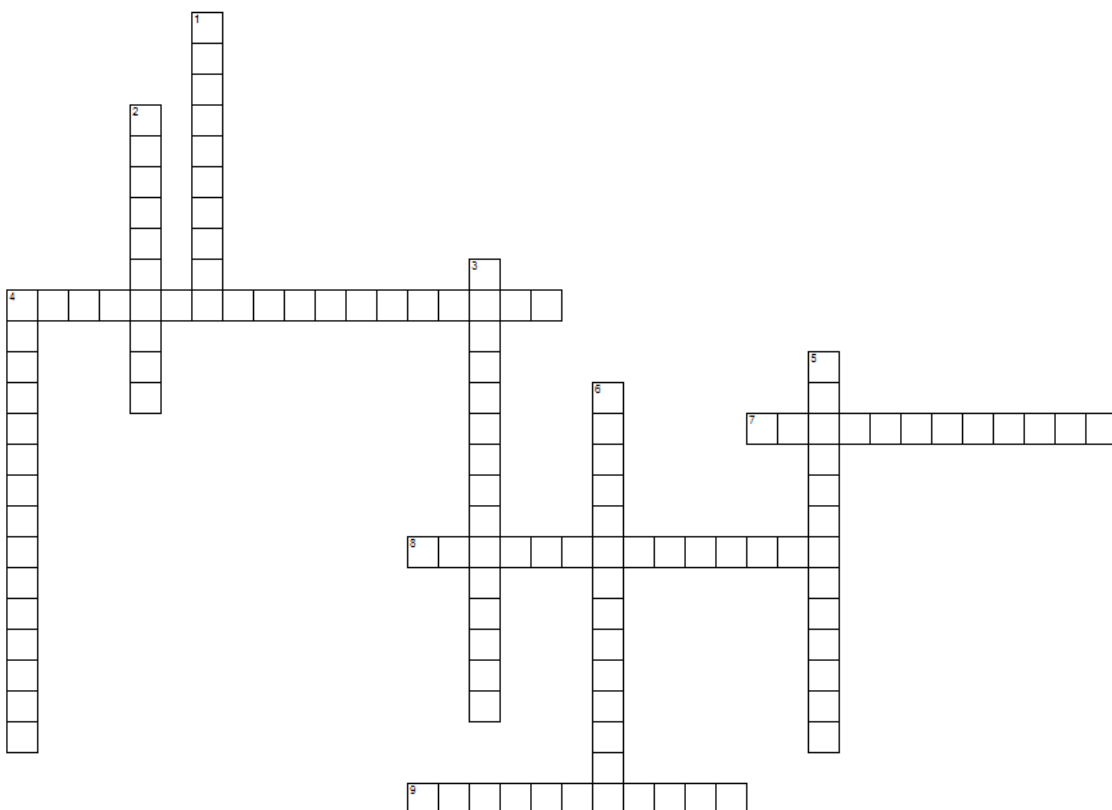
E. Complete the crossword by first translating the clues into Spanish.

Across

4. We will have continued  
**Habremos continuado**
7. They will have played  
**Habrán jugado**
8. She will have finished  
**Habrá terminado**
9. I will have eaten  
**Habré comido**

Down

1. They will have been  
**Habrán sido**
2. I will have read  
**Habré leído**
3. You (s) will have worked  
**habrás trabajado**
4. We will have written  
**Habremos escrito**
5. I will have bought  
**Habré comprado**
6. He will have studied  
**Habrá estudiado**



# 20. The present continuous tense

The present continuous tense describes what is happening at this moment:

e.g.: I am watching a film

We form it by combining:

The present tense of the verb "estar"

AND

The gerund

Estoy	I am
Estás	You are
Está	He/she/it is
Estamos	We are
Estáis	You lot are
Están	They are

hablando  
jugando  
comiendo

To form the **gerund** you need to remove from the infinitive the **-AR or -ER or -IR** and then add these endings:

-AR verb > add **-ANDO** for example: hablar > **hablando**. (speaking)

-ER verb > add **-IENDO** for example: comer > **comiendo**. (eating)

-IR verb > add **-IENDO** for example: vivir > **viviendo**. (living)

e.g. *Estoy jugando al baloncesto en el polideportivo- I am playing basketball in the sports centre.*  
*Están comiendo en un restaurant española- They are eating in a Spanish restaurant*

Infinitivo	Gerundio	Inglés	Infinitivo	Gerundio	Inglés
dormir	durmiendo	sleeping	seguir	siguiendo	following
morir	muriendo	dying	leer	leyendo	reading
mentir	mintiendo	lying	construir	construyendo	building
reír	riendo	laughing	oír	oyendo	hearing
servir	sirviendo	serving	traer	trayendo	bringing
decir	diciendo	saying	ir	yendo	going

## IRREGULAR VERBS

A. Write the meaning of these verbs in English.

1. Está haciendo (S)he is doing
2. Estoy comiendo I am eating
3. Estamos yendo We are going
4. Estás saliendo You are going out
5. Estamos leyendo We are reading
6. Está jugando (S)he is playing
7. Están trabajando They are working
8. Está preparando (S)he is preparing
9. Estoy viviendo I am living
10. Estáis diciendo You lot are saying
11. Está leyendo (S)he is reading
12. Están estudiando They are studying
13. Estás montando You are climbing/riding
14. Estamos llegando We are arriving
15. Están viajando They are travelling
16. Estoy preparando I am preparing

B. Fill in the Present Continuous forms using the verbs given below:

Ganar (to win / earn)	Visitar (to visit)	Esconder (to hide)	Beber (to drink)	Discutir (to argue)	Admitir (to admit)
--------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I am earning <b>Estoy ganando</b>          | 9. You(s) are hiding <b>Estás escondiendo</b>     |
| 2. She is arguing <b>Está discutiendo</b>     | 10. They are arguing <b>Están discutiendo</b>     |
| 3. We are winning <b>Estamos ganando</b>      | 11. We are visiting <b>Estamos visitando</b>      |
| 4. They are drinking <b>Están bebiendo</b>    | 12. He is winning <b>Está ganando</b>             |
| 5. They are admitting <b>Están admitiendo</b> | 13. I am hiding <b>Estoy escondiendo</b>          |
| 6. You (pl) are earning <b>Estáis ganando</b> | 14. They are visiting <b>Están visitando</b>      |
| 7. He is hiding <b>Está escondiendo</b>       | 15. You (s) are arguing <b>Estáis discutiendo</b> |
| 8. I am drinking <b>Estoy bebiendo</b>        | 16. They are earning <b>Están ganando</b>         |

The present continuous will come in handy on the photo card questions in the speaking and foundation writing papers. Learn some set phrases and you will fly through this element of the GCSE.

C. Translate these sentences into Spanish. (Common activities on the photo cards)

- He is smiling **está sonriendo**
- They are laughing **Están riendo**
- They are eating in a restaurant **Están comiendo en un restaurante**
- She is cooking in the kitchen **Está cocinando en una cocina**
- They are sunbathing on the beach **Están tomando el sol en la playa**
- They are celebrating Christmas **Están celebrando navidad**
- He is eating fast food on the sofa **Está comiendo la comida basura en el sofá**
- She is drinking wine in the living room **Está bebiendo vino en el salón.**
- He is playing basketball in the sports centre **Está jugando al baloncesto en el polideportivo**
- He is studying in the library **Está estudiando en la biblioteca**
- She is reading a book **Está leyendo un libro**
- She is talking to her friends **Está hablando con sus amigos**
- He is working in an office **Está trabajando en una oficina**
- They are recycling newspapers and magazines **Están reciclando periódicos y revistas**
- He is watching TV in the living room **Está viendo la tele en el salón**
- She is taking photos of her friends **Está sacando fotos de sus amigos.**
- They are travelling on a plane. **Están viajando en avión**
- They are working on the computer. **Están trabajando en el ordenador**
- He is talking on the phone. **Está hablando en el teléfono**
- They are writing in class. **Están escribiendo en clase**

D. Here are some **speaking exam** photo cards. Remember to use PALMA (People, action, location, mood and atmosphere).

Please describe what is in the photo. Remember to go into more detail in the speaking. It's only 4 phrases in the writing BUT you must remember to include a verb in each sentence!

¿Qué hay en la foto?

1



2



3



4

