

GCSE SPANISH

GRAMMAR BOOKLET



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	El libro (the book)	Los libros (the books)
Feminine	La casa (the house)	Las 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 is 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	Un libro (a book)	Unos libros (some books)
Feminine	Una casa (a house)	Unas 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.

- _____ casas
- _____ mantas
- _____ chica
- _____ pelo
- _____ uvas
- _____ suelo
- _____ toalla
- _____ vecino
- _____ pantalla
- _____ bebidas

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

- _____ ciudad
- _____ ciudades
- _____ programa
- _____ programas
- _____ foto
- _____ mapa
- _____ mapas
- _____ radio
- _____ radios
- _____ mano

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. the dogs _____ | 5. the museum _____ | 9. the food _____ |
| 2. the woman _____ | 6. the children _____ | 10. the table _____ |
| 3. the world _____ | 7. the car _____ | 11. the apples _____ |
| 4. the planets* _____ | 8. the problem* _____ | 12. the garden _____ |

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!

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

When you look up a noun in the dictionary or on wordreference, it will say "nm" or "nf". This tells you whether the word is masculine (nm- noun masculine) or feminine (nf- noun feminine) - then you know which article to use!

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

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ amiga | 6. _____ tiendas |
| 2. _____ cuaderno | 7. _____ personas |
| 3. _____ botas | 8. _____ monedero |
| 4. _____ discos | 9. _____ falda |
| 5. _____ piscina | 10. _____ ojos |

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

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

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

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. some dogs _____ | 5. a museum _____ | 9. some drinks _____ |
| 2. a woman _____ | 6. some children _____ | 10. a table _____ |
| 3. a world _____ | 7. a car _____ | 11. some apples _____ |
| 4. a planet* _____ | 8. a problem* _____ | 12. a garden _____ |

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

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

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

K. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Soy un médico. | 3. ¿Puedes traer unos manzanas? | 5. Me gustan las programas de música. |
| 2. Tengo una gato blanco. | 4. ¿Dónde está la museo? | 6. Prefiero un inglés. |

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 otra parte me encanta comer dulces como los caramelos y las galletas, aunque sé que son muy malos para los dientes.

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.

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

E	M	F	B	E	Y	O	H	X	O	E	E	P	F	Q
H	T	Q	U	A	Y	M	B	G	A	U	T	T	T	G
U	X	R	K	P	H	W	R	A	G	Q	R	Z	E	P
J	H	T	A	K	G	A	X	H	B	R	A	E	X	Z
W	C	I	L	P	B	Q	R	X	Z	O	P	N	T	A
Y	Z	D	O	M	A	K	Q	D	T	P	A	I	Q	Z
T	M	I	E	N	T	R	A	S	E	F	N	D	L	W
F	A	N	P	U	S	Y	T	U	V	C	U	A	H	X
U	I	M	D	E	M	Á	Q	O	L	P	R	D	I	W
S	J	T	B	M	R	N	M	U	R	Q	O	O	K	C
S	O	D	L	I	U	O	S	E	R	O	P	Q	A	T
L	G	R	W	A	É	O	H	J	D	Q	P	U	C	E
B	V	H	T	E	A	N	T	E	S	A	A	E	F	Q
W	N	K	I	D	S	X	V	A	E	K	Y	U	R	U
I	K	W	O	K	J	T	W	T	R	V	Q	S	G	D

therefore _____

as well _____

but _____

also _____

because _____

before _____

however _____

given that _____

including _____

on one hand _____

on the other hand _____

although _____

while _____

I. Choose an appropriate connective.

- Ayer fui a un restaurante español _____ no me gustó la comida.
- En mi insti no se permite usar el móvil en clase _____ podemos llevar piercings.
- _____ me llevo bien con mi padre, pero _____ puede ser un poco antipático.
- Juego muchos deportes _____ soy muy activo.
- Quiero ir a la universidad _____ 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.

- _____nt_____s
- H_____c_____ d_____s _____ñ_____s
- _____n_____ch_____
- M_____ñ_____n_____
- N_____nc_____
- H_____y
- G_____n_____r_____lm_____nt_____
- S_____m_____pr_____
- D_____sp_____s
- _____y_____r

B. Match up the Spanish and English.

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

- _____ trabajaba en un banco pero _____ trabajo en una pastelería.
- _____ fui a un concierto y me han invitado a otra _____.
- No quiero salir _____ porque hace mucho frío.
- Iré a la piscina _____ por la tarde con mis amigos.

D. Translate the phrases above into English.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

E. Translate these sentences into Spanish.

- I used to live in Spain beforehand but now I live in England.

- I don't go to the park often.

- Sometimes I do my homework in my room.

- Tomorrow I will buy a new car.

- Next year I will study languages.

- I rarely play videogames, but I always watch TV.

- Two years ago I went to Spain.

- I play football with my friends occasionally.

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

- Esta noche fui a la casa de mis abuelos.

- Quiero reciclar más ayer.

- El año que viene estudié el español, pero normalmente estudio el francés.

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)

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

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

1. No agunto llevar uniforme ya que es incómodo.

2. No me llevo bien con mi hermano ya que es muy tonto. _____
3. Tengo tos y tengo gripe. _____
4. Mi profesor grita todos los días.

5. Quiero comprar una casa grande con una piscina.

B. Translate the phrases from activity A into English.

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

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	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

B. What do these questions mean in English?

1. ¿Qué haces los sábados? _____
2. ¿Cómo llegas al colegio? _____
3. ¿Cuándo es la fiesta? _____
4. ¿Dónde vives? _____
5. ¿Adónde vas esta noche? _____
6. ¿Cuál prefieres? _____
7. ¿Cuáles te gustan? _____
8. ¿Quién tiene mi bolso? _____
9. ¿Quiénes van a la fiesta? _____
10. ¿Por qué estas triste? _____
11. ¿Cuánto dinero tienes? _____
12. ¿Cuánta leche hay? _____
13. ¿Cuántas chicas hay? _____
14. ¿Cuántos chicos hay? _____
15. ¿De quién es el coche? _____

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

1. What do you think of fashion? _____
2. How much is it? _____
3. What is your best friend like? _____
4. What is your favourite subject? _____
5. Do you like to recycle? _____
6. When is your birthday? _____
7. How are you? _____
8. Where are you going to go on holiday next year? _____

D. Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. ¿Adónde vas de vacaciones el año que viene?

2. ¿Cómo celebras tu cumpleaños normalmente?

3. ¿Qué piensas de la geografía?

4. ¿Qué sueles hacer con tu móvil?

5. ¿Cuál es tu comida preferida?

6. ¿Qué compras con el dinero?

7. ¿Cómo es tu instituto?

8. ¿Cuándo vas al cine?

9. ¿Por qué te gusta el español?

10. ¿Tienes una mascota?

11. ¿Te gustaría ir a la universidad?

12. ¿Cuáles son los mejores aspectos de tu región?

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!

<u>Hacer (To do)</u>	
Hago	hacemos
Haces	hacéis
Hace	hacen

<u>Ser (To be -state)</u>	
soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

<u>Tener (To have)</u>	
tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

<u>Ir (To go)</u>	
voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

<u>Estar (To be -place)</u>	
estoy	estamos
estas	estáis
está	están

<u>Salir (To go out)</u>	
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 _____ | 6. Estoy _____ | 11. Salen _____ |
| 2. Termina _____ | 7. Coméis _____ | 12. Lleva _____ |
| 3. Tenemos _____ | 8. Estudias _____ | 13. Vivís _____ |
| 4. Prefiero _____ | 9. Hago _____ | 14. Escucho _____ |
| 5. Leen _____ | 10. Crees _____ | 15. Voy _____ |

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 _____ | 9. You lot believe _____ |
| 2. I believe _____ | 10. I admit _____ |
| 3. They admit _____ | 11. They believe _____ |
| 4. We understand _____ | 12. She understands _____ |
| 5. They cry _____ | 13. I open _____ |
| 6. You open _____ | 14. We admit _____ |
| 7. She admits _____ | 15. I understand _____ |
| 8. He cries _____ | 16. You lot finish _____ |

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

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 _____ (I went) a la casa de mi amigo.
- _____ (I arrived) a las nueve y media.
- _____ (I watched) la televisión hasta las diez.
- Después _____ (I ate) un pastel y _____ (I drank) una taza de té.
- Por la tarde _____ (I worked) en la tienda de mi padre
- El domingo _____ (I visited) a mi abuela.
- _____ (I returned) en casa a las cinco de la tarde.
- El domingo _____ (I went) a la ciudad.
- _____ (I bought) un jersey azul y zapatos blancos.
- A las ocho _____ (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 _____ | 6. Fuimos _____ | 11. Leí _____ |
| 2. Vi _____ | 7. Vimos _____ | 12. Jugué _____ |
| 3. Jugamos _____ | 8. Jugaron _____ | 13. Comí _____ |
| 4. Comimos _____ | 9. Hice _____ | 14. Hicimos _____ |
| 5. Compré _____ | 10. Compraron _____ | 15. Tuve _____ |

E. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. Last year I went to Germany with my boyfriend.

2. Yesterday, we recycled batteries and glass. (reciclar)

3. Last week I went to my nans house and we watched the news. It was boring.

4. Last year we went to Spain and it was really hot and sunny. (hacer sol/calor)

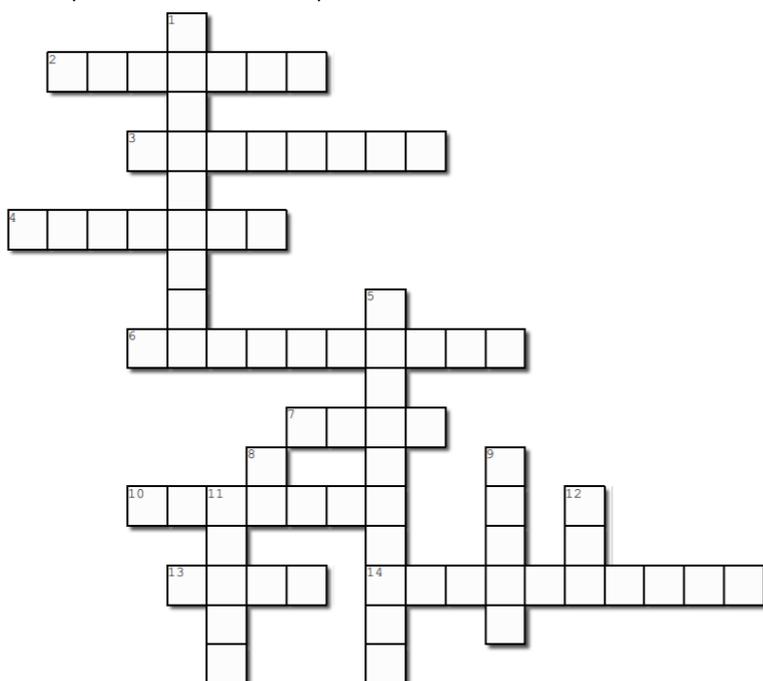
5. Last night my sister (she) went to the cinema with her friends.

6. Three days ago my parents (they) watched an interesting documentary.

7. I arrived at 6 o'clock. (llegar) _____

8. Last weekend I went shopping and I bought (comprar) a new mobile phone.

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

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

- Vamos a comprar _____
- Vais a salir _____
- Van a ir _____
- Voy a comer _____
- Van a ver _____
- ¿Vas a venir? _____
- Va a jugar _____
- Vamos a ganar _____
- Vais a organizar _____
- Voy a hacer _____
- Vas a dar _____
- Van a invitar _____

C. Translate these sentences into English.

- I am going to buy a spicy sausage for my best friend.

- She is going to meet a handsome, caring boyfriend.

- They are going to have dinner in a Spanish restaurant.

- She is going to go sailing with my brother because she is hooked on sports.

- I am going to buy an enormous house in the city centre.

- _____
- They are going to live abroad because they love the culture

- She is going to see an action film at the cinema.

- We are going to have dinner at a Chinese restaurant.

- I'm going to be a doctor because I want to help people and earn lots.

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 _____
2. Cuando salga del colegio _____
3. Cuando termine en la Universidad _____
4. Cuando sea mayor _____
5. Si gano la lotería _____
6. Si saco buenas notas _____

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

1. ir _____
2. ser _____
3. estar _____
4. vivir _____
5. dar _____
6. ver _____

C. Write the verbs in English.

1. Iremos _____
2. Escribirá _____
3. Cenarán _____
4. Terminarán _____
5. Empezaréis _____
6. Lo consideraré _____
7. Volveremos _____
8. Me levantaré _____
9. Hablará _____
10. Aprenderemos _____

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

1. **He will speak French.** - Hablar _____ francés.
2. **We will visit monuments.** - Visitar _____ los monumentos.
3. **They will go shopping at 7 o'clock.** - Ir _____ de compras a las siete.
4. **I will dance at the disco.** - Bailar _____ en la discoteca.
5. **You will eat a cheese sandwich.** - Comer _____ un bocadillo de queso.
6. **You lot will live in Spain.** - Vivir _____ en España.
7. **I will eat more healthily.** - Comer _____ más sano.
8. **She will speak German.** - Hablar _____ alemán.
9. **They will eat dinner at 8pm.** - Cenar _____ a las ocho.
10. **We will travel by plane.** - Viajar _____ 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 _____ | 9. You lot will put _____ |
| 2. He will do _____ | 10. There will be _____ |
| 3. We will come _____ | 11. We will go out _____ |
| 4. They will say _____ | 12. He will have _____ |
| 5. I will go out _____ | 13. She will know _____ |
| 6. You will be able to _____ | 14. You will say _____ |
| 7. I will do _____ | 15. I will be able to _____ |
| 8. They will have _____ | 16. They will want _____ |

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.

- When I finish university, I will meet a handsome man and I will have an amazing job. It will be a piece of cake!

- If I get good grades, my family and I will have a big party in August. When pigs fly!

- 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!

- 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!

- When I leave school, I will go to university and I will study languages. After, I will travel in South America.

- During our visit to Barcelona, we will visit lots of monuments and we will go to the beach.

- In the future I will take more photos because memories are important to me.

- When I am 18 years old, I will be able to drink alcohol and vote.

- Next weekend my parents (they) will go to the cinema and they will see a new action film. It will be great!

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.

- _____ comer (he)
- _____ estudiar (we)
- _____ barrer (you s.)
- _____ jugar (I)
- _____ aprender (I)
- _____ beber (you p.)
- _____ escribir (she)
- _____ bailar (we)
- _____ cambiar (they)
- _____ comprar (you s.)
- _____ dejar (I)
- _____ cortar (he)
- _____ disfrutar (we)
- _____ limpiar (I)
- _____ mirar (they)
- _____ aceptar (we)
- _____ ayudar (you p.)
- _____ fumar (they)
- _____ hablar (you s.)
- _____ gritar (I)

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

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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

- Si tuviera más dinero yo iría/iríamos a los Estados Unidos.

- Mi madre aprenderíais/aprendería ruso si tuviera el tiempo.

- Mis hermanos y yo preferiríamos/preferirían ir al cine que ir al parque.

- Si tu fueras Presidente, ¿qué haría/harías?

- Si ganaran la lotería, ellos compraría/comprarian una casa más grande.

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

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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 <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. To be in a hurry <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. To be thirsty <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. To be scared <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. To be tired <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. To be hurt <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. To be lucky <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. To be correct/right <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. To be cold <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. To be successful <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. To be hot <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. To be careful <input type="checkbox"/> |

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	
You have	
He/she/it has	
We have	
You lot have	
They have	

Preterite tense	
I had	
You had	
He/she/it had	
We had	
You lot had	
They had	

Simple future tense	
I will have	
You will have	
He/she/it will have	
We will have	
You lot will have	
They will have	

C. Translate these short phrases into English.

- Tiene prisa _____
- Tenemos hambre _____
- Tenéis razón _____
- Tendré frío _____
- Tengo suerte _____
- Tuvieron sed _____
- Tendrás sueño _____
- Tengo miedo _____
- Tiene razón _____
- Tuve prisa _____
- Tuvimos éxito _____
- Tengo dolor _____

D. Translate these short phrases into Spanish.

- I'm right _____
- We're in a hurry _____
- They're scared _____
- I was hot _____
- He was thirsty _____
- You'll be in a hurry _____
- They will be tired _____
- You were hungry _____
- I'm tired _____
- She was successful _____
- They're hungry _____
- You lot are scared _____

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Necesito dormir más porque siempre tengo sueño.

2. Quiero tener un trabajo bien pagado en el futuro. Voy a tener éxito.

3. Vamos a ir a McDonald's porque mi padre tiene hambre.

4. ¿Tienes sed? Hay que beber más agua.

5. No me gustan las películas de terror porque siempre tengo miedo.

6. No hizo buen tiempo ayer. Tuve mucho frío.

D. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. I am lucky because I don't have to share my bedroom.

2. Be careful! It's raining today. (Imperative needed)

3. My mum is always in a hurry.

4. I have a sore head and my sister has a sore throat.

5. You're right!

6. I'm so hot today. I'm going to go to the beach.

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

1. He mucho para el examen de español.
2. Mi hermano ha 10 horas.
3. Mis vecinos han a Francia.
4. ¿Has la nueva película de Superman?
5. Mi madre ha los pasteles en la mesa.
6. He ya con mi primo.
7. ¿Has tus deberes?
8. Ha 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. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

G. Translate the short phrases into Spanish.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I have eaten _____ | 7. We have drunk _____ |
| 2. You have been _____ | 8. You lot have travelled _____ |
| 3. They have received _____ | 9. They have worked _____ |
| 4. Have you seen...? _____ | 10. She has done _____ |
| 5. I have finished _____ | 11. I have opened _____ |
| 6. He has played _____ | 12. I have written _____ |

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

- I have written _____
- You (s) have finished _____
- We have played _____
- They have seen _____
- I have been (ser) _____
- I have arrived _____
- He has worn _____
- You (s) have washed _____
- She has given _____
- We have worked _____
- They have organised _____
- I have lived _____

C O O S T E H T B H B L N O H
 F H K D H Q M E E E R U D G A
 M E A F A K A E S X K A A T D
 W C K S G V S O Q I J E Y H A
 U K U T T C A O T A D O F E D
 A L E X R E T L B U Z O I M O
 A W V I W S R A S U V L W O D
 I P T Y I Y R M O A W O H S A
 J O F V J T H C I A H O J J V
 E B N Q S U G X Z N E F G U E
 H A N O R G A N I Z A D O G L
 H U M H E V I V I D O D T A L
 S E J B J V G Y K C Q H O D A
 H Y S J O D A G E L L E H O H
 Q L V D A L N G N P L W U U G

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 _____ | 9. Habíais llegado _____ |
| 2. Habíamos terminado _____ | 10. Había ganado _____ |
| 3. Habíais hecho _____ | 11. Habíamos visto _____ |
| 4. Habían estudiado _____ | 12. Habían lavado _____ |
| 5. Había comprado _____ | 13. Había dado _____ |
| 6. Había sido _____ | 14. Habías preparado _____ |
| 7. Habían jugado _____ | 15. Había trabajado _____ |
| 8. Habíamos bebido _____ | 16. Habíamos llevado _____ |

C. Translate the phrases below into Spanish.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I had eaten _____ | 11. You (s) had arrived _____ |
| 2. They had been (ser) _____ | 12. He had worn _____ |
| 3. He had made _____ | 13. I had seen _____ |
| 4. They had prepared _____ | 14. They had studied _____ |
| 5. You (s) had played _____ | 15. You (p) had gone _____ |
| 6. We had danced _____ | 16. She had given _____ |
| 7. She had paid _____ | 17. I had washed _____ |
| 8. You (p) had seen _____ | 18. We had written _____ |
| 9. I had drunk _____ | 19. I had spoken _____ |
| 10. He had been (estar) _____ | 20. We had taken _____ |

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

2. They had studied French last year.

el Habían año estudiado francés pasado.

3. I had already seen that film.

había Ya esta visto película.

4. David and Ana had studied for the exam.

el y David estudiado examen. Ana para habían

5. I had drunk a lot of fresh lemonade.

había Yo mucha fresca. bebido limonada

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

Across:

- 7. You (p) had played
- 8. I had spoken
- 9. They had studied
- 10. I had eaten
- 11. We had written

Down:

- 1. I had put
- 2. You had broken
- 3. You (s) had given
- 4. I had gone
- 5. She had drunk
- 6. You (s) had worked
- 7. They had organised

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	
2	
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B. Put each of the verbs in brackets into the imperative to complete the commands. Use the "tú" form for each.

- _____ (separar) la basura.
- _____ (plantar) más árboles.
- _____ (usar) menos agua.
- No _____ (malgastar) energía.
- _____ (apagar) los aparatos eléctricos.
- No _____ (ir) en coche todos los días.
- No _____ (cantar) en clase.
- _____ (cerrar) los libros.
- _____ (comer) menos chocolate.
- _____ (usar) el transporte público.
- _____ (reducir) la contaminación.
- _____ (reciclar) plástico.

C. Translate the commands above into English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

D. Read what each person is saying and give a piece of advice in the imperative.

1. Como demasiado comida basura.

2. No hago mucho ejercicio.

3. Voy al colegio en coche todos los días.

4. Nunca limpio mi dormitorio.

5. Consumo mucha energía.

6. Veo cinco horas de televisión cada día.

7. Estoy muy estresado.

8. Nunca apruebo mis exámenes.

9. Fumo cinco cigarrillos al día.

10. No me gusta beber agua.

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.

- When I finish school, I will take a gap year.
- When we go shopping, I always find a bargain.
- When they go to Australia, they will visit Sydney.
- We will start the movie when you arrive.
- When I saw him dance, I was really happy.
- When I'm older, I will travel the world.
- When they leave, we will go to the shop.
- 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.

- Haga
- Tengo
- Vayas
- Hablan
- Sea
- Voy
- Juego
- Tengamos

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

- When you are older... Cuando _____ mayor...
- When I pass my exams... Cuando _____ mis exámenes...
- When we arrive... Cuando _____ ...
- When I win the lottery... Cuando _____ la lotería...
- When they buy a new house... Cuando _____ una casa nueva...
- When you go to town... Cuando _____ al centro...
- When I have a car... Cuando _____ un coche...
- When I go to school... Cuando _____ al colegio...

gane
 vayas
 seas
 vaya
 compren
 apruebe
 lleguemos
 tenga

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

1. Cuando voy de vacaciones, practicaré mi francés.
2. Cuando tengo treinta y cinco años, tendré hijos.
3. Compraré una casa enorme, cuando gano la lotería.
4. Veremos la película cuando llegan.
5. Iré a la universidad cuando termino mis exámenes.
6. Cuando vas al colegio, aprenderás mucho.

E. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. When I finish my studies, I will go to the USA.

2. When I am thirty years old, I will buy a house.

3. When we have a car, we will go to London.

4. When I win the lottery, I will travel the world.

5. I will study English when I go to university.

6. When they go to France, they will visit Paris.

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 |

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

1. Es importante que _____ (reciclar, we) papel y vidrio.
2. Es triste que el calentamiento global _____ (ser, it) un problema tan grande.
3. Es bueno que _____ (hay) tantas diversiones en mi ciudad.
4. Es esencial que _____ (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.

2. Es terrible que tengamos niños que viven en pobreza en este país.

3. Es importante que comamos sano para estar en forma.

4. Es esencial que protejamos el planeta.

5. Es probable que vayan al gimnasio todos los días.

6. Es dudoso que haya bastante agua en el mundo.

7. Es triste que haya mucha gente aislada.

8. Es importante que reduzcamos el nivel de contaminación del aire.

9. Es necesario que hagamos trabajo voluntario.

10. Es dudoso que tengamos suficientes recursos naturales.

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...)

D. Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. I will have arrived by 3 o'clock.

2. She will have prepared the meal before we arrive.

3. We will have studied maths for five years.

4. They will have gone out by 8pm.

5. I will have visited France by 2020.

6. Will you have eaten before school?

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

7. They will have played

8. She will have finished

9. I will have eaten

Down

1. They will have been

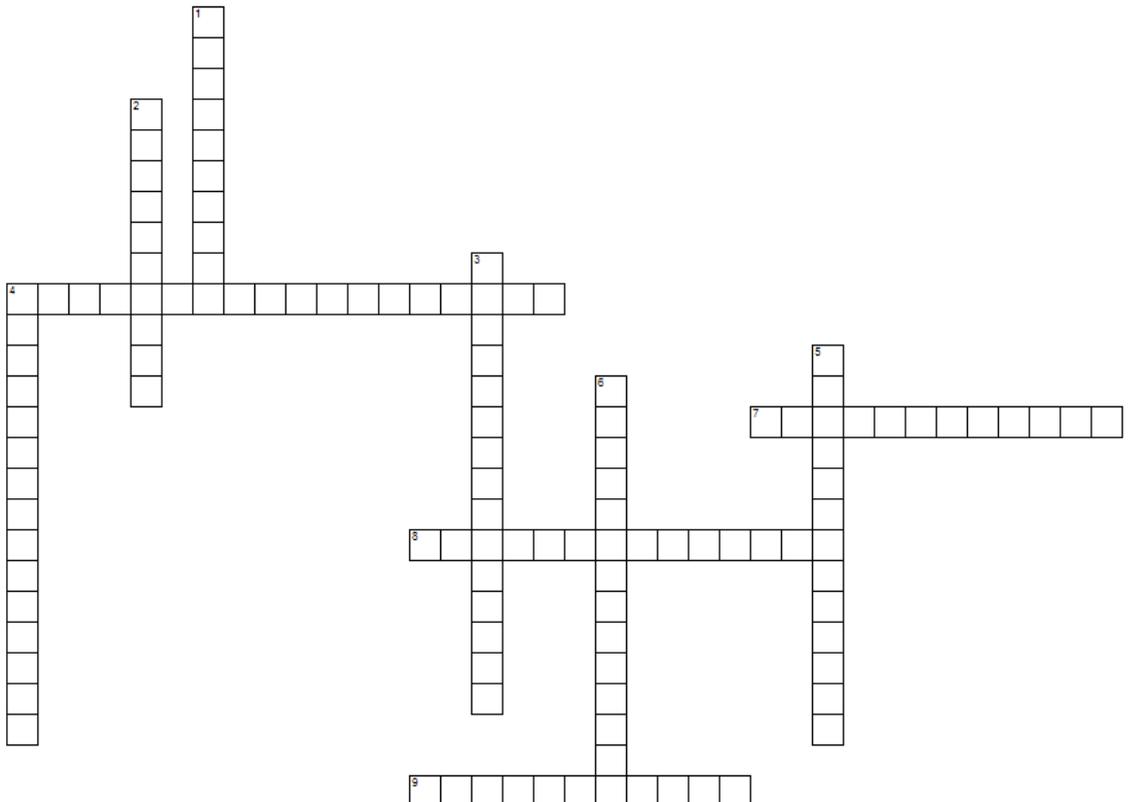
2. I will have read

3. You (s) will have worked

4. We will have written

5. I will have bought

6. He will have studied



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 _____
2. Estoy comiendo _____
3. Estamos yendo _____
4. Estás saliendo _____
5. Estamos leyendo _____
6. Está jugando _____
7. Están trabajando _____
8. Está preparando _____
9. Estoy viviendo _____
10. Estáis diciendo _____
11. Está leyendo _____
12. Están estudiando _____
13. Estás montando _____
14. Estamos llegando _____
15. Están viajando _____
16. Estoy preparando _____

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 _____

2. She is arguing _____

3. We are winning _____

4. They are drinking _____

5. They are admitting _____

6. You (pl) are earning _____

7. He is hiding _____

8. I am drinking _____

9. You(s) are hiding _____

10. They are arguing _____

11. We are visiting _____

12. He is winning _____

13. I am hiding _____

14. They are visiting _____

15. You (s) are arguing _____

16. They are earning _____

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)

1. He is smiling _____

2. They are laughing _____

3. They are eating in a restaurant _____

4. She is cooking in the kitchen _____

5. They are sunbathing on the beach _____

6. They are celebrating Christmas _____

7. He is eating fast food on the sofa _____

8. She is drinking wine in the living room _____

9. He is playing basketball in the sports centre _____

10. He is studying in the library _____

11. She is reading a book _____

12. She is talking to her friends _____

13. He is working in an office _____

14. They are recycling newspapers and magazines _____

15. He is watching TV in the living room _____

16. She is taking photos of her friends _____

17. They are travelling on a plane. _____

18. They are working on the computer. _____

19. He is talking on the phone. _____

20. They are writing in class. _____

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