



Y8 Spanish: Unit 1



Leisure

Use of jugar/hacer/ir

When talking about hobbies in English, we say **play** for games and **go** for other activities.

I **play** hockey. We **go** cycling.

In Spanish, we say **jugar (to play)** for games too, but we use **hacer (to do)** for other activities. **Ir** is only used for places:

Juego al hockey. **Juega** a las cartas.

Hacemos atletismo.

Voy al cine.

Some are followed by a little word:

	jugar & ir	I play	juego
masc	al	I do	hago
fem	a la	I go	voy
pl	a los/las		

Comparisons

To compare things (for example say that something is bigger or less expensive than something else) you use **más...que (more than)** and **menos...que (less than)**.

Roberto es **más grande que** Juan.

Roberto is **taller than** Juan.

El rugby es **más interesante que** el fútbol.

Rugby is **more interesting than** football.

El tenis es **menos caro que** la vela.

Tennis is **less expensive than** sailing.

Frequency words

You use frequency words to say how often you do something (see vocab list for more).

Siempre- always, **A veces-** sometimes

Most frequency words can go both at the start or at the end of the sentence, apart from which can be used like this:

- **no ... nunca =never**

No juego nunca el fútbol. I never play football.

The Present of regular -ar, -er and -ir verbs

<u>Hablar</u> =	<u>to speak</u>
hablo=	I speak
hablas=	you (sg) speak
habla=	he/she speaks
hablamos=	we speak
habláis=	you (pl) speak
hablan=	they speak

<u>comer</u> =	<u>to eat</u>
como=	I eat
comes=	you (sg) eat
come=	he/she eats
comemos=	we eat
coméis=	you (pl) eat
comen=	they eat

<u>vivir</u> =	<u>to live</u>
vivo=	I live
vives=	you (sg) live
vive=	he/she lives
vivimos=	we live
vivís=	you (pl) live
viven=	they live

The preterite tense describes what has happened in the past. ER and IR verbs have the same endings

<u>Hablar</u> =	<u>to speak</u>
Hablé=	I spoke
Hablaste=	you (s) spoke
Habló=	he/she spoke
Hablamos=	we spoke
Hablasteis=	you all spoke
Hablaron=	they spoke

<u>Comer</u> =	<u>to eat</u>
comí=	I ate
comiste=	you (s) ate
comió=	he/she ate
comimos=	we ate
comisteis=	you all ate
comieron=	they ate

<u>Vivir</u> =	<u>to live</u>
viví=	I lived
viviste=	you (s) lived
vivió=	he/she lived
vivimos=	we lived
vivisteis=	you all lived
vivieron=	they lived

<u>Irregulars</u>
I played= jugué
I did= hice
I took (photos)= saqué fotos
I navigated= navegué
I went= Fui
It was= Fue



Quizlets

Hobbies



Sports



Technology



Music



Films



Film description





Y8 Spanish: Unit 2 Food and Health



'el/la' or 'los/las'?

Depends on the gender and number. If it is plural, remember to make your opinion plural too ! e.g. me gustan

	Sing.	Plural.
masc	el	los
fem	la	las

Higher opinions

Try change which opinions you use and use some higher-level ones. See your vocab list for more.

En mi opinión= in my opinión creo que= I believe that

Pienso que= I think that prefiero= I prefer

The near future

To talk about what you are going to do, use the present tense of **ir** plus a plus an **infinitive verb**:

voy a comer. – *I'm going to eat.*

va a ir a Francia – *She's going to go* to France.

ir – to go

voy -	I'm going
vas -	you're going (sg)
va -	he/she's going
vamos -	we're going
vais -	you're going (pl)
van -	they're going (m/f)



Using 3 tenses

Try to use 3 different tenses in your writing and your speaking work to score an 'excelling' grade.

You can use the preterit tense (=past), the near future and the present tense. Try to use time phrases too, to say when the action happened.

Ayer comí demasiados caramelos pero **el fin de semana próximo voy a comer** más fruta.

Yesterday I ate too many sweets but **next weekend I'm going to eat** more fruit.

You can also use **me gustaría** (conditional tense) + infinitive to say what you would like to do: **me gustaría beber** más agua – **I would like to drink** more water.

Modal verbs

A modal verb is used along with a main verb to express possibility, ability, permission, or necessity. It is always followed by an infinitive:

debo comer fruta – **I must** eat fruit

se debe comer fruta – **you/one must** eat fruit

hay que comer fruta - **you/one must** eat fruit

puedo comer fruta – **I can** eat fruit

se puede comer fruta – **you/one can** eat fruit

Quiero comer fruta – **I want** to eat fruit

no se debe fumar – **you/one must not** smoke

The imperative is used to give orders or advice. Do not include the subject pronoun. Use the **él** ending for singular, and add a "d" for plural:
¡come más verduras! **Eat** more vegetables!(to one person) **¡Comed** más verduras! **Eat** more vegetables! (to several people)

Quizlets

Fruit and veg



meat



drinks



other food



quantities



adjectives



health





Y8 Spanish: Unit 3 Holidays



Saying 'to' or 'in' a country

To= a
En= in
Fui **a** Francia.
I went **to** France.
Vivo **en** Francia.
I live **in** France.

Present tense reminder

	AR	ER	IR
I	o	o	o
You	as	es	es
He/she	a	e	e
we	amos	emos	imos
You all	áis	éis	ís
they	an	en	en

Using 'si' and 'cuando

Here are two new connectives:
Si means **if**, **cuando** means **when**.
Se puede ir al cine **si** tu quieres.
We can go to the cinema **if** you want.
Si llueve, veo la tele
If it rains I watch TV.
Quando hizo buen tiempo, nadé.
When the weather was nice, I swam.



The imperfect tense

You use it to say 'used to' or 'was ...ing':
I used to play the piano. I was eating.
Remove the AR/ER/IR then add the correct ending:

	AR	ER	IR
I	aba	ía	ía
You	abas	ías	ías
He/she	aba	ía	ía
we	abámos	íamos	íamos
You all	abais	íais	íais
they	aban	ían	ían

I was=
era
It was=
era

Giving a developed response

- To develop your answers there are a number of things you should include:
- at least three justified opinions (me gusta ... porque ...)
 - connectives (y, pero, porque, sin embargo, si, cuando...)
 - a balanced opinion (both sides of the argument):
me gusta viajar en bici porque es económico pero es fatigante.
I like traveling by bike because it's ecofriendly but it's tiring.
 - at least three tenses (past, present and future)
 - comparisons (más...que, menos...que, tan...como)
 - modal verbs (me gustaría, se puede, se debe, ...)
 - negatives (no, nunca)
 - time phrases and frequency words (ayer, el año próximo, a veces...)

Giving and justifying an opinion in the past

Use **fue** or **era** instead of **es** to justify your opinions in the past:
Me encantaron mis vacaciones porque **fue** entretenido.
I loved my holiday because **it was** exciting.
odié el hotel porque **era** ruidoso.
I hated the hotel as **it was** noisy.

Quizlets

Countries



Transports



adjectives



verbs



activities



time phrases



weather

