

## Vocabulario

<b>Me llamo</b> Emilio y <i>tengo catorce años</i>	<b>I'm called</b> Emilio and <i>I'm 14 years old</i>
<b>Teneré 15 años</b> en tres meses	<b>I will be 15 years old</b> in three months
<b>Pienso que soy bastante normal</b>	<b>I think that</b> I am <i>quite normal</i>
<b>Cuando era</b> pequeño, era <i>un poco pénible</i>	<b>When I was</b> little I was <i>a bit annoying</i>
<b>pero no ahora</b> porque <i>hé madurado</i>	<b>but not anymore</b> because <i>I've grown up</i>
<b>Todo el mundo dice que</b> soy sociable	<b>Everyone says that</b> I am sociable
y que me gusta <b>divertirme</b>	and that I like <b>to have fun</b>
<b>Hay</b> cinco personas <i>en mi familia</i>	<b>There are</b> five people <i>in my family</i>
Mis padres <b>están maridos desde hace</b> 2001	My parents <b>have been married since</b> 2001
<b>Mi madre que se llama Ellie es</b> generosa	<b>My mum who is called Ellie is</b> generous
pero <b>mi padre, Albert, es muy estricto</b>	but <b>my dad, Albert, is very strict</b>
Me llevo bien con mi hermana Aline	I get on well with my sister Aline
<b>Tengo suerte</b> de <i>conocerla</i>	<b>I'm lucky</b> to have <i>her</i>
Mi abuela <b>está muerta</b> <i>hace cinco años</i>	My grandmother <b>died</b> five years <i>ago</i>
Ella fue simpática y <b>la</b> extraño	She was nice and <i>I miss her</i>
<b>Podía</b> <i>hablar de todo con ella</i>	<b>I could</b> <i>talk about everything with her</i>
Ayer <b>fui</b> en la ciudad con mi amigo	Yesterday <b>I went</b> into town with my friend
porque <b>hubo</b> el mercado de Navidad	because <b>there was</b> the Christmas market
<b>Compramos</b> regalos para...	<b>We bought</b> presents for...
Entonces <b>fuimos a ver una película</b>	Next <b>we went to see a film</b>
<b>En el futuro</b> me gustaría <i>casarme</i>	<b>In the future</b> I would like <i>to marry</i>
Mi marido/mujer ideal <b>sería</b> ...	My ideal husband/wife <b>would be</b> ...
<b>Tendré un gran casamiento romántico</b>	<b>I will have</b> a <i>large and romantic wedding</i>
<b>Sin embargo</b> <i>tengo una gran familia</i>	<b>Although</b> <i>I have a large family</i>
no <b>me gustaría</b> tener hijos	I <b>wouldn't</b> like to have children

## Gramática – The Present Tense

The present tense describes things that happen regularly:

e.g. (yo) **hablo** = I speak

To form the present tense, you remove the –ar, –er or –ir from the *infinitive*:

e.g. **hablar** → habl- (*speak*)

Now add these endings:

	<b>hablar</b> ( <i>to speak</i> )	<b>comer</b> ( <i>to eat</i> )	<b>finir</b> ( <i>to finish</i> )
yo	hablo ( <i>I speak</i> )	como ( <i>I eat</i> )	finio ( <i>I finish</i> )
tú	hablas	comes	fines
él/ella/Ud	habla	come	fine
nosotros	hablamos	comemos	finimos
vosotros	habláis	coméis	finís
ellos/ellas/Uds	hablan	comen	finen

## Gramática – Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs include an extra pronoun. We often translate this as “oneself” in English. Apart from including the pronoun, they act just like normal verbs in most tenses:

### Common reflexive verbs

despertarse	<i>to get up</i>
ducharse	<i>to shower</i>
peinarse	<i>to comb/brush</i>
preguntarse	<i>to wonder</i>
vestirse	<i>to get dressed</i>
llevarse	<i>to get on</i>
acostarse	<i>to go to bed</i>
ponerse maquillaje	<i>to put on makeup</i>
llamarse	<i>to be called</i>

### llevarse

me llevo	<i>I wake up</i>
te llevas	<i>you wake up</i>
(él) se lleva	<i>he wakes up</i>
(ella) se lleva	<i>she wakes up</i>
(Usted) se lleva	<i>you (polite) wake up</i>
nos llevamos	<i>we wake up</i>
os llevais	<i>you wake up</i>
se llevan	<i>they (m) wake up</i>
(Ustedes) se llevan	<i>you (polite) wake up</i>

### to wake up

## Vocabulario

Uso mi móvil <i>para chatear</i>	I <b>use</b> my phone ( <i>for</i> ) to chat
Lo uso para navegar en Internet	I also use <b>it</b> to surf the internet
No lo uso para hacer <i>mis deberes</i>	I <b>don't</b> use it to do <i>my homework</i>
porque <b>la pantalla</b> está <i>demasiado</i> pequeño	because <b>the screen</b> is <i>too</i> small
Me gusta <b>escuchar</b> la música	I like <b>to listen</b> to music
y <b>hacer</b> investigaciones	and <b>do research</b>
Ayer noche <b>descargé</b> unas películas	Last night I <b>downloaded</b> some movies
Después fui en <b>las redes sociales</b>	Next, I went on <b>social media</b>
y <b>actualizé</b> mi página personal	and I <b>updated</b> my homepage
<b>Antes de</b> <i>desconectarme</i>	<b>Before</b> <i>switching off</i>
<b>compartí</b> una foto <b>sobre</b> Instagram	I <b>shared</b> a photo on Instagram
Según yo el Internet <b>puede ser</b> peligroso	According to me the internet <b>can be</b> dangerous
<b>Es importante</b> tener una contraseña segura	<b>It's important to</b> secure (y)our password
<b>Hay que</b> prestar atención cuando está en línea	<b>You must</b> pay attention when you're <i>online</i>
Y <b>no hay que</b> <i>agregar un amigo</i>	And <b>you must not</b> <i>add as a friend</i>
personas que <b>no conoce</b>	people that <b>you don't know</b>
<b>Por otro lado</b> , <i>no es peligroso</i>	<b>On the other hand</b> , <i>it's not dangerous</i>
<b>En el pasado</b> los móviles eran <i>lentos</i>	<b>In the past</b> phones were <i>slow</i>
<b>Fue difícil</b> comunicarse	<b>It was difficult to</b> communicate
Las computadoras eran <b>grandes</b> y <i>caras</i>	Computers were <b>large</b> and <i>expensive</i>
y la conexión <b>no era</b> confiable	and the connection <b>was not</b> reliable
En el futuro <b>habrá</b> robots	In the future <b>there will be</b> robots
y coches <b>sin conductores</b>	and cars <b>without drivers</b>

## Opinion phrases

<i>pienso que</i>	I think that
<b>no pienso que</b>	I <b>don't</b> think that
<i>creo que</i>	I believe that
<i>en mi opinión</i>	in my opinion
<i>según mi</i>	according to me
<i>prefiero</i>	I prefer
<i>yo diría que</i>	I would say that
<i>yo sé que</i>	I know that
<i>estimo que</i>	I reckon that
<i>me parece que</i>	it seems to me that
<i>él/ella parece...</i>	he/she seems...
<i>en lo que X se refiere</i>	as far as X is concerned
<b>no me gusta</b>	I <b>don't</b> like
<i>no me gusta nada</i>	I really don't like
<i>soy fanático de</i>	I'm a fan of

## Comparing things

<i>más ... que</i>	more ... than
<i>menos ... que</i>	less ... than
<i>tanto ... que</i>	as ... as
<i>mejor</i>	better
<i>peor</i>	worse
<i>lo/la más ...</i>	the most ...
<i>lo/la menos ...</i>	the least ...
<i>el/la mejor</i>	the best (thing)
<i>el/la peor</i>	the worst (thing)

### EXAMPLES

<i>más alto que</i>	more tall/taller than
<i>menos alto que</i>	less tall/shorter than
<b>tanto alto que</b>	<b>as tall as</b>
<i>el más alto</i>	the <b>most</b> tall/tallest
<i>la más pequeña</i>	the <b>least</b> tall/shortest

## Pronouns (saying "it")

Remember how everything in Spanish has a gender? If you want to say "it", take the word for *the* which matches the gender of what you're talking about, and put it before the verb:

e.g. "Instagram is my favourite app – I update **it** every day"  
« Instagram es mi aplicación preferida **–la** actualizo todos los días »

<i>lo</i> descargo	I download <b>it</b>
<i>lo</i> <b>he</b> descargado	I downloaded <b>it</b>
<i>lo</i> <b>descargaba</b>	I was downloading <b>it</b>
<i>voy a descargarlo</i>	I'm going to download <b>it</b>
<i>lo</i> <b>descargaré</b>	I will download <b>it</b>
<i>lo</i> <b>descargaría</b>	I would download <b>it</b>
<i>que lo</i> <b>descarga</b>	that I download <b>it</b> (subjunctive)

<i>lo/la</i>	it (masc/fem)
<i>los/las</i>	them (masc/fem)

## Vocabulario

Normalmente <b>voy</b> a Francia <i>en el estado</i>	Normally I <b>go</b> to France <i>during summer</i>
Hay mucho <b>a hacer</b> y <i>a visitar</i>	There is a lot <b>to do</b> and <i>to visit</i>
Es ma destino <b>favorita</b>	It's my <b>favourite</b> destination
Prefiero <b>viajar en coche</b>	I prefer <b>to travel by car</b>
porque estoy <b>siempre mareado</b>	because I <b>always</b> get <i>seasick</i>
y <b>tengo miedo de volar</b>	and I'm <b>scared of flying</b>
<b>Quando era pequeño</b> iba en Francia	<b>When I was little</b> I used to go to France
Visitabamos Disneyland a Paris	We used to visit Disneyland Paris
<b>Hacíamos cola</b> durante horas	We <b>used to queue</b> for hours
para ver <b>las atracciones</b> y las princesas	to see <b>the rides</b> and the princesses
<b>Nunca</b> estuve aburrido	I was <b>never</b> bored
¡Mis <b>ultimas</b> vacaciones fueron terribles!	My <b>last</b> holiday was terrible!
Fuimos a California <b>para un mes</b>	We went to California <b>for a month</b>
porque mi padre <b>quería</b> ir <i>allí</i>	because my dad <b>wanted</b> to go <i>there</i>
Mis hermanos <b>discutieron</b> <i>durante</i> todo el viaje	My brothers <b>argued</b> [ <i>during</i> ] the whole journey
La recepcionista en el hotel fue <b>descortés</b>	The hotel receptionist was <b>impolite</b>
y el dormitorio fue <i>muy sucio</i>	and the room was <b>very dirty</b>
<b>El peor</b> fue cuando <i>perdí</i> mi pasaporte	<b>The worst thing</b> was when I <i>lost</i> my passport
¡Qué desastre!	What a disaster!
Si <b>ganara</b> la lotería	If I <b>won</b> the lottery
<b>daría la vuelta al mundo</b>	<b>I would travel around the world</b>
<b>Yo nadaría</b> en el oceano pacifico	<b>I would swim</b> in the Pacific Ocean
Iría <b>a bucear</b>	I would go <b>scuba diving</b>
<b>para ver</b> los peces tropicales	<b>in order to see</b> the tropical fish
¡Sería guay!	<b>It would be cool!</b>

## Before, during, after

**antes de (+infinitive)**

**before \_\_\_ing**

*antes de hacer mis deberes*

(*before doing my homework*)

**después de avoir (+infinitive)**

**after having \_\_\_\_**

*después de hacer mis deberes*

(*after having done my homework*)

**estar \_\_\_ando / \_\_\_iendo**

**to be in the middle of \_\_\_ing**

estoy *haciendo* mis deberes

I'm *doing* my homework

## This and That

**THIS**

*ce* foulard

*cette* théière

*ces* photos

*this* scarf (m)

*this* teapot (f)

*these* postcards (pl)

**THIS ONE**

*celui-ci*

*celle-ci*

*ceux-ci*

*celles-ci*

*this* one (m)

*this* one (f)

*these* ones (m pl)

*these* ones (f pl)

**THAT ONE**

*celui-là*

*celle-là*

*ceux-là*

*celles-là*

*that* one (m)

*that* one (f)

*those* ones (m pl)

*those* ones (f pl)

## Gramática – El preterito (Preterite tense)

The **preterite** tense is used to describe things in the past, e.g. *I went, I saw, I ate*  
The preterite of most verbs is formed by removing the *-ar/-er/-ir* from the infinitive and adding:

	hablar <i>to speak</i>	comer <i>to eat</i>	finir <i>to finish</i>
je	hablé	comí	finí
tu	hablaste	comiste	finiste
il/elle/on	habló	comió	finió
nous	hablamos	comimos	finimos
vous	hablastáis	comistéis	finistéis
ils/elles	hablaron	comieron	finieron

**Some irregular verbs:**

<i>fui</i>	I was/I went
<i>tuve</i>	I had
<i>vine</i>	I came
<i>anduve</i>	I walked
<i>pude</i>	I could
<i>quise</i>	I wanted
<i>puse</i>	I put
<i>ví</i>	I saw

## Defining grammar terms

### Nouns

In Spanish, nouns have **gender**. This means that every noun is put into one of two groups. We call these groups the **masculine** and **feminine** groups. This doesn't mean that a table (*una mesa*) is a girl! It's just in the **feminine** group. Neither is a pen (*un boli*) a boy; it's just in the **masculine** group.

*The, a, an, and some* are called **articles**.

Each gender has a different word for *the*: *el* for masculine, and *la* for feminine. If you need to talk about more than one item (the **plural**), you use *los* or *las*.

If you want to say *a/an/some*, you say *un* for masculine, *una* for feminine and *unos* or *unas* for plural nouns.

### Adjectives

Adjectives **describe** nouns (e.g. the *green* pen – *green* describes the colour of the pen, therefore *green* is the adjective in this example).

In Spanish, adjectives must **agree** with the gender of the noun. We do this by changing the spelling of the adjective – usually adding *-a* for feminine, and *-s* for plural:

e.g. *un boli azul*                      *a blue pencil*  
*una regla blanca*                    *a green ruler*  
*los bolis negros*                      *the black pens*

Remember that *most* adjectives in Spanish come after the noun, whereas in English, we put them before!



**WARNING!**



Some adjectives actually go in front of the noun – you can remember these with:

Beauty	<i>beau/belle,</i>
Age	<i>jeune, vieux/vieille</i>
Goodness	<i>bon/bonne, mauvaise</i>
Size	<i>grande, petite</i>

### Adverbs

Adverbs add more detail to a sentence, and make it more interesting to read.  
e.g. vivo en una casa **muy** bonita      *I live in a **very** nice house*

Here are some adverbs which you should learn by heart:  
*muy* (very), *realmente* (really), *super* (super/really), *bastante* (quite), *más* (more), *menos* (less), *tan* (also / as ... as).

You can also make adverbs from adjectives – just add *-mente* to the adjective:

e.g. real + *ly* = *really*                      real + *mente* = *realmente*

### Verbs

Verbs are **action** words – you cannot have a full sentence without one. The basic form of a verb which you find in a dictionary is called the **infinitive**. In English, we often put “to” in front of the verb (e.g. “to play”), but in French, there are three categories:

e.g. *hablar* (AR verbs), *comer* (ER verbs), *finir* (IR verbs)

AR verbs are by far the most common.

In order to give a verb meaning, we need to show *who* is doing the action and *when* the action is happening. We call this **conjugating** the verb.

e.g. I speak (Present tense)                      *(yo) hablo*  
he played (Preterite tense)                    *(él) jugó*  
we will eat (Future tense)                    *(nosotros) comeremos*



**WARNING!**



Most verbs are **regular** – this means that you can follow the examples in this Knowledge Organiser to **conjugate** verbs you've never seen before. They follow the rules.

Some verbs however are **irregular** – they don't follow rules and have to be learned by heart. Some key irregular verbs are *ser/estar*, *tener*, *ir* and *hacer*.