

Y9 Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Spring 1

Grammar

To go	Ir	To have	Tener
I go/am going	Voy	I have	Tengo
you go / are you going?	Vas	you have / Do you have?	Tienes
he/she/ it / you (polite) go /is going	Va	he/she/ it / you (polite) has	Tiene
We go/are going	Vamos	We have	Tenemos
you (plural) go / are going	Vais	you (plural) have	Tenéis
They go/are going	Van	They have	Tienen

Present tense ar verbs

To earn	ganar
I earn	gano
Do you earn?	ganas
he/she/you (polite) earns	gana
We earn	ganamos
you (plural) earn	ganáis
They earn	ganan

Present tense ir

To receive	recibir
I receive	recibo
Do you receive?	recibes
he/she/ you (polite) receives	recibe
We receive	recibimos
you (pl) receive	recibís
They receive	reciben

Present tense er verbs

To put	poner
I put	Pongo
Do you put?	Pones
he/she/you (polite) put	pone
We put	ponemos
you (pl) put	Ponéis
They put	ponen

Irregular
Yo form

Present tense used to describe an action you do. Identify the stem and add the correct endings. You don't need the object pronoun.

Immediate Future used to say what you are going to do. Formed using the present tense of the verb to go – ir- plus a + infinitive. Used with a future time frame.
e.g. voy a limpiar la casa esta noche.
Vamos a recibir diez euros.

Modal verbs – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation eg. I **can** earn. Formed by using the conjugated forms of poder, querer, deber.
e.g. Se puede trabajar los sábados; Quiero recibir dinero;
Debemos hacer las tareas.

verbs of opinion – gustarse; encantarse. In the present tense the verb ends in only A (for single nouns/infinitives) or AN (for plural nouns) it is the pronoun that changes.
e.g. le gusta trabajar
Nos gustan las tareas

Preterite Tense – past tense used to describe a completed action. Yesterday I went shopping.
e.g. Ayer fui de compras.
Stem the infinitive and add the correct ending.

Time Phrases must be used when changing tense.

Adjectives come after the noun they are describing and always agree in gender and number. Adjectives ending in o change to a in the feminine and add an s for plurals. Adjectives end in an e don't change in the feminine but do add an s for plurals. Adjectives ending in an consonant (e.g. l) don't change in the feminine but add – es for plurals.

Direct object pronouns – it/them (lo/la/lo/las) used to replace the noun. Are placed before a conjugated verb but are attached to an infinitive verb.
e.g. Lo gasto cada día; la compré ayer; voy a gastarlo esta noche; puedo ganarla cada noche.

Present Continuous only used to describe a photo. Formed using the present tense of estar in the third person singular and plural – está / están + a gerund
e.g. está trabajando en el jardín

Gerund – formed by stemming the infinitive and adding the following – ando (ar); iendo (ir/er)
e.g. comprando; recibiendo; comiendo. Some irregulars are leyendo (leer); yendo (ir)

Preterite tense ar verbs

To earn	ganar
I earned	gané
Did you earn?	ganaste
he/she/ it / you (polite) earned	ganó
We earned	ganamos
you (plural) earned	ganasteis
They earned	ganaron

Preterite tense ir verbs

To receive	recibir
I received	recibí
Did you receive?	recibiste
he/she/ it / you (polite) received	recibió
We received	recibimos
you (pl) received	recibistéis
They received	recibieron

Preterite tense poner**

To put	poner
I put	Puse
Did you put?	Puses
he/she/ you (polite) put	Puso
We put	Pusimos
you (pl) put	Pusisteis
They put	Pusieron

Preterite tense hacer **

To do / make	Hacer
I did / made	Hice
Did you do/make?	Hiciste
he/she/ you (polite) did/made	Hizo
We did/made	Hicimos
you (plural) did/made	Hicistéis
They did/made	Hicieron

Exclamations!

¡Qué rollo! How boring!
¡Qué pena! What a pain!
¡Qué lástima! What a pity!
¡Qué guay! How great!

Opinions

I think that – **pienso que**
I believe – **creo que**
In my opinion - **a mi modo de ver**
In my opinión **a mi parecer**
I found - **encontré**
I thought – **pensé que**

Complex structures

Mi madre me hace my mum makes me
Mis padres me dan – my parents give me
Mi abuela me da - my gran gives me
Mi madre me dio my mum gave me
Lo/ La ahorro – I save it
Lo/ la gasto en - I spend it on
Me mola gastarlo en - I like spending it on
Si tuviera mucho dinero me gustaría comprarme– If I had a lot of money I would like to buy myself

Key Structures

Puedo / se puede	+ infinitive form of the power	I can / One can
Quiero / Quise		I want / I wanted
Suelo		I usually
Tengo que / Tuve que		I have to / I had to
Tengo ganas de		I really want
Me gustaría		I would like
Después de		After ...ing
Antes de		Before ...ing
Acabo de		I have just
Decidí		I decided
Para		For

Must Know Infinitives

Pagar – to pay
Ganar – to earn
Recibir – to receive / get
Lavar – to wash
Dar – to give
Gastar (en) to spend (on)
Comprar – to buy
Ahorrar – to spend
Poner – to put / set
Ayudar – to help
Hacer - to do / to make
Limpiar - to clean
Trabajar - to work
Deber - to have to / must
pasear – to walk

Time Phrases

cada día – every day
una vez a la semana – once a week
dos veces al mes - twice a month
a menudo – often
siempre – always
casi nunca – almost never
por la tarde – in the afternoon
por la noche – in the evening/at night
ayer – yesterday
anoche – last night
anteayer – the day before yesterday
hace una semana - a week ago
mañana – tomorrow