

Y9 Spanish Knowledge Organiser

Autumn 2

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 chat	chatear
I chat	Chateo
Do you chat?	Chateas
he/she/you (polite) chats	Chatea
We chat	Chateamos
you (plural) chat	Chateáis
They chat	Chatean

Present tense ir verbs

To upload	subir
I upload	Subo
Do you upload?	Subes
he/she/ you (polite) uploads	Sube
We upload	Subimos
you (pl) upload	Subís
They upload	Suben

Present tense er verbs

To watch	ver
I watch	veo
Do you watch?	ves
he/she/you (polite) watch	ve
We watch	vemos
you (pl) watch	véis
They watch	ven

Preterite tense ar verbs

To chat	chatear
I chatted	Chateé
Did you chat?	Chateaste
he/she/ it / you (polite) chatted	Chateó
We chatted	Chateamos
you (plural) chatted	Chateasteis
They chatted	Chatearon

Preterite tense ir verbs

To upload	subir
I uploaded	Subí
Did you upload?	Subiste
he/she/ it / you (polite) uploaded	Subió
We uploaded	Subimos
you (pl) uploaded	Subistéis
They uploaded	Subieron

Preterite tense er verbs

To watch	ver
I watched	vi
Did you watch?	Viste
he/she/ you (polite) watched	Vio
We watched	Vimos
you (pl) watched	Vistéis
They watched	vieron

Preterite tense irregular

To go	Ir
I went	Fui
Did you go?	Fuiste
he/she/ you (polite) went	Fue
We went	Fuimos
you (plural) went	fuistéis
They went	Fueron

Preterite tense SER

It was **fue**
They were **fueron**

Preterite tense HACER

I did **hice**
It did **hizo**
We did **hicimos**
They did **hicieron**

Connectives

Furthermore - **además**
Although - **aunque**
Because - **ya que**

Key Structures

Puedo / se puede	+ infinitive form of the verb	I can / One can
Quiero		I want
Suelo		I usually
Tengo que		I have
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

Mandar – to send
Subir – to upload
Colgar – to post
Navegar – to surf (net)
Buscar – to look for
Hacer – to do
Poder – to be able to
Querer – to want
Chatear – to chat
Ver – to see/watch
Ir – to go
Descargar – to download
Contactar – to contact
Pasar – to spend (time)
Poner – to put/show
Usar – to use

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

Lo uso I use it
La vi I watched it
Las veo I watch them

Adjectives/Expressing Opinions

It/they bore me – **me aburre(n)**
It/they interest me - **me interesa(n)**
It/They annoy me – **me molesta(n)**
It/they make me happy – **me hace(n) feliz**
It/They make me laugh - **me hace(n) reír**
It/They make me cry – **me hace(n) llorar**
funny – **gracioso**
entertaining – **entretenido**
exciting – **emocionante**
new – **nuevo**
expensive – **caro**
cheap - **barato**

Present tense used to describe an action you do. Identify the stem and add the correct endings. You don't need the subject 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 chatear esta noche.
Vamos a subir unas fotos.

Modal verb – indicates possibility, doubt or obligation eg. I **can** watch TV. Formed by using the conjugated forms of poder, querer, deber.
e.g. Se puede navegar por Internet; Quiero subir unas fotos;
Debemos hacer los deberes.

Verbs of opinion – gustarse; encantarse. In the present tense the verb ends in only A (for single nouns) or AN (for plural nouns) it is the pronoun that changes.
e.g. le gusta Strictly Come Dancing
Nos gustan las telenovelas

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 uso cada día; la vi ayer; voy a verlos esta noche; puedo verlas 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 jugando a los videojuegos

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