

Need to knows:

Año 8



LOGIN DETAILS:

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My “Need-to-Know” test will be once a fortnight on:

This booklet is jam-packed, full of useful vocabulary, phrases and grammar that will help you become a successful language learner.

Mi nombre:

Mi Clase:

Profe:

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Due: _____

Describing a town and places

Mi pueblo	My town/village
Mi ciudad	My city
Mi barrio	My neighbourhood
es un poco / muy	it's a little / very
moderno/a	modern
antiguo/a	old
bonito/a	nice
sucio/a	dirty
grande	big
pequeño/a	small
tranquilo/a	quiet
ruidoso/a	noisy
interesante	interesting
turístico/a	touristic
histórico/a	historical
importante	important
industrial	industrial
está contaminado	it's polluted

Due: _____

Describing where you live	
¿Qué hay en tu ciudad?	What is there in your town?
En mi pueblo	In my town, in my village
En mi barrio	In my neighbourhood
Hay...	There is ...
Un ayuntamiento	A town hall
un mercado	a market
un estadio	a stadium
un centro comercial	a shopping cnetre
un polideportivo	a sports centre
un parque	a park
un cine	a cinema
un museo	a museum
una piscina	a swimming pool
una universidad	a university
una iglesia	a church
una escuela	a school
unos museos	some museums
unas tiendas	some shops
muchos restaurantes	many / a lot of restaurants
muchas tiendas	many / a lot of shops
no hay cine	There isn't a cinema
no hay nada	There's nothing

Due: _____

Saying what the good/bad thing is about where you live

Lo bueno de Bolton es que es..	The good thing about Bolton is that it is...
Lo bueno de Bolton es que hay	The good thing about Bolton is that there is / are...
Lo malo de Bolton es que no hay	The bad thing about Bolton is that there isn't / aren't...
Lo mejor de Bolton es que hay..	The best thing about Bolton is that there is / are..
Lo que más me gusta de Bolton es...	What I most like about Bolton is...
Lo peor	The worst thing
mucho tráfico	a lot of traffic
mucho turismo	a lot of tourism
muchas culturas	a lot of culture
mucho desempleo / paro	a lot of unemployment
mucho contaminación	a lot of pollution
muchas pintadas	a lot of graffiti
muchas movidas	a lot going on
mucho que hacer	a lot to do
No hay muchas diversiones	There aren't a lot of amusements

Due: _____

What you do in town

¿Qué haces en la ciudad?	What do you do in town?
Salgo con mis amigos	I go out with my friends
Voy al cine	I go to the cinema
Veo una película	I watch a film
Voy al parque	I go to the park
Juego al fútbol	I play football
Voy a la cafetería	I go to the café
Voy a la bolera	I go to the bowling alley
Voy a la playa	I go to the beach
Voy de paseo con mi familia	I go for a walk with my family
Voy de compras	I go shopping
Compro ropa	I buy clothes
No hago nada	I don't do anything
¿Cuándo?	When?
los fines de semana	At the weekend
el sábado por la mañana	on Saturday morning
el domingo por la tarde	on Sunday afternoon/ evening
los martes	on Tuesdays
normalmente	normally
a veces	sometimes
de vez en cuando	from time to time
a menudo	often
siempre	always

Due: _____

What you can do in town	
¿Qué se puede hacer en la ciudad?	What can you do in town?
Se puede...	You can...
...ver un partido de fútbol / una película	...watch a football match / a film
...visitar un museo	...visit a museum
...comer en un restaurante	...eat in a restaurant
...comprar ropa	...buy clothes
...ir de compras	...go shopping
...ir de paseo	...go for a walk
...jugar al fútbol	...play football
...salir con amigos	...go out with friends
donde	where

Due: _____

Saying what you are going to do

¿Cuándo?	When?
Este fin de semana	This weekend
Este sábado	This Saturday
El fin de semana que viene	Next weekend
El fin de semana próximo	Next weekend
Mañana	Tomorrow

¿Qué vas a hacer?	What are you going to do?
Voy a (I am going to)	+ ver un partido de fútbol ver una película visitar un museo comer en un restaurante comprar ropa ir de compras ir de paseo jugar al fútbol salir con amigos
Vamos a (We are going to)	
Quiero (I want)	
Me gustaría (I would like)	
Tengo ganas de (I want to)	

¿Qué cambiaría?	What would you change?
Si fuera el alcalde... (If I were the mayor...)	cambiaría (I would change) construiría (I would build)
Si pudiera... (If I could...)	

Due: _____

Talking about your mobile

¿Qué haces en tu móvil?	<i>What do you do on your mobile?</i>
A menudo	often
Siempre	Always
Nunca	Never
A veces	Sometimes
De vez en cuando	From time to time
Todos los días	Every day
Una vez a la semana	Once a week
Dos veces a la semana	Twice a week
saco fotos	I take photos
comparto mis videos favoritos	I share my favourite videos
mando SMS	I send texts
juego a los videojuegos	I play videogames
hablo con mi familia	I speak with my family
leo	I read
chateo con mis amigos	I chat with my friends
compro ropa	I buy clothes
veo la tele / vídeos / cosas en mi móvil	I watch TV / videos / things on my mobile
escucho música	I listen to music
uso Facebook	I use Facebook
descargo aplicaciones	I download apps
navego por internet	I browse the internet

Due: _____

Talking about your mobile

¿Qué sueles hacer en tu móvil?	<i>What do you tend to do on your mobile?</i>
Suelo...	I tend..
sacar fotos	to take photos
compartir mis videos favoritos	to share my favourite videos
mandar SMS	to send texts
jugar a los videojuegos	to play videogames
hablar con mi familia	to speak with my family
leer	to read
chatear con mis amigos	to chat with my friends
comprar ropa	to buy clothes
ver la tele / vídeos / cosas en mi móvil	to watch TV / videos / things on my mobile
escuchar música	to listen to music
usar Facebook	to use Facebook
descargar aplicaciones	to download apps
navegar por internet	to browse the internet

Due: _____

Talking about music	
¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?	<i>What type of music do you like?</i>
¿Qué tipo de música escuchas?	What type of music do you listen to?
Me gusta	I like
Me encanta	I love
Me mola	I love
Me flipa	I love
Me chifla	I love
No me gusta	I don't like
Odio	I hate
A mi amigo le gusta	My friend (he) likes...
Escuchar	To listen
La música pop	Pop music
La música clásica	Classical music
La música flamenca	Flamenco music
El rap	Rap music
Mi cantante favorito es..	My favourite singer is...
Mi canción favorita es	My favourite song is..
Escucho rap	I listen to rap
Escucho la música de ...	I listen to ...'s music
Escucha la música pop	He / she listens to pop music

Due: _____

Talking about music	
¿Porqué te gusta el rock?	<i>Why do you like rock music?</i>
porque/ ya que/ dado que	Because / seen as / given that
la letra	the lyrics
la melodía	the melody
el ritmo	the rhythm
es guay	it is cool
Es original	It is original
Es pegadiza	It is catchy
Es popular	It is popular
Es triste	It is sad
Es horrible	It is terrible
me pone de buen humor	puts me in a good mood
me pone de mal humor	puts me in a bad mood
me hace cantar/bailar	it makes me sing/dance
no puedo sacármela de la cabeza	I can't get it out of my head
la escucho regularmente en la radio	I regularly listen to it on the radio
Pienso que es...	I think that it is...
Piensa que es...	He / she thinks that it is..

Due: _____

Talking about TV

¿Qué tipo de programas te gusta?	<i>What kind of programmes do you like?</i>
Prefiero / odio	I prefer / I hate
Me gusta <u>n</u>	I like (for plural)
A mi madre le gustan <u>n</u>	My mum (she) likes (plural)
los documentales	documentaries
las comedias	comedies
las noticias	the news
los dibujos animados	cartoons
los programas de música	music programmes
los programas de deportes	sports programmes
las series	series

¿Porqué te gustan los documentales?	<i>Why do you like documentaries?</i>
porque/ ya que/ dado que	Because / seen as / given that
son relajantes	they are relaxing
son divertidos / as	they are fun
son entretenidos / as	they are entertaining
son emocionantes	they are exciting
son graciosos / as	they are funny
me hacen feliz	they make me happy
me ponen de buen humor	they put me in a good mood
me ponen de mal humor	they put me in a bad mood

Due: _____

¿Qué hiciste ayer?	<i>What did you do yesterday?</i>
Ayer	yesterday
Anoche	Last night
Por la mañana	In the morning
Por la tarde	In the evening
primero	firstly
luego	then
más tarde	later
después	after
escuché	I listened
usé mi móvil	I used my mobile
hablé con mi familia	I spoke with my family
bailé	I danced
jugué al tenis	I played tennis
salí con mis amigos	I went out with my friends
vi una película	I watched a film
fui al parque	I went to the park
hice gimnasia	I did gymnastics
no hice los deberes	I didn't do homework
fue divertido / entretenido / emocionante	It was fun / entertaining / exciting
Lo pasé bomba	I had a blast

Due: _____

Talking about holidays – Present tense

¿Dónde vas de vacaciones normalmente?	Where do you normally go on holiday?
A menudo	Often
Normalmente	Normally
Siempre	Always
Nunca	Never
Cada año	Every year
Todos los años	Every year
voy a ...	I go to
vamos a...	we go to..
la costa	the coast
la ciudad	the city
la montaña	the mountains
Escocia	Scotland
España	Spain
Francia	France
Gales	Wales
Grecia	Greece
Inglaterra	England
Irlanda	Ireland
Italia	Italy
los Estados Unidos	the United States

Due: _____

Talking about holidays

¿Qué tipo de vacaciones prefieres?	What type of holiday do you prefer?
Me gustan...	I like...
Me chiflan...	I love...
Me molan...	I love...
Prefiero ...	I prefer...
Odio ...	I hate...
... las vacaciones de invierno	... winter holidays
.... Las vacaciones de verano Summer holidays
... las vacaciones en la playa	... holidays on the beach
... las vacaciones en la montaña	... holidays in the mountains
... las vacaciones en la ciudad	... holidays in the city
Porque se puede...	because you can...
...comer en restaurantes	...eat in restaurants
...ir de compras	...go shopping
...ir de paseo	...go for a walk
...jugar al voléy-playa	...play beach volleyball
...nadar en el mar	...swim in the sea
... tomar el sol	...sunbathe
...se pueden visitar museos	... you can visit museums

Due: _____

Talking about holidays	
¿Qué tipo de vacaciones prefieres?	What type of holiday do you prefer?
A mi padre le gustan...	My dad likes...
Piensa que son...	He/she thinks that they are...
Dice que son...	He/she says that they are...
Lo mejor / peor es que son...	The best / worst thing is that they are..
Diría que son...	I would say that they are...
Supongo que son...	I suppose that they are...
...son relajantes	...they are relaxing
...son divertidas	...they are fun
...son entretenidas	...they are entertaining
...son emocionantes	...they are exciting
... son interesantes	...they are interesting
...son flipantes	...they are awesome

Due: _____

Talking about past holidays

¿Adónde fuiste de vacaciones?	Where did you go on holiday?
El año pasado	Last year
El verano pasado	Last summer
Hace cinco años	Five years ago
Fui a ...	I went to
Fuimos a...	We went to..
la costa	the coast
la ciudad	the city
la montaña	the mountains
¿Cómo fuiste?	How did you get there?
Fui en / Fuimos en	I went by / We went by
autocar	coach
avión	plane
barco	boat
coche	car
tren	Train
¿Cómo fue el viaje?	How was the journey?
El viaje fue largo / incómodo / emocionante	The journey was long / uncomfortable / exciting

Due: _____

Talking about what you did on holiday – Past tense	
¿Qué hiciste en tus vacaciones de verano?	What did you do on your summer holiday?
El primer día	On the first day
El último día	On the last day
Primero	Firstly
Luego	Then
Más tarde	Later
Después	After
bailé	I danced
compré una camiseta	I bought a T-shirt
descansé en la playa	I relaxed on the beach
nadé en el mar	I swam in the sea
saqué fotos	I took photos
tomé el sol	I sunbathed
visité monumentos	I visited monuments
El último día de tus vacaciones, ¿qué hiciste?	What did you do on the last day of your holiday?
bebí una limonada	I drank a lemonade
comí paella	I ate paella
hice una excursión	I went on a trip
hicimos mucho	We did a lot
salí con mi hermano/a	I went out with my brother/sister
vi un castillo interesante	I saw an interesting castle

Due: _____

Describing past holidays and activities

*ir	to go	fui	I went
visitar	to visit	visité	I visited
comprar	to buy	compré	I bought
alojarse	to stay	me alojé	I stayed
nadar	to swim	nadé	I swam
pasar	to spend (time)	pasé	I spent
pasarlo bien	to have* a good time	lo pasé bien	I had a good time
viajar	to travel	viajé	I travelled
jugar	to play	jugué	I played

ER & IR have the same endings!

Regular preterite tense verbs



	(AR) comprar – to buy	(ER) comer – to eat	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	compré	comí	viví
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	compraste	comiste	viviste
él/ella (he, she)	compró	comió	vivió
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	compró	comió	vivió
nosotros (we)	compramos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	comprasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ellos/ellas (they)	compraron	comieron	vivieron
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	compraron	comieron	vivieron

Due: _____

Describing the weather – past & present

<u>present</u>	<u>Past</u>
hace sol – it is sunny	hizo sol – it was sunny
hace calor – it is hot	hizo calor – it was hot
hace frío – it is cold	hizo frío – it was cold
hace buen tiempo - it is good weather	hizo buen tiempo – it was good weather
hace mal tiempo – it's bad weather	hizo mal tiempo – it was bad weather
hace viento – it's windy	hizo viento – it was windy
llueve – it's raining	llovió – it rained
nieva – it's snowing	nevó – it snowed
está nublado – it's cloudy	estuvo nublado – it was cloudy
hay niebla – it's foggy	hubo niebla – it was foggy
hay tormenta – it's stormy	hubo tormenta – it was stormy

Due: _____

How was it?	
¿Cómo te fue?	How was it?
Fue divertido	It was fun
Fue estupendo	It was brilliant
Fue fenomenal	It was fantastic
Fue flipante	It was awesome
Fue genial	It was great
Fue guay	It was cool
Fue regular	It was okay
Fue un desastre	It was a disaster
Fue raro	It was weird
Lo pasé bomba	I had a great time
Lo pasamos bomba	We had a great time
Lo pasé fatal	I had an awful time
Lo pasé bien	I had a good time
me gustó	I liked (it)
me encantó	I loved (it)
¿Por qué?	Why?
porque	because
hizo buen tiempo	the weather was great
comí algo malo y vomité	I ate something bad and I vomited
Llovió	It rained
Perdí mi móvil / mi pasaporte	I lost my mobile/passport

Due: _____

Exclamations

¡Qué bien!	How great!
¡Qué bonito!	How nice!
¡Qué divertido!	What fun! / How funny!
¡Qué guay!	How cool!
¡Qué rico!	How tasty!
¡Qué suerte!	What luck!/How lucky!
¡Qué aburrido!	How boring!
¡Qué horror!	How dreadful!
¡Qué lástima!	What a shame!
¡Qué mal!	How bad!
¡Qué rollo!	How annoying!

Due: _____

Food and drink	
<i>la fruta</i>	<i>fruit</i>
el plátano	banana
la naranja	orange
la manzana	apple
la fresa	strawberry
<i>las verduras</i>	<i>vegetables</i>
los guisantes	peas
la lechuga	lettuce
la cebolla	onion
la zanahoria	carrot
la patata	potato
<i>los productos lácteos</i>	<i>dairy products</i>
el queso	cheese
la leche	milk
la mantequilla	butter
<i>la carne</i>	<i>meat</i>
el pollo	chicken
el cerdo	pork
ternera	beef
el jamón	ham
la salchicha	sausage (not spicy)
el pescado	fish
Soy vegetariano/a	I am vegetarian

Due: _____

Food and drink

los mariscos	sea food
el pan (tostado)	bread (toasted)
el pastel	cake
el arroz	rice
la pasta	pasta
las galletas	biscuits
<i>la comida rápida</i>	<i>fastfood</i>
el bocadillo (de...)	filled roll
el sándwich	sandwich
la pizza	pizza
la hamburguesa	hamburger
las patatas fritas	chips
la sopa	soup
el huevo	egg
<i>las bebidas</i>	<i>drinks</i>
el zumo (de naranja..)	juice (orange..)
el té	tea
el café (con leche, solo)	coffee (white, black)
la coca cola	coke
la limonada / la naranjada	Lemonade/ orangeade
el agua mineral (con gas, sin gas)	mineral water (sparkling, still)
Me gusta el queso	I like cheese
Me gustan las galletas	I like biscuits

Due: _____

Meals & mealtimes

desayunar	to have breakfast
tomar	to have (food & drink)
cenar	to have dinner
merendar	to have a snack
comer	to have lunch/to eat
beber	to drink
a las siete de la mañana	at 7 o'clock in the morning
a las ocho de la tarde	at 8 o'clock in the evening
por la mañana	in the morning
por la tarde	in the afternoon/evening
antes de.....	before
antes del colegio	before school
después de...	after
siempre	always
nunca	never
todos los días	every day

Describing food

Sano / malsano	Healthy /unheathy
grasiento	greasy
delicioso	delicious
picante	spicy
dulce	sweet
salado	salty
bueno / malo para la salud	good / bad for your health
¡Qué rico!	How delicious!
¡Qué asco!	How disgusting!

Due: _____

Saying what you eat (present tense)

	desayunar	comer	merendar
yo (I)	desayuno	como	meriendo
tú (you,singular)	desayunas	comes	meriendas
él/ella (he, she)	desayuna	come	merienda
nosotros (we)	desayunamos	comemos	merendamos
vosotros (you,pl,)	desayunáis	coméis	merendáis
ellos/ellas (they)	desayunan	comen	meriendan

Saying what you tend to eat

The present tense of SOLER (to tend to) + an infinitive verb

	<u>SOLER</u> (radical-changing verb)	
yo (I)	suelo	beber agua mineral
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	sueles	desayunar a las siete
él/ella (he, she)	suele	comer muchas verduras
nosotros (we)	solemos	cenar a las ocho
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	soléis	comer muchos pasteles
ellos/ellas (they)	suelen	

Due: _____

Telling the time

¿A qué hora?	At what time?
A la una	At one o'clock
A las dos	At two o'clock
A las tres	At three o'clock
A las cuatro	At four o'clock
A las cinco	At five o'clock
A las seis y cinco	At five past six
y cinco	Five past
y diez	Ten past
Y cuarto	Quarter past
Y veinte	Twenty past
Y veinticinco	Twenty-five past
Y media	Half past
menos cinco	Five to
menos diez	Ten to
menos cuarto	Quarter to
menos veinte	Twenty to
menos veinticinco	Twenty-five to

Due: _____

Una fiesta mexicana	A Mexican party
¿Qué vas a traer?	What are you going to bring?
¿Qué vas a comprar?	What are you going to bring?
Voy a traer ...	I'm going to bring ...
quesadillas	quesadillas (toasted cheese tortillas)
limonada	lemonade
Voy a comprar	I'm going to buy
una lechuga	a lettuce
un pimiento verde/rojo	a green/red pepper
un aguacate	an avocado
Va a ser flipante	It's going to be awesome
Va a comenzar a las 8	It's going to start at 8
Va a terminar a las once	It's going to finish at 11

Quantities

la cantidad	quantity
un cuarto kilo (de)	¼ kilo (of)
un medio kilo (de)	½ kilo (of)
un kilo (de)	a kilo (of)
cien gramos (de)	100 grams (of)
una botella (de)	a bottle (of)
una barra (de)	a loaf (of)
una lata (de)	a tin/can (of)
una caja (de)	a box (of)
un paquete (de)	a packet (of)
un cartón (de)	a carton (of)

The immediate future

Saying what you are going to do

The present tense of IR (to go) + an infinitive verb

	IR – to go (irregular verb)		
yo (I)	voy		comprar (to buy)
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	vas		traer (to bring)
él/ella (he, she)	va		cantar (to sing)
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	va		comer to (eat)
nosotros (we)	vamos		bailar (to dance)
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	vais		celebrar to (celebrate)
ellos/ellas (they)	van		
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	van		

a

The conditional

Saying what you would like to do

Me gustaría

+

comprar (to buy)
traer to (bring)
cantar (to sing)
comer (to eat)
bailar (to dance)
celebrar (to celebrate)

Me encantaría

Due: _____

Talking about clothes

¿Qué llevas normalmente los fines de semana?	What do you normally wear at the weekend?
Si salgo con mis amigos...	If I go out with my friends...
Cuando voy de compras..	When I go shopping...
Cuando hago deporte...	When I do sport...
Cuando voy de vacaciones...	When I go on holiday...
Si ceno en un restaurante...	If I eat in a restaurant...
Si voy a un concierto...	If I go to a concert...
Illevo...	I wear
una camisa	a shirt
una camiseta	a T-shirt
un jersey	a jumper
una sudadera	a sweatshirt
una falda	a skirt
un vestido	a dress
una gorra	a cap
unos pantalones (cortos)	trousers (shorts)
unos vaqueros	jeans
unas botas	boots
unos zapatos	shoes
unas zapatillas de deporte	trainers
unos talones	heels

Saying what you wear (present tense)

	llevar
yo (I)	llevo
tú (you, 1 pers, fam)	llevas
él/ella (he, she)	lleva
nosotros (we)	llevamos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	lleváis
ellos/ellas (they)	llevan

Infinitive structures

Me gusta (I like)
 Me encanta (I love)
 Me chifla (I love)
 Me mola (I love)
 Prefiero (I prefer)
 Odio (I hate)
 Suelo (I tend to)
 Tengo que (I have to)

+

llevar (to wear)

Due: _____

Colores	Colours
amarillo/a	yellow
blanco/a	white
morado/a	purple
negro/a	black
rojo/a	red
azul	blue
gris	grey
marrón	brown
naranja	orange
rosa	pink
verde	green
oscuro	dark
claro	light
Adjetivos de ropa	Adjectives of clothes
corto/a	short
largo/a	long
(in)cómodo/a	(un)comfortable
barato/a	cheap
caro/a	expensive
feo/a	ugly
guapo/a	pretty
restrictivo/a	restrictive

Due: _____

Comparisons

más + adjective + que	more.....than
menos + adjective + que	less.....than
Ejemplos:	
Mi falda es más bonita que mis vaqueros	My skirt is more pretty than my jeans.
Mis botas son menos cómodas que mis zapatos de deporte	My boots are less comfortable than my trainers.
el/la más + adjective	the most.....
el/la menos + adjective	the least....

Style

a cuadros	checked
motas/lunares	polka dots
a rayas	striped
a la última moda	latest / fashionable
me va bien	it suits me
está de moda	it's trendy
un look elegante	a classic look
un look informal	a casual style

Due: _____

Talking about school uniform	
¿Qué llevas normalmente los para colegio?	What do you normally wear for school?
Para el colegio llevo...	For school I wear...
Tengo que llevar...	I have to wear...
Una corbata	A tie
Una chaqueta	A blazer
Una camisa	A shirt
Una falda	A skirt
Unos pantalones	Trousers
Unos zapatos	Shoes
Opiniones	Opinions
Un uniforme...	A uniform...
...es un gasto enorme para los padres	...it's an enormous cost for parents
...no permite la expresión de la individualidad	...doesn't allow individual expression
...fomenta la buena disciplina	...promotes good discipline
...parece ridículo	...looks ridiculous
...elimina las diferencias sociales	...eliminates social differences

Due: _____

Talking about school uniform

¿Qué te gustaría llevar para colegio?	What would you like to wear for school?
Para el colegio me gustaría llevar...	For school I would like to wear...
Me encantaría llevar	I would love to wear...
Llevaría	I would wear
Si fuera el / la director/a cambiaría el uniforme	If I was the head teacher, I would change the uniform
Llevaríamos...	We would wear....
Si pudiera llevaría / no llevaría...	If I could, I would wear / I wouldn't wear
Si tuviera (más) dinero compraría...	If I had (more) money, I would buy...

Due: _____

Ferdinand Film Study

La familia	The family
un hermano	a brother
una hermana	A sister
un padre	A dad
una madre	A mum
los padres	The parents
una abuela	A grandma
un abuelo	A grandad
un primo	A cousin (male)
una prima	A cousin (female)
una tía	An aunt
un tío	An uncle
un hijo	A son
una hija	A daughter
un nieto	A grandson
una nieta	A granddaughter

Due: _____

Physical Descriptions	
Es...	He/she is
alto	tall
bajo	short
grande	big, small
pequeño	small
bonito	pretty
feo	ugly
gordo	fat
delgado	thin
fuerte, débil	strong
débil	weak
joven	young
viejo	old
un poco	a bit
bastante	quite
muy	very
Tiene...	He/she has
los ojos azules (verdes, grises, marrones)	blue eyes (green, grey, brown)
el pelo largo (corto, rizado, ondulado, liso,)	long hair (short, curly, wavy, straight)
el pelo rubio (marrón, negro, gris)	blond hair (brown, black, grey)

Due: _____

Ferdinand Film Study

Character description

Es...	He/she is...
simpático/a	nice
antipático/a	horrible
serio/a	serious
gracioso/a	funny
divertido/a	fun
trabajador(a)	hard-working
perezoso/a	lazy
sociable	outgoing
tímido/a	shy
hablador(a)	talkative
callado/a	quiet
egoísta	selfish
generoso/a	generous
paciente	patient
impaciente	impatient
estresado/a	stressed
sosegado/a	calm
optimista	optimistic
pesimista	pessimistic
feliz	happy
triste	sad

Due: _____

Ferdinand Film Study

Character description

Es...	He/she is...
bueno/a	good
malo/a	bad
travieso/a	naughty
pesado/a	annoying
amable	pleasant
tonto/a	silly
interesante	interesting
aburrido/a	boring
feroz	fierce
dedicado/a	dedicated
cariñoso/a	caring
a veces	sometimes
a menudo	often
normalmente	usually
nunca	never
rara vez	rarely
pienso que	I think that
a mi parecer	in my opinion

Due: _____

Ferdinand Film Study

Bullfighting

Creo que...	I believe that...
Pienso que...	I think that...
A mi parecer...	In my opinion...
las corridas son una tradición muy importante en los países hispánicos.	the bullfights are a very important tradition in Hispanic countries.
las corridas son emocionantes.	the bullfights are exciting.
las corridas son parte de la historia de España.	the bullfights are a part of the history of Spain.
los toreros son valientes.	the bullfighters are brave.
las corridas no son necesarios.	the bullfights are not necessary.
las corridas causan dolor innecesario para los toros.	the bullfights cause unnecessary pain for the bulls.
es necesario prohibir las corridas por todo el mundo	it's necessary to ban the bullfights all over the world.
no es justo para el toro	it's not fair for the bull
los toreros son crueles.	the bullfighters are cruel

Due: _____

Ferdinand Film Study

Describing the film

Me gustó	I liked it
No me gustó	I didn't like it
Me encantó	I loved it
Me flipó	I loved it
Detesté	I hated it
porque fue... / no fue...	because it was... / it wasn't...
divertida	fun
aburrida	boring
larga	long
entretenida	entertaining
interesante	interesting
educativa	educational
emocionante	exciting
diferente	different
rara	strange
cultural	cultural
horrible	horrible
terrible	terrible
animada	lively
especial	special
buena	good

Your vocabulary

Your vocabulary

Your vocabulary

Your vocabulary

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How to say 'a', 'some' and 'the': definite and indefinite articles

un	a (masculine object)
una	a (feminine object)
unos	some (more than one masculine object)
unas	some (more than one feminine object)
el	the (masc object)
la	the (fem object)
los	the (more than one masc object)
las	the (more than one fem object)

NB: Sometimes the article is not needed in Spanish:

e.g. No tengo hermanos = I haven't any brothers or sisters

e.g. Mi padre es profesor = My dad is a teacher

El abecedario español

A a	J <i>jota</i>	R <i>erré</i>
B <i>bé</i>	K <i>ka</i>	S <i>essé</i>
C <i>thé</i>	L <i>ellé</i>	T <i>té</i>
D <i>dé</i>	M <i>emé</i>	U <i>oo</i>
E é	N <i>ené</i>	V <i>oobé</i>
F <i>effé</i>	Ñ <i>eñé</i>	W <i>oobé doblé</i>
G <i>jé</i>	O o	X <i>ekees</i>
H <i>aché</i>	P <i>pé</i>	Y <i>ee griega</i>
I ee	Q <i>koo</i>	Z <i>theta</i>

NB: **ch** and **ll** are no longer separate letters in the Spanish alphabet but you still might see them in older dictionaries.

In Spanish most words are written as they are said – see some more tips on the next page!

Tips for pronouncing Spanish

The good news about Spanish pronunciation is that it obeys clear phonetic rules, although people do speak with different accents, depending on their region and background.

Vowels

Each of the five vowels has its own clear sharp sound:

- a** as in hat
- e** as in pet
- i** as in feet
- o** as in clock
- u** as in drew

c's and z's

c + e = th	cero, once
c + i = th	cinco, gracias
z + a, o, u = th	zapato, corazón, azul
c + a = ka	casa, catorce
c + o = ko	cómo, color
c + u = ku	Cuba, cubano

j's and g's

J, as in 'jardines', is a harder, stronger version of the English 'h'. G, when followed by e and i, sounds exactly the same as j. Otherwise, it is pronounced as the English 'g' in go.

ll's

The double ll, as in 'calle', is another characteristic Spanish sound. In most parts of Spain it's like the 'lli' in the English million.

h's

The h is silent in Spanish, so you won't be blowing any candles out when you pronounce words that begin with this letter. Best to imagine it's not there and pronounce the second letter in the word.

hablo, helado, ¡hola!, huevo

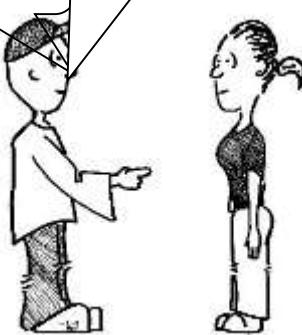
Subject pronouns

yo

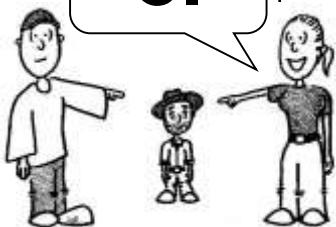


tú

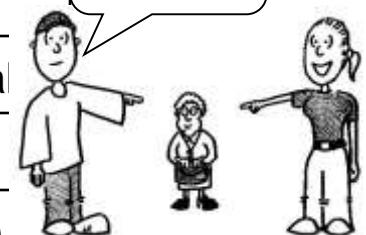
Usted



él

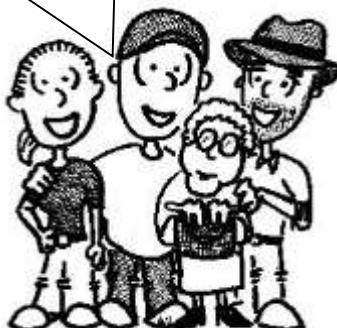


ella



yo	I
tú	you (singular familiar)
él	he
ella	she
Usted	you (singular formal)
nosotros	we
vosotros	you (plural familiar)
ellos	they (masculine)
ellas	they (feminine)
Ustedes	you (plural formal)

nosotros



vosotros



Ustedes



ellos/ellas

Regular present tense verbs

To talk about actions in the present, you need to change the **infinitive** verb by taking off the last 2 letters (either –AR, -ER, or –IR) and adding different endings.

The endings tell you who is doing the action of the verb.
E.g. **hablo** = I speak, **bailan** = they dance.

In Spanish you usually leave out the subject pronoun (I, you, he, she...) because the endings show which person is referred to.

Look at the table below to see which endings you need to add to the regular –AR, -ER and –IR verbs to make the present tense.

NB: Use the **tú** and **vosotros** forms of 'you' when talking to friends, relations or children. Use the **Usted** and **Ustedes** forms when talking to an adult who you would not call by their first name.

Regular present tense verbs			
	(AR) hablar – to speak	(ER) aprender – to learn	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	hablo	aprendo	vivo
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	hablas	aprendes	vives
él/ella (he, she)	habla	aprende	vive
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	habla	aprende	vive
nosotros (we)	hablamos	aprendemos	vivimos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	habláis	aprendéis	vivís
ellos/ellas (they)	hablan	aprenden	viven
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	hablan	aprenden	viven

Present tense endings table.

	AR	ER	IR
I	O	O	O
you (singular)	AS	ES	ES
he / she / it you (polite sing)	A	E	E
we	AMOS	EMOS	IMOS
you (plural)	ÁIS	ÉIS	ÍS
they	AN	EN	EN

How do we form the present tense?

To form the present tense, or conjugate a verb, we simply follow the following rules:

1. Plan your sentence in English

I speak many languages

1. Highlight the verbs in the sentence and work out what infinitive you will need

'I speak' is the verb and 'to speak' is the infinitive

3. Use your dictionary to find the infinitive in Spanish
to speak = hablar

4. Stem the infinitive by knocking off the ar / er / ir
habl

5. Work out the subject of the sentence (I, you, he, she)
I

6. Go to the endings table and add the correct ending on to the end of the stem
hablo = I speak

Irregular present tense verbs

Some verbs do not follow the regular pattern and you need to learn these by heart. These 5 verbs are the most often used so it's worth learning them now!

The 2 verbs ‘to be’

	SER – to be	ESTAR – to be	
yo (I)	soy	estoy	SER is for describing permanent or unchanging characteristics e.g. nationality, professions, physical appearances, time ESTAR is for locations and temporary conditions e.g. mood, state of health, weather, location and position, states that might change
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	eres	estás	
él/ella (he, she)	es	está	
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	es	está	
nosotros (we)	somos	estamos	
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	sois	estáis	
ellos/ellas (they)	son	están	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	son	están	

3 more Irregular present tense verbs

	HACER – to make/do	IR – to go	TENER – to have
yo (I)	hago	voy	tengo
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	haces	vas	tienes
él/ella (he, she)	hace	va	tiene
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	hace	va	tiene
nosotros (we)	hacemos	vamos	tenemos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	hacéis	vais	tenéis
ellos/ellas (they)	hacen	van	tienen
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	hacen	van	tienen

Radical-changing verbs

Other verbs change their vowel in the root or stem of the verb, **except** in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** parts of the verb. These verbs can also be called ‘boot’ verbs - you can see why below!



There are 3 types of change:
e → ie
e → i
o → ue



Radical-changing verbs

e → ie preferir – to prefer	e → i decir – to say	o → ue dormir – to sleep
prefiero	digo (all irregular)	duermo
prefieres	dices	duermes
prefiere	dice	duerme
prefiere	dice	duerme
preferimos	decimos	dormimos
preferís	decís	dormís
prefieren	dicen	duermen
prefieren	dicen	duermen

also:pensar (to think)
cerrar (to close)
despertarse (to wake up)
encender (to switch on)
empezar (to begin)
entender (to understand)
comenzar (to begin)
divertirse (to enjoy oneself)
querer (to want)

also:pedir (to ask for)
repetir (to repeat)
seguir (to follow)
vestirse (to get dressed)

acostarse (to go to bed)
contar (to tell)
costar (to cost)
encontrar (to find)
mostrar (to show)
jugar (to play)
morir (to die)
poder (to be able to)
recordar (to remember)
soler (to usually do)
volver (to return)

The immediate future

Saying what you are going to do

The present tense of IR (to go) + an infinitive verb

	IR – to go (irregular verb)
yo (I)	voy
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	vas
él/ella (he, she)	va
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	va
nosotros (we)	vamos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	vais
ellos/ellas (they)	van
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	van

a
+
**infinitive
verb**

Examples

1. Voy a ver la nueva película de HP este fin de semana.

I'm going to see the new Harry Potter film this weekend.

2. ¿Vas a ir al partido de fútbol?

Are you going to go to the football match?

3. Mis abuelos van a ir de vacaciones a Francia.

My grandparents are going to go on holiday to France.

4. Mi hermano no va a levantarse temprano hoy.

My brother is not going to get up early today.

The preterite – regular verbs

We use the preterite to describe events and actions in the past that are finished.

The preterite is formed by adding the following endings to the stem of the verb. (NB: stem = infinitive minus –AR, -ER or –IR ending)

ER & IR have the same endings!

Regular preterite tense verbs			
	(AR) comprar – to buy	(ER) comer – to eat	(IR) vivir – to live
yo (I)	compré	comí	viví
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	compraste	comiste	viviste
él/ella (he, she)	compró	comió	vivió
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	compró	comió	vivió
nosotros (we)	compramos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	comprasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ellos/ellas (they)	compraron	comieron	vivieron
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	compraron	comieron	vivieron

NB: empezar changes spelling in 'yo'
form → empécé
jugar too becomes → jugué in 'yo' form

also: alojarse (to stay)
ayudar (to help)
bailar (to dance)
bañarse (to bathe)
cantar (to sing)
cenar (to have dinner)
empezar* (to begin)
jugar* (to play)
pasar (to spend time)
pensar (to think)
tomar (to take)
visitar (to visit)

also:
beber (to drink)
volver (to return)
deber (to have to)

also:
salir (to go out)

The preterite – irregular

Some verbs are not regular in the preterite and need to be learnt! Here are the 4 most important:

IR – to go SER – to be	HACER – to do, to make	TENER – to have	ESTAR – to be
fui	hice	tuve	estuve
fuiste	hiciste	tuviste	estuviste
fue	hizo	tuvo	estuvo
fue	hizo	tuvo	estuvo
fuimos	hicimos	tuvimos	estuvimos
fuisteis	hicisteis	tuvisteis	estuvisteis
fueron	hicieron	tuvieron	estuvieron
fueron	hicieron	tuvieron	estuvieron

Here are some other important irregular verbs – the ‘yo’ form is given and the endings are usually predictable. E.g. decir → dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron.

dar	(to give)	<i>di</i>	decir	(to say, tell)	<i>dije</i>
poder	(to be able, can)	<i>pude</i>	poner	(to put)	<i>puse</i>
querer	(to want, wish)	<i>quise</i>	ver	(to see, watch)	<i>vi</i>
traer	(to bring)	<i>traje</i>	saber	(to know)	<i>supe</i>
venir	(to come)	<i>vine</i>	producir	(to produce)	<i>produje</i>

GUSTAR and expressing likes and dislikes

Gustar really means ‘to be pleasing to’. Use ‘**gusta**’ with singular nouns and ‘**gustan**’ with plural nouns. You need to use the correct **indirect pronoun** too to show who likes what.

Expressing likes and dislikes – 3 impersonal verbs

	GUSTAR – to like	ENCANTAR – to love	INTERESAR – to interest
me (to me)			
te (to you)			
le (to him/her)			
le (to you – formal, 1 pers)			
nos (to us)			
os (to you – fam.pl)			
les (to them)			
les (to you – formal, pl)			

There are other verbs that work in this way too. The most important ones are:

encantar	to love
interesar	to interest
chiflar	to adore/love
hacer falta	to need
doler (o → ue)	to hurt

Verbs plus infinitives: useful structures

1. Use '**gustar**' (or other similar verbs) followed by an infinitive to express the meaning '**to like doing something**'

ejemplo: Me gusta mucho montar a caballo

I like horse-riding a lot.

2. Use '**soler**' followed by an infinitive to express the meaning '**to usually do something**'

	SOLER (radical-changing verb)	
yo (I)	suelo	beber agua mineral
tú (you, 1 pers fam)	sueles	tomar el desayuno a las siete
él/ella (he, she)	suele	comer muchas legumbres
Usted (you, 1 pers, formal)	suele	cenar a las ocho
nosotros (we)	solemos	comer muchos pasteles
vosotros (you, pl, fam)	soléis	
ellos/ellas (they)	suelen	
Ustedes (you, pl, formal)	suelen	

3. Use ‘**se puede**’ or ‘**se pueden**’ followed by an infinitive to express the meaning ‘**you/one can do something**’

ejemplo: En Cambridge se puede hacer ‘punting’

You(one) can do/go punting in Cambridge

ejemplo: En Barcelona se puede ir de compras

You(one) can go shopping in Barcelona

ejemplo: En Londres se pueden visitar monumentos

You (one) can visit monuments in London.

ejemplo: En la playa se pueden recoger conchas

You(one) can collect shells on the beach

4. Use any of the verbs below followed by an infinitive to give advice to someone.

hay que..	you (one) must...	se tiene que...	you (one) must....
se debe...	you (one) should..	se recomienda	it is recommended..

Negatives

1. Put ‘**no**’ before the verb to make a negative sentence.

No vivo en Dublin.

I don't live in Dublin.

2. Put ‘**nada**’ after the verb (with ‘**no**’ in front) to express the meaning ‘don’t ...at all, anything, nothing’

No me gusta **nada** el tenis.

I don't like tennis at all.

No sé **nada** del fútbol.

I don't know anything about football.

3. Put ‘**nunca**’ before the verb to express the meaning ‘never’

Nunca hago mis deberes.

I never do my homework.

4. Put ‘**nadie**’ after the verb (with ‘**no**’ in front) to express the meaning ‘no-one or not anyone’

No conozco a **nadie**.

I don't know anyone/I know nobody..

NB: You can also put the negative expression before the verb for emphasis - in this case don't use the ‘no’. For example:

Nadie me habla – Nobody talks to me

Comparatives	
más + adjective + que	more.....than
menos + adjective + que	less.....than
tan + adjective + como	as.....as
Ejemplos:	
Mi hermana es más alta que yo	My sister is taller than me
Mi madre es más sociable que mi padre	My mum is more sociable than my dad
Cameron Diaz es menos famosa que Kylie Minogue	Cameron Diaz is less famous than Kylie Minogue
Soy tan impaciente como mi madre	I am as impatient as my mum
Superlatives	
el/la más + adjective	the most.....
el/la menos + adjective	the least....
Ejemplos:	
Mi padre es el más alto de la familia.	My dad is the tallest in the family.
Soy el más deportista de la familia.	I am the most sporty in the family.
Mi hermana es la menos egoísta de la familia.	My sister is the least selfish in the family

Direct object pronouns

Subject pronouns

yo	I
tú	you (singular familiar)
él	he
ella	she
Usted	you (singular formal)
nosotros	we
vosotros	you (plural familiar)
ellos	they (masculine)
ellas	they (feminine)
Ustedes	you (plural formal)

Direct object pronouns

me	me
te	you (singular familiar)
lo (le)*	he
la	she
lo/la(le)*	you (singular formal)
nos	us
os	you (plural familiar)
los	them (masculine)
las	them (feminine)
los/las	you (plural formal)

* 'le' is sometimes used more often than 'lo' for male people

These are placed **before** the verb except after positive commands, infinitives and gerunds (present participles). For example:

1. No sé donde está mi libro. **Lo** dejé en la mesa.

I don't know where my book is. I left it on the table.

2. Tu hermana es muy deportista. **La** ví ayer en el partido de fútbol.

Your sister is very sporty. I saw her yesterday in the football match.

Possessive adjectives

my	mi
your	tu
his/her	su
your	su
our	nuestro
your	vuestro
their	su
your	su

NB: These are **adjectives** so all will agree with number (**add an -s**) and **nuestro/vuestro** agree with gender too → **nuestro/nuestra/**
nuestros/nuestras

vuestro/vuestra/
vuestros/vuestras

Rules about adjectives

An adjective is always describing something, and that word is a noun. In Spanish you have to look at the noun's gender and number and then decide whether the adjective you are using needs to change.

Agreement

The adjective should have the same number and gender as the noun it describes. Sometimes the adjective does not have to change. The two rules for deciding are as follows:

if the adjective ends in –o then the o must change to a if the noun it describes is feminine;

if the adjective ends in any other letter do not change it — except:

if the adjective describes the nationality or regional origin of the noun, then it must be made feminine if the noun it describes is feminine;

if the noun is plural, the adjective should be made plural too.

For example:

	singular		plural	
	masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
short	bajo	baja	bajos	bajas
blue	azul	azul	azules	azules
English	inglés	inglesa	ingleses	inglesas

Position

In sentences where the noun and the adjective come next to each other, in Spanish it is usually the noun which comes first. In English it is the other way round. For example:

We have a blue car

Tenemos un coche azul

A big garden

Un jardín grande

The tall girls

Las chicas altas

Some difficult lessons

Unas clases difíciles

There are very few cases where the word order is the same as in English. We will learn about those in year 9!

Cardinal and ordinal numbers

1	un(o) / una
2	dos
3	tres
4	cuatro
5	cinco
6	seis
7	siete
8	ocho
9	nueve
10	diez
11	once
12	doce
13	trece
14	catorce
15	quince
16	dieciséis
17	diecisiete
18	dieciocho
19	diecinueve
20	veinte
21	veintiuno
22	veintidós
23	veintitrés
24	veinticuatro
25	veinticinco
26	veintiséis
27	veintisiete
28	veintiocho
29	veintinueve
30	treinta
31	treinta y uno

10	diez	100	cien
20	veinte	200	doscientos
30	treinta	300	trescientos
40	cuarenta	400	cuatrocientos
50	cincuenta	500	quinientos
60	sesenta	600	seiscientos
70	setenta	700	setecientos
80	ochenta	800	ochocientos
90	noventa	900	novecientos
1000 - mil			

1458	mil cuatrocientos cincuenta y ocho
2000	dos mil
1,000,000	un millón
2,000,000	dos millones

primero	first
segundo	second
tercero	third
cuarto	fourth
quinto	fifth
sexto	sixth
séptimo	seventh
octavo	eighth
noveno	nineth
décimo	tenth

Spanish regular –AR verbs

amar	to love		esquiar	to ski
andar	to walk		estudiar	to study
arreglar	to tidy		explicar	to explain
ayudar	to help		fumar	to smoke
bailar	to dance		ganar	to win
buscar	to look for		gastar	to spend
cambiar	to change		hablar	to speak
cenar	to have dinner		lavar	to wash
cocinar	to cook		limpiar	to clear
comprar	to buy		llamar	to call
contestar	to answer		llegar	to arrive
cortar	to cut		llevar	to wear
dejar	to leave		mirar	to look
desayunarse	to have breakfast		molestar	to bother
detestar	to hate		nadar	to swim
dibujar	to draw		navegar	to surf (web)
durar	to last		necesitar	to need
enseñar	to teach		pagar	to pay
enviar	to send		pasar	to spend (time)
escuchar	to listen		patinar	to skate
esperar	to hope		pintar	to paint

Spanish regular –AR verbs cont'd.

practicar	to do/practise
preguntar	to ask
presentar	to introduce
pronunciar	to pronounce
reservar	to reserve
robar	to steal
sacar	to take (out) or get (tickets)
subrayar	to underline
terminar	to finish
tocar	to play (instrument)
tomar	to take or drink
trabajar	to work
viajar	to travel
visitar	to visit
vomitar	to vomit

Spanish regular –ER verbs & -IR verbs

-ER	
aprender	to learn
comer	to eat
coger	to catch
deber	to owe OR to have to
leer	to read
romper	to break
toser	to cough
ver	to see
vender	to sell
-IR	
abrir	to open
describir	to describe
escribir	to write
permitir	to allow
sugerir	to suggest
subir	to go up
vivir	to live