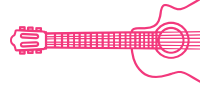
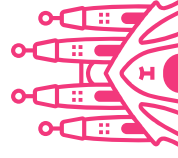
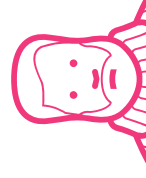
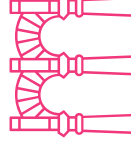
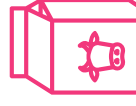


SPANISH GRAMMAR

FROM
HOME



How to use this booklet

PDF or print

This resource was designed primarily as a PDF form but can also be printed out.

You will only be able to use this resource as an interactive PDF if you download and install Adobe Acrobat Reader. Acrobat Reader is free and will allow students to type answers in the boxes I have inserted. Students can then save the PDF and send it to you. Job done.

To download Adobe Acrobat click [here](#).

I have tried to cover important aspects of the GCSE course but there is a lot missing. One day I will make this a more comprehensive guide.

Use it for cover, KS3, KS4, homework or as a transition resource for year 11's opting for A level.

Leave a review

Leave a review if you liked the resource and you have the time.

The Level Ladder

A RAG rating per column every month will give you a good idea how students are feeling about their self-efficacy with their grammar. You'll also be able to track progress. Use the worksheets in this booklet as bridging work for each grammar point.

You found an error

I tend to rush resources because I get excited about completing them. If you find an error please let me know and I'll amend the resource ready for you to redownload on TES.

Meanings and abbreviations

Conjugate

Putting the verb into a tense and changing it so it agrees with the verb subject.

Subject

The person, place or thing doing the action of the verb.

NMS

A masculine singular noun

NMP

A masculine plural noun

NFS

A feminine singular noun

NFP

A feminine plural noun



Denotes that the task contains and irregular verb

The subjunctive

Rule

You must precede a subjunctive verb with a subjunctive trigger (on the right). To form the subjunctive verb, follow the steps below.

Step 1: Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

Step 2: Add:

ar verbs

I - e

You - es

He or she - e

er and ir verbs

I - a

You - as

He or she - a

We - emos

You all - eis

They - en

We - amos

You all - áis

They - an

Here are the steps to form a simple opinion trigger.

Es + adjective + que + subjunctive verb

Practise your triggers in exercise 1.

* Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

Hacer

haga

Haber

haya

Tener

tenga

Saber

sepa

Soy

sea

Llegar

llegue

Ir

vaya

saque

Practice

1 Complete the trigger by translating the adjective into Spanish in the space.

Es _____ que **interesting**

Es _____ que **strange**

Es _____ que **good**

Es _____ que **bad**

Es _____ que **incredible**

Es _____ que **horrible**

Es _____ que **amazing**

Es _____ que **ridiculous**

Es _____ que **fantastic**

Es _____ que **clear**

Es _____ que **suspicious**

Es _____ que **clever**

2 Change the verb into the subjunctive. It must agree with the given subject.

Es bueno que el hombre **beber** agua

* Es fantástico que yo **hacer** los deberes

Es interesante que la mujer **leer** un libro

Es malo que el equipo **ganar** el partido

Es curioso que nosotros **usar** el móvil

* Es increíble que yo **ir** al cine

Es bueno que tú **desayunar** fruta

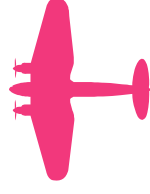
Es fantástico que nosotros **estudiar**

Es mono que el gato **beber** la leche

Es bueno que yo **celebrar**

Es sospechoso que ellas **hablar**

Es bueno que nosotros **montar** en bici



Find out about
The Spanish Civil War

Idioms

Rule

Idioms are little things which are said that make language more interesting. They are not to be taken literally. Idioms can be used to vary your language and will really impress when used correctly.

By glancing over the list of idioms in pink below you will notice that the majority of them begin with a verb. That initial verb will need to be conjugated so that it matches with the subject.

If for example you wanted to say that your friend is a bookworm, the idiom you would need is **ser un ratón de biblioteca** and **ser**, being the verb, would need to change to **es** for he or she.

Mi amigo es un ratón de biblioteca

Note

There are thousands of idioms.

Below is a list of idioms which cover positive and negative opinions as well as some more general idioms to do with everyday actions.

If idioms interest you then upon completing this page go and find some more online and write them down somewhere you'll remember them. You could even categorise them for easy use in the future.

Practice

1 Match up each idiom with its literal translation and meaning in English.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ser un ratón de biblioteca | a. To have bad milk | i. To be muscly |
| 2. Echar una mano | b. To not have hairs on the tongue | ii. To be in good health |
| 3. Hablar por los codos | c. To be without white | iii. To not have money |
| 4. Tener mala leche | d. To put yourself purple | iv. To be easy as pie |
| 5. Estar cuadrado | e. To be bread eaten | v. To have bad character |
| 6. Estar sin blanca | f. To be the pear | vi. To speak a lot |
| 7. Ponerse morado | g. To be a library rat | vii. To speak frankly |
| 8. No tener pelos en la lengua | h. To be the milk | viii. To be the best |
| 9. Ser pan comido | i. When frogs grow fur | ix. To help |
| 10. Cuando las ranas críen pelo | j. To be like a rose | x. To be a bookworm |
| 11. Ser como una rosa | k. To lend a hand | xi. To be exceptional |
| 12. Ser la pera | l. To be square | xii. To eat a lot |
| 13. Ser la leche | m. To speak by the elbows | xiii. Never |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13



Find out about

What is the most practised religion in Spain?

18

The Ladder

23 SUBJUNCTIVE

22 IDIOMS

21 DOPS

20 PRESENT PERFECT

19 IMPERFECT TENSE

18 IF CLAUSSE

17 REFLEXIVE VERBS

16 PRETERITE IRREGULARS

15 SER & ESTAR

14 SI PUDIERA & TUVIERA

13 CONDITIONAL TENSE

12 INFINITIVE STRUCTURES

11 SUPERLATIVES

10 COMPARARIVES

9 FUTURE TENSE

8 ME GUSTARÍA

7 PRETERITE REGULARS

6 CONNECTIVES

5 OPINIONS

4 TIME PHRASES

3 PRESENT TENSE

2 ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT

1 NOUNS

Contents

NOUNS	01
ADJECTIVES	02
OPINIONS	03
CONNECTIVES	04
PRESENT TENSE	05
REFLEXIVE VERBS	06
PRETERITE TENSE	07
FUTURE TENSE	08
COMPARATIVES	09
SUPERLATIVES	10
CONDITIONAL	11
INFINITIVE STRUCTURES	12
IMPERFECT TENSE	13
PRESENT PERFECT	14
SER & ESTAR	15
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	16
DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS	17
IDIOMS	18
SUBJUNCTIVE	19

DOPS

Rule

Direct Object Pronouns (DOPs) replace objects in sentence. An object is the answer to the question who or what.

"I bought the book in Waterstones, the book was £10. I think the book will be better than the last book I bought."

In the sentence above *the book* can be replaced by the word **it** and that is a DOP.

Direct Object Pronouns

Me - me

You - te

He, she or it - lo/la

We - nos

You all - os

They - los/las

In white below the sentence is without a DOP and in pink the noun is replaced by a DOP.

Compró el libro **Lo compro**
Saco una foto **La saco**

Note

DOPs have to agree in number and gender with the noun (see examples above). They generally come before the verb as well (as above).

In **infinitive structure** sentences they can attach to the end of the infinitive verb.

Quiero comprarlo = lo quiero comprar

Quieres comerlas = las quieres comer

Quiere estudiarla = la quiere estudiar

Practice

1 Replace the object in each sentence with a DOP. Remember an object is the answer to the question who or what.

Siempre como las uvas

Mi padre lleva gafas

Mi gato bebe la leche

Visito a mis abuelos

Los lunes estudio la historia

Miguel compra un libro

Mis tíos tienen un perro

Voy a comer una pizza

Suelo escuchar música

No tengo mi móvil

2

Read each sentence and decide if the DOP placement is correct or incorrect

El hombre **lo bebe**

Yo **hago los**

La mujer **lee lo**

El equipo **lo gana**

Nosotros **lo usamos**

Yo **visito la**

Tú **desayunas la**

Nosotros **lo estudiamos**

El gato **la bebe**

Yo **celebro lo**

Ellas **lo tienen**

Nosotros **la estudio**



Find out about

What exactly are churros?

Present Continuous

Rule

Use the present continuous to refer to an ongoing action.

Step 1: Correct form of verb *estar*.

I am **estoy**

You are **estás**

He or she is **está**

We are **estamos**

You all are **estáis**

They are **están**

Step 2: Add verb. Remove ending (ar, er, ir)

ar verbs

+ **ando**

er and ir verbs

+ **iendo**

If you're describing a photo, start with some conjecture to vary your sentence starters.

Supongo que

Diría que

Que yo sepa

I suppose

I would say that

As far as I know

Note

Although it sounds counter-intuitive. Use an infinitive verb rather than a gerund (ing verb) when you want to say things like *watching football is boring*.

Cocinar es guay

Compartir es generoso

Me gusta hablar

Cooking is cool

Sharing is kind

I like talking

Nouns

Rule

Nouns in Spanish can be masculine or feminine in a grammatical sense. It is strange but that is how it is. An adjective or article (see articles box) that go with a noun must agree with it. A masculine noun requires a masculine adjective or article.

Most masculine nouns end with an **o** and feminine with an **a**. Although there are lots of exceptions, we will focus on the general **O** and **A** ending nouns in this section.

Nouns can also be singular or plural. *La manzana* (apple) is singular but *las uvas* (grapes) is plural. You can tell because of the article and the **s** at the end.

Articles

Nouns come with articles. These are either definite articles (the) or indefinite articles (a/an).

The

Masculine singular

Masculine plural

Feminine singular

Feminine plural

A or An

Masculine singular

Masculine plural

Feminine singular

Feminine plural

There are lots of nouns. Thousands. Maybe even millions. You will need to be adept at using a dictionary and recognising the gender and number of them.

Practice

1 Conjugate the verb paying attention to the subject (and thus the correct form of *estar*).

Comer

Correr

Estudiar

Intentar

Jugar

Beber

Escribir

Crear

Hacer

Usar

Vivir

I am eating

He is running

We are studying

They are trying

We are playing

I am drinking

She is writing

I am creating

You all are doing

He is using

You are living

Practice

1 Decide if the nouns below are **NMS**, **NMP**, **NFS** or **NFP** and translate them into English. Check back to the list of abbreviations if you have forgotten them.

La gente

Los móviles

El chico

Las sillas

Los ríos

La llave

El español

Las ciencias

El hermanastro

The dog

A horse

Some books

A television

The internet

The waiters (masculine)

The people

A shoe

2 You will now need to use a dictionary to find the meaning of the nouns in pink and write the correct article before it.

Find out about

Caga Tió and a Catalan Christmas tradition



Find out about

Which team is the most successful in Spanish history?



Adjectives

Rule

Adjectives describe nouns. In Spanish adjectives **must** agree in number and gender with the noun they describe.

Adjectives can be MS, MP or FS, FP. The table below lays out how adjectives change according to gender and number. **Generoso** is a MS noun as it ends with an **O**. It would change to **generosos** in the masculine plural form.

MS	MP	FS	FP
O	OS	A	AS
E	ES	E	ES
ISTA	ISTAS	ISTA	ISTAS
Z	CES	Z	CES
OR	ORES	ORA	ORAS
ON	ONES	ONA	ONAS
IN	INES	INA	INAS
L	LES	L	LES

In order to correctly use adjectives you will need to be confident with nouns first. If you didn't know that **un libro** is a masculine singular noun then you may struggle to place the correct adjective with it.

Note

Very few adjectives come before the noun. This is called apocopaion. Below are some common examples in sentences.

James es un **buen** amigo (James is a good friend)
 Jess es una **mala** amiga (Jess is a bad friend)
 Es en una **gran** casa (It is a big house)

Practice

1 Decide if the adjectives below are MS, MP, FS or FP or can apply to several categories. Check back to the list of abbreviations if you have forgotten them.

- Felices** _____
- Contento** _____
- Altas** _____
- Complicadas** _____
- Fácil** _____
- Trabajador** _____
- Ambiciosa** _____
- Optimistas** _____
- Generoso** _____



Find out about

What is La Tomatina?

2

Ser & Estar

Rule

Both **ser** and **estar** mean **to be**. However there are specific rules for when to use one and the other. In this section we will learn two acronyms to help us learn the difference. To begin with though, you will need to know how each verb conjugates.

Estar	Ser
I am estoy	I am soy
You are estás	You are eres
He, she or it is está	He, she or it is es
We are estamos	We are somos
You all are estáis	You all are sois
They are están	They are son

At this point you will be familiar with how verbs conjugate to agree with their subject. Ser and estar are no different, both are verbs and both must agree with the subject in the sentence.

Acronyms

DOCTOR (SER)	PLACE (ESTAR)
D description	P position
O occupation	L location
C characteristic	A action
T time	C condition
O origin	E emotion
R relationship	

In exercise 1 you will be asked to identify whether ser or estar should be used in a Spanish translation. To help you do this you should cross reference the sentence with the acronyms above. If the verb is referring to position then you know to use estar however if the verb is referring to occupation then you would know to use ser.

Practice

1 In the sentences below write down whether in a Spanish translation ser or estar would be required.

- My mum **is** a nurse _____
- The cat **is** in the kitchen _____
- I love the book, **it's** great _____
- My friend **is** from Spain _____
- The tea **is** cold _____
- We are** brothers _____
- I am** learning a language _____
- My birthday **is** the 7th May _____
- My laptop **is** from Currys _____
- My mate **is** really angry _____

2 Translate the sentences into Spanish with the correct form of ser or estar.



Find out about

One of Picasso's famous works of art.

15

Present Perfect

Rule

Use the present perfect to refer to actions which have happened in the recent past.

Step 1: Correct form of verb haber.

I have **he**
 You have **has**
 He or she has **ha**
 We have **hemos**
 You all have **habéis**
 They are **han**

Step 2: Add verb. Remove ending (ar, er, ir)

ar verbs
 + ado

er and ir verbs
 + ido

Precede the present perfect with one of these:

Hoy Today
Este mes This month
Esta semana This week

* Irregulars

The verb ending with *ado* or *ido* is called a past participle (PP). Some PPs are irregular.

Hacer	hecho	Ver	visto
Escribir	escrito	Abrir	abierto
Decir	dicho	Poner	puesto
Ir	ido	Descubrir	descubierto

Opinions

Rule

Asking for opinions is a part and parcel of the GCSE course but is also essential in everyday conversation.

We will concentrate on verbs like **me gusta** in this section.

me gusta is a basic opinion which means *I like*. When using an opinion like *me gusta* it is important that if the thing you like is plural then *me gusta* changes to **me gustan**.

How do you know if the thing (noun) you like is plural? Go to the nouns page and review the articles that precede them to refresh your memory.

Note

In real life you will have to refer to other people's opinions and ask questions. Opinion verbs still end with an **n** if the noun is plural:

(Do) you like? **¿Te gusta(n)?**

She or he likes **Le gusta(n)**

They like **Les gusta(n)**

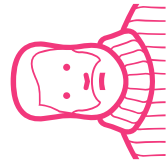
We like **Nos gusta(n)**

You all like **os gusta(n)**

Practice

1 In the box provided conjugate the verb. It must agree with the subject.

Comer	I have eaten	_____
Correr	He has run	_____
Estudiar	We have studied	_____
Intentar	They have tried	_____
Jugar	We have played	_____
Ir	I have been	_____
* Escribir	She has written	_____
* Ver	I have seen	_____
* Hacer	You have made	_____
Usar	He has used	_____
Vivir	I have lived	_____



Find out about

Famous authors who have lived in Spain

14

Practice

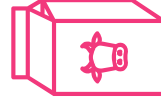
1 Match the Spanish opinion with the English counterpart in the box below.

1. **Me aburre** a. Stresses me
2. **Me fastidia** b. Interests me
3. **Me encanta** c. Saddens me
4. **Me interesa** d. Worries me
5. **Me emociona** e. Fascinates me
6. **Me flipa** f. Drives me mad
7. **Me preocupa** g. Bore me
8. **Me enloquece** h. Angers me
9. **Me entristece** i. I love
10. **Me estresa** j. Excites me
11. **Me fascina** k. I'm mad about

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

2 Remember that if the thing you're talking about is plural you add an **n** to the opinion. Write the correct opinion in each box below adding an **n** if necessary.

- | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ | los gatos | I love cats |
| _____ | la historia | History interests you |
| _____ | los exámenes | Exams worry him |
| _____ | la tele | TV bores him |
| _____ | el fútbol | Football excites me |
| _____ | el café | coffee stresses you out |
| _____ | los libros | books interest them |
| _____ | los coches | I'm mad about cars |



Find out about

If a Spaniard says something **es la leche**, what do they mean?

3

Connectives

Rule

A well-placed connective in place of a comma, semicolon or full-stop will allow you to extend your writing or juxtapose ideas. This is not to say you shouldn't use a full-stop or other form of punctuation when it makes sense to do so.

Connectives to extend
and
also
furthermore
or

Connectives to juxtapose
but
although
however
however

Note

You can also use connectives to explain the cause and consequence of an action.

Cause
 Porque
 Ya que
 Debido a
 A cause de

because
since
due to
due to

Consequence
 Así que
 Entonces
 Por eso
 Por lo tanto

so
then
therefore
therefore

The imperfect

Rule

Use the imperfect to refer to a repeated action in the past, something you used to do or what you were doing when you were interrupted by something else.

Step 1: Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

Step 2: Add:

ar verbs

I - aba
 You - abas
 He or she - aba

We - ábamos
 You all - abais
 They - aban

er and ir verbs

I - ía
 You - ías
 He or she - ía

We - íamos
 You all - íais
 They - ían

Precede the imperfect with one of these:
Cuando era joven When I was young
En el pasado In the past
Hace muchos años Years ago

* Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

Ir iba
Ser era
Ver veía

It's common to use *used to* when using the imperfect but you can also use *would* (when I was ten I would play football every day in the park) or *neither!*

Practice

1 Decide if the sentences below require a connective or not. If they do, write in each box which one you would use.

Me gusta el fútbol y el rugby _____
 Leer me fascina, es guay. _____
 Como pizza. Tengo hambre. _____
 Visito a mis primos. Son irritantes. _____
 Me encanta el inglés y el español. _____
 Me quedo en casa debido a la lluvia _____
 Leo libros. Son fascinantes. _____
 Como KFC aunque es malsana. _____
 Soy generoso, además soy simpático. _____
 No tengo móvil pero tengo tableta. _____

Find out about

What is an autonomous region and how many does Spain have?



4

Practice

1 In the box provided conjugate the verb. It must agree with the subject.

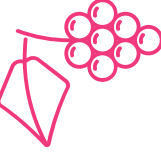
Comer I used to eat _____
Correr He used to run _____
Estudiar We studied _____
Intentar They used to try _____

Jugar We used to play _____
*** Ir** I used to go _____
*** Escribir** She used to write _____
*** Ver** I used to see _____

Hacer You all used to do _____
Usar He used to use _____
Vivir You used to live _____

2 Complete the sentences using a verb in the imperfect tense.

Cuando era joven _____ **jugar** al fútbol todos los días con mi padre en el parque.
 En el pasado mi madre _____ **querer** ir de vacaciones a Egipto.
***** Hace muchos años yo _____ **ir** a casa de mis amigos cada día.
 En los años 90 la gente _____ **llevar** cortes de pelo muy diferentes.
 En los años 80 mi padre _____ **escuchar** la música rock, le gustaba mucho Motorhead.



Find out about

The new year countdown and grapes

13

Infinitive structures

Rule

An infinitive structure includes a first person verb followed by an infinitive.

I want (first person) **to go** (inf) to KFC

Infinitive verbs are what you will find when you search for a verb in the dictionary. They end with **ar**, **er** or **ir**.

In this section we will focus on lots of different structures but the rule remains. Conjugated verb goes first, infinitive verb comes directly after.

You might find some infinitive verbs which end with **se**. They are reflexive or pronominal verbs, go to page 8 to practise them in isolation.

Careful

When you would use a gerund (an ing verb) to start a sentence in English you would use an infinitive in Spanish.

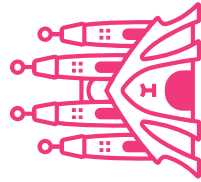
Playing football is fun **jugar al fútbol es divertido**
 Eating greens is healthy **comer verduras es sano**
 Sunbathing is relaxing **tomar al sol es relajante**
 Studying is essential **estudiar es esencial**

Practice

1 Match the first person verbs with their English counterpart.

1. Quiero	a. I can
2. Espero	b. I decided
3. Me gusta	c. I try to
4. Se puede	d. I used to
5. Trato de	e. We will try
6. Decidi	f. One can
7. Intentaremos	g. I usually
8. Puedo	h. I wanted to
9. Suelo	i. I want
10. Quería	j. I like
11. Solía	k. I hope

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11



Find out about

Who is the famous architect that designed La Sagrada Familia?

12

The present

Rule

Step 1: Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

Step 2: Add:

ar verbs

I - o
 You - as
 He or she - a
 They - on

er verbs

I - o
 You - es
 He or she - e
 They - en

ir verbs

I - o
 You - es
 He or she - e
 They - en

Yo - I
 Tú - You
 Él/Ella - He/She or it
 Nosotros - we
 Vosotros - you all
 Ellos/Ellas - they

Precede the present with one of these:

Normalmente Normally

De vez en cuando Now and again

Raramente Rarely

*Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

Hacer hago

Tener tengo

Poder puedo

Ir voy

Soy soy

Estar estoy

Querer quiero

Ver veo

Practice

1 Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

Comprar

Ganar

Pasar

Invitar

Insistir

Prohibir

Recibir

Subir

Comer

Conocer

Volver

Merecer

We buy	_____
They win	_____
I spend	_____
She invites	_____
You all insist	_____
You ban	_____
He receives	_____
I upload	_____
You all eat	_____
He knows	_____
We return	_____
You deserve	_____

2 In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre **beber** agua

Los niños **jugar** al rugby

La mujer **leer** un libro

El equipo **ganar** el partido

Nosotros **usar** el móvil

* Yo **tener** un hermano

Tú **desayunar** fruta

Vosotros **estudiar** en casa

El gato **beber** la leche

Yo **celebrar** mi cumpleaños

Ellas **hablar** a menudo

Nosotros **montar** en bicicleta



Find out about

Where is the paella said to originate from?

5

Reflexive verbs

Rule

A verb is reflexive when the subject and the object are of the same entity or, if the subject performs the action on themselves. For this reason nearly all daily routine verbs are reflexive.

The verb endings are the same as the **present tense** but you will need to add a pronoun **before** the conjugated verb which agrees with the subject.

Pronouns

I - me We - nos
You - te You all - os
He or she - se They - se

Here are some pre-made examples.

Me lavo I wash
Te duchas You shower
Se maquilla She puts make-up on

Note

When using an **infinitive structure** and a reflexive verb, the pronoun can either attach to the end of the infinitive verb or come before the first person verb already conjugated.

Quiero bañarme = me quiero bañar
Quieres ducharte = te quieres duchar
Quiere levantarse = se quiere levantar

The conditional

Rule

In this section we'll look at the conditional tense itself as well as some common conditions.

Step 1: Keep the ending on (ar, er, ir).

Step 2: Add conditional endings.

I - ía
You - ías
He or she - ía
We - íamos
You all - íais
They - ían

Precede the conditional with one of these:

Si tuviera If i had + noun
Si fuera If i were + adjective
Si pudiera If I could + infinitive verb

* Irregulars

Irregular conditional verbs have the same endings but different stems (the start of the verb). The most frequent changes are below.

Hacer har + ending
Tener tendr + ending
Poder podr + ending
Salir salir + ending

Practice

1 In the box provided conjugate the verb. It must agree with the subject. Remember, the pronoun comes before the verb.

Cuidarse You take care _____
Lavarse He washes _____
Preguntarse I wonder _____
Casarse They marry _____
Ducharse You shower _____
Estirarse We stretch _____
Ponerse He puts on _____
Levantarse They get up _____
Llamarse I am called _____
Cepillarse He brushes _____
Olvidarse We forget _____



Find out about

The racquet called *padel*

6

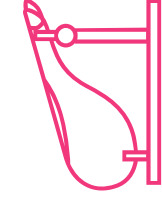
Practice

1 Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

Comprar We would buy _____
Ganar They would win _____
Pasar I would spend _____
Invitar She would invite _____
Insistir You would insist _____
Prohibir She would ban _____
Recibir He would receive _____
*** Salir** I would go out _____
*** Comer** You all would eat _____
*** Hacer** I would do _____
*** Volver** We would return _____
Merecer I would deserve _____

2 In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre **beber** agua _____
*** Yo hacer** los deberes _____
La mujer **leer** un libro _____
El equipo **ganar** el partido _____
Nosotros **usar** el móvil _____
Yo **ir** al cine con mi amigo _____
Tú **desayunar** fruta _____
Vosotros **estudiar** en casa _____
El gato **beber** la leche _____
Yo **celebrar** mi cumpleaños _____
Ellas **hablar** a menudo _____
Nosotros **montar** en bicicleta _____



Find out about

The origin of the word *tapas*

11

Superlatives

Rule

Use a superlative to say something is the most amazing, the least effective, the best or the worst.

The most

NMS 1 es **el más** agreeing adjective
 NMP 1 son **los más** agreeing adjective
 NFS 1 es **la más** agreeing adjective
 NFP 1 son **las más** agreeing adjective

The least

NMS 1 es **el menos** agreeing adjective
 NMP 1 son **los menos** agreeing adjective
 NFS 1 es **la menos** agreeing adjective
 NFP 1 son **las menos** agreeing adjective

Just like you did when using comparatives it's important that your adjectives agree!

Careful

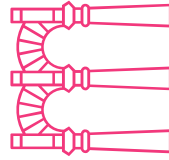
To say something is the best or the worst you cannot say *el más bueno* or any variants of that.

NMS 1 es **el mejor/peor**
 NMP 1 son **los mejores/peores**
 NFS 1 es **la mejor/peor**
 NFP 1 son **las mejores/peores**

Practice

1 Fill in the gap with the missing words (listed above in rules) according to the gender and number of each noun.

La historia es _____ interesante **the most**
 El español es _____ difícil **the least**
 Las ciencias son _____ útiles **the most**
 Las matemáticas son _____ duras **the least**
 KFC es _____ sabroso **the most**
 Harry Potter es _____ valiente **the most**
 Chepstow es _____ histórico **the most**
 Los libros son _____ caros **the least**
 Mi amiga es _____ rápida **the most**
 Mi profesora es _____ creativa **the most**



Find out about

Moorish architecture in Spain

10

The preterite

Rule

Use the preterite to make reference to something which started and finished at a specific time in the past.

Step 1: Remove the ending (ar, er, ir).

Step 2: Add:

ar verbs

I - é
 You - aste
 He or she - ó

er and ir verbs

I - í
 You - iste
 He or she - ió

hice **Ser** fui
 tuve **Estar** estuve
 pude **Querer** quise
 fui **Ver** vi

Precede the past with one of these:

El año pasado Last year
Recientemente Recently
Ayer Yesterday

* Irregulars

The list below features the most common occurrences of irregulars and their first person conjugation.

Hacer hice **Ser** fui
Tener tuve **Estar** estuve
Poder pude **Querer** quise
Ir fui **Ver** vi

Practice

1 Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

Comprar We bought _____
Ganar They won _____
Pasar I spent _____
Invitar She invited _____
Insistir You all insisted _____
Prohibir You banned _____
Recibir He received _____
*** Hacer** I made _____
Comer You all ate _____
Ir I went _____
*** Volver** We returned _____
Merecer You deserved _____

2 In each sentence conjugate the infinitive verb so that it agrees with the subject.

El hombre **beber** agua _____
*** Yo hacer** los deberes _____
 La mujer **leer** un libro _____
 El equipo **ganar** el partido _____
 Nosotros **usar** el móvil _____
*** Yo ir** al cine con mi amigo _____
 Tú **desayunar** fruta _____
 Vosotros **estudiar** en casa _____
 El gato **beber** la leche _____
 Yo **celebrar** mi cumpleaños _____
 Ellas **hablar** a menudo _____
 Nosotros **montar** en bicicleta _____



Find out about

La tortilla de patatas

7

The future

Rule

In this section we'll focus on the future tense and how to use it.

Step 1: Keep the ending on (ar, er, ir).

Step 2: Add the endings.

I - é
 You - ás
 He or she - á
 We - emos
 You all - éis
 They - án

Precede the future with one of these:

El año que viene Next year
Mañana Tomorrow
La semana que viene Next week

* Irregulars

Irregular future verbs have the same endings but different stems (the start of the verb). The most frequent changes are below.

Hacer har + ending
Tener tendr + ending
Poder podr + ending
Salir salir + ending

Comparatives

Rule

Use a comparative to compare two things. You can compare nouns or verbs. You might say that cats are better than dogs or that running is more tiring than cycling. You can use comparatives across all topics.

Noun 1 es **más** adjective **que** Noun 2
 Verb 1 es **menos** adjective **que** Verb 2
 Noun 1 es **tan** adjective **como** Noun 2

If you want to compare two nouns which are plural then you will need to make sure your verbs and adjectives

agree. Look at what changes in the two examples below.

El gato **es más** mono **que** el perro
 Los gatos **son más** monos **que** los perros

Careful

To say something is better or worse than something else you cannot say *más bueno* or *más malo*. Mejor means better. Peor means worse.

Noun 1 es **mejor que** Noun 2
 Noun 1 es **peor que** Noun 2

Practice

1 Translate the following verbs into Spanish. The infinitives are given to help.

Comprar We will buy _____
Ganar They will win _____
Pasar I will spend _____
Invitar She will invite _____
Insistir You will insist _____
Prohibir She will ban _____
Recibir He will receive _____
*** Hacer** I will do _____
Comer You all will eat _____
*** Tener** I will have _____
Volver We will return _____
Merecer I will deserve _____



Find out about

Flamenco

8

Practice

1 Fill the gap with either **más**, **menos**, **mejor** or **peor** according to your opinion. Only four options require a **mejor** or **peor**.

La historia es _____ fácil como la geografía
 Londres es _____ grande que Bristol
 Mi madre es _____ alta que mi padre
 Yo soy _____ rápido/a que mi amigo
 España es _____ que Inglaterra
 Dominos es _____ que McDonalds
 Samsung es _____ que Apple
 Nike es _____ que Adidas



Find out about

Salvador Dali

9

2 For each category below write a comparative sentence. Try to include a **mejor** or **peor** sentence.

Food _____
 Sports person _____
 Drinks _____
 Films _____
 Family _____
 Friends _____
 Books _____
 Cities _____
 Singers _____
 Famous people _____
 Apps _____