
YEAR 11-12 SPANISH TRANSITION WORK

WELCOME TO YEAR 12 SPANISH

WORK DUE IN SEPTEMBER 2022

1. Choose ONE of the following mini-projects (a-d) to complete:

- a. Watch a Spanish Film and write a 150 word summary in Spanish.

Suggested films (although you are free to choose your own):

El Laberinto del fauno	(Pan's Labryinth)
Volver	(To go back)
La Isla Mínima	(Marshland)
Vivir es fácil con los ojos cerrados	(Living is easy with eyes closed)
También la lluvia	(Even the rain)
Ocho apellidos vascos	(Spanish Affair)
Los abrazos rotos	(Broken Embraces)
El Niño	(The boy)
Rastros de sàndal	(Traces of Sandalwood)

- b. Research two festivals or traditions from any Spanish-speaking countries and deliver a spoken presentation to the group in Spanish. You may use PowerPoint or other visual aids. Alternatively, it could be a written piece of work that you hand in (150 words)
- c. Research a famous person/character from the Spanish-speaking world. Analyse their impact in their native country. (150 words)
- d. Investigate the influence of Spanish speakers in the music industry, the world of cinema and TV programmes. (150 words)
2. Complete the booklet entitled 'Tenses booklet' – and bring it to the first lesson in September without fail. It is a good idea to make a note of and/or research new grammar rules that you are unsure of either online or in a grammar book. Please don't worry about any parts that you are unsure of - make a note of them and ask your teacher(s) in September.
3. **Choose a Spanish speaking country/region and find the most interesting 10 facts about it in Spanish.** These can be written in list format or you could design a poster. EXPLAIN IN SPANISH WHY YOU CHOSE THAT COUNTRY (50 words).

4. Students this year have found the book **Palabra por Palabra** a really great resource to purchase (it offers LOTS of essay phrases, ideas, set phrases, points of view) and costs relatively little. Search online for **ISBN-13: 978-1444110012**

Note: It is not compulsory to buy this book as Mrs Acosta will also give you a booklet she has prepared with topic-specific vocabulary from which she sets weekly tests.

¡Suerte y nos vemos pronto!

El departamento de lenguas extranjeras, St. Joseph's College

LA GRAMÁTICA

In Year 12, much greater emphasis is placed on developing our grammatical understanding of the target language and, in particular, on the 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural forms:

	PRONOMBRE SUJETO	SUBJECT PRONOUN
1 st person singular	Yo	I
2 nd person singular	Tú	You
3rd person singular	Él/Ella * Usted (Ud.)	He/She/It *Ud. = You (formal sing.)
1 st person plural	Nosotros/Nosotras	We
2 nd person plural	Vosotros/Vosotras	You
3rd person plural	Ellos/Ellas ** Ustedes (Uds.)	They ** Uds. = You (formal pl.)

* Usted can also be abbreviated to Ud. It is often written as Vd. - an abbreviation of Vuestra Merced (Your Grace).

** Ustedes can also be abbreviated to Uds. It is often written as Vds. - an abbreviation of Vuestras Mercedes (Your Graces).

Both are used to address people older than ourselves or those in a position of authority as a mark of respect.

We will be studying 12 tenses in total:

1.	Present	I eat	Como
2.	Present Continuous	I am eating	Estoy comiendo
3.	Preterite	I ate	Comí
4.	Imperfect	I was eating / I used to eat	Comía
5.	Imperfect Continuous	I was eating	Estaba comiendo
6.	Perfect	I have eaten	He comido
7.	Pluperfect	I had eaten	Había comido
8.	Future (immediate)	I am going to eat	Voy a comer
9.	Future (true)	I will eat	Comeré
10.	Conditional	I would eat	Comería
11.	Future Perfect	I will have eaten	Habré comido
12.	Conditional Perfect	I would have eaten	Habría comido

(You should recognise the Present, Preterite and both Future tenses from G.C.S.E.)

Present Tense: Part 1 (Regular verbs)

We first of all need to know what the word 'conjugate' means. It simply means to put a verb (i.e. a doing word) into the relevant form (i.e. I / You / He / She, etc....)

1) To conjugate REGULAR **-ar** verbs in the present tense, e.g. COMPRAR, simply drop the (-ar) ending and add one of the following:

o	compr <u>o</u>	= I buy	
as	compr <u>as</u>	= You buy	
a	compr <u>a</u>	= He/She/It buys	(Also: You buy - formal singular)
amos	compr <u>amos</u>	= We buy	
áis	compr <u>áis</u>	= You buy	
an	compr <u>an</u>	= They buy	(Also: You buy - formal plural)

2) To conjugate REGULAR **-er** verbs in the present tense, e.g. BEBER, simply drop the (-er) ending and add one of the following:

o	beb <u>o</u>	= I drink	
es	beb <u>es</u>	= You drink	
e	beb <u>e</u>	= He/She/It drinks	(Also: You drink - formal singular)
emos	beb <u>emos</u>	= We drink	
éis	beb <u>éis</u>	= You drink	
en	beb <u>en</u>	= They drink	(Also: You drink - formal plural)

3) To conjugate REGULAR **-ir** verbs in the present tense, e.g. ESCRIBIR simply drop the (-ir) ending and add one of the following:

o	escrib <u>o</u>	= I write	
es	escrib <u>es</u>	= You write	
e	escrib <u>e</u>	= He/She/It writes	(Also: You write – formal singular)
imos	escrib <u>imos</u>	= We write	
ís	escrib <u>ís</u>	= You write	
en	escrib <u>en</u>	= They write	(Also: You write - formal plural)

Now conjugate the following:

	APRENDER (to learn)	SUFRIR (to suffer)	MANDAR (to send)	CORRER (to run)	RECIBIR (to receive)	GANAR (to earn/win)
Yo						
Tú						
Él/Ella/Vd.						
Nosotros						
Vosotros*						
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.						

* Pronunciation Guide for Vosotros endings:

éis = ace

ís = eeess

áis = ice

Present Tense: Part 2 (Irregular verbs)

Some verbs are irregular and therefore do not follow the normal pattern so you will need to learn them. Fortunately, the majority of them are only irregular in the first person singular! (*Irregulars are in italics*)

1) –ar verbs

<u>Dar (to give)</u>	<u>Estar (to be) *</u>	
<i>doy</i>	<i>estoy</i>	
das	<i>estás</i>	(only irregular because it has an accent)
da	<i>está</i>	(only irregular because it has an accent)
damos	estamos	
<i>dais</i>	<i>estáis</i>	
dan	<i>están</i>	(only irregular because it has an accent)

2) –ir verbs

<u>Ir (to go)</u>	<u>Salir (to go out)</u>	<u>Conducir (to drive)</u>	<u>Traducir (to translate)</u>	<u>Producir (to produce)</u>
<i>voy</i>	<i>salgo</i>	<i>conduzco</i>	<i>traduzco</i>	<i>produzco</i>
vas	sales	conduces	traduces	produces
va	sale	conduce	traduce	produce
<i>vamos</i>	salimos	conducimos	traducimos	producimos
<i>vais</i>	salís	conducís	traducís	producís
<i>van</i>	salen	conducen	traducen	producen

3) –er verbs

<u>Poner (to put)</u>	<u>Hacer (to do)</u>	<u>Valer (to be worth)</u>	<u>Traer (to bring)</u>
<i>pongo</i>	<i>hago</i>	<i>valgo</i>	<i>traigo</i>
pones	haces	vales	traes
pone	hace	vale	trae
ponemos	hacemos	valemos	traemos
ponéis	hacéis	valéis	traéis
ponen	hacen	valen	traen

<u>Aparecer (to appear)</u>	<u>Conocer (to know)</u>	<u>Ser (to be)**</u>	<u>Saber (to know)</u>
<i>aparezco</i>	<i>conozco</i>	<i>soy</i>	<i>sé</i>
apareces	conoces	<i>eres</i>	sabes
aparece	conoce	<i>es</i>	sabe
aparecemos	conocemos	<i>somos</i>	sabemos
aparecéis	conocéis	<i>sois</i>	sabéis
aparecen	conocen	<i>son</i>	saben

REMEMBER:

*Estar is used to describe a location or temporary state:

está en el norte = it is in the north
estoy cansado/a = I am tired

** Ser is used to describe a permanent characteristic:

soy inglés /inglesa = I am English
soy alto/a = I am tall

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the verb shown in brackets
(Careful: there is a mixture of regular and irregular verbs!!)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Nosotros _____ paella (comer) | = We eat paella |
| 2. Ellos _____ la historia española (conocer) | = They know Spanish history |
| 3. Tú _____ en las montañas (vivir) | = You live in the mountains |
| 4. Yo _____ la mesa (poner) | = I set the table |
| 5. Los aviones siempre _____ a tiempo (salir) | = The planes always leave on time |
| 6. Ella _____ a pie (ir) | = She goes by foot |
| 7. Vds. _____ muchos coches (vender) | = You sell lots of cars |
| 8. Vosotros _____ muchas cosas (aprender) | = You learn lots of things |

Present Tense: Part 3 (Radical changing verbs)

Also known as stem-changing verbs, these are simply verbs where the spelling changes slightly when conjugated.

Note how the 'stem' in the nosotros and vosotros forms does not change:

1) e → ie (The letter E in the verb changes to IE)

	<u>Cerrar</u> (to close)	<u>Querer</u> (to want)	<u>Tener</u> (to have)	<u>Venir</u> (to come)
Yo	ci <u>e</u> rra	quie <u>r</u> o	tengo (irregular)	vengo (irregular)
Tú	ci <u>e</u> rras	quie <u>r</u> es	tienes	vie <u>n</u> es
Él/Ella/Vd.	ci <u>e</u> rra	quie <u>r</u> e	tiene	vie <u>n</u> e
Nosotros	cerramos	queremos	tenemos	venimos
Vosotros	cerráis	queréis	tenéis	venís
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	ci <u>e</u> rran	quie <u>r</u> en	ti <u>e</u> nen	vi <u>e</u> nen

This rule can be applied to the following verbs (the letter **e** underlined is the one that changes to **ie**):

Comenz<u>e</u>r	(to begin)	Neg<u>e</u>r	(to deny)
Despert<u>e</u>r	(to wake up)	Pens<u>e</u>r	(to think)
Defend<u>e</u>r	(to defend)	Perd<u>e</u>r	(to lose/to miss)
Entend<u>e</u>r	(to understand)	Prefer<u>e</u>r	(to prefer)
Empez<u>e</u>r	(to begin)	Sent<u>e</u>r	(to feel)
Ment<u>e</u>r	(to lie)	Suger<u>e</u>r	(to suggest)

2) o → ue (The letter O in the verb changes to UE)

	<u>Contar</u> (to count/tell)	<u>Poder</u> (to be able)	<u>Morir</u> (to die)	<u>Dormir</u> (to sleep)
Yo	cu <u>e</u> nto	pu <u>e</u> do	mu <u>e</u> ro	du <u>e</u> rmo
Tú	cu <u>e</u> ntas	pu <u>e</u> des	mu <u>e</u> res	du <u>e</u> rmes
Él/Ella/Vd.	cu <u>e</u> nta	pu <u>e</u> de	mu <u>e</u> re	du <u>e</u> rme
Nosotros	contamos	podemos	morimos	dormimos
Vosotros	contáis	podéis	morís	dormís
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	cu <u>e</u> ntan	pu <u>e</u> den	mu <u>e</u> ren	du <u>e</u> rmen

This rule can be applied to the following verbs (the letter **o** underlined is the one that changes to **ue**):

Acord<u>o</u>r	(to remember)	Envolv<u>o</u>r	(to wrap)
Almorz<u>o</u>r	(to have lunch)	Mostr<u>o</u>r	(to show)
Cost<u>o</u>r	(to cost)	Mov<u>o</u>r	(to move)
Devolv<u>o</u>r	(to return/give back)	Probar	(to prove)
Encontr<u>o</u>r	(to meet/find)	Recordar	(to remember)
		Volv<u>o</u>r	(to return)

NOTE: The verb JUGAR follows the same pattern: juego / juegas / juega / jugamos / jugáis / juegan

3) e → i (The letter E in the verb changes to I)

	<u>Pedir</u> (to ask for)	<u>Repetir</u> (to repeat)	<u>Reír</u> (to laugh)	<u>Decir</u> (to say)	<u>Seguir</u> (to follow)
Yo	pi <u>d</u> o	rep <u>i</u> to	ri <u>o</u>	di <u>g</u> o (irregular)	si <u>g</u> o (irregular)
Tú	pi <u>d</u> es	rep <u>i</u> tes	ri <u>e</u> s	di <u>c</u> es	si <u>g</u> ues
Él/Ella/Vd.	pi <u>d</u> e	rep <u>i</u> te	ri <u>e</u>	di <u>c</u> e	si <u>g</u> ue
Nosotros	pedimos	repetimos	reímos	decimos	seguimos
Vosotros	pedís	repetís	reís	decís	seguís
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	piden	repiten	ri <u>e</u> n	di <u>c</u> en	si <u>g</u> uen

The above rule can also be applied to the following verbs (the letter **e** underlined is the one that changes to **i**):

Desped<u>e</u>r	(to dismiss/fire)	Reñ<u>e</u>r	(to argue)
Freír	(to fry)	Servir	(to serve)
Imped<u>e</u>r	(to impede)	Sonreír	(to smile)
Medir	(to measure)		

4) i → y (The letter **i** in the verb changes to **y**)

	<u>Construir (to build)</u>	<u>Huir (to flee)</u>	<u>Sustituir (to substitute)</u>
Yo	construyo	huyo	sustituyo
Tú	construyes	huyes	sustituyes
Él/Ella/Vd.	construye	huye	sustituye
Nosotros	construimos	huimos	sustituimos
Vosotros	construís	huís	sustituís
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	construyen	huyen	sustituyen

The above rule can also be applied to the following verbs (the letter **i** underlined is the one that changes to **y**) :

- Atribuir** (to attribute)
- Contribuir** (to contribute)
- Disminuir** (to diminish)
- Distribuir** (to distribute)
- Incluir** (to include)

Now try conjugating these Radical Changing verbs:
(Remember that the Nosotros and Vosotros forms do not change)

	EMPEZAR (to begin) E → IE	VOLVER (to return) O → UE	SERVIR (to serve) E → I	INCLUIR (to include) I → Y
Yo				
Tú				
Él/Ella/Vd.				
Nosotros				
Vosotros				
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.				

Revisión del Presente

Nombre:

1. Escribe los verbos siguientes según la persona indicada en la forma correcta del presente:

Verbos regulares

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (él) | _ _ _ _ | el tren | (TOMAR = to take/catch) |
| (ellos) | _ _ _ _ | en un restaurante | (CENAR = to have dinner) |
| (ella) | ¿_ _ _ _ _ | el español? | (ENSEÑAR = to teach) |
| (él) | _ _ _ _ | mucha agua | (BEBER = to drink) |
| (ellas) | _ _ _ _ _ | escribir una carta | (PROMETER = to promise) |
| (Vd.) | ¿Por qué no _ _ _ _ | Vd. La casa? | (VENDER = to sell) |
| (ella) | _ _ _ _ | la ventana | (ABRIR = to open) |
| | Los niños _ _ _ _ | la montaña | (SUBIR = to go up) |
| (Vds.) | _ _ _ _ _ | a muchos conciertos | (ASISTIR = to attend) |

2. Rellena los espacios en blanco con la forma correcta del verbo indicado (*Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb shown*):

Verbos irregulares

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (ellos) | sal..... | siempre a la misma hora | (SALIR = to leave/go out) |
| (él) | tie..... | que hacer los deberes antes de comer | (TENER = to have) |
| (Vds.) | hac..... | demasiado ruido | (HACER = to do) |
| (ella) | conduc..... | el coche | (CONDUCIR = to drive) |
| (ellos) | traduc..... | la novela al español | (TRADUCIR = to translate) |
| (Vd.) | conoc..... | al dueño de la compañía | (CONOCER = to know) |

3. Subraya la forma correcta del infinitivo (*Underline the correct form of the verb*):

Stem-changing verbs

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| (ellos) | piensas | piensan | piensan | (PENSAR = to think) |
| (él) | queréis | quiere | queremos | (QUERER = to want) |
| (ellas) | poden | pueden | puedes | (PODER = to be able) |
| (Vds.) | juega | jugamos | juegan | (JUGAR = to play) |
| (Vd.) | venís | viene | vengo | (VENIR = to come) |
| (ella) | sigue | seguimos | siguen | (SEGUIR = to follow) |
| (él) | pido | piden | pide | (PEDIR = to ask for) |

Present Continuous Tense

This tense is used to express an action that is continuing to happen now, e.g. I am walking.

- Step 1: conjugate the verb Estar:

(Yo)	Estoy	I am	
(Tú)	Estás	You are	
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Está	He/She/It is	(also: You are – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Estamos	We are	
(Vosotros)	Estáis	You are	
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Están	They are	(also: You are – formal plural)

- Step 2: Add the present participle (i.e.ing), e.g.:

Hablar (to speak)	→	hablando (speaking)
Jugar (to play)	→	jugando (playing)

For –ar verbs, drop the ending and add **-ando**

Comer (to eat)	→	comiendo (eating)
Volver (to return)	→	volviendo (returning)
Salir (to leave)	→	saliendo (leaving)
Escribir (to write)	→	escribiendo (writing)

For –er and –ir verbs, drop the ending and add **-iendo**

There are some irregular present participles:

Sentir	(to feel)	→	sintiendo	(feeling)
Medir	(to measure)	→	midiendo	(measuring)
Pedir	(to ask for)	→	pidiendo	(asking for)
Decir	(to say)	→	diciendo	(saying)
Venir	(to come)	→	viniendo	(coming)
Dormir	(to sleep)	→	durmiendo	(sleeping)
Servir	(to serve)	→	sirviendo	(serving)
Construir	(to build)	→	construyendo	(building)
Distribuir	(to distribute)	→	distribuyendo	(distributing)
Oír	(to hear)	→	oyendo	(hearing)
Ir	(to go)	→	yendo	(going)

Note how all these verbs are –ir verbs!

Present Continuous Tense exercise

Using the verbs at the bottom of the page, rewrite the following sentences using the Present Continuous, e.g. :

1. María canta y Juan toca la guitarra = María está cantando y Juan está tocando la guitarra
(Maria sings and John plays the guitar) (Maria is singing and John is playing the guitar)

2. Las chicas preparan la lección =
(The girls prepare the lesson) (The girls are preparing the lesson)

3. Yo pongo la mesa =
(I set the table) (I am setting the table)

4. Comemos en el restaurante =
(We eat in the restaurant) (We are eating in the restaurant)

5. El avión sale =
(The flight leaves) (The flight is leaving)

6. Ellos viven con nosotros =
(They live with us) (They are living with us)

7. ¿Mides la distancia? =
(Do you measure the distance?) (Are you measuring the distance?)

CANTAR = To sing
TOCAR = To play
PREPARAR = To prepare
PONER = To put / lay

COMER = To eat
SALIR = To leave / go out
VIVIR = To live
MEDIR = To measure (this is irregular!)

Preterite Tense

The PRETERITE TENSE is the name given to a past tense. It is used to translate the idea of 'I did' something and denotes a single, completed action (e.g. comí = I ate). You should recognise this from G.C.S.E.

REGULAR VERBS

	-AR verbs	-ER verbs	-IR verbs
Yo	hab <u>lé</u>	com <u>í</u>	viv <u>í</u>
Tú	habl <u>aste</u>	com <u>iste</u>	viv <u>iste</u>
Él/Ella/Vd.	habl <u>ó</u>	com <u>ió</u>	viv <u>ió</u>
Nosotros	habl <u>amos*</u>	com <u>imos</u>	viv <u>imos*</u>
Vosotros	habl <u>asteis</u>	com <u>isteis</u>	viv <u>isteis</u>
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	habl <u>aron</u>	com <u>ieron</u>	viv <u>ieron</u>

* These are the same in the Present Tense!

IRREGULAR VERBS

	Yo	Tú	Él/Ella/Vd.	Nosotros	Vosotros	Ellos/Ellas/Vds.
IR (to go) *	fui	fuiste	fue	fuimos	fuisteis	fueron
SER (to be) *	fui	fuiste	fue	fuimos	fuisteis	fueron
ESTAR (to be)	estuve	estuviste	estuvo	estuvimos	estuvisteis	estuvieron
TENER (to have)	tuve	tuviste	tuvo	tuvimos	tuvisteis	tuvieron
ANDAR (to walk)	anduve	anduviste	anduvo	anduvimos	anduvisteis	anduvieron
HACER (to do)	hice	hiciste	hizo	hicimos	hicisteis	hicieron
VER (to see)	vi	viste	vio	vimos	visteis	vieron
DAR (to give)	di	diste	dio	dimos	disteis	dieron
VENIR (to come)	vine	viniste	vino	vinimos	vinisteis	vinieron
PONER (to put)	puse	pusiste	puso	pusimos	pusisteis	pusieron
PODER (to be able)	pude	podiste	pudo	podimos	podisteis	podieron
LEER (to read)	leí	leíste	leyó	leímos	leísteis	leyeron
CABER (to fit)	cupe	cupiste	cupo	cupimos	cupisteis	cupieron
SABER (to know)	supe	supiste	supo	supimos	supisteis	supieron
QUERER (to want)	quise	quisiste	quiso	quisimos	quisisteis	quisieron
TRADUCIR (to translate)	traduje	tradujiste	tradujo	tradujimos	tradujisteis	tradujeron
PRODUCIR (to produce)	produje	produjiste	produjo	produjimos	produjisteis	produjeron
DECIR (to say/tell)	dije	dijiste	dijo	dijimos	dijisteis	dijeron
TRAER (to bring)	traje	trajiste	trajo	trajimos	trajisteis	trajeron

* Note how IR and SER are identical in the Preterite Tense!

The following verbs are irregular in the first person singular ONLY:

BUSCAR (to look for)	<u>busqué</u>	buscaste	buscó	buscamos	buscasteis	buscaron
JUGAR (to play)	<u>jugué</u>	jugaste	jugó	jugamos	jugasteis	jugaron
EMPEZAR (to begin)	<u>empecé</u>	empezaste	empezó	empezamos	empezasteis	empezaron
LLEGAR (to arrive)	<u>llegué</u>	llegaste	llegó	llegamos	llegasteis	llegaron

Completa estas frases con la forma apropiada del verbo en el pretérito:

(Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in the Preterite Tense)

1. **Los árabes _____ a España en el siglo ocho (INVADIR)**
The Arabs invaded Spain in the 8th century
2. **Colón _____ el Nuevo Mundo en 1492 (DESCUBRIR)**
Columbus discovered the New World in 1492
3. **Los países latinoamericanos _____ por su independencia durante el siglo XIX (LUCHAR)**
Latin American countries fought for their independence during the 19th century
4. **Lope de Vega _____ sus obras durante el siglo XV11 (PRODUCIR)**
Lope de Vega produced his works during the 17th century
5. **Nosotros _____ un viaje al Perú el año pasado (HACER)**
We did a trip to Peru last year
6. **Yo _____ la televisión anoche (MIRAR)**
I watched TV last night
7. **Mis amigos _____ hace tres días (LLEGAR)**
My friends arrived three days ago
8. **¿ _____ tú en aquel restaurante anoche? (COMER)**
Did you eat in that restaurant last night?
9. **Mi padre _____ enfermo el año pasado (ESTAR)**
My dad was ill last year
10. **Él me lo _____ anteayer (DECIR)**
He told me the day before yesterday.

Imperfect Tense

The IMPERFECT TENSE is used to translate:

- 1) The idea of 'WAS' or 'WERE' doing (e.g. I was eating/You were talking)
- 2) The idea of 'USED TO do' (e.g. I used to live)
- 3) The idea of 'WOULD' with a habitual/frequently occurring event or an event over a long period of time e.g. When I was little, I would go swimming every week.

When do I use the Imperfect and when do I use the Preterite?

The IMPERFECT was going on when the PRETERITE happened (e.g. I was eating when he left)

REGULAR VERBS

	-AR verbs	-ER verbs	-IR verbs
Yo	habl <u>aba</u>	com <u>ía</u>	viv <u>ía</u>
Tú	habl <u>abas</u>	com <u>ías</u>	viv <u>ías</u>
Él/Ella/Vd.	habl <u>aba</u>	com <u>ía</u>	viv <u>ía</u>
Nosotros	habl <u>ábamos</u>	com <u>íamos</u>	viv <u>íamos</u>
Vosotros	habl <u>abais</u>	com <u>íais</u>	viv <u>íais</u>
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	habl <u>aban</u>	com <u>ían</u>	viv <u>ían</u>

IRREGULAR VERBS (There are only three!)

IR (to go)	iba	ibas	iba	íbamos	ibais	iban
SER (to be)	era	eras	era	éramos	erais	eran
VER (to see)	veía	veías	veía	veíamos	veíais	veían

Note: Había = there was / there were

Complete the following story with the correct imperfect forms of the indicated verbs:

Cuando yo _____ (ser) niño/a, yo _____ (acompañar) a mi papá. Nosotros _____ (visitar) a mis abuelos. Yo _____ (adorar) a mis abuelos. *Abuelita siempre me _____ (dar) un regalo. Abuelito siempre _____ (jugar) conmigo. Yo lo _____ (pasar) muy bien con mis abuelos. Abuelita siempre _____ (preparar) una comida que me _____ (gustar). Ella _____ (cocinar) muy bien. Yo recuerdo que aún en aquel tiempo abuelito la _____ (ayudar). Mientras ella _____ (cocinar) el guiso, él _____ (preparar) la ensalada o el postre. A veces yo _____ (pasar) la noche en casa de mis abuelos. Abuelita me _____ (acostar) a eso de las diez de la noche. Antes de acostarme yo _____ (besar) a mis abuelitos. Ellos _____ (estar) muy contentos cuando yo les _____ (dar) un besito. Y yo también _____ (estar) muy contento/a cuando ellos me _____ (dar) un besito. No hay duda que nosotros nos _____ (adorar).

* Abuelita = Granny

Imperfect Continuous Tense

Definition:

The Imperfect Tense is used to describe an ongoing action, a habitual event in the past or general description. The **Imperfect Continuous Tense**, however, is used to describe an ongoing action only (e.g. I was working)

- Step 1: conjugate the verb Estar in the Imperfect tense:

(Yo)	Estaba	I was	
(Tú)	Estabas	You were	
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Estaba	He/She/It was	(also: You were – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Estábamos	We were	
(Vosotros)	Estabais	You were	
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Estaban	They were	(also: You were – formal plural)

- Step 2: Add the present participle, e.g.:

Nadar (to swim) → nadando (swimming)
 Jugar (to play) → jugando (playing)

For –ar verbs, drop the ending and add -ando

Vender (to sell) → vendiendo (selling)
 Volver (to return) → volviendo (returning)
 Salir (to leave) → saliendo (leaving)
 Escribir (to write) → escribiendo (writing)

For –er and –ir verbs, drop the ending and add -iendo

There are some irregular present participles:

Sentir	(to feel)	sintiendo	(feeling)
Medir	(to measure)	midiendo	(measuring)
Pedir	(to ask for)	pidiendo	(asking for)
Decir	(to say)	diciendo	(saying)
Venir	(to come)	viniendo	(coming)
Dormir	(to sleep)	durmiendo	(sleeping)
Servir	(to serve)	sirviendo	(serving)
Construir	(to build)	construyendo	(building)
Distribuir	(to distribute)	distribuyendo	(distributing)
Oír	(to hear)	oyendo	(hearing)
Ir	(to go)	yendo	(going)

Note how all these verbs are –ir verbs!

Rewrite the following sentences using the imperfect continuous tense:

- (Él) charlaba con sus amigos = (Él) estaba charlando con sus amigos
- (Yo) charlaba con mis amigos =
- (Ellos) hacían un viaje por España =
- (Yo) no comía nada =
- (Nosotros) salíamos con María =
- (Vds.) servían la comida =
- (Ella) no pedía nada =

Perfect Tense

The PERFECT TENSE (sometimes referred to as the Present Perfect Tense) is used to describe an action that has been completed, e.g. I have eaten / She has spoken, etc...

It is formed by using the present tense of the verb **haber** (to have) and adding the past participle:

- Step 1 - Conjugate the verb haber in the present tense:

(Yo)	He	=	I have	
(Tú)	Has	=	You have	
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Ha	=	He/She/It has	(also: You have – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Hemos	=	We have	
(Vosotros)	Habéis	=	You have	
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Han	=	They have	(also: You have – formal plural)

- Step 2 - Add the past participle:

Hablar (to speak) → **hablado** (spoken)
 Dar (to give) → **dado** (given)

For –ar verbs, drop the ending and add **-ado**

Comer (to eat) → **comido** (eaten)
 Perder (to lose) → **perdido** (lost)
 Vivir (to live) → **vivido** (lived)
 Pedir (to ask for) → **pedido** (asked for)

For –er and –ir verbs, drop the ending and add **-ido**

Note: The following verbs have irregular past participles:

Abrir (to open)	abierto	Leer (to read)	leído (because of the accent)
Cubrir (to cover)	cubierto	Morir (to die)	muerto
Decir (to say/tell)	dicho	Poner (to put)	puesto
Descubrir (to discover)	descubierto	Romper (to break)	roto
Escribir (to write)	escrito	Ver (to see)	visto
Freír (to fry)	frito	Volver (to return)	vuelto
Hacer (to do/make)	hecho		

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the Perfect Tense of the indicated verb:

- ¿Por qué no _____ Vds. la ventana? (abrir = to open)
Why don't you open the window?
- Yo lo _____ con una manta (cubrir = to cover)
I have covered it with a blanket
- Creo que ellos _____ otro planeta (descubrir = to discover)
I think that they have discovered another planet
- Yo _____ mi pasaporte (perder = to lose/miss)
I have lost my passport
- Ellos no _____ todavía (volver = to return)
They still have not returned
- Nosotros se lo _____ (decir = to say/tell)
We have told him/her

Pluperfect Tense

The PLUPERFECT TENSE is used to describe an action that had been completed, e.g. I had eaten. It is formed by using the imperfect tense of the verb **haber** (to have) and adding the past participle:

- Step 1 - Conjugate the verb haber in the imperfect tense:

(Yo)	Había	=	I had	
(Tú)	Habías	=	You had	
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Había	=	He/She/It had	(also: You had – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Habíamos	=	We had	
(Vosotros)	Habíais	=	You had	
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Habían	=	They had	(also: You had – formal plural)

- Step 2 - Add the past participle:

Hablar (to speak) → **hablado** (spoken)
 Dar (to give) → **dado** (given)

For –ar verbs, drop the ending and add **-ado**

Comer (to eat) → **comido** (eaten)
 Perder (to lose) → **perdido** (lost)
 Vivir (to live) → **vivido** (lived)
 Pedir (to ask for) → **pedido** (asked for)

For –er and –ir verbs, drop the ending and add **-ido**

Note: The following verbs have irregular past participles:

Abrir (to open)	abierto	Leer (to read)	leído (because of the accent)
Cubrir (to cover)	cubierto	Morir (to die)	muerto
Decir (to say/tell)	dicho	Poner (to put)	puesto
Descubrir (to discover)	descubierto	Romper (to break)	roto
Escribir (to write)	escrito	Ver (to see)	visto
Freír (to fry)	frito	Volver (to return)	vuelto
Hacer (to do/make)	hecho		

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the Pluperfect Tense of the indicated verb:

- Nosotros _____ a tiempo (llegar = to arrive)
We had arrived on time
- Ellos _____ allí (comer = to eat)
They had eaten there
- Vd. _____ a Ramírez, ¿no? (conocer = to meet)
You had met Ramírez hadn't you?
- El niño _____ el cristal (romper = to break)
The child had broken the glass
- Ella ya lo _____ (abrir = to open)
She had already opened it
- Yo _____ antes (volver = to return)
I had returned beforehand

Immediate Future Tense

There are two forms of the future tense in Spanish but this is the one taught predominantly at G.C.S.E. and one which you should be familiar with. It is the equivalent of 'I am going to.....'

- Step 1 - Conjugate the verb IR (to go) in the present tense and add the word 'a':

(Yo)	Voy a	=	I am going to
(Tú)	Vas a	=	You are going to
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Va a	=	He/She/It is going to (also: You are going to – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Vamos a	=	We are going to
(Vosotros)	Vais a	=	You are going to
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Van a	=	They are going to (also: You are going to – formal pl.)

- Step 2 – Simply add an infinitive (Remember that all verbs end in either **-ar**, **-ir** or **-er**):

Trabajar (to work)	Venir (to come)	Tener (to have)
Viajar (to travel)	Dormir (to sleep)	Hacer (to do/make)

Rewrite the following statements in the Immediate Future using **ir a** with the infinitive:

1. Vivimos en la capital = Vamos a vivir en la capital
2. Hago las maletas =
3. ¿Miras la televisión? =
4. Reciben la carta =
5. Habla el presidente =
6. Pongo todo en orden =
7. Repetimos la oración =
8. Vds. salen temprano =

True Future Tense

The True Future Tense is the equivalent of 'I will'. (e.g. I will speak)

It is formed by adding the following endings to the infinitive:

	<u>HABLAR</u>	<u>COMER</u>	<u>ESCRIBIR</u>	<i>Endings</i>
(Yo)	hablar <u>é</u>	comer <u>é</u>	escribir <u>é</u>	-é
(Tú)	hablar <u>ás</u>	comer <u>ás</u>	escribir <u>ás</u>	-ás
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	hablar <u>á</u>	comer <u>á</u>	escribir <u>á</u>	-á
(Nosotros)	hablar <u>emos</u>	comer <u>emos</u>	escribir <u>emos</u>	-emos
(Vosotros)	hablar <u>éis</u>	comer <u>éis</u>	escribir <u>éis</u>	-éis
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	hablar <u>án</u>	comer <u>án</u>	escribir <u>án</u>	-án

Few verbs are irregular in the True Future tense. The following, however, have irregular 'stems' :

	Yo	Tú	Él/Ella/Vd.	Nosotros	Vosotros	Ellos/Ellas/Vds.
DECIR (to say/tell)	dir <u>é</u>	dir <u>ás</u>	dir <u>á</u>	dir <u>emos</u>	dir <u>éis</u>	dir <u>án</u>
HACER (to do)	har <u>é</u>	har <u>ás</u>	har <u>á</u>	har <u>emos</u>	har <u>éis</u>	har <u>án</u>
QUERER (to want)	querr <u>é</u>	querr <u>ás</u>	querr <u>á</u>	querr <u>emos</u>	querr <u>éis</u>	querr <u>án</u>
CABER (to fit)	cabr <u>é</u>	cabr <u>ás</u>	cabr <u>á</u>	cabr <u>emos</u>	cabr <u>éis</u>	cabr <u>án</u>
PODER (to be able)	podr <u>é</u>	podr <u>ás</u>	podr <u>á</u>	podr <u>emos</u>	podr <u>éis</u>	podr <u>án</u>
SABER (to know)	sabr <u>é</u>	sabr <u>ás</u>	sabr <u>á</u>	sabr <u>emos</u>	sabr <u>éis</u>	sabr <u>án</u>
PONER (to put)	pondr <u>é</u>	pondr <u>ás</u>	pondr <u>á</u>	pondr <u>emos</u>	pondr <u>éis</u>	pondr <u>án</u>
SALIR (to leave)	saldr <u>é</u>	saldr <u>ás</u>	saldr <u>á</u>	saldr <u>emos</u>	saldr <u>éis</u>	saldr <u>án</u>
TENER (to have)	tendr <u>é</u>	tendr <u>ás</u>	tendr <u>á</u>	tendr <u>emos</u>	tendr <u>éis</u>	tendr <u>án</u>
VALER (to be worth)	valdr <u>é</u>	valdr <u>ás</u>	valdr <u>á</u>	valdr <u>emos</u>	valdr <u>éis</u>	valdr <u>án</u>
VENIR (to come)	vendr <u>é</u>	vendr <u>ás</u>	vendr <u>á</u>	vendr <u>emos</u>	vendr <u>éis</u>	vendr <u>án</u>

Completa estas frases con la forma apropiada del verbo en el futuro:

1. Él me lo _____ decir (to say/tell)
2. Yo _____ lo que quiero hacer (to do/make)
3. Ellos _____ saber los resultados querer (to want)
4. Vosotros _____ aquella novela leer (to read)
5. El paquete no _____ en el buzón caber (to fit)
6. Nosotros _____ terminarlo a tiempo poder (to be able)
7. Tú _____ en el mar nadar (to swim)
8. Ella _____ las noticias en seguida recibir (to receive)

Conditional Tense

The CONDITIONAL TENSE is used to express what would happen in the future, e.g. I would like (me gustaría).

It is formed by adding the following endings to the infinitive:

	<u>HABLAR</u>	<u>COMER</u>	<u>ESCRIBIR</u>	<i>Endings*</i>
(Yo)	hablar <u>ía</u>	comer <u>ía</u>	escribir <u>ía</u>	- <i>ía</i>
(Tú)	hablar <u>ías</u>	comer <u>ías</u>	escribir <u>ías</u>	- <i>ías</i>
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	hablar <u>ía</u>	comer <u>ía</u>	escribir <u>ía</u>	- <i>ía</i>
(Nosotros)	hablar <u>íamos</u>	comer <u>íamos</u>	escribir <u>íamos</u>	- <i>íamos</i>
(Vosotros)	hablar <u>íais</u>	comer <u>íais</u>	escribir <u>íais</u>	- <i>íais</i>
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	hablar <u>ían</u>	comer <u>ían</u>	escribir <u>ían</u>	- <i>ían</i>

** Note how the endings are the same as those used for -er and -ir verbs in the Imperfect Tense!*

Few verbs are irregular in the Conditional tense. The following, however, have irregular 'stems' :

	Yo	Tú	Él/Ella/Vd.	Nosotros	Vosotros	Ellos/Ellas/Vds.
DECIR (to say/tell)	dir <u>ía</u>	dir <u>ías</u>	dir <u>ía</u>	dir <u>íamos</u>	dir <u>íais</u>	dir <u>ían</u>
HACER (to do)	har <u>ía</u>	har <u>ías</u>	har <u>ía</u>	har <u>íamos</u>	har <u>íais</u>	har <u>ían</u>
QUERER (to want)	querr <u>ía</u>	querr <u>ías</u>	querr <u>ía</u>	querr <u>íamos</u>	querr <u>íais</u>	querr <u>ían</u>
CABER (to fit)	cabr <u>ía</u>	cabr <u>ías</u>	cabr <u>ía</u>	cabr <u>íamos</u>	cabr <u>íais</u>	cabr <u>ían</u>
PODER (to be able)	podr <u>ía</u>	podr <u>ías</u>	podr <u>ía</u>	podr <u>íamos</u>	podr <u>íais</u>	podr <u>ían</u>
SABER (to know)	sabr <u>ía</u>	sabr <u>ías</u>	sabr <u>ía</u>	sabr <u>íamos</u>	sabr <u>íais</u>	sabr <u>ían</u>
PONER (to put)	pondr <u>ía</u>	pondr <u>ías</u>	pondr <u>ía</u>	pondr <u>íamos</u>	pondr <u>íais</u>	pondr <u>ían</u>
SALIR (to leave)	saldr <u>ía</u>	saldr <u>ías</u>	saldr <u>ía</u>	saldr <u>íamos</u>	saldr <u>íais</u>	saldr <u>ían</u>
TENER (to have)	tendr <u>ía</u>	tendr <u>ías</u>	tendr <u>ía</u>	tendr <u>íamos</u>	tendr <u>íais</u>	tendr <u>ían</u>
VALER (to be worth)	valdr <u>ía</u>	valdr <u>ías</u>	valdr <u>ía</u>	valdr <u>íamos</u>	valdr <u>íais</u>	valdr <u>ían</u>
VENIR (to come)	vendr <u>ía</u>	vendr <u>ías</u>	vendr <u>ía</u>	vendr <u>íamos</u>	vendr <u>íais</u>	vendr <u>ían</u>

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate form of the Conditional Tense of the indicated verb:

- Yo _____ el viaje con mucho gusto pero la verdad es que no tengo el tiempo (hacer)
- ¿Tú _____ discutir el problema con el presidente? (querer)
- Todos no _____ porque el coche es pequeño (caber)
- Ellos _____ en seguida pero no hay vuelo hasta el martes (volver)
- Yo _____ la carta pero no tengo papel (escribir)
- Nosotros le _____ prestar* el dinero (poder) *prestar = to lend
- Ella _____ aquí pero tiene otras obligaciones (estar)
- ¿ _____ (tú) bastante dinero para hacer el viaje? (tener)

Future Perfect Tense

The FUTURE PERFECT TENSE is used to describe an action that will have been completed, e.g. I will have eaten.

- Step 1 - Conjugate the verb haber in the future tense:

(Yo)	Habré	=	I will have
(Tú)	Habrás	=	You will have
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Habrá	=	He/She/It will have (also: You will have – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Habremos	=	We will have
(Vosotros)	Habreis	=	You will have
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Habrán	=	They will have (also: You will have – formal pl.)

- Step 2 - Add the past participle:

Hablar (to speak) → **hablado** (spoken)
 Dar (to give) → **dado** (given)

For –ar verbs, drop the ending and add **-ado**

Comer (to eat) → **comido** (eaten)
 Perder (to lose) → **perdido** (lost)
 Salir (to leave) → **salido** (left)
 Pedir (to ask for) → **pedido** (asked for)

For –er and –ir verbs, drop the ending and add **-ido**

Note: The following verbs have irregular past participles:

Abrir (to open)	abierto	Hacer (to do/make)	hecho (Bien hecho = Well done)
Cubrir (to cover)	cubierto	Morir (to die)	muerto
Decir (to say/tell)	dicho	Poner (to put)	puesto
Descubrir (to discover)	descubierto	Romper (to break)	roto
Escribir (to write)	escrito	Ver (to see)	visto
Freír (to fry)	frito	Volver (to return)	vuelto

Completa las frases siguientes:

- Nosotros ya _____ con el director (hablar)
- ¿Vds. no _____ al presidente antes? (ver)
- Ellos te lo _____ antes de nuestra llegada (decir)
- Yo _____ la casa antes de salir para Venezuela (vender)
- El grupo _____ el problema antes de llegar a una solución (discutir)
- Nosotros _____ antes de tu salida (comer)
- Ellos ya _____ de España (volver)
- ¿ _____ tú para mañana? (decidir)
- Él no lo _____ antes de la próxima expedición (descubrir)
- Yo te _____ antes (ver)

Conditional Perfect Tense

The **CONDITIONAL PERFECT TENSE** is used to describe an action that would have been completed, e.g. I would have given.

- Step 1 - Conjugate the verb haber in the conditional tense:

(Yo)	Habría	=	I would have
(Tú)	Habrías	=	You would have
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	Habría	=	He/She/It would have (also: You would have – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	Habríamos	=	We would have
(Vosotros)	Habríais	=	You would have
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	Habrían	=	They would have (also: You would have – formal pl.)

- Step 2 - Add the past participle:

Hablar (to speak) → **hablado** (spoken)
 Dar (to give) → **dado** (given)

For –ar verbs, drop the ending and add **-ado**

Comer (to eat) → **comido** (eaten)
 Perder (to lose) → **perdido** (lost)
 Salir (to leave) → **salido** (left)
 Pedir (to ask for) → **pedido** (asked for)

For –er and –ir verbs, drop the ending and add **-ido**

Note: The following verbs have irregular past participles:

Abrir (to open)	abierto	Hacer (to do/make)	hecho (Bien hecho = Well done)
Cubrir (to cover)	cubierto	Morir (to die)	muerto
Decir (to say/tell)	dicho	Poner (to put)	puesto
Descubrir (to discover)	descubierto	Romper (to break)	roto
Escribir (to write)	escrito	Ver (to see)	visto
Freír (to fry)	frito	Volver (to return)	vuelto

Form sentences according to the model:

- Yo / comer / tener hambre = **(Yo) habría comido pero no tenía hambre**
I would have eaten but I wasn't hungry
- Yo / terminar / tener tiempo =
I would have finished but I didn't have time
- Él / beber algo / tener sed =
He would have drunk something but he wasn't thirsty
- Ellos / dormir / tener sueño =
They would have slept but they weren't tired
- Nosotros / ponernos una chaqueta / no tener frío =
We would have put a jacket on but we weren't cold
- Yo / quitarme el suéter / no tener calor =
I would have taken my jumper off but I was not hot

Overview of Spanish Tenses

1. **Present (e.g. I speak)**

-ar verbs: -o, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an
-er verbs: -o, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en
-ir verbs: -o, -es, -e, -imos, -ís, -en

Be aware of irregulars and many radical-changing verbs!

2. **Present Continuous (e.g. I am speaking)**

Conjugate ESTAR in present tense and add present participle
estoy / estás / está / estamos / estáis / están...

-ar verbs: remove ending, add **-ando**
-ir/-er verbs: remove ending, add **-iendo**
(Some irregular present participles!)

3. **Preterite (single, completed action e.g. I spoke)**

-ar verbs: -é, -aste, -ó, -amos, -asteis, -aron
-er and -ir verbs: -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -isteis, -ieron

Be aware of irregulars and remember that SER and IR are identical: fui, fuiste, etc...

4. **Imperfect (ongoing action in the past, habitual event, general description e.g. I was speaking / I used to speak)**

-ar verbs: -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, -abais, -aban
-er and -ir verbs: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían

Only 3 irreg. verbs: SER, IR & VER
Note: Había = There was/were

5. **Imperfect Continuous (ongoing action only e.g. I was speaking)**

Conjugate ESTAR in imperfect tense and add present participle
estaba / estabas / estaba / estábamos / estabais / estaban....

-ar verbs: remove ending, add **-ando**
-ir/-er verbs: remove ending, add **-iendo**
(Some irregular present participles!)

6. **Perfect (I have spoken)**

Conjugate HABER in present tense and add past participle
he / has/ ha / hemos / habéis / han.....

-ar verbs: remove ending, add **-ado**
-ir/-er verbs: remove ending, add **-ido**
(Some irregular past participles!)

7. **Pluperfect (I had spoken)**

Conjugate HABER in imperfect tense and add past participle
había / habías / había / habíamos / habíais / habían ...

-ar verbs: remove ending, add **-ado**
-ir/-er verbs: remove ending, add **-ido**
(Some irregular past participles!)

8. **Immediate Future (I am going to speak)**

Ir a + infinitive, e.g. *voy/vas/va/vamos/vais/vana.....hablar*

9. **True Future (I will speak)**

Infinitive + ending: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -eis, -án

11 verbs have irregular stems.

10. **Conditional (I would speak)**

Infinitive + ending: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían
(same as ER and IR verbs in the Imperfect)

11 verbs have irregular stems.

11. **Future Perfect (I will have spoken)**

Conjugate HABER in future tense and add past participle
habré / habrás / habrá / habremos / habreis / habrán....

-ar verbs: remove ending, add **-ado**
-ir/-er verbs: remove ending, add **-ido**
(Some irregular past participles!)

12. **Conditional Perfect (I would have spoken)**

Conjugate HABER in conditional tense and add past participle
habría / habrías / habría / habríamos / habrías / habrían....

-ar verbs: remove ending, add **-ado**
-ir/-er verbs: remove ending, add **-ido**
(Some irregular past participles!)