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# YEAR 11-12 SPANISH TRANSITION WORK

## WELCOME TO YEAR 12 SPANISH

### WORK DUE IN SEPTEMBER 2018

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#### 1. Choose ONE of the following mini-projects 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

# LA GRAMÁTICA

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

	PRONOMBRE SUJETO	SUBJECT PRONOUN
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	Yo	I
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	Tú	You
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	Él/Ella * Usted (Ud.)	He/She/It *Ud. = You (formal sing.)
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	Nosotros/Nosotras	We
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	Vosotros/Vosotras	You
3 <sup>rd</sup> 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.	<b>Present</b>	<b>I eat</b>	<b>Como</b>
2.	<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>I am eating</b>	<b>Estoy comiendo</b>
3.	<b>Preterite</b>	<b>I ate</b>	<b>Comí</b>
4.	<b>Imperfect</b>	<b>I was eating / I used to eat</b>	<b>Comía</b>
5.	<b>Imperfect Continuous</b>	<b>I was eating</b>	<b>Estaba comiendo</b>
6.	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>I have eaten</b>	<b>He comido</b>
7.	<b>Pluperfect</b>	<b>I had eaten</b>	<b>Había comido</b>
8.	<b>Future (immediate)</b>	<b>I am going to eat</b>	<b>Voy a comer</b>
9.	<b>Future (true)</b>	<b>I will eat</b>	<b>Comeré</b>
10.	<b>Conditional</b>	<b>I would eat</b>	<b>Comería</b>
11.	<b>Future Perfect</b>	<b>I will have eaten</b>	<b>Habré comido</b>
12.	<b>Conditional Perfect</b>	<b>I would have eaten</b>	<b>Habría comido</b>

(As a minimum, 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:

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

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

<b>o</b>	escrib <u>o</u>	= I write	
<b>es</b>	escrib <u>es</u>	= You write	
<b>e</b>	escrib <u>e</u>	= He/She/It writes	(Also: You write – formal singular)
<b>imos</b>	escrib <u>imos</u>	= We write	
<b>ís</b>	escrib <u>ís</u>	= You write	
<b>en</b>	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>
<i>vas</i>	sales	conduces	traduces	produces
<i>va</i>	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		vi <u>e</u> nes
Él/Ella/Vd.	ci <u>e</u> rra	quie <u>r</u> e	ti <u>e</u> nes	vi <u>e</u> ne
Nosotros	ce <u>r</u> ramos	que <u>r</u> emos	te <u>n</u> emos	ve <u>n</u> imos
Vosotros	ce <u>r</u> ráis	que <u>r</u> éis	te <u>n</u> éis	ve <u>n</u> ís
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**):

<b>Comenz<u>e</u>r</b>	(to begin)	<b>Neg<u>e</u>r</b>	(to deny)
<b>Despert<u>e</u>r</b>	(to wake up)	<b>Pens<u>e</u>r</b>	(to think)
<b>Defend<u>e</u>r</b>	(to defend)	<b>Perd<u>e</u>r</b>	(to lose/to miss)
<b>Entend<u>e</u>r</b>	(to understand)	<b>Prefer<u>e</u>r</b>	(to prefer)
<b>Empez<u>e</u>r</b>	(to begin)	<b>Sent<u>e</u>r</b>	(to feel)
<b>Ment<u>e</u>r</b>	(to lie)	<b>Suger<u>e</u>r</b>	(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	cont <u>a</u> mos	pod <u>e</u> mos	mor <u>i</u> mos	dorm <u>i</u> mos
Vosotros	cont <u>a</u> ís	pod <u>e</u> ís	mor <u>i</u> ís	dorm <u>i</u> ís
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**):

<b>Acord<u>o</u>r</b>	(to remember)	<b>Envolv<u>o</u>r</b>	(to wrap)
<b>Almorz<u>o</u>r</b>	(to have lunch)	<b>Mostr<u>o</u>r</b>	(to show)
<b>Cost<u>o</u>r</b>	(to cost)	<b>Mov<u>o</u>r</b>	(to move)
<b>Devolv<u>o</u>r</b>	(to return/give back)	<b>Probar<u>o</u>r</b>	(to prove)
<b>Encontr<u>o</u>r</b>	(to meet/find)	<b>Recordar<u>o</u>r</b>	(to remember)
		<b>Vol<u>o</u>r</b>	(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	rí <u>o</u>	dí <u>o</u> (irregular)	sig <u>o</u> (irregular)
Tú	pi <u>d</u> es	rep <u>i</u> tes	rí <u>e</u> s	dí <u>e</u> ces	sig <u>e</u> nes
Él/Ella/Vd.	pi <u>d</u> e	rep <u>i</u> te	rí <u>e</u>	dí <u>e</u> ce	sig <u>e</u> ne
Nosotros	ped <u>i</u> mos	rep <u>e</u> timos	re <u>i</u> mos	dec <u>i</u> mos	seg <u>i</u> mos
Vosotros	ped <u>i</u> ís	rep <u>e</u> tís	re <u>i</u> ís	dec <u>i</u> ís	seg <u>i</u> ís
Ellos/Ellas/Vds.	pid <u>e</u> n	rep <u>e</u> ten	re <u>i</u> en	dí <u>e</u> cen	sig <u>e</u> nen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 =

6. (Vds.) servían la comida =

7. (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)	<b>He</b>	=	I have	
(Tú)	<b>Has</b>	=	You have	
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	<b>Ha</b>	=	He/She/It has	(also: You have – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	<b>Hemos</b>	=	We have	
(Vosotros)	<b>Habéis</b>	=	You have	
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	<b>Han</b>	=	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)	<b>abierto</b>	Leer (to read)	<b>leído</b> (because of the accent)
Cubrir (to cover)	<b>cubierto</b>	Morir (to die)	<b>muerto</b>
Decir (to say/tell)	<b>dicho</b>	Poner (to put)	<b>puesto</b>
Descubrir (to discover)	<b>descubierto</b>	Romper (to break)	<b>roto</b>
Escribir (to write)	<b>escrito</b>	Ver (to see)	<b>visto</b>
Freír (to fry)	<b>frito</b>	Volver (to return)	<b>vuelto</b>
Hacer (to do/make)	<b>hecho</b>		

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**

5. Ellos no \_\_\_\_\_ todavía (volver = to return)  
**They still have not returned**
6. 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)	<b>Había</b>	=	I had	
(Tú)	<b>Habías</b>	=	You had	
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	<b>Había</b>	=	He/She/It had	(also: You had – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	<b>Habíamos</b>	=	We had	
(Vosotros)	<b>Habíais</b>	=	You had	
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	<b>Habían</b>	=	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)	<b>abierto</b>	Leer (to read)	<b>leído</b> (because of the accent)
Cubrir (to cover)	<b>cubierto</b>	Morir (to die)	<b>muerto</b>
Decir (to say/tell)	<b>dicho</b>	Poner (to put)	<b>puesto</b>
Descubrir (to discover)	<b>descubierto</b>	Romper (to break)	<b>roto</b>
Escribir (to write)	<b>escrito</b>	Ver (to see)	<b>visto</b>
Freír (to fry)	<b>frito</b>	Volver (to return)	<b>vuelto</b>
Hacer (to do/make)	<b>hecho</b>		

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**

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

<b>Trabajar</b> (to work)	<b>Venir</b> (to come)	<b>Tener</b> (to have)
<b>Viajar</b> (to travel)	<b>Dormir</b> (to sleep)	<b>Hacer</b> (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' :

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

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

\* 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.
<b>DECIR (to say/tell)</b>	dir <u>ía</u>	dir <u>ías</u>	dir <u>ía</u>	dir <u>íamos</u>	dir <u>íais</u>	dir <u>ían</u>
<b>HACER (to do)</b>	har <u>ía</u>	har <u>ías</u>	har <u>ía</u>	har <u>íamos</u>	har <u>íais</u>	har <u>ían</u>
<b>QUERER (to want)</b>	querr <u>ía</u>	querr <u>ías</u>	querr <u>ía</u>	querr <u>íamos</u>	querr <u>íais</u>	querr <u>ían</u>
<b>CABER (to fit)</b>	cabr <u>ía</u>	cabr <u>ías</u>	cabr <u>ía</u>	cabr <u>íamos</u>	cabr <u>íais</u>	cabr <u>ían</u>
<b>PODER (to be able)</b>	podr <u>ía</u>	podr <u>ías</u>	podr <u>ía</u>	podr <u>íamos</u>	podr <u>íais</u>	podr <u>ían</u>
<b>SABER (to know)</b>	sabr <u>ía</u>	sabr <u>ías</u>	sabr <u>ía</u>	sabr <u>íamos</u>	sabr <u>íais</u>	sabr <u>ían</u>
<b>PONER (to put)</b>	pondr <u>ía</u>	pondr <u>ías</u>	pondr <u>ía</u>	pondr <u>íamos</u>	pondr <u>íais</u>	pondr <u>ían</u>
<b>SALIR (to leave)</b>	saldr <u>ía</u>	saldr <u>ías</u>	saldr <u>ía</u>	saldr <u>íamos</u>	saldr <u>íais</u>	saldr <u>ían</u>
<b>TENER (to have)</b>	tendr <u>ía</u>	tendr <u>ías</u>	tendr <u>ía</u>	tendr <u>íamos</u>	tendr <u>íais</u>	tendr <u>ían</u>
<b>VALER (to be worth)</b>	valdr <u>ía</u>	valdr <u>ías</u>	valdr <u>ía</u>	valdr <u>íamos</u>	valdr <u>íais</u>	valdr <u>ían</u>
<b>VENIR (to come)</b>	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)	<b>Habré</b>	=	I will have
(Tú)	<b>Habrás</b>	=	You will have
(Él/Ella/Vd.)	<b>Habrá</b>	=	He/She/It will have (also: You will have – formal sing.)
(Nosotros)	<b>Habremos</b>	=	We will have
(Vosotros)	<b>Habreis</b>	=	You will have
(Ellos/Ellas/Vds.)	<b>Habrán</b>	=	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)	<b>abierto</b>	Hacer (to do/make)	<b>hecho (Bien hecho = Well done)</b>
Cubrir (to cover)	<b>cubierto</b>	Morir (to die)	<b>muerto</b>
Decir (to say/tell)	<b>dicho</b>	Poner (to put)	<b>puesto</b>
Descubrir (to discover)	<b>descubierto</b>	Romper (to break)	<b>roto</b>
Escribir (to write)	<b>escrito</b>	Ver (to see)	<b>visto</b>
Freír (to fry)	<b>frito</b>	Volver (to return)	<b>vuelto</b>

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)

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

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Descubrir (to discover)	<b>descubierto</b>	Romper (to break)	<b>roto</b>
Escribir (to write)	<b>escrito</b>	Ver (to see)	<b>visto</b>
Freír (to fry)	<b>frito</b>	Volver (to return)	<b>vuelto</b>

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*

6. 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/van .....a.....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

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

*habría / habrías / habría / habríamos / habrías / habrían....*

## SUBJECT OVERVIEW

**SUBJECT:** MFL (FRENCH & SPANISH)

How many exams and 'non-exam assessments' will I sit in this subject?

2 exams and 1 'non-exam assessment'

- **Component 1** – Speaking, 'non-exam assessment' (worth 30%)
- **Component 2** – Listening, Reading and Translation (worth 50%)
- **Component 3** – Critical and analytical response in writing (closed-book) (worth 20%)

What do I have to do in each exam / assessment?

**Component 1** → 30% of A level – 21-23 minutes (including 5 minutes preparation)

**Oral 'non-exam assessment'**

- Task 1 - (a) Presentation of independent research project (2 mins)  
(b) Discussion on the content of the research project (9-10 mins)
- Task 2 – Discussion based on a stimulus card relating to one of the themes studied (5 mins prep. time followed by 5-6 mins discussion) **No dictionaries permitted**

**Component 2** → 50% of A level - 2½ hours

**Listening, Reading and Translation**

- Listening exercises
- Reading exercises
- Translation from Target Language to English and from English to Target Language

**No dictionaries permitted**

**Component 3** → 20% of A level – 2 hours

**2 essays**

- One based on a literary work and the second on an additional literary work or film from the prescribed list
- No dictionaries OR texts permitted**

How long is each exam / assessment?

**Component 1** → 30% of A level – 21-23 minutes (including 5 minutes preparation)

**Component 2** → 50% of A level - 2½ hours

**Component 3** → 20% of A level – 2 hours

What are the most common pitfalls which prevent success in this subject?

- Tendency to underestimate the importance of having a sound grammatical knowledge from the very beginning of the course – **there is no shortcut to learning verb endings and tenses** and other key grammatical principles
- Being too nervous to **speak** in class in the target language and clarify misconceptions – it doesn't matter if you make mistakes; the only way to improve your speaking is to practise!
- Insufficient time spent on independent language learning: e.g. listening of French / Spanish radio, watching French / Spanish films and reading of French / Spanish articles online to keep up to date with current affairs

What are the best tasks and activities I can do to revise as I go along in this subject?

- Grammar, grammar, grammar!!! Use of online grammar exercises and grammar books to improve knowledge and understanding
- Discipline yourself to complete regular independent language learning: e.g. listening of French / Spanish radio, watching French / Spanish films and reading of French / Spanish articles online to keep up to date with current affairs
- Aim to develop an in-depth understanding of the rubric of the exam using the Specimen Assessment Materials and help from your teacher

What other advice is there which will help in order to avoid these pitfalls?

- Recognise that MFL at A Level is a gateway qualification because of the skill set required to achieve mastery in it. This skill set includes academic rigour and excellence but also perseverance and determination
- Recognise that poor learners get stuck and stay stuck, and that great learners get stuck but get unstuck, because they: identify issues quickly, work hard to resolve them by being proactive, seek help and guidance from others (including the teacher) and **never settle for second best**