

		Y9 Spanish Unit 1 My personal world				Unit objectives : I can talk about myself & other people in detail and describe my relationships with them.					
Vocabulary		Verb SER * [to be, attributes]		Verb ESTAR * [to be, location & mood]		Verb TENER * [to have, having]		Adjectival Agreement & word order		Asking questions	
1 LINK		soy	<i>I am</i>	estoy	<i>I am</i>	tengo	<i>I have</i>	Adjectives that end in ‘o’ change to an ‘a’ when the person being described is female. If the adjective ends in a consonant , add an “a”. Adjectives that end in an “e” do not change . To make an adjective plural , simply add an “s” Mi hermana es guapa. <i>My sister is beautiful.</i> Mi abuela es mandona. <i>My nan is bossy.</i> Mi madre es paciente. <i>My mum is patient.</i> Mis padres son listos. <i>My parents are smart.</i>		¿Dónde vives? Where do you live? ¿Cómo estás hoy? How are you today? ¿Qué haces por la mañana? What do you do in the morning? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? When is your birthday? ¿Cuántos primos tienes? How many cousins do you have? ¿Quién es? Who is it?	
2 LINK		eres	<i>you are</i>	estás	<i>you are</i>	tienes	<i>You have</i>				
3 LINK		es	<i>s/he is</i>	está	<i>s/he is</i>	tiene	<i>s/he have</i>				
4 LINK		somos	<i>we are</i>	estamos	<i>we are</i>	tenemos	<i>We have</i>				
5 LINK		sois	<i>you (pl) are</i>	estáis	<i>you (pl) are</i>	tenéis	<i>You (pl) have</i>	Most adjectives follow the noun: Un padre activo <i>An active dad</i> Un perro nervioso <i>A nervous dog</i>		Modal verbs Modal verbs are always followed by a verb in the infinitive form: Quiero <i>I want</i> Debo <i>I must / have to</i> Puedo <i>I can / am able to</i> Quiero casarme un día <i>I want to get married one day.</i> No quiero tener hijos. <i>I don’t want to have children.</i> Debo limpiar mi dormitorio. <i>I must clean my bedroom.</i> Puedo salir los fines de semana, <i>I can go out at the weekend.</i>	
6 LINK		Soy tranquilo. <i>I am calm. (personality)</i>		Estoy tranquilo y feliz. <i>I am (feeling) calm and happy.</i>		Tengo una hermana mayor. <i>I have an older sister.</i>					
7 LINK		Opinions <i>Me encanta mi familia. I love my family.</i> <i>Odio mis vecinos. I hate my neighbours.</i> <i>Me gusta mi hermana. I like my sister.</i> <i>No me gustan mis primos. I don’t like my cousins.</i>									
8 LINK		Wow phrases Diría que me llevo bien con mis padres porque son simpáticos. <i>I would say that I get on well with my parents because they are nice.</i> No aguanto mi tía porque es tan horrible. <i>I cannot stand my aunt because she is so horrible.</i> Los ojos de mi hermana son azules como el mar. <i>My sister’s eyes are blue like the sea.</i>									

		Y9 Spanish Unit 2 My Free Time				Unit objectives : I can talk about sports, hobbies and free time activities in the present and future time frames.																	
Vocabulary		Verb HACER * [to do]		Verb IR * [to go]		JUGAR* [to play]		Present tense of - AR verbs Step 1 – Take the infinitive of verb Step 2 – Remove the last two letters Step 3 – Add the following endings Verb ESCUCHAR [to listen) Escucho <i>I listen</i> Escuchas <i>You listen</i> Escucha <i>He / She listens</i> Escuchamos <i>We listen</i> Escucháis <i>You (pl) listen</i> Escuchan <i>They listen</i> En mi tiempo libre, escucho música. <i>In my free time, I listen to music.</i>	Using two-verb structures to express opinions To talk about what you like or dislike doing in your free time, make sure the opinion verb is always followed by a verb in the infinitive form. Me gusta jugar al tenis con mi madre. <i>I like to play tennis with my mum.</i> No me gusta estudiar las ciencias. <i>I don't like to study science.</i> Odio pintar porque es aburrido. <i>I hate to paint because it is boring.</i>														
1 LINK	2 LINK	3 LINK	4 LINK	5 LINK	6 LINK	7 LINK																	
		hago <i>I do</i>		voy <i>I go</i>		juego <i>I play</i>																	
		haces <i>you do</i>		vas <i>you go</i>		juegas <i>You play</i>																	
		hace <i>s/he does</i>		va <i>s/he goes</i>		juega <i>s/he plays</i>																	
		hacemos <i>we do</i>		vamos <i>we go</i>		jugamos <i>We play</i>																	
		hacéis <i>you (pl) do</i>		vais <i>you (pl) go</i>		jugáis <i>You (pl) play</i>																	
		hacen <i>they do</i>		van <i>they go</i>		juegan <i>They play</i>																	
		Hago atletismo. <i>I do athletics.</i>		Voy al gimnasio. <i>I go to the gym.</i>		Juego al baloncesto. <i>I play basketball.</i>																	
		No hago mi cama. <i>I do not make my bed.</i>		No voy al colegio. <i>I do not go to school.</i>		No juego al tenis. <i>I do not play tennis.</i>																	
		Using “to” to describe where you are going To say to in Spanish: - use al for masculine singular nouns (Voy al banco = I go <i>to the bank</i>) - use al la for feminine singular nouns (Va a la iglesia = He goes <i>to the church</i>) - use a los for masculine plural nouns (a los mercados = <i>to the markets</i>) - use a las for feminine plural nouns (Vamos a las tiendas = We go <i>to the shops</i>) Wow phrases Nada me agrada más que pasar tiempo con mis amigos. <i>Nothing pleases me more than spending time with my friends.</i> No soporto los deportes de contacto ya que son muy peligrosos. <i>I cannot stand contact sports because they are very dangerous.</i> Mañana, vamos a ir la playa llueva o truene . <i>Come rain or shine, we are going to go to the beach tomorrow.</i>						Forming the near future To talk about what you are going to do in the future, use the present tense of IR plus ‘a’ and an infinitive verb: Voy a estudiar español. <i>I am going to study Spanish.</i> Vas a visitar el museo. <i>You are going to visit the museum.</i> Vamos a viajar a España. <i>We are going to travel to Spain.</i>	Comparative & Superlatives <table><tr><td>más...que</td><td>more...than</td></tr><tr><td>menos...que</td><td>less...than</td></tr><tr><td>tan...como</td><td>as...as</td></tr><tr><td>mejor que</td><td>better than</td></tr><tr><td>peor que</td><td>worse than</td></tr><tr><td>lo mejor</td><td>the best</td></tr><tr><td>lo peor</td><td>the worst</td></tr></table> El tenis es más divertido que la natación. <i>Tennis is more fun than swimming.</i> Pau Gasol es el mejor jugador de baloncesto. <i>Pau Gasol is the best basketball player.</i>	más...que	more...than	menos...que	less...than	tan...como	as...as	mejor que	better than	peor que	worse than	lo mejor	the best	lo peor	the worst
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Y9 Spanish Unit 3

My lifestyle and wellbeing

Unit objectives : I can talk about my eating habits, how I stay healthy and what people can do to be healthy.

Vocabulary

Verb BEBER [to drink, drinking]

bebo *I drink*

bebes *you drink*

bebe *s/he drinks*

bebemos *we drink*

bebéis *you drink (pl)*

beben *they drink*

Bebo un café para el desayuno.
I drink a coffee for breakfast

Verb TOMAR [to take, taking]

tomo *I take*

tomas *you take*

toma *s/he takes*

tomamos *we take*

tomáis *you take (pl)*

toman *they take*

Toma zumo de naranja.
She takes orange juice.

Modal verbs

Modal verbs must be followed by an **infinitive verb** or a **noun**. These modal verbs are used to make requests or give advice.

Deber (must) ? debo *I must* ? se puede *You (people) must*

Poder (can) ? puedo *I can* ? se puede *you (people) can*

Debo comer verduras para ser sano.

I must eat vegetables to be healthy.

Se debe comer sano.

People must eat healthily

Wow phrases

Para estar en forma, **necesito** descansar

(In order) to be healthy, I need to rest.

Intento comer sano. *I try to eat healthily.*

Suelo acostarme demasiado tarde.

I usually go to bed too late.

Using the preterit tense to describe events in the past (singular forms)

The preterite tense is used to describe **finished actions**. This tense works the same way as the present tense, but has a different set of verb endings.

1. Choose a verb in the infinitive form
2. Remove the 2 letter ending from the infinitive
3. Select the correct ending

There are 2 sets of endings to memorise: –ar verbs and –er/ir verbs.

Verb TOMAR [to take, taking]

tomé *I took*

tomaste *You took*

tomó *s/he took*

Applying negations

The following negative structures come before the verb:

nunca *never*

ya no *no longer*

Nunca como pan. *I never eat bread.*

Ya no como carne. *I no longer eat meat.*

Others sandwich the verb:

no...nada *nothing*

No como **nada** por la mañana.

I eat nothing in the morning.

Verb BEBER [to drink, drinking]

bebí *I drank*

bebiste *You drank*

bebió *s/he drank*

Comparative structures

Comparing in Spanish is similar to English. You need to place the comparing words either side of the adjective.

más...que *more...than*

menos...que *less...than*

tan(to)...como *as...as*

El chocolate es **más** dulce **que** el queso.

Chocolate is more sugary than cheese.

El pescado es **tan** sano **como** las verduras.

Fish is as healthy as vegetables.



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Unit objectives : I can talk about my taste in books, music, TV programs & films and describe media entertainment activities.

Verb VER*
[to watch, watching]

Verb IR*
[to go, going]

veo	<i>I watch</i>	voy	<i>I go</i>
ves	<i>you watch</i>	vas	<i>you go</i>
ve	<i>s/he watches</i>	va	<i>s/he goes</i>
vemos	<i>we watch</i>	vamos	<i>we go</i>
véis	<i>you watch</i>	váis	<i>you go (pl)</i>
ven	<i>they watch</i>	van	<i>they go</i>

Veo las noticias cada noche. *I watch the news every night.*
Vemos una película en la tele. *We watch a film on TV.*

El lunes, **voy** al cine.
I go to the cinema on Monday.
Vamos a un concierto.
We are going to a concert.

Opinions verbs

Me encanta leer libros.

I love to read books.

Odio escuchar la radio.

I hate listening to the radio.

Me gusta ir al cine.

I like going to the cinema.

No me gusta salir.

I don't like going out.

Prefiero ver películas.

I prefer watching films.

Wow phrases

Harry Styles es el mejor cantante del mundo.

Harry Styles is **the best singer in the world**.

Bob Esponja es **mi modelo de conducta** en la vida.

Sponge Bog is my role model in life.

Fue **la experiencia** más inolvidable de mi vida.

It was the most unforgettable experience of my life.

Using the preterit tense to describe events in the past

The preterit tense is used to describe **finished actions**. This tense works the same way as the present tense, but has a different set of verb endings.

1. Choose a verb in the infinitive form
2. Remove the 2 letter ending from the infinitive
3. Select the correct ending

There are 2 sets of endings to memorise: -ar verbs and -er/ir verbs.

Verb ESCUCHAR

Verb VER
[to watch, watching]

escuché <i>I listened</i>	escuchamos <i>we listened</i>	vi <i>I watched</i>	vimos <i>we watched</i>
escuchaste <i>you listened</i>	escuchasteis <i>you listened</i>	viste <i>you watched</i>	visteis <i>you watched</i>
escuchó <i>he listened</i>	escucharon <i>they listened</i>	vio <i>he/she watched</i>	vieron <i>they watched</i>

Forming the negative

The following negative structures come before the verb they negate: **nunca** (*never*) and **ya no** (*no longer*).

Nunca veo la tele. / **never** watch television.

Ya no leo revistas. / **no longer** read magazines.

Others sandwich the verb: **no...nada** (*not at all*) and **no...ningún** (*not any*)

No me interesa **nada** leer novelas de amor.

I am not interesting in reading love novels (at all)

No veo **ningún** programa de deporte en la tele.

I do not watch any sports program on TV.

Comparative structures

Comparing in Spanish is similar to English. You need to place the comparing words either side of the adjective.

más...que	more...than
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menos...que	<i>less...than</i>
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tan(to)...como	<i>as...as</i>
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Las películas de ciencia ficción son **más interesantes que** las películas de aventura.
*Science fiction films are **more interesting than** adventure films.*



Y10 Spanish Unit 1

Technologies

Vocabulary

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[LINK](#)

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Reflexive verbs

These special verbs include a reflexive pronoun, attached at the end of the infinitive verb, it moves to the front of the verb when you conjugate it. Reflexive verbs are often used to describe routine or relationships with others.

Verb COMUNICARSE [to communicate]		Verb MANTENERSE* [to stay]	
Me comunico	I communicate	Me mantengo*	I stay
Te comunicas	you communicate	Te mantienes	you stay
Se comunica	s/he communicates	Se mantiene	s/he stays
Nos comunicamos	we communicate	Nos mantenemos	we stay
Os comunicáis	you communicate	Os manteneis	you stay (pl)
Se comunican	they communicate	Se mantienen	they stay

Me comunico con mis amigos en mi móvil. I communicate with my friends on my mobile.

Nos comunicamos en Whatsapp. We communicate on Whatsapp.

Me mantengo en contacto con mi familia al extranjero. I stay in contact with my family abroad.

Nos mantenemos en contacto cada semana. We stay in contact every week.

Wow phrases

Usó mi móvil para mantenerme en contacto con mis amigos. I use my phone to stay in contact with my friends.

Estoy enganchado a mi tableta, la uso cada día. I am addicted to my tablet. I use it every day.

Con mi móvil, nunca me aburro, además, me ayuda con mis deberes.

Unit objectives : I can explain what I use technologies for, and discuss their advantages and inconvenients. I can talk in the past about my use of technologies.

Modal verbs

Modal verbs are always followed by a verb in the infinitive form:

Se puede One can / people can

Puedo I can / am able to

Con el internet, se puede enviar mensajes rápidamente. With the internet, people can send messages quickly.

Con mi teléfono móvil, puedo subir fotos en mi red social favorita. With my mobile phone, I can upload photos onto my favourite social network.

PARA + infinitive

The word 'para' can mean 'for' or 'in order to':

Usó mi tableta para hacer mis deberes. I use my tablet (in order) to do my homework.

Irregular verbs in the preterite tense

Verb HACER* [to do]		Verb SER* [to be]	
hice	I did	fui	I was
hiciste	You did	fuiste	You were
hizo	s/he did	fue	He/she/it was
hicimos	We did	fuimos	We were
hicisteis	You did (pl)	fuisteis	You were (pl)
hicieron	They did	fueron	They were

	Y10 Spanish Unit 2 Where I live				Unit objective : I can talk about where I live and describe what I do there.																				
Vocabulary 1  LINK 2  LINK 3  LINK 4  LINK 5  LINK 6  LINK 7  LINK	Verb COMPRAR [to buy, buying]		Verb VENDER [to sell, selling]		Verb VIVIR [to live, living]		Demonstrative adjectives This, that, these and those are called <i>demonstrative adjectives</i>. They are used to point out a specific thing or person, or to emphasise something. <table><tr><td></td><td>This / these</td><td>That / those (nearby)</td></tr><tr><td>masculine singular</td><td>este</td><td>ese</td></tr><tr><td>masculine plural</td><td>estos</td><td>esos</td></tr><tr><td>feminine singular</td><td>esta</td><td>esa</td></tr><tr><td>feminine plural</td><td>estas</td><td>esas</td></tr></table>					This / these	That / those (nearby)	masculine singular	este	ese	masculine plural	estos	esos	feminine singular	esta	esa	feminine plural	estas	esas
		This / these	That / those (nearby)																						
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	Compro		<i>I buy</i>	Vendo	<i>I sell</i>	Vivo	<i>I live</i>																		
	Compré		<i>I bought</i>	Vendí	<i>I sold</i>	Viví	<i>I lived</i>																		
	Compraba		<i>I used to buy</i>	Vendía	<i>I used to sell</i>	Vivía	<i>I used to live</i>																		
	Voy a comprar		<i>I am going to buy</i>	Voy a vender	<i>I am going to sell</i>	Voy a vivir	<i>I am going to live</i>																		
Compraré		<i>I will buy</i>	Venderé	<i>I will sell</i>	Viviré	<i>I will live</i>																			
Compraría		<i>I would buy</i>	Vendría	<i>I would sell</i>	Viviría	<i>I would live</i>																			
Ayer, compré una nueva chaqueta. <i>Yesterday, I bought a new jacket.</i>		Voy a vender mi móvil ya que es lento. <i>I am going to sell my mobile phone as it is slow.</i>		Vivo en un piso en el sur de Inglaterra. <i>I live in a flat in the south of England.</i>																					
Wow phrases Si tuviera mucho dinero, compraría un nuevo teléfono móvil. <i>If I had a lot of money, I would buy a new phone</i> Si fuera rico, me encantaría tener una residencia secundaria en España. <i>If I was rich, I would like to have a second home in Spain.</i> Cuando sea mayor, me gustaría vivir en un chalet en las montañas. <i>When I am older, I would like to live in a chalet in the mountains.</i> Sueño con tener una piscina olímpica en mi jardín. <i>I dream of having an olympic swimming pool in my garden.</i>							The perfect tense The perfect tense is used to talk about a completed action or something that has happened recently. <u>Scan the QR code to see how it is formed.</u> Here are some examples: He visitado Colombia antes. <i>I have visited Colombia before</i> He viajado a España. <i>I have travelled to Spain</i> ¿Has visto el mar? <i>Have you seen the sea?</i>  SCAN ME																		
							The conditional tense The conditional tense is used to describe scenarios that could happen, or we wish would happen. e.g Me gustaría vivir en España. Viviría en una casa enorme. <i>I would like to live in Spain. I would live in a huge house.</i> To form the conditional, we use the FULL infinitive plus the following endings: <table><tr><td>I</td><td>you</td><td>s/he, it</td><td>we</td><td>You (pl)</td><td>they</td></tr><tr><td>ía</td><td>ías</td><td>ía</td><td>íamos</td><td>íais</td><td>ían</td></tr></table>  SCAN ME le: compraría comprariamos <i>I would buy we would buy</i>				I	you	s/he, it	we	You (pl)	they	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían			
I	you	s/he, it	we	You (pl)	they																				
ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían																				



Unit objective : I can talk about past, present and future environmental and global issues.

Verb PODER*

[to be able to]

Verb AYUDAR

Verb PONER*

[to put]

Avoiding the passive

The passive is not very common in Spanish - it is more usual to avoid it by using the pronoun **se** and **the third person singular**:

Se puede...	<i>People can...</i>
Se recicla el papel.	<i>People recycle paper.</i>
Se apaga la luz.	<i>People switch the light off.</i>

Direct object pronouns

Direct object pronouns are used to replace a *noun* that is the direct object of the *verb*, eg *I bought **it** instead of I bought **the book***. They go in front of the verb.

Lo reciclo. *I recycle **it**.*
Las ayudo. *I help **them**.*

Indirect object pronouns

Indirect object pronouns are used to replace a noun which is not the direct object of the verb, eg *I gave it to them*.

me gusta ? le gusta
I like (it is pleasing to me) ? He/she likes (it is pleasing to him/her)

me importa ? le importa
It matters to me ? it matters to him / her

Me encanta ? nos encanta
I love ? we love

me	me
te	you
lo / la	him / her / it
nos	us
los / las	them

me	(to) me
te	(to) you
le	(to) him / her
nos	(to) us
Les	(to) them

Wow phrases

Si tuviera la oportunidad, ayudaría a las personas sin hogar
If I had the opportunity, I would help the homeless

Quiero que el gobierno sea más responsable para que todos tengamos un futuro
I want the government to be more responsible so that we all have a future.

Me pone triste que la gente no haga más esfuerzos para ayudar y cambiar sus rutinas.
It makes me sad that people don't try harder to help and change their habits.



Y10 Spanish Unit 4

Holidays and Festivals

Vocabulary

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Verb IR(SE)* [to go, going]		Verb VIAJAR [to travel, travelling]		Verb QUEDARSE* [to stay, staying]	
(me) voy	<i>I go</i>	viajo	<i>I travel</i>	me quedo	<i>I stay</i>
(me) fui	<i>I went</i>	viajé	<i>I (have) travelled</i>	me quedé	<i>I stayed</i>
(me) iba	<i>I used to go</i>	viajaba	<i>I used to travel</i>	me quedaba	<i>I used to stay</i>
(me) voy a ir	<i>I am going to go</i>	voy a viajar	<i>I am going to travel</i>	me voy a quedar	<i>I am going to stay</i>
(me) iré	<i>I will go</i>	viajaré	<i>I will travel</i>	me quedaré	<i>I will stay</i>
(me) iría	<i>I would go</i>	viajaría	<i>I would travel</i>	me quedaría	<i>I would stay</i>
Iba de vacaciones con mi familia. <i>I used to go on holiday with my family.</i>		Voy a viajar al extranjero. <i>I am going to travel abroad.</i>		Me quedo en un hotel de lujo. <i>I stay in a luxury hotel.</i>	
Wow phrases Llevo mucho tiempo soñando con irme de vacaciones a Japón. <i>I have been dreaming of going on holiday to Japan for a long time.</i> Acabamos de visitar Cuba. <i>We have just visited Cuba.</i> Si hace buen tiempo, me bañaré en el mar. <i>If the weather is nice, I will swim in the sea.</i> Si ganará la lotería, iría a una isla remota. <i>If I won the lottery, I would go to a remote island</i>					

Unit objective : I can talk about holiday destinations, preferences and different celebrations

Using the verb “soler”
To say what you tend to do or usually do, you can use “soler” followed by an infinitive.
e.g
Suelo ir a Francia. *I usually go to France.*
Solemos viajar en tren. *We usually travel by train.*
Solía quedarme en un hotel. *I used to stay in a hotel.*

Lo + adjective
“lo” + adjective means “the... thing”
lo bueno *the good thing*
lo malo *the bad thing*
lo mejor *the best thing*
lo peor *the worst thing*
e.g. **Lo bueno** de las vacaciones fue el tiempo. *The good thing about the holiday was the weather.*

Using the imperfect tense
It is used for **describing** things in the past:
El hotel **estaba** en el campo y **tenía** un restaurante.
The hotel was in the countryside and had a restaurant.

Or to talk about **habits** in the past:
Cuando **era** pequeño, **íbamos** a Francia cada verano.
When I was little, we used to go to France every summer.

	AR verbs endings	ER/IR verbs	IR* (to go)	SER* (To be)
I	-aba	-ía	iba	era
you	-abas	-ías	ibas	eras
s/he	-aba	-ía	iba	era
we	-ábamos	-íamos	íbamos	éramos
they	-aban	-ían	iban	eran

The imperfect tense of “hay” is “había” (there was / were)



Y11 Spanish Unit 1

My School Life

Unit objective : I can describe different aspects of my life at school

Vocabulary

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Verb HACER* [to do, doing]

hago	<i>I do</i>
hice	<i>I did</i>
hacía	<i>I used to do</i>
voy a hacer	<i>I am going to do</i>
haré	<i>I will do</i>
haría	<i>I would do</i>

Haré mis deberes en mi dormitorio. *I will do my homework in my bedroom.*

Verb ESTUDIAR [to study, studying]

estudio	<i>I study</i>
estudié	<i>I studied</i>
estudiaba	<i>I used to study</i>
voy a estudiar	<i>I am going to study</i>
estudiaré	<i>I will study</i>
estudiaría	<i>I would study</i>

Estudiaba el francés en mi escuela primaria. *I used to study French in Primary school.*

Verb LLEVARSE* [to get on, getting on]

me llevo	<i>I get on</i>
me llevé	<i>I got on</i>
me llevaba	<i>I used to get on</i>
voy a llevarme	<i>I am going to get on</i>
me llevaré	<i>I will get on</i>
me llevaría	<i>I would on</i>

Me llevaría mejor con ella si no fuera tan estricta. *I would get on better with her if she was not so strict.*

Wow phrases

Si yo fuera el director, cambiaría todas las normas en mi insti. *If I was the headteacher, I would change all the rules in my school.*

Llevo dos años **jugando** al fútbol para el equipo de mi colegio. *I have been playing football for two years for my school team.*

Lo que menos me gusta es la historia ya que es **aburridísima**. **What I like the least is** history because it is **extremely boring**.

Opinions

me gusta(n) *I like*
no me gusta(n) *I dislike*
me encanta(n) *I love*
odio *I hate*
prefiero *I prefer*
me interesa(n) *I am interested*
se me da bien *I am good at it*
Mi pasión es *My passion is*

Comparatives & Superlatives

más...que *more...than*
menos...que *less...than*
tan...como *as...as*
mejor que *better than*
peor que *worse than*
lo mejor *the best*
lo peor *the worst*

Impersonal verbs

Impersonal verbs must be followed by an **infinitive verb**

- No se debe **comer** chicle. *You must not chew gum.*
- No se permite **hablar** en clase. *You mustn't talk in class.*
- Hay que **escuchar** al profe. *You must listen to the teacher.*
- Está prohibido **fumar**. It is forbidden to smoke.
- No se puede **llevar** zapatillas de deporte. You can't wear trainers.

Negatives

The following negative structures come before the verb:

- **Nunca** hago mis deberes. *I never do my homework.*
- **Tampoco** repaso. *I don't revise either.*
- **Ya no** estudio la historia. *I no longer study history.*

Others sandwich the verb:

- **No** escucho a **nadie**. *I don't listen to anyone.*
- **No** hago **nada**. *I don't do anything.*



Y11 Spanish Unit 2

My future

Vocabulary

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Verb ELEGIR*
[to choose]

elijo	<i>I choose</i>	trabajo	<i>I work</i>	creo	<i>I believe</i>
elijé	<i>I chose</i>	trabajé	<i>I worked</i>	creí	<i>I believed</i>
he elegido	<i>I have chosen</i>	he trabajado	<i>I have worked</i>	he creído	<i>I have believed</i>
elegía	<i>I used to choose</i>	trabajaba	<i>I used to work</i>	creía	<i>I used to believe</i>
Voy a elegir	<i>I am going to choose</i>	voy a trabajar	<i>I am going to work</i>	voy a creer	<i>I am going to believe</i>
elegiré	<i>I will choose</i>	trabajaré	<i>I will work</i>	creeré	<i>I will believe</i>
elegiría	<i>I would choose</i>	trabajaría	<i>I would work</i>	creería	<i>I would believe</i>

Verb TRABAJAR
[to work]

trabajo	<i>I work</i>	trabajé	<i>I worked</i>	he trabajado	<i>I have worked</i>	trabajaba	<i>I used to work</i>	voy a trabajar	<i>I am going to work</i>	trabajaré	<i>I will work</i>	trabajaría	<i>I would work</i>
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Verb CREER
[to believe]

creo	<i>I believe</i>	creí	<i>I believed</i>	he creído	<i>I have believed</i>	creía	<i>I used to believe</i>	voy a creer	<i>I am going to believe</i>	creeré	<i>I will believe</i>	creería	<i>I would believe</i>
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Wow phrases

Sigo estudiando las asignaturas de mis sueños. *I am still studying the subjects of my dreams.*

He elegido este trabajo **sin pensarlo**. **Para evitar esconderme** otra vez, voy a buscar información sobre la empresa. *I have chosen this job without thinking. In order to avoid making another mistake, I am going to look for information about the company.*

Sueño con recorrer el mundo. *I dream of going around the world.*

Se debe preguntar por el salario, **antes de solicitar** un trabajo. *You must ask for the salary before applying for a job.*

Cuando sea rico, **entregaré** regalos a los niños con pocos recursos. *When I am rich, I will deliver presents to children with little means.*

Unit objective : I can describe my plans and hopes for the future

The subjunctive

Use the subjunctive after “para que” or “cuando” to talk about future plans.

e.g

Cuando tenga tiempo, quiero....
When I have the time, I want to...

Para que el mundo **sea** más justo, hay que eliminar el racismo.
For the world to be a fairer place, we have to eliminate racism.

Prepositions

The prepositions “para” and “sin” are often followed by an infinitive.

Para = in order to
Sin = without

e.g

Para encontrar un trabajo.... *In order to find a job....*

He elegido este trabajo **sin saber**.... *I have chosen this job without knowing...*

The present participle

It is the Spanish equivalent to adding “ing”.

ar verbs replace “ar” by “ando”

er/ir verbs replace the ending by “iendo”.

Eg:

Continuar ➡ *continuyendo*

Trabajar ➡ *trabajando*

Elegir ➡ *elegiendo*

Conocer ➡ *conociendo*

Seguir / continuar

Using “seguir” or “continuar” + **present participle** means to carry on or continue to do something.

e.g voy a **continuar estudiando**.
I'm going to continue studying.

You can also use these verbs to say that you are **still doing** something:

E.g. **Sigo viviendo** en casa de mis padres. *I am still living at my parents’*

Possessive pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to avoid repetition. They must agree with the noun they are replacing.

singular	plural	English
El mío, la mía	Los míos, las mías	Mine
El tuyo, la tuya	Los tuyos, las tuyas	Yours
El suyo, la suya	Los suyos, las suyas	His/ hers