

# Year 9 Spanish Autumn Half Term 1 – Unit 1 Identity and relationships

<p><b>Me encanta</b> (I love)  <b>Me gusta</b> (I like)  <b>Me gusta mucho</b> (I like a lot/ I really like)  <b>Me llevo bien con</b> (I get on well with)  <b>No me gusta</b> (I don't like)  <b>No me gusta nada</b> (I don't really like)  <b>No me llevo bien con</b> (I don't get on well with)</p>	<p><b>mi madre</b> (my mum)  <b>mi hermana</b> (my sister)</p>	<p><b>Porque es</b> (because she is)  <b>Pero es</b> (but she is)</p>	<p><b>Irritante</b> (irritating)  <b>Comprensivo</b> (understanding)  <b>Egoísta</b> (selfish)  <b>Me molesta</b> (annoying)  <b>Fuerte</b> (strong)</p>	<p><b>Generoso/a</b> (generous)  <b>Amable</b> (kind)  <b>Mono/a</b> (cute)  <b>Horrible</b> (horrible)  <b>Abierto/a</b> (open minded)  <b>Tacaño/a</b> (stingy)</p>	<p><b>Gracioso/a</b> (funny)  <b>Atento/a</b> (helpful)  <b>Stricto/a</b> (strict)  <b>Terco/a</b> (stubborn)  <b>Trabajador/a</b> (hardworking)</p>
	<p><b>mi hermano</b> (my brother)  <b>mi padre</b> (my dad)</p>	<p><b>Porque es</b> (because he is)  <b>Pero es</b> (but he is)</p>	<p><b>Alegre</b> (cheerful)  <b>Amigo/a</b> (friend)  <b>Artístico/a</b> (artistic)  <b>Animado</b> (lively)  <b>Capeable</b> (capaz)  <b>Thin</b> (delgado)</p>	<p><b>Distinto</b> (different)  <b>Guapo/a</b> (good looking)]  <b>Don't forget your plural endings!</b>  <b>-OS</b>  <b>-AS</b></p>	<p><b>When using adjectives don't forget to change the -o ending for masculine and -a for feminine!</b></p>
<p><b>Nos llevamos bien</b> (We get on well)  <b>No nos llevamos bien</b> (We don't get on well)</p>					

<i>el pelo</i>	hair	<i>corto/a</i>	short
<i>las gafas</i>	glasses	<i>negro/a</i>	black
<i>largo/a</i>	long	<i>rojo/a</i>	red

<i>la familia</i>	family
<i>la madre</i>	mother
<i>la madrastra</i>	stepmother
<i>el padre</i>	father
<i>el padrastro</i>	stepfather
<i>el hermano</i>	brother
<i>el hermanastro</i>	stepbrother
<i>la hermana</i>	sister
<i>la hermanastra</i>	stepsister
<i>el abuelo</i>	grandfather
<i>la abuela</i>	grandmother
<i>los abuelos</i>	grandparents
<i>el primo</i>	cousin (male)
<i>la prima</i>	cousin (female)
<i>el marido</i>	husband
<i>la mujer</i>	woman, wife
<i>el bebé</i>	baby
<i>el tío</i>	uncle
<i>la tía</i>	aunt
<i>el/la pareja</i>	partner

**Gramática**

**Adjectives**  
 These 'describing words' usually come after the noun.  
 Example: *el pelo largo* – long hair  
 Adjectives that end in -o, like *alto*, change their ending to match or agree with the noun they describe. The endings are -o (masc. sing.), -a (fem. sing.), -os (masc. pl.), -as (fem. pl.).

Examples:  
*un chico pequeño*  
*una familia pequeña*  
*chicos pequeños*  
*familias pequeñas*

Remember that the adjective still agrees, even when it is not next to its noun.  
 Example: *La chica del dibujo es muy guapa.*

Quizlet Links

<https://quizlet.com/gb/903374741/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-11-f-que-tipo-de-persona-eres-flash-cards/?funnelUUID=27e625a7-d560-4d8d-8dfa-d0e9bc38e5a2>

<https://quizlet.com/gb/903374741/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-11-f-que-tipo-de-persona-eres-flash-cards/?funnelUUID=e1e84834-a114-4545-c9444fd655ab>



<p><b>Aunque</b> (however)</p>	<p><b>él</b> (he)</p>	<p><b>Me ayuda</b> (helps me)  <b>me entiende</b> (understands me)  <b>Puedo confiar en (I can trust)</b></p>	<p><b>me permite salir</b> (lets me go out)  <b>Me escucha</b> listens to me)  <b>me hace reír</b> (makes me laugh)  <b>me respeta</b> (respects me)  <b>me apoya</b> (supports me)</p>	<p><b>me critica todo el tiempo</b> (criticises me all the time)  <b>Me pone de los nervios</b> (gets on my nerves)</p>	<p><b>me juzga</b> (judges me)  <b>No me entiende</b> (doesn't understand me)  <b>se enfada fácilmente</b> (gets angry easily)</p>
	<p><b>Ella</b> (she)</p>				

<i>ser</i>	<i>estar</i>	
<i>soy</i>	<i>estoy</i>	I am
<i>eres</i>	<i>estás</i>	you (sing.) are
<i>es</i>	<i>está</i>	he/she/it
<i>somos</i>	<i>estamos</i>	we are
<i>sois</i>	<i>estáis</i>	you (pl.) are
<i>son</i>	<i>están</i>	they are


**Vale la pena / merece la pena** (It is worth it)  
**Lo más importante es** (the most important thing is...)  
**Lo bueno es que** (The good thing is that)  
**Lo malo es que** (the bad thing is that)

**When to use "ser"**

- Date
- Occupation
- Characteristics
- Time
- Origin
- Relationships

**When to use "estar"**

- Position
- Location
- Action
- Condition
- Emotions



## Gramática

### Adjective agreement

As well as adjectives ending in -o, there are other types, too. This is how they all agree:

masc. sing.	fem. sing.
-o ( <i>listo</i> )	-a ( <i>lista</i> )
-e ( <i>responsable</i> )	-e ( <i>responsable</i> )
-l ( <i>fácil</i> )	-l ( <i>fácil</i> )
-r ( <i>trabajador</i> )	-ra ( <i>trabajadora</i> )
-z ( <i>feliz</i> )	-z ( <i>feliz</i> )

masc. pl.	fem. pl.
-os ( <i>listos</i> )	-as ( <i>listas</i> )
-es ( <i>responsables</i> )	-es ( <i>responsables</i> )
-les ( <i>fáciles</i> )	-les ( <i>fáciles</i> )
-res ( <i>trabajadores</i> )	-ras ( <i>trabajadoras</i> )
-ces ( <i>felices</i> )	-ces ( <i>felices</i> )

## Los verbos

### Irregular verbs

Some very common verbs are irregular in the present tense. Here are the verbs *ir* (to go), *salir* (to go out / leave) and *hacer* (to do / make):

<i>ir</i>	to go	<i>salir</i>	to go out / to leave	<i>hacer</i>	to do / to make
voy	I go	salgo	I go out	hago	I do / make
vas	you (sing.) go	sales	you (sing.) go out	haces	you (sing.) do / make
va	he, she, it goes	sale	he, she, it goes out	hace	he, she, it does / makes
vamos	we go	salimos	we go out	hacemos	we do / make
vais	you (pl.) go	salís	you (pl.) go out	hacéis	you (pl.) do / make
van	they go	salen	they go out	hacen	they do / make

## Los verbos

### ser and tener

This is the complete conjugation of the present tense of two very important verbs: *tener* (to have) and *ser* (to be).

<i>tener</i>	to have
<i>tengo</i>	I have
<i>tienes</i>	you (sing.) have
<i>tiene</i>	he, she, it has
<i>tenemos</i>	we have
<i>tenéis</i>	you (pl.) have
<i>tienen</i>	they have

<i>ser</i>	to be
<i>soy</i>	I am
<i>eres</i>	you (sing.) are
<i>es</i>	he, she, it is
<i>somos</i>	we are
<i>sois</i>	you (pl.) are
<i>son</i>	they are

## Quizlet

<https://quizlet.com/gb/903421659/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-11h-personalidad-y-aspecto-fisico-flash-cards/?funnelUUID=334f7ec4-c479-41a7-90e4-046f1d7b5c36>

## Gramática

### Possessive adjectives: *mi, tu, su*

To say 'my', 'your', 'his' and 'her', select the word from the box below. Add an 's' if the following word is plural. For example: my cousin – *mi primo*, my cousins – *mis primos*

	singular	plural
my	<i>mi</i>	<i>mis</i>
your	<i>tu</i>	<i>tus</i>
his, her	<i>su</i>	<i>sus</i>

## ¡Atención!

When you have two adjectives together, such as '**short, blond hair**' or '**small, black cats**', put both adjectives together after the noun, with 'y' in between. Remember to make both adjectives agree.

- **short, blond hair** – *pelo corto y rubio*
- **small, black cats** – *gatos pequeños y negros*

**Gramática**

**Demonstrative adjectives *this, that, these and those***

These adjectives change according to the gender and number of the noun they describe.

	masculine	feminine
this	<i>este</i>	<i>esta</i>
these	<i>estos</i>	<i>estas</i>
that	<i>ese</i>	<i>esa</i>
those	<i>esos</i>	<i>esas</i>
that (over there)	<i>aquel</i>	<i>aquella</i>
those (over there)	<i>aquellos</i>	<i>aquellas</i>

<i>la piscina</i>	swimming pool
<i>rápido/a</i>	fast
<i>la red social</i>	social network
<i>salir</i>	to go out
<i>sencillo/a</i>	simple
<i>subir fotos</i>	to upload photos

<i>cocinar</i>	to cook
<i>la cuenta</i>	account
<i>descansar</i>	to rest / relax
<i>el fin de semana</i>	weekend
<i>el/la jugador/a</i>	player
<i>nadar</i>	to swim
<i>peligroso/a</i>	dangerous

**Los verbos**

**The present tense and radical-changing verbs**

You have already come across radical-changing verbs, also known as stem-changing or 'boot' verbs (see diagram), which typically contain a spelling change in the *I, you, he / she* and *they* forms of the present tense.



Remember, there are several types of radical-changing verbs. The change is shown in the *he / she* form in the examples below.

<b>-e &gt; -ie</b>	<b>-o &gt; -ue</b>
<i>pensar &gt; piensa</i> – to think	<i>poder &gt; puede</i> – to be able to
<b>-e &gt; -i</b>	<b>-u &gt; -ue</b>
<i>pedir &gt; pide</i> – to ask for	<i>jugar &gt; juega</i> – to play

**Quizlet**

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[Mis pasatiempos Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



<i>la app</i>	app
<i>aprender</i>	to learn
<i>el atletismo</i>	athletics
<i>el deporte</i>	sport
<i>el instrumento</i>	instrument
<i>ir de compras</i>	to go shopping
<i>jugar (a)</i>	to play
<i>leer</i>	to read
<i>la lengua</i>	language
<i>el libro</i>	book
<i>practicar</i>	to practise
<i>el tiempo libre</i>	free time
<i>tocar</i>	to play (an instrument)
<i>ver</i>	to watch
<i>el videojuego</i>	videogame



# Present Tense –ar/-er/-ir

## WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something which is **happening now** or which **happens in general**.

There are three main types of verbs in Spanish: **AR, ER** and **IR**. These are just verbs (infinitive) which ends in an **AR/-ER/-IR**.

## EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

**I speak** Spanish.

**I eat** paella.

**I live** in Manchester.

## HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Remove the ending from the infinitive:  
Eg hablar - habl  
comer – com  
vivir - viv
2. Then add the following endings:

Person	AR	ER	IR
I	o	o	o
You	as	es	es
He/she	a	e	e
We	amos	emos	imos
You (pl)	ais	éis	ís
They	an	en	en

Be careful, as there are also some irregulars!

## STILL STUCK?



## EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

**Hablo** español.

**Como** paella.

**Vivo** en Manchester.

**Quizlet**

[Spanish - Present Tense Flashcards | Quizlet](#) (regular verbs)  
[Spanish Present tense : Irregular verbs Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



# 'going to' – Near Future Tense



## WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something that is **going to happen**.

## EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

**I am going to go** shopping tonight.

**You are going to eat** a hamburger.

**He is going to visit** his friend who is called Joe.

**We are going to watch** a film.

**They are going to go** to the beach with my mum.

## HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Take the **present tense of 'ir'**:

**Voy** – I am going

**Vas** – You (singular) are going

**Va** – He/she is going

**Vamos** – We are going

**Vais** – You (plural) are going

**Van** – They are going

2. Plus **'a'** and an **infinitive**, e.g:

**Ir** – to go

**Hacer** – to do

**jugar** – to play

**comer** – to eat

**ver** – to watch/see

## STILL STUCK?



## EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

**Voy a ir** de compras esta noche.

**Vas a comer** una hamburguesa.

**Va a visitar** a su amigo que se llama Joe.

**Vamos a ver** una película.

**Van a ir** a la playa con mi madre.

**Quizlet**

[Spanish Immediate Future Tense Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

*el amor* love  
*anoche* last night  
*aprender* to learn  
*ayer* yesterday  
*el cine* cinema  
*la cocina* cooking, kitchen  
*el concurso* contest, game show  
*los dibujos animados* cartoons

*difícil* difficult  
*disfrutar* to enjoy  
*el documental* documentary  
*los efectos especiales* special effects  
*entender* to understand  
*la entrevista* interview  
*en vivo* live  
*escribir* to write  
*extranjero/a* foreign  
*el/la famoso/a* celebrity  
*finalmente* finally  
*la lluvia* rain  
*el oeste* western (film)  
*la pantalla* screen  
*la pelea* fight  
*por ejemplo* for example  
*la preferencia* preference  
*el/la primo/a* cousin  
*probablemente* probably



*el programa* programme  
*rápidamente* quickly  
*responder* to answer  
*sin duda* without doubt  
*sobre* about  
*el sol* sun  
*el tiempo* weather  
*la telenovela* soap opera  
*la televisión* TV  
*la temperatura* temperature  
*el tiempo* weather, weather forecast  
*todos los días* every day  
*un montón* a lot  
*ver* to see, watch



**Patrones y reglas**

When talking about playing an instrument in Spanish, you use the verb *tocar* (literally 'to touch').

<i>toco</i>	I play
<i>toqué</i>	I played
<i>tocaba</i>	I used to play
<i>voy a tocar</i>	I am going to play
<i>tocaría</i>	I would play
<i>tocaba la guitarra</i>	I used to play the guitar

**¡Atención!**

*Desde hace* means 'for' when talking about how long you have been doing something.  
*toco el piano desde hace siete meses*  
 I've been playing the piano for seven months

**Quizlet**

<https://quizlet.com/gb/927082977/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-42f-veo-veoque-ves-flash-cards/?new>

[Qué ponen en la televisión Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

[En el cine o en casa Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



# 'did' - Preterite Tense



### WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about completed actions in the past.

### EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

- I ate...
- You visited...
- She spoke....
- We bought....
- You sang....
- They drank...

### HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Remove the ending from the infinitive:  
Eg hablar - habl  
comer - com  
vivir - viv
2. Then add the following endings:

Person	AR	ER	IR
I	é	í	í
You	aste	iste	iste
He/she	ó	ió	ió
We	amos	imos	imos
You (pl)	asteis	isteis	isteis
They	aron	ieron	ieron

Be careful as there are also some irregulars!

(see Preterite Tense – Irregulars)

### STILL STUCK?



### EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

- Comí...
- Visitaste...
- Habló...
- Compramos...
- Cantasteis...
- Bebieron...

## Los verbos

The preterite tense for regular verbs, plus irregular verbs *ver* and *ir*

This past tense is used to describe actions completed at a fixed point in time or during a specific period of time. It is formed by removing the *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir* of the infinitive, then adding the following endings:

pronoun	-ar	-er / -ir
yo	-é	-í
tú	-aste	-iste
él/ella/usted	-ó	-ió
nosotros/as	-amos	-imos
vosotros/as	-asteis	-isteis
ellos/ellas/ustedes	-aron	-ieron

*comprar* – to buy

*compré* – I bought

*salir* – to go out

*saliste* – you went out

There are many irregular verbs in the preterite tense. Some of these verbs are highly irregular, like the verb *ir*, whereas others only have minor changes, such as *ver*, which does not include any accents.

*ir* – to go: *fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron*

*ver* – to see: *vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron*

## Gramática



### Adverbs of frequency

They are words that explain how often something is done. Some common examples are:

- a veces* – sometimes
- siempre* – always
- nunca* – never
- normalmente* – normally

Other common ways of expressing frequency are:

- una vez / dos veces* – once / twice
- al día / mes / año* – a day / month / year
- a la semana* – a week
- una vez al día* – once a day
- cada* – every
- cada lunes* – every Monday
- todos los días* – every day

## Quizlet

[Preterite - Spanish Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



## iCultura!

The region of Galicia in the northwest of Spain is famous for its bagpipes (*la gaita gallega*). You may even see blue and white tartan kilts, which are worn as part of the regional costume!

<i>cenar</i>	to have dinner
<i>desayunar</i>	to have breakfast
<i>lavarse los dientes</i>	to brush one's teeth
<i>levantarse</i>	to get up
<i>la mañana</i>	morning
<i>la rutina</i>	routine
<i>salir</i>	to go out
<i>sencillo/a</i>	simple
<i>vestirse</i>	to get dressed
<i>volver</i>	to return

## Gramática



### Revising adjective agreement

Remember, adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they describe. They are normally positioned after the noun.

*la camisa blanca* – (the) white shirt

*la falda verde y larga* – (the) long, green skirt

*los zapatos negros y cómodos* – (the) black, comfortable shoes

<i>de moda</i>	fashionable
<i>el / la famoso/a</i>	celebrity
<i>hablar</i>	to talk
<i>la ropa</i>	clothes
<i>el / la seguidor/a</i>	follower
<i>seguir</i>	to follow
<i>subir</i>	to upload
<i>ver</i>	to watch



## Quizlet

[Clothing and Colours in Spanish Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

<i>una camisa</i>	shirt
<i>una camiseta</i>	T-shirt
<i>un reloj</i>	watch
<i>un vestido</i>	dress
<i>unas zapatillas</i>	trainers
<i>unos zapatos</i>	shoes

## Cultura



First established in 1987, the Goya Awards are Spain's premier national annual film awards. Just like the Oscars, awards are given across a wide range of categories. They are named after Francisco de Goya, one of the most important Spanish artists of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.



### Gramática

#### Suffixes *-ísimo* and *-ito*

You can convey the idea of 'very', 'really' or 'extremely' in Spanish by using the suffixes *-ísimo*, *-ísima*, *-ísimos*, *-ísimas* at the end of an adjective.

*es lento* > *es lentísimo* – he is slow; he is really slow

*son inteligentes* > *son inteligentísimos* – they are intelligent; they are really intelligent

You can say something is smaller by adding *-ito*, *-ita*, *-itos* or *-itas* to the end of a noun or adjective.

*la mesa* – the table; *la mesita* – the little table

*bajo* – short; *bajito* – very short



The imperfect tense is formed by removing the *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir* endings of the infinitive, then adding the following endings:

	<b>-ar verbs</b>	<b>-er and -ir verbs</b>
<i>yo</i>	<i>-aba</i>	<i>-ía</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>-abas</i>	<i>-ías</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>-aba</i>	<i>-ía</i>
<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>-ábamos</i>	<i>-íamos</i>
<i>vosotros/as</i>	<i>-abais</i>	<i>-íais</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	<i>-aban</i>	<i>-ían</i>

There are three irregular verbs in this tense:

	<b>ser (to be)</b>	<b>ir (to go)</b>	<b>ver (to see)</b>
<i>yo</i>	<i>era</i>	<i>iba</i>	<i>veía</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>ibas</i>	<i>veías</i>
<i>él/ella/usted</i>	<i>era</i>	<i>iba</i>	<i>veía</i>
<i>nosotros/as</i>	<i>éramos</i>	<i>íbamos</i>	<i>veíamos</i>
<i>vosotros/as</i>	<i>erais</i>	<i>ibais</i>	<i>veíais</i>
<i>ellos/ellas/ustedes</i>	<i>eran</i>	<i>iban</i>	<i>veían</i>

<i>el estilo</i>	style
<i>la influencia</i>	influence
<i>urbano/a</i>	urban
<i>el icono</i>	icon
<i>la fama</i>	fame
<i>la forma</i>	way



## Quizlet

Quizlet link

<https://quizlet.com/gb/924018080/aqa-new-gcse-2024-unit-61f-lola-y-rosalia-ayer-y-hoy-flash-cards/>

[6.1G La alfombra roja de los premios Goya Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

# El icónico festival de música de Chile



Reloj de Flores

## Quizlet

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<i>a la venta</i>	on sale
<i>a partir de</i>	from
<i>el descuento</i>	discount
<i>el boleto</i>	ticket
<i>la ruta</i>	route
<i>icónico/a</i>	iconic

<i>prestigioso</i>	prestigious
<i>la Gaviota de Platino</i>	the Platinum Seagull award

*lanzar* to release