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**MFL @ CCS**

**GCSE to A LEVEL TRANSITION**



# How to prepare for Spanish at A Level

You have a few weeks in which to really prepare for your A Level in Spanish. The leap from GCSE to A Level is significant. This booklet contains links to a huge range of media, most of which is available for free online as well as tasks to complete before the start of term. In order to keep pace, it is vital that you work through the tasks. Little and often...

## Watch...

The news. Click on [www.rtve.es/Noticias](http://www.rtve.es/Noticias) and then click on Telediario en 4 to watch four minute version of the news. Alternatively you can watch the entire news show which lasts 50 minutes.

## MOVIES

Choose one of the following movies to watch over the summer:

- Volver (Pedro Almodóvar, 2006)
- Ocho Apellidos Vascos (Emilio Martínez-Lázaro, 2014)
- El Laberinto del Fauno (Guillermo del Toro, 2006)
- María llena eres de gracia (Joshua Marston, 2004)
- Abel (Diego Luna, 2010)
- Las 13 Rosas (Emilio Martínez-Lázaro, 2007)

# Read...

Keep your own vocabulary book for new expressions you come across. You could order it alphabetically, by topic area based on what we are going to study or just use it as a diary and scribble away your Spanish development in it.

## NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Read a foreign language newspaper – El País is available in larger paper shops. El País has its own website <http://www.elpais.com/> so that you can read the paper online. You do not have to read the paper cover to cover, just scan the headlines and pick out ONE article that grabs your attention.

## Websites

Switch to Spanish browsers such as and <http://es.yahoo.com/> or [www.yahoo.es](http://www.yahoo.es) as well as [www.google.es](http://www.google.es). This way, you will read Spanish every time you log on and it will become part of your everyday activity.

Look at the [www.bbc.com/mundo](http://www.bbc.com/mundo) for BBC reporting in Spanish. Click on Videos for clips and reports in Spanish.

For Daily News:

[News.yahoo.com/](http://News.yahoo.com/)

[www.abc.es](http://www.abc.es)

[www.terra.es](http://www.terra.es)

Go to [www.donbalon.com](http://www.donbalon.com) for football website and related articles.

Go to [www.hola.com](http://www.hola.com) for a Spanish celebrity gossip magazine (note that some content requires subscription). This also has short clips in Spanish.

## Websites for research

Once you actually start your A Level in September, you will realise that you are almost completing a Sociology A Level in Spanish. It is fascinating and you will learn all about the history and culture of Spanish speakers across the world, not just in Spain.

If you are searching for information, try switching to the Spanish [www.es.wikipedia](http://www.es.wikipedia). Remember that anyone can write on Wikipedia so you must validate your research elsewhere and never quote from it! It is a good place to start though.

British Council support available from <http://schoolsonline.britishcouncil.org/>

## On-line dictionary

A good on-line dictionary is: <http://www.spanishdict.com/>

**TIP** When you look up a verb, click the Conjugation tab to see how the verb is conjugated in EVERY tense.

### **TOP TIP: Don't look up every word you are not sure of when reading an article/ book**

Yes... you read that right. When you are reading articles etc, try not to look up every word as it will take you forever. Skim and scan the text to get the gist. Remember to use the context or the article, cognates and common sense to figure out what the article is saying. Pick out a couple of words that you like the look of, that you feel may be real hurdles to getting the idea of the text, look them up carefully and add them to your vocab booklet. The aim at this stage is to get the gist of the article, not be able to translate it completely. Translation is a whole different ball game and you will learn it soon enough.

You will be surprised how much more enjoyable reading will be if you really pay attention to this tip.

# What should I know by now?

This is a common question asked by students about to start their A level. You should be able to:

TOPIC	CONTENT
Recognise and use a range of tenses with <b>regular</b> verbs.	Regular –AR, -ER and -IR verbs: Tenses: Present Preterite Imperfect Near Future (form of ir + infinitive) Future (eg. Será) Conditional (eg. sería)
Recognise and use a range of tenses with <b>irregular</b> verbs.	Common irregular verbs: <b>ser, estar, ir, tener, hacer</b> Tenses: Present Preterite Imperfect Near Future (form of ir + infinitive) Future (eg. Será) Conditional (eg. sería)
Give opinions with reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A range of opinion expressions</li><li>• Positive and negative reasons for opinions</li><li>• To be able to agree and disagree</li></ul>

## Tasks

Complete the task log, or make your own one up but you will need to go through it with your Spanish teacher in September so make sure that it is clear and useful to you.

When you look at a website/ link on here, highlight it and note the date and what you thought about it. You can then put a couple of notes in your task log.

1. Summarise, in Spanish, 2 articles (that were in Spanish!) that you have read from one of the websites/ papers above and say why they interested you. If you cannot print the article, make a note of the website. Try and make these related to one of the topics we will study (listed below).

- **Aspects of Hispanic Society:** Modern and traditional values (changes in family, marriage and divorce, influence of the Catholic Church); Cyberspace (influence of the internet, risks and benefits of the internet, smart technology in our society); Equal rights (women at work, Machismo and feminism, LGBT rights)
- **Multiculturalism in Hispanic Society:** Immigration; Racism; Integration
- **Artistic Culture in the Hispanic World:** Modern Day Idols; Spanish regional identity; Cultural Heritage

2. Translate the blurb for *8 Apellidos Vascos* before watching it. Bring this along with you on paper to your first lesson:

*Rafa un sevillano que nunca ha salido de Andalucía, decide abandonar su tierra natal para seguir a Amaia, una joven vasca que, a diferencia de otras mujeres que ha conocido, se resiste a sus técnicas de seducción. Rafa, y en contra de los consejos de sus amigos, decide viajar al pueblo de Amaia, Argoitia, en el corazón abertzale del País Vasco. Una serie de circunstancias llevarán al joven sevillano a tener que simular a ser un auténtico vasco. Rafa tiene que simular en cada vez más eventos cómicos para lograr sus propósitos.*

3. Choose a Hispanic country and prepare a short presentation on an aspect of culture – this should last no longer than 5 mins. You can create a PPT if you want, but try and use headings rather than too much prose on the slide. This will be good practice for your IRP (Independent Research Project).

4. Look out for any items in the English or Spanish media relating to topics we will study – as above so that you have points to make in a discussion and opinions to give.

5. If you find any other websites/ links/ twitter feeds that you think are worth sharing, note them down too.

# Grammar Practice Reference & Support

- Languages on line: The Grammar Revision resources on [www.languagesonline.org.uk](http://www.languagesonline.org.uk) are great as you can then select what tense you want to revise, read the explanations and complete the exercises. You can do these as often as you like and it gives you a percentage. Another useful tactic is to translate the examples and exercises into English to ensure you understand the meaning of each tense.
- Conjuguemos: a great website for practicing your verb conjugations. Find it here: <https://conjuguemos.com/>

## Grammar Practice Exercises

1. Complete the grammar review so that you can target any areas you feel weak on and feel good about the areas you know.

	I don't know	I know a little	I feel quite confident	I feel fully confident	My Notes/ Comments
<b>Nouns:</b> gender, singular and plural forms					
<b>Articles:</b> definite (el, la...), indefinite (un, una)					
<b>Adjectives:</b> agreements (fem, pl...)					
Position/word order					
comparative and superlative (más, menos, el más.)					
comparative and superlative irregular (mejor...)					
indefinite ( <i>cada, algunos, algunas</i> )					
possessive (mi ti...)					
interrogative ( <i>¿qué?, ¿cuál?, ¿cuáles?...</i> )					
<b>Adverbs:</b> comparative and superlative					
interrogative ( <i>¿cómo? ¿cuándo?</i> )					
<b>Quantifiers/intensifiers</b> ( <i>muy, bastante...</i> )					
<b>Pronouns:</b> Subject (yo, tú...)					
object: direct and indirect (lo, las, les...)					
position and order (te veo)					
reflexive (me, te...)					



relative ( <i>que</i> ,)				
relative: <i>lo que</i> , <i>la que</i> (R)				
<b>object:</b> direct and indirect				
indefinite ( <i>alguien</i> )				
possessive ( <i>el mío</i> , <i>la mía...</i> ) (R)				
interrogative ( <i>¿Quién?</i> <i>¿quiénes?</i> )				
interrogative ( <i>¿qué?</i> ) (R)				
<b>Verbs:</b> modes of address ( <i>tú</i> , <i>vosotros</i> , <i>usted</i> )				
verbs + infinitive				
verbs + infinitive + preposition				
Verbs + - me gusta/me interesa etc				
Verbs + de ( <i>acabo de</i> )				
negatives ( <i>no</i> , <i>nunca</i> , <i>jamás...</i> )				
Present (regular)				
Present (irregular)				
Perfect				
Perfect with <b>reflexives</b>				
Imperfect				
Near Future ( <i>voy a</i> + infinitive)				
Future				
Conditional				
Future perfect ( <i>habrá hecho...</i> ) (R)				
Conditional perfect ( <i>habría salido...</i> ) (R)				
Pluperfect ( <i>había llegado..</i> )				
Present participle ( <i>comiendo...</i> )				
Subjunctive mood (how to form it)				
Subjunctive mood (which expressions trigger it?)				
<b>Indirect speech</b>				
<b>Inversion after speech</b> (R)				
<b>Prepositions:</b> <i>a/al/ a la...</i>				
with countries, towns, places				
with month, dates, time				
Desde hace, acabar de				
<b>Number, quantity and time</b>				
<b>Conjunctions</b>				

2. Go onto [www.languagesonline.org.uk](http://www.languagesonline.org.uk) . Complete 10 exercises. Each exercise takes less than 5 minutes. Note down the exercise you did and your score.

### 3. Complete the **Grammar Explanations & Workout** worksheet to practice your tenses.

As an A Level student there will be lots of new grammar to learn during the course. This is then further built upon in Year 13 as part of the course.

All of the new grammar needs to build upon your knowledge of Spanish grammar from GCSE. This section has explanations of some key grammar that you must have a firm understanding of prior to the Year 12 course starting.

The section has some exercises to test your understanding and to consolidate your knowledge of these key grammar areas.

We will be going through these activities in the first few lessons so please spend some time over the summer reading the explanations and completing the activities.

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## THE PRESENT TENSE

### MEANING:

(yo) hablo may be translated into English as follows:

I speak

I am speaking – this “immediate” present may also be translated by ESTAR + PRESENT PARTICIPLE. This is also known as the present continuous.

I do speak – do / does is used in English in interrogative and negative forms, and for emphasis. The auxiliary do / does is never translated in Spanish

### FORMATION

Regular verbs – three conjugations AR / ER / IR

-AR e.g. hablar = to speak

Remove –ar and add the below endings

Habl- o

Habl- as

Habl- a

Habl- amos

Habl- áis

Habl- an

-ER e.g. vender = to sell

Remove –er and add the endings

Vend o

Vend es

Vend e

Vend emos

Vend éis

Vend en

-IR type e.g. vivir = to live

Remove –ir and add the endings

Viv o

Viv es

Viv e

Viv emos

Viv ís

Viv en

Subject pronouns.

Yo = I

Tú = You

Él / Ella / Usted (Vd) = He/ She/ You

Nosotros / as = We

Vosotros / as = You (pl)

Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes (Vds.) = They/ You

## **Radical changing verbs in the present tense:**

-AR / -ER / -IR verbs

These are verbs that changes their stem.

Note: The stem is the part of the verb before the AR/ER/ IR ending

### **Common examples**

pensar, perder, sentir - to think, to lose, to feel

pienso pierdo siento  
piensas pierdes sientes  
piensa pierde siente  
pensamos perdemos sentimos  
pensáis perdéis sentís  
piensan pierden sienten

contar, volver, dormir - to count, to return, to sleep  
cuento vuelvo duermo  
cuentas vuelves duermes  
cuenta vuelve duerme  
contamos volvemos dormimos  
contáis volvéis dormís  
cuentan vuelven duermen

Pedir - To ask

Pido  
Pides  
Pide  
Pedimos  
Pedís  
Piden

Corregir, Seguir - To correct, To follow

Corrijo sigo  
Corrigo sigues  
Corrige sigue  
Corregimos seguimos  
Corregís segues  
Corrigen siguen

Reír - To laugh

Río  
Ríes  
Ríe  
Reímos  
Reís  
Ríen

Jugar - To play

Juego

Juegas

Juega

Juegan

Inquirir - To inquire

Inquiero

Inquieres

Inquiere

Inquieren

Oler - To smell

Huelo

Hueles

Huele

Huelen

Radical changing weather verbs

Llover – llueve It rains

Tronar – trueno It thunders

Helar – hiela It freezes

Nevar – nieva It snows

Some nouns and adjectives share these stem changes – this makes them easier to remember:

Nevar = to snow = la nieve = snow

Almorzar = to have lunch = el almuerzo = lunch

Forzar = to force = la fuerza = force

Renovar = to renew = el renuevo = renewal

## TWENTY VERBS THAT ARE IRREGULAR IN THE PRESENT TENSE

Caber - To fit in

Quepo

Cabes

Cabe

Cabemos

Cabéis

Caben

Caer - To fall

Caigo

Caes

Cae

Cameos

Caéis

Caen

Dar - To give

Doy

Das

Da

Damos

Dais

Dan

Estar - To be

Estoy

Estás

Está

Estamos

Estáis

Están

Hacer - To do / make

Hago

Haces

Hace

Hacemos

Hacéis

Hacen

Decir - To say

Digo

Dices

Dice

Decimos

Decís

Dicen

Haber - To have

He

Has

Ha

Hemos

Habéis

Han

Ir - To go

Voy

Vas

Va

Vamos

Vais

Van

Oír - To hear  
Oigo  
Oyes  
Oye  
Oímos  
Oís  
Oyen

Saber - To know  
Sé  
Sabes  
Sabe  
Sabemos  
Sabéis  
saben

Traer - To bring  
Traigo  
Traes  
Trae  
Traemos  
Traéis  
Traen

Poder - To be able  
Puedo  
Puedes  
Puede  
Podemos  
Podéis  
Pueden

Salir - To go out  
Salgo  
Sales  
Sale  
Salimos  
Saís  
Salen

Valer - To be worth  
Valgo  
Vales  
Vale  
Valemos  
Valéis  
Valen

Poner - To put  
Pongo  
Pones  
Pone  
Ponemos  
Ponéis  
Ponen

Ser - To be  
Soy  
Eres  
Es  
Somos  
Sois  
Son

Venir - To come  
Vengo  
Vienes  
Viene  
Venimos  
Venís  
Vienen

Querer - To want / like  
Quiero  
Quieres  
Quiere  
Queremos  
Queréis  
Quieren

Tener - To have / hold  
Tengo  
Tienes  
Tiene  
Tenemos  
Tenéis  
Tienen

Ver - To see  
Veo  
Ves  
Ve  
Vemos  
Veis  
ven

## EXERCISES: THE PRESENT TENSE FORMATION

A.1.1 Place an appropriate subject pronoun before each of the following verbs:

\_\_\_\_\_ hablan \_\_\_\_\_ vivo  
\_\_\_\_\_ vendéis \_\_\_\_\_ trabajas  
\_\_\_\_\_ decide \_\_\_\_\_ compran  
\_\_\_\_\_ comemos \_\_\_\_\_ arreglo  
(you) \_\_\_\_\_ habla (you) \_\_\_\_\_ viven

A.1.2 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate

1. My father sells books \_\_\_\_\_
2. My mother lives in Málaga \_\_\_\_\_
3. They speak Spanish \_\_\_\_\_
4. I work in Spain \_\_\_\_\_
5. I study French \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do *you* speak English? \_\_\_\_\_
7. *I* live in Madrid, *she* lives here \_\_\_\_\_
8. I am a student. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is he Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Is *she* French? \_\_\_\_\_

### RADICAL CHANGING VERBS:

A.2.1 Put the following Radical Changing Verbs into the present tense, in the form indicated

Pensar (yo) \_\_\_\_\_ Perder (ellos) \_\_\_\_\_  
Perder (tú) \_\_\_\_\_ Sentir (nosotros) \_\_\_\_\_  
Contar (ella) \_\_\_\_\_ Volver (ellas) \_\_\_\_\_  
Dormir (Vd.) \_\_\_\_\_ atravesar (él) \_\_\_\_\_  
Empezar (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_ almorzar (yo) \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 2 THE PRESENT TENSE

### Irregular Verbs

B.1.1 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate

1. I don't fit in here \_\_\_\_\_
2. He brings wine from Spain \_\_\_\_\_
3. I want to know the truth \_\_\_\_\_
4. I have two sisters \_\_\_\_\_
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where are you going? \_\_\_\_\_
7. I say nothing \_\_\_\_\_
8. I put the cat under the table \_\_\_\_\_
9. How much is it worth? \_\_\_\_\_
10. I give the book to Maria \_\_\_\_\_

## THE IMPERFECT TENSE

### MEANINGS

#### 1. Recognition

- a) WAS / WERE -ING – While I was / we were working at the factory
- b) USED TO (a routine)– Every day I used to visit my uncle
- c) WOULD (when WOULD = USED TO) – Every morning I would visit my uncle
- d) THE SIMPLE PAST – DISGUISED – I worked / I visited. Apply this test – if you can replace the verb with A B or C then it is actually a DISGUISED imperfect. While I worked at the factory : really means While I was working at the factory

#### 2. Examples of the Imperfect

- a) Description of state – llevaba un pantalón azul = He was wearing blue trousers
- b) Repetition or Habit – Todos los días se levantaba a las ocho, y después tomaba una ducha = Every day he used to get up at eight and then he would take a shower
- c) Simultaneous, incompleted actions – Mientras yo hablaba él leía un libro = Whilst I was speaking he was reading a book.
- d) Continuous background:  
Estábamos comiendo (We were eating – imperfect) Cuando ellos llegaron (When they arrived – preterite)  
Mientras estaba actuando (While he was acting – imperfect) Se cayó al suelo (He fell down – preterite)

### FORMATION

#### 1. Regular

Remove the –ar, add the following endings

Hablar – AR  
Habla  
Hablas  
Habla  
Hablábamos  
Hablabais  
Hablaban

Remove the –er, add the following endings

Vender - ER  
Vendía  
Vendías  
Vendía  
Vendíamos  
Vendíais  
Vendían

Remove the –ir, add the following endings

Vivir - IR  
Vivía  
Vivías  
Vivía  
Vivíamos  
Vivíais  
Vivían



## THE 3 IRREGULAR IMPERFECT VERBS

IR ,SER, VER = To go, to be, to see

Iba era veía

Ibas eras veías

Iba era veía

Íbamos éramos veíamos

Íbais erais veíais

Iban eran veían

### EXERCISES: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

#### FORMATION

C.2.1 Place and appropriate subject pronoun (or pronouns) before each of the following verbs:

\_\_\_\_\_ hablaban \_\_\_\_\_ vivía \_\_\_\_\_ veníais

\_\_\_\_\_ trabajabais \_\_\_\_\_ eras \_\_\_\_\_ comprábamos

\_\_\_\_\_ eras \_\_\_\_\_ veían \_\_\_\_\_ iba

\_\_\_\_\_ volvías

#### C.2.2 Translate into Spanish

1. My father sold books \_\_\_\_\_

2. My mother lived in Málaga when she was young  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. They spoke Spanish when they were in Spain  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. I used to work in Spain \_\_\_\_\_

5. I studied French at school \_\_\_\_\_

6. He was waiting at the door? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Every day she went to school at eight \_\_\_\_\_

8. He was tall \_\_\_\_\_

9. Was he Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Was he wearing black trousers? \_\_\_\_\_

## **THE PRETERITE TENSE – THE SIMPLE PAST**

### MEANING:

I opened – The auxiliary *did* is used in English in interrogative and negative forms and for emphasis –

*Did* I open? I *did* not open. I *did* open.

The auxiliary *did* is never translated into Spanish.

1. Simple Narrative : Ayer, Juan se levantó, salió a la calle y después compró un periódico = Yesterday Juan got up, went out, then he bought a newspaper.

*See the contrast the Imperfect – for Repetition or Habit*

Cada mañana Juan se levantaba, salía a la calle, y después compraba un periódico = Every morning Juan used to get up, used to go out, and then he would buy a newspaper.

2. Completed past events and actions

Preterite for event / action e.g.

Juan abrió la ventana = Juan opened the window

Maria cerró la puerta = Maria closed the door

El niño se cayó = The boy fell over.

### FORMATION

1. Regular

a) –AR verbs. Remove –AR to form the stem and add these endings

habl é

habl aste

habl ó

habl amos

habl asteis

habl aron

b) –ER verbs. Remove –ER and add these endings

vend í

vend iste

vend ió

vend imos

vend isteis

vend ieron

c) –IR verbs. Remove –IR and add these endings

viv í

viv iste

viv ió

viv imos

viv isteis

viv ieron

## 2. Radical changing verbs – IR verbs only

The following STEM changes occur in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person

O – U

Dormir

*To sleep*

Dorm í

Dorm iste

DUrm ió

Dorm imos

Dorm isteis

DUrm ieron

E – I

Sentir pedir reír

*To feel, to ask for, to laugh*

Sent í, ped í, re í

Sent iste, ped iste, re iste

SInt ió, PId ió, RI o

Sent imos, ped imos, re imos

Sent isteis, ped isteis, re ísteis

SInt ieron, pId ieron, rI eron

## 3. Verbs that change their spellings in the preterite:

a) Changes in the YO form before the é

-car : c – QU

Buscar = *To look for*

BuscQUé

Buscaste

Buscó

Buscamos

Buscasteis

Buscaron

-gar : G – GU

Llegar = *to arrive*

llegQUé

llegaste

llegó

llegamos

llegasteis

llegaron

Common examples:

Sacar = to take out, pagar = to pay, cazar = to hunt

Tocar = to touch, plegar = to fold, comenzar = to start

Cegar = to blind, rogar = to beg, cruzar = to cross

Colgar = to hang, apaciguar = to pacify, empezar = to start

Jugar = to play, almorzar = to lunch, forzar = to force

b) Changes in the endings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> persons: I –Y in verbs ending in: –aer, –eer, oír, uir, oer.

Examples:

Caer = *To fall*

Caí

Caíste

CaYó

Caímos

Caísteis

CaYeron

Leer = *To read*

Leí

Leíste

LeYó

Leímos

Leísteis

LeYeron

Oír = *To hear*

Oí

Oíste

OYó

Oímos

Oísteis

OYeron

Like leer – creer = to believe

Like huir - other verbs in –UIR. E.g. construir = to construct, contribuir to contribute

18 Verbs that are Irregular in the Preterite tense:

ANDAR = *To walk*

Anduve  
Anduviste  
Anduvo  
Anduvimos  
Anduvisteis  
Anduvieron

CABER = *To fit*

Cupe  
Cupiste  
Cupo  
Cupimos  
Cupisteis  
Cupieron

CONducIR = *To drive*

Conduje  
Condujiste  
Condujo  
Condujimos  
Condujisteis  
Condujieron

DAR = *To give*

Di  
Diste  
Dio  
Dimos  
Disteis  
Dieron

DECIR = *To say*

Dije  
Dijiste  
Dijo  
Dijimos  
Dijisteis  
Dijieron

ESTAR = *To be*

Estuve  
Estuviste  
Estuvo  
Estuvimos  
Estuvisteis  
Estuvieron

HACER = *To do / make*

Hice  
Hiciste  
Hizo  
Hicimos  
Hicisteis  
Hicieron

IR = *To go*

Fui  
Fuiste  
Fue  
Fuimos  
Fuisteis  
Fueron

PODER = *To be able*

Pude  
Pudiste  
Pudo  
Pudimos  
Pudisteis  
Pudieron

PONER = *To put*

Puse  
Pusiste  
Puso  
Pusimos  
Pusisteis  
Pusieron

QUERER = *To want / love*

Quise  
Quisiste  
Quiso  
Quisimos  
Quisisteis  
Quisieron

SABER = *To know*

Supe  
Supiste  
Supo  
Supimos  
Supisteis  
Supieron

SER = *To be*

Fui  
Fuiste  
Fue  
Fuimos  
Fuisteis  
Fueron

TENER = *To have / hold*

Tuve  
Tuviste  
Tuvo  
Tuvimos  
Tuvisteis  
Tuvieron

TRAER = *To bring*

Traje  
Trajiste  
Trajo  
Trajimos  
Trajisteis  
Trajieron

VENIR = *To come*

Vine  
Viniste  
Vino  
Vinimos  
Vinisteis  
Vinieron

VER = *To see*

Vi  
Viste  
Vio  
Vimos  
Visteis  
Vieron

## EXERCISES: THE PRETERITE TENSE

### FORMATION

D.1 Put the following verbs into the PRETERITE TENSE in the form indicated by the subject pronoun:

\_\_\_\_\_ hablar (él) \_\_\_\_\_ vivir (vosotros)  
\_\_\_\_\_ vender (tú) \_\_\_\_\_ trabajar (yo)  
\_\_\_\_\_ decidir (ellos) \_\_\_\_\_ comprar (Vds.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ comer (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_ arrgelar (ella)  
\_\_\_\_\_ beber (Vd.) \_\_\_\_\_ llamar (ellos)

D.2 Translate into Spanish, using subject pronouns where appropriate:

1. I opened the book \_\_\_\_\_
2. My mother bought a house \_\_\_\_\_
3. They got up at 8 \_\_\_\_\_
4. *He* went out \_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy shut the door \_\_\_\_\_
6. My father sold his car \_\_\_\_\_
7. The train arrived at midday \_\_\_\_\_
8. I drank a glass of water \_\_\_\_\_
9. He caught the bus \_\_\_\_\_
10. Did *you* understand the lesson? \_\_\_\_\_

### RADICAL CHANGING VERBS E -I

O - U

D.3 Put the following Radical Changing Verbs into the PRETERITE tense, in the form indicated : Note - some are reflexive!!

\_\_\_\_\_ pedir (yo) \_\_\_\_\_ morir (ellos)  
\_\_\_\_\_ pedir (tú) \_\_\_\_\_ sentir (nosotros)  
\_\_\_\_\_ dormir (ella) \_\_\_\_\_ reír (ellas)  
\_\_\_\_\_ dormir (Vd) \_\_\_\_\_ divertirse (él)  
\_\_\_\_\_ sentir (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_ vestirse (ella)

## **The Immediate Future**

Meaning:

There are two ways of describing events in the future. We can use the pure future or we can use the immediate future. The immediate future is used to describe what you are "GOING" to do. For example I am going to buy, He is going to eat, We are going to find.

Formation:

We form it by using the present tense of the verb "IR" = to go and then the infinitive of the verb which describes the action of what you are going to do. You must follow the verb "IR" with "A".

For example: Voy A salir = I am going to go out

IR A = To Go To

Yo voy	Nosotros Vamos
Tú vas	Vosotros Vais
Él va	Ellos van

Examples:

I am going to buy = Voy a comprar

He is going to have = Va a tener

We are going to think = Vamos a pensar

## **The Pure Future: The Future Tense**

Meaning:

The pure future is used when you want to express what "WILL" happen in the future or what you "WILL" do.

Formation:

With the future tense you do not remove the infinitive ending. You add the future endings onto to infinitive. DO NOT REMOVE THE INFINITIVE ENDING. (ar/er/ir) We just ADD THE FUTURE ENDINGS ONTO THE INFINITIVE.

All three groups of verbs (ar/er/ir verbs) have the same endings in the pure future tense.

AR Verbs: Example Comprar = To Buy

Yo comprarÉ (I will buy)	Nosotros comprarEMOS (We will buy)
Tú comprarÁS (You will buy)	Vosotros comprarÉIS (You will buy)
Él comprarÁ (He will buy)	Ellos comprarÁN (They will buy)

ER Verbs: Example Comer = To Eat

Yo comerÉ (I will eat)	Nosotros comerEMOS (We will eat)
Tú comerÁS (You will eat)	Vosotros comerÉIS (You will eat)
Él comerÁ (He will eat)	Ellos comerÁN (They will eat)

IR Verbs: Example Escribir = To Write

Yo escribirÉ (I will write)	Nosotros escribirEMOS (We will write)
Tú escribirÁS (You will write)	Vosotros escribirÉIS (You will write)
Él escribirÁ (He will write)	Ellos escribirÁN (They will write)

## Irregular Verbs in the Pure Future Tense

There are, of course, some verbs that are irregular, but they only have an irregular stem. Their endings stay the same, it is just the stem (the part of the verb before the infinitive ending) that changes.

These are:

Saber – Sabré, Sabrás, Sabrá, Sabremos, Sabréis, Sabrán

Querer - Querré, Querrás, Querrá, Querremos, Querréis, Querrán

Poder - Podré, Podrás, Podrá, Podremos, Podréis, Podrán

Tener - Tendré, Tendrás, Tendrá, Tendremos, Tendréis, Tendrán

Venir – Vendré, Vindrás, Vindrà, Vendremos, Vendréis, Vindrán

Salir - Saldré, Saldrás, Saldrá, Saldremos, Saldréis, Saldrán

Poner - Pondré, Pondrás, Pondrá, Pondremos, Pondréis, Pondrán

Decir - Diré, Dirás, Dirá, Diremos, Diréis, Dirán

Hacer - Haré, Harás, Hará, Haremos, Haréis, Harán

Valer - Valdré, Valdrás, Valdrá, Valdremos, Valdréis, Valdrán

### EXERCISES: THE IMMEDIATE AND PURE FUTURE

#### Identification

E.1 Identify whether the following phrases are in the immediate future or pure future:

Voy a hablar con Pedro \_\_\_\_\_

Venderás las manzanas \_\_\_\_\_

Saldrán a las ocho \_\_\_\_\_

Vamos a comer las naranjas \_\_\_\_\_

Van a llegar mañana \_\_\_\_\_

#### Formation:

E.2. Translate into Spanish, using the correct future tense:

1. I am going to open the door \_\_\_\_\_

2. He will buy a big house \_\_\_\_\_

3. They will leave the house at midday \_\_\_\_\_

4. They are going to win the competition \_\_\_\_\_

5. Juan will arrive next week \_\_\_\_\_

6. My mother is going to sell her car \_\_\_\_\_

7. I will visit the museum next year \_\_\_\_\_

8. He is going to swim in the sea \_\_\_\_\_

9. They will find the lesson difficult \_\_\_\_\_

10. The problem of pollution is going to rise \_\_\_\_\_