

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 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 as well as 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 for BBC reporting in Spanish. Click on Videos for clips and reports in Spanish.

For Daily News:

News.yahoo.com/

www.abc.es

www.terra.es

Go to www.donbalon.com for football website and related articles.

Go to 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. 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 regular 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 irregular verbs.	Common irregular verbs: ser, estar, ir, tener, hacer 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">• A range of opinion expressions• Positive and negative reasons for opinions• To be able to agree and disagree

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 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
Nouns: gender, singular and plural forms					
Articles: definite (el, la...), indefinite (un, una)					
Adjectives: 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>)					
Adverbs: comparative and superlative					
interrogative (<i>¿cómo? ¿cuándo?</i>)					
Quantifiers/intensifiers (<i>muy, bastante...</i>)					
Pronouns: 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, la que</i> (R)				
object: direct and indirect				
indefinite (<i>alguien</i>)				
possessive (<i>el mío, la mía...</i>) (R)				
interrogative (<i>¿Quién? ¿quiénes?</i>)				
interrogative (<i>¿qué?</i>) (R)				
Verbs: modes of address (<i>tú, vosotros, usted</i>)				
verbs + infinitive				
verbs + infinitive + preposition				
Verbs + - me gusta/me interesa etc				
Verbs + de (<i>acabo de</i>)				
negatives (<i>no, nunca, jamás...</i>)				
Present (regular)				
Present (irregular)				
Perfect				
Perfect with reflexives				
Imperfect				
Near Future (<i>voy a + infinitive</i>)				
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?)				
Indirect speech				
Inversion after speech (R)				
Prepositions: <i>a/al/ a la...</i>				
with countries, towns, places				
with month, dates, time				
Desde hace, acabar de				
Number, quantity and time				
Conjunctions				

2. Go onto 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
Corrigan 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
Hablabas
Habla
Hablabamos
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 3rd 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 3rd 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, Vindrá, 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 _____