



Key Stage 4
Español
Independent
Learning
Booklet





'would...' – Conditional Tense

WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something that **would, should or could happen in the future.**

EXAMPLES

I would speak – hablaría

You would eat - comerías

He would visit – visitaría

We would be – seríamos

You (pl.) would go - iríais

They would play - jugarían

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Take the **infinitive.**

e.g comer – to eat

Comería – I would eat

2. Then add the following endings:

| | |
|------------|-------|
| I | ía |
| You (s.) | ías |
| He/She/One | ía |
| We | íamos |
| You (pl) | íais |
| They | ían |

STILL STUCK?



IRREGULARS

Add the endings to the following irregular stems :

(to say) decir → **dir**

(to do) hacer → **har**

(to be able to) poder → **podr**

(to want) querer → **querr**

(to know) saber → **sabr**

(to leave) salir → **saldr**

(to have) tener → **tendr**

(to come) venir → **vendr**

(there is/are) haber → **habr**

Me gustaría – I would like

Habría – There would be

Preferiría – I would prefer

Iría – I would go



'will ...' – Future Tense

WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something that **will happen in the future.**

EXAMPLES

I will speak – hablaré

You will eat - comerás

He will visit – visitará

We will be – seremos

You (pl.) will go - iréis

They will play - jugarán

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Take the **infinitive.**

e.g comer – to eat

Comeré – I will eat

2. Then add the following endings:

| | |
|------------|------|
| I | é |
| You (s.) | ás |
| He/She/One | á |
| We | emos |
| You (pl) | éis |
| They | án |

STILL STUCK?



IRREGULARS

Add the endings to the following irregular stems :

(to say) decir → **dir**

(to do) hacer → **har**

(to be able to) poder → **podr**

(to want) querer → **querr**

(to know) saber → **sabr**

(to leave) salir → **saldr**

(to have) tener → **tendr**

(to come) venir → **vendr**

(there is/are) haber → **habr**

Me gustaría – I would like

Habría – There would be

Preferiría – I would prefer

Iría – I would go



Giving Extra Detail

When you describe something that happens it is good to give extra details such as: when/how often/ where/who with/how/why. This can make your writing flow better.

| USEFUL VOCABULARY | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Normalmente | Normally | con mi familia | with my family |
| A veces | Sometimes | con mis padres | with my parents |
| Ayer | Yesterday | con mi amigo | with my friend |
| Mañana | Tomorrow | con mi hermana | with my sister |
| En mi tiempo libre | In my free time | con mi perro | with my dog |
| En el pasado | In the past | en coche | by car |
| En el futuro | In the future | en avión | by plane |
| Cuando me aburre | When I get bored | porque es fantástico | because it's fantastic |
| Cuando tenía cinco años | When I was 5 years old | porque me gusta mantenerme en forma | because I like to stay fit |
| en la piscina | in the swimming pool | pero lo odio | but I hate it |
| en el jardín | in the garden | sin embargo es difícil | however it's difficult |
| en Francia | in France | sin embargo es aburrido | however it's boring |
| a la playa | to the beach | pero es basura | but it's rubbish |
| al centro | to the town centre | porque es estupendo | because it's super |



Giving Opinions

It is very important that you **give your own opinions** and **justify them** in any written or spoken assessment. Use this sheet to help you if you are struggling.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I love watching TV because it's interesting.

I hate my sister because she's nasty.

I prefer going out with my friends because it's great.

EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Me encanta ver la tele porque es interesante.

Odio mi hermana porque es despreciable.

Prefiero salir con mis amigos porque es estupendo.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| me gusta | i like | no me gusta | I don't like |
| me encanta | i love | odio/detesta | I hate |
| prefiero | i prefer | es | it is |
| son | they are | pero | but |
| sin embargo | however | y | and |
| pienso que | i think that | creo que | I believe that |
| en mi opinion | in my opinion | hay | There are |
| personalmente | personally | no hay | There aren't |
| fantástico | fantastic | aburrido | boring |
| estupendo | great | gracioso | funny |
| entretenido | entertaining | interesante | interesting |
| extraño | strange | estúpido | stupid |
| insoportable | mean | amable | kind |
| educado | polite | joven | young |
| nuevo | new | malo | bad |



Grade A to Grade A*

1. Use negatives e.g. **no hice nada** (I did nothing.)
2. Use subjunctives e.g. **¡Esperemos que sí!** (I hope so!)
3. Use another tener structure e.g. **Tengo ganas de + infinitive** (I want to...)
4. **dado que, puesto que, ya que, debido a que** are alternatives to **porque** (because)
Instead of **porque + es**, e.g. me gusta España **porque** la cocina **es** buena (I like Spain because the food is good) Grade C
use **debido a que** + a more ambitious verb than **es**
e.g. **me gusta España debido a que ofrece una comida excelente** (I like Spain because it offers excellent food.)
5. Use **desde hace** (since, for) and **no sólo...sino también** (not only...but also)
e.g. **visitamos Francia desde hace 10 años** (we have been going to France for 10 years)
e.g. **no sólo platos típicos sino también platos internacionales** (not only traditional food but also international food)
6. Use **según** (according to) and **soler** (to usually do something)
e.g. **Según mis padres** (according to my parents) e.g. **Solemos ir a Francia** (We usually go to France)
7. Use **acabar de + infinitive** (to have just) e.g. **Acabo de volver...** (I have just returned...)
8. Use comparatives e.g. **más caro** (dearer) and superlatives e.g. **el más caro** (dearest)
9. Use **lo que** (what) and **todo lo que** (everything that)
lo que hace falta (what you need) **todo lo que hace falta** (everything you need)
10. Try to get most of your answers to be 20-70 words but show some spontaneity. e.g. **¡nunca más!** Never again!



Grade B to Grade A

1. Use exclamations. **¡Qué día!** What a day!
2. Use structures such as **Me acompañó mi hermano mayor.** My older brother came with me.
3. Use pluperfects + conditionals.
4. Give even more details.
5. Use ambitious words e.g. **inolvidable** (unforgettable) and **por desgracia** (unfortunately).
6. use **pasar el tiempo + present participle** (to spend your time doing something).
7. Avoid **muy**. Use **tan** (really) or a superlative e.g. **cansadísimo** (extremely tired).
8. More ambitious vocab items : silver necklace, gold ring (**un collar de plata, un anillo de oro**)
9. Use **mientras que** (whilst, whereas), **donde** (where) **así que** (so), **que** (that) to make longer sequences.
10. Use a **tener** structure e.g **tuve la suerte de + infinitive** I had the good fortune to



Grade C to Grade B

1. Try to give some answers of **about 20 words**.
2. Use the different persons of the verb e.g. **fui, fuimos, fueron**
3. Use imperfects e.g. **había** (there was), **era** (it was), **estaba** (it was)
4. Use **antes de + infinitive** (before doing something)
5. Use **al + infinitive** (on doing something)
6. Use **después de + infinitive** (after doing something)
7. Use **para + infinitive** (in order to do something)
8. When asked what you did, reply with 5 verbs in the preterite. Start with **hice muchas cosas** (I did a lot of things) and join the 5 verbs with **primero**, (first), **luego** (then), **más tarde** (later), **después** (afterwards) and **finalmente** (finally).
9. Use **sin perder un momento** (without wasting any time)
10. Use **decidí + infinitive** (I decided to do something)



'used to' - Imperfect Tense

WHAT IS IT?

Used when talking about something which used to happen or which was happening. Also used to describe what somebody or something was like.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I used to live in England.
We went to Spain every year.
She was sunbathing.
I used to like...

STILL STUCK?



HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Remove the ending from the infinitive:

Eg tomar- tom

beber – beb

vivir- viv

2. Then add the following endings:

| Person | Pronoun | AR verbs | ER/IR |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| I | Yo | aba | ía |
| You | Tu | abas | ías |
| He/she | El/Ella | aba | ía |
| We | Nosotros | ábamos | íamos |
| You (pl) | Vosotros | abais | íais |
| They | Ellos/Ellas | aban | ían |

EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Vivía en Inglaterra.

Íbamos a España cada ano.

Tomaba el sol.

Me gustaba.

IRREGULAR VERBS

There are only 3 verbs which don't follow this pattern – **ser, ir and ver.**

| ser | ir | ver |
|--------|--------|---------|
| era | iba | veía |
| eras | ibas | veías |
| era | iba | veía |
| éramos | íbamos | veíamos |
| erais | ibais | veíais |
| eran | iban | veían |

Cada ano – Every year Cuando era pequeño - When I was small Cuando tenía cinco años - When I was 5 years old



Infinitives

An infinitive is a verb (a doing word) which hasn't been changed. If you look up a verb in the dictionary it will give you the infinitive. They end in ER, IR or AR.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| tener | (to) have |
| ser | (to) be |
| estar | (to) be |
| jugar | (to) play |
| hacer | (to) do |
| ir | (to) go |
| volver | (to) return |
| comer | (to) eat |
| desayunar | (to) have breakfast |
| cenar | (to) have dinner |
| beber | (to) drink |
| aprender | (to) learn |
| comprar | (to) buy |
| practicar | (to) practise |
| ayudar | (to) help |
| bailar | (to) dance |
| estudiar | (to) study |
| cantar | (to) sing |
| cocinar | (to) cook |
| charlar | (to) chat |
| cambiar | (to) change |
| llegar | (to) arrive |
| continuar | (to) continue |
| correr | (to) run |
| crear | (to) create |
| decider | (to) decide |
| discutir | (to) discuss |
| disfrutar | (to) enjoy |
| enseñar | (to) teach |
| escribir | (to) write |
| leer | (to) read |
| escuchar | (to) listen |
| fumar | (to) smoke |
| ganar | (to) win |
| gastar | (to) spend |
| hablar | (to) speak |
| lavar | (to) wash |
| llamar | (to) call |
| navegar por internet | (to) surf the net |
| mandar | (to) send |
| montar a caballo | (to) go horse riding |
| ver | (to) see |
| esquiar | (to) ski |

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| nadar | (to) swim |
| pagar | (to) pay |
| pintar | (to) paint |
| pescar | (to) fish |
| preguntar | (to) ask questions |
| preparar | (to) prepare |
| recibir | (to) receive |
| responder | (to) respond |
| romper | (to) break |
| sacar | (to) take out |
| trabajar | (to) work |
| visitar | (to) visit |
| viajar | (to) travel |
| vivir | (to) live |
| llevar | (to) wear |
| vender | (to) sell |
| usar | (to) use |
| tratar (de) | (to) try (to) |
| quitar | (to) remove |
| pegar | (to) hit |
| organizar | (to) organise |
| mirar | (to) watch |
| entrar | (to) enter |
| tomar | (to) take (in) |
| gritar | (to) shout |
| buscar | (to) look for |
| completar | (to) complete |
| reír | (to) laugh |
| abrir | (to) open |
| cerrar | (to) close |
| arreglar | (to) tidy |
| limpiar | (to) clean |
| andar | (to) walk |
| sacar fotos | (to) take photos |
| ahorrar | (to) save |
| ducharse | (to) shower |
| venir | (to) come |
| asistir a | (to) attend |
| saber | (to) know (something) |
| conocer | (to) know (someone) |
| encontrarse | (to) meet |
| competir | (to) compete |
| perder | (to) lose |



Preterite Tense – Irregular Verbs



| ir (to go) ser (to be) | hacer (to do) | ver (to see) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| fui | hice | vi |
| fuiste | hiciste | viste |
| fue | hizo | vio |
| fuimos | hicimos | vimos |
| fuisteis | hicisteis | visteis |
| fueron | hicieron | vieron |

| Other Common Preterites | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| dar to give | di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron |
| estar to be | estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron |
| saber to know | supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron |
| andar to walk | anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron |
| venir to come | vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron |
| poner to put | puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron |
| decir to say | dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron |

| Note these verbs with irregular spelling in the 'I' form only: | | |
|---|--------|-----------------------|
| tocar | toque | I played (instrument) |
| cruzar | crucé | I crossed |
| empezar | empecé | I started |
| jugar | jugué | I played |
| llegar | llegué | I arrived |



'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.

Mañana – tomorrow

Esta noche – tonight

El fin de semana que viene – next weekend



Present Tense – AR Verbs

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, IR and ER. An AR verb is just a verb (infinitive) which ends in AR.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I speak Spanish.
You sing well.
He visits his friend who is called Joe.
I like dogs.

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Choose your verb (infinitive)
e.g. **hablar** – to speak
2. **Take off the AR** and **add the following endings** to the end of the verb depending on which person is doing the action:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------|
| I | o | Hablo | <i>I speak</i> |
| You (singular) | as | Hablas | <i>You speak</i> |
| He/she/it | a | Habla | <i>He/she/it speaks</i> |
| We | amos | Hablamos | <i>We speak</i> |
| You (plural) | ais | Hablais | <i>You speak</i> |
| They | an | Hablan | <i>They speak</i> |

STILL STUCK?



EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Hablo español.
Cantas bien.
Visita a su amigo que se llama Joe.
Me gustan perros.



Present Tense – ER Verbs

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, IR and ER. An **ER verb** is just a verb (infinitive) which ends in ER.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

Normally **I drink** water.

She eats a hamburger.

They eat potatoes.

HOW DO I FORM IT?

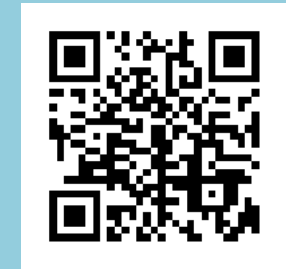
1. Choose your verb (infinitive)

e.g. **comer** – to eat

2. **Take off the ER** and **add the following endings** to the end of the verb depending on which person is doing the action:

| | | | |
|----------------|------|---------|-----------------------|
| I | o | Como | <i>I eat</i> |
| You (singular) | es | Comes | <i>You eat</i> |
| He/she/it | e | Come | <i>He/she/it eats</i> |
| We | emos | Comemos | <i>We eat</i> |
| You (plural) | éis | Coméis | <i>You eat</i> |
| They | en | Comen | <i>They eat</i> |

STILL STUCK?



EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Normalmente **bebo** agua.

Come una hamburguesa.

Comen patatas.



Present Tense – IR Verbs

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, IR and ER. An **IR verb** is just a verb (infinitive) which ends in IR.

EXAMPLES IN ENGLISH

I live in Southampton.

He opens the door.

They live in Spain.

HOW DO I FORM IT?

1. Choose your verb (infinitive)

e.g. **vivir** – to live

2. **Take off the IR** and **add the following endings** to the end of the verb depending on which person is doing the action:

| | | | |
|----------------|------|---------|------------------------|
| I | o | Vivo | <i>I live</i> |
| You (singular) | es | Vives | <i>You live</i> |
| He/she/it | e | Vive | <i>He/she/it lives</i> |
| We | imos | Vivimos | <i>We live</i> |
| You (plural) | ís | Vivís | <i>You live</i> |
| They | en | Viven | <i>They live</i> |

STILL STUCK?



EXAMPLES IN SPANISH

Vivo en Southampton.

Abre la puerta.

Viven en España.



'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...



Using Different Structures

To get a Grade C or above it is important to use a range of structures. The following structures all use the infinitive of the verb (*see infinitives sheet*).

| Spanish | English |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Me gusta/No me gusta | I like/I don't like |
| A Juan le (no) gusta | John likes (doesn't like) |
| A mis padres (no) les gusta | My parents (don't) like |
| Me gustaba | I used to like |
| Me gustaría | I would like |
| Odio/Detesta | I hate |
| Odia/Detesta | (He/she/it) hates |
| Me encanta | I love |
| Prefiero | I prefer |
| Preferiría | I would prefer |
| (No) me interesa | I'm (not) interested in |
| Quiero | I want |
| Quiere | (He/she/it) wants |
| Quería | I used to want |
| Puedo | I can |
| Tengo que | I have to |
| Tiene que | (He/she/it) has to |
| Tienen que | (They) have to |
| Tuve que | I had to |
| Tenía que | I used to have to |
| Debo | I must |
| Debería | I should |
| Se puede | You can |
| Suelo | I usually |
| Suele | (He/She/It) usually |
| Solemos | (We) usually |
| Suelen | (They) usually |
| Acabo de | I have just (<i>done something</i>) |
| Antes de | Before (<i>doing something</i>) |
| Después de | After (<i>doing something</i>) |
| Para | In order to |
| Decidí | I decided (<i>to do something</i>) |
| Tuve la suerte de | I had the good fortune to |