

Year 8 Spanish HT1- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Preterite (past) of Regular Verbs

You use the preterite (or past) to talk about completed events in the past. The preterite is also known as the simple past tense. 'ar', 'er' and 'ir' verbs follow these patterns. Examples of these are in the table below.

The Preterite of 'Ir' (to go) and 'Ser' (to be).

Both of these verbs are identical in the preterite form. This is outlined in the table underneath.

<u>bailar</u>	to dance	<u>conocer</u>	to meet	<u>escribir</u>	to write		Ir	Ser
bailé	I danced	conocí	I met	escribí	I wrote		fui	I went I was
bailaste	you danced	conociste	you met	escribiste	you wrote		fuiste	you went you were
bailó	he/she danced	conoció	he/she met	escribió	he/she wrote		fue	he/she went he/she was
bailamos	we danced	conocimos	we met	escribimos	we wrote		fuimos	we went we were
bailasteis	you all danced	conocisteis	you all met	escribisteis	you all wrote		fuisteis	you all went you all were
bailaron	they danced	conocieron	they met	escribieron	they wrote		fueron	they went they were

Irregular Forms of the Preterite

Some verbs change their spelling in the 'T' form. These include:

sacar = saqué
jugar = jugué

Examples of Irregular Forms of the Preterite

Mi hermana fue a Italia. Fue un desastre.

(My sister went to Italy. It was a disaster)

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VOCABULARY

De vacaciones (On holiday)		Exclamaciones (Exclamations)		¿Qué hiciste en tus vacaciones de verano? (What did you do on your summer holiday?)		¿Cómo te fue? (How was it?)	
¿Adónde fuiste de vacaciones?	Where did you go on holiday?	¡Qué bien!	How great!			Fue divertido	It was fun
El año pasado	Last year	¡Qué bonito!	How nice!	Bailé	I danced	Fue estupendo	It was brilliant
El verano pasado	Last summer	¡Qué divertido!	How fun!	Compré una camiseta	I bought a t-shirt	Fue fenomenal	It was phenomenal
Fui a...	I went to	¡Qué guay!	What fun/How funny	Descansé en la playa	I relaxed on the beach	Fue flipante	It was awesome
Escocia	Scotland	¡Qué rico!	How tasty!	Mandé SMS	I sent texts	Fue genial	It was great
España	Spain	¡Qué suerte!	What luck!	Monté en bicicleta	I rode my bike	Fue guay	It was cool
Francia	France	¡Qué aburrido!	How boring!	Nadé en el mar	I swam in the sea	Fue regular	It was OK
Gales	Wales	¡Qué horror!	How dreadful!	Saqué fotos	I took photos	Fue un desastre	It was a disaster
¿Con quién fuiste?	Who did you go with?	¡Qué lástima!	What a shame!	Tomé el sol	I sunbathed	Fue horrible	It was horrible
Fui con...	I went with	¡Qué mal!	How bad!	Visité monumentos	I visited monuments	Fue horroroso	It was terrible
Mis amigos	My friends	¡Qué rollo!	How annoying!	No nadé en el mar	I didn't swim in the sea	Fue raro	It was weird
Mi clase	My class	¿Cuándo?	When?	El último día, ¿qué hiciste?	What did you do on the last day?	Me gustó	I liked (it)
Mi familia	My family	luego	then	Bebí una limonada	I drank a lemonade	Me encantó	I loved (it)
Mis padres	My parents	más tarde	later	Comí paella	I ate paella	Hizo buen tiempo	The weather was good
¿Cómo fuiste?	How did you go?	después	afterwards	Escribí SMS	I wrote a text	Llovió	It rained
Fui/Fuimos en...	I went/We went by	el primer día	on the first day	Salí con mi hermano	I went out with my brother		
Autocar / barco	Coach / boat	el último día	on the last day	Vi un castillo	I saw a castle		
Avión / coche	Plane / car	por la mañana/tarde	In the morning/afternoon				

Year 8 Spanish HT2- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Comparative

When you want to compare two things, you use the comparative. Examples of how this works are shown below.

Más + adjective + que = more...than

The adjective must agree with the noun.

Eg.

Los documentales son **más** informativos **que** los realitys = Documentaries are **more** informative than reality TV

Las telenovelas son **más** divertidas **que** los concursos = Soaps are funnier than game shows

Using the Present Tense and Preterite Tense Together

Use the present tense to say what you normally do.

Hago los deberes todos los días = I do my homework every day

Use the preterite tense to say what you did

Ayer **hice** los deberes = Yesterday I did my homework

Time expressions (including **normalmente** and **ayer**) can often help you work out which tense to use.

Examples of this are outlined underneath.

Infinitive	Present Tense	Preterite Tense
escuchar	escucho	escuché
bailar	bailo	bailé
ver	veo	vi
jugar	juego	jugué
hacer	hago	hice
ir	voy	fui

¿Qué haces con tu móvil? (What do you do on your mobile?)		¿Qué tipo de música te gusta? (What type of music do you like?)		¿Qué hiciste ayer? (What did you do yesterday?)	
Chateo con mis amigos	I chat with my friends	El rap	Rap	Bailé en mi cuarto	I danced in my room
Comparto mis vídeos favoritos	I share my favorite videos	El r'n'b	RnB	Fui al cine	I went to the cinema
Descargo melodías o aplicaciones	I download songs or apps	El rock	Rock	Hablé por Skype	I talked by Skype
Hablo por Skype	I talk by Skype	La música clásica	Classical Music	Hice gimnasia	I did exercise / gymnastics
Juego	I play	La música electrónica	Electronic Music	Hice kárate	I did karate
Leo mis SMS	I read by SMS	La música pop	Pop Music	Jugué en línea	I played online
Mando SMS	I send SMS	Opiniones (Opinions)		Jugué tres horas	I played for three hours
Saco fotos	I take photos	Me gusta mucho	I like a lot	Monté en bici	I rode my bike
Veo vídeos o películas	I watch videos or films	Me encanta	I love	Vi una película	I saw a film

¿Con qué frecuencia? (How often)		No me gusta	I don't like	Salí con mis amigos	I went out with my friends
Todos los días	Every day	La letra	The lyrics	No hice los deberes	I didn't do my homeworks
Dos o tres veces a la semana	Twice or three times a week	La melodía	The tune	Ayer	Yesterday
A veces	Sometimes	El ritmo	The rhythm	Luego	Later
De vez en cuando	From time to time	Porque es guay	Because it's cool	Por la mañana	In the morning
Nunca	Never			Por la tarde	Later
				Un poco más tarde	A bit later

Year 8 Spanish HT3- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

Negatives

Negatives are used to turn the meaning of sentence from positive to negative.

Example 1

No bebo leche = I don't drink milk

Example 2

Nunca bebo cafe = I never drink coffee

Example 3

No ceno **nada** = I don't eat anything for dinner

Tú, usted, ustedes

-Use '**tú**' if you are talking to one person who you know well

-Use the polite 'you' singular **usted** if you are talking to someone you don't know very well

-Use the polite 'your' plural **ustedes** if you are talking to more than one person you don't know very well

Eg.

tú - you (singular, familiar) eg. ¿Qué **vas** a tomar? (What are you going to have?) **INFORMAL SINGULAR**

usted-you (singular, polite) eg. ¿Qué **va** a tomar? (What are you going to have?) **FORMAL SINGULAR**

ustedes-you (plural, polite) eg. ¿Qué **van** a tomar? (What are you going to have?) **FORMAL PLURAL**

¿Qué te gusta comer y beber? (What do you like to eat and drink?)		¿Qué desayunas? (What do you have for breakfast)		En el restaurante (At the restaurant)	
Me gusta mucho	I like a lot	Desayuno...	I have ... for breakfast	¿Qué va a tomar usted? (formal,singular)	What are you going to have?
Me encanta	I love	cereales	Cereal	¿Qué van a tomar ustedes? (formal,plural)	What are you going to have?
Odio	I hate	churros	churros	¿Y de segundo?	And for the main course?
Prefiero	I prefer	tostadas	Toast	¿Para beber?	And to drink?
El agua	Water	yogur	Yoghurt	¿Algo más?	Anything else?
El arroz	Rice	café	Coffee	Voy a tomar...	I am going to have...
La carne	Meat	cola cao	Coca-Cola	De primer plato	As a starter...
Los caramelos	Sweets	té	Tea	De segundo plato	For the first course...
La fruta	Fruit	zumو de naranja	Orange Juice	De postre	For dessert...
Las hamburguesas	Hamburgers	No desayuno nada	I don't eat anything for breakfast	Tengo hambre	I am hungry
Los huevos	Eggs	¿Qué comes?	What do you eat?	Tengo sed	I am thirsty
La leche	Milk	Como...	I eat	La cuenta, por favor	The bill, please
El marisco	Seafood	Ceno	I eat ... for dinner	huevos fritos	fried eggs
El pescado	Fish	pollo con ensalada	chicken and salad	sopa	soup
El queso	Cheese	patatas fritas	chips	pan	bread
Las verduras	vegetables	un bocadillo	a sandwich	chuletas de cerdo	pork chops
		un filete	a steak	una lechuga	lettuce
		pollo con pimientos	chicken with peppers	un aguacate	an avocado
		tarta de queso	cheese cake	un kilo de tomates	a kilo of tomatoes

Year 8 Spanish HT4- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

Stem-Changing Verbs

The verbs 'querer' and 'poder' are stem-changing verbs. There are usually followed by an infinitive.

Querer (to want)			Poder (to be able to)	
quiero	I want		puedo	I am able to
quieres	you want		puedes	you are able to
quiere	he/she wants		puede	he/she is able to
queremos	we want		podemos	we are able to
queréis	you all want		podéis	you are all able to
quieren	they want		pueden	they are able to

Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs include a reflexive pronouns because they are often actions that you do to yourself.

Eg.

Me ducho I shower myself
Te duchas You shower yourself
Se ducha He/she showers himself/herself

DEMONSTRATIVES (this, these). These words change according to the gender of the noun that follows them:

Singular		Plural	
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Este vestido	Esta camiseta	Estos zapatos	Estas zapatillas de deporte
This dress	This t-shirt	These shoes	These trainers

Year 8 Spanish HT4- Knowledge Organiser

¿Te gustaría ir al cine? (Would you like to go to the cinema?)		¿Dónde quedamos? (Where do we meet up?)		¿Cómo te preparas? (How do you get ready?)		¿Qué vas a llevar? (What are you going to wear?)	
A la bolera	To the bowling alley	Al lado de la bolera	Beside the bowling alley	Me baño	I bathe	Unos pantalones	Some trousers
A la cafetería	To the cafe	Delante de la cafetería	In front of the cafe	Me ducho	I shower	Unos vaqueros	Some jeans
Al centro comercial	To the shopping centre	Detras del centro comercial	Behind the shopping centre	Me lavo la cara	I wash my face	Unas botas	Some boots
Al museo	To the museum	Enfrente del polideportivo	In front of the sports ground	Me lavo los dientes	I clean my teeth	Unos zapatos	Some shoes
Al parque	To the park	En tu casa	In your house	Me visto	I get dressed	¿Vas a salir esta noche?	Are you going out tonight?
	To the ice rink	¿A qué hora?		Me maquillo	I put on makeup	Voy a ir a...	I am going to...
Al polideportivo	To the sports ground	A las...	At...	Me peino	I brush my hair	Los colores (Colours) Colours (and any adjectives) usually go after the noun	
¿Te gustaría venir a mi casa?	Would you like to come to my house?	Seis	6	Me aliso el pelo	I straighten my hair	amarillo/a	yellow
Reacciones (Reactions)		Seis y cuarto	6.15	Me ponga gomina	I put on wax	azul	blue
De acuerdo	All right	Seis y media	6.30	¿Qué vas a llevar? (What are you going to wear?)		blanco/a	white
Vale	OK	Siete menos cuarto	6.45	¿Qué llevas normalmente?	what do you normally wear?	gris	grey
Muy bien	Very good	Siete menos diez	6.50	una camisa	a shirt	marrón	brown
¡Genial!	Great!	Lo siento, no puedo (I'm sorry, I can't)		una camiseta	a t-shirt	morado/a	purple
Si, me gustaría mucho	Yes, I'd like that very much	¿Quieres salir?	Do you want to go out?	un jersey	a jumper	naranja	orange

¡Ni hablar!	No way!	Tengo que...	I have to...	una sudadera	a sweatshirt	negro/a	black
Ni en sueños	Not a chance	Cuidar a mi hermano	Look after my brother	una falda	a skirt	rojo/a	red
No tengo ganas	I don't feel like it	Hacer los deberes	Do my homework	un vestido	a dress	rosa	pink
¡Qué aburrido!	How boring!	Ordenar mi dormitorio	Tidy my room	una gorra	a cap		

Year 8 Spanish HT5- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Comparative

When you want to compare two things, you use the comparative form of the adjective.

Eg. **mas + adjective + que = more...than** **menos + adjective + que = less...than**

- 1) El castillo es mas bonito que la catedral The castle is more beautiful than the cathedral
2) La bolera es menos aburrido que el museo The bowling alley is less boring than the museum

The Superlative

You use the superlative to say 'the smallest', 'the most comfortable', and so on. You can see this in the examples underneath.

Definite Article +	Noun +	More +	Adjective	
el	parque	más	grand <u>e</u>	The biggest park
la	playa	más	hermos <u>a</u>	The most beautiful beach
los	tiburones	más	feroc <u>es</u>	The fiercest sharks
las	cuevas	más	famos <u>as</u>	The most famous caves

The Imperative

You use the imperative to tell someone what to do. Take the 'tu' form of the verb in the present tense and take of the 's'. Look at the examples below.

- Doblas (you turn) - ¡**dobla!** (turn!)
Tomas (you take) - ¡**toma!** (take!)
Hablas (you speak) - ¡**habla!** (talk!)
Comes (you eat) - ¡**come!** (eat!)

Year 8 Spanish HT5- Knowledge Organiser

Que casa prefieres? (What house do you prefer?)		La casa (The house...)		¿Dónde está ...? (Where is the...?)	
esta casa es...	this house is...	tiene...	it has	la catedral	The cathedral
este piso es...	this flat is...	una cocina	a kitchen	la estación de tren	The train station
amplio/a	spacious	un comedor	a dining room	el parque de atracciones	The theme park
antiguo/a	old	un cuarto de baño	a bathroom	el parque acuático	The water park
bonito/a	nice	un dormitorio	a bedroom	sigue todo recto	Keep going straight
cómodo/a	comfortable	un salón	a living room	dobra a la derecha	Turn to the right
enorme	enormous	una chimenea	a fireplace	dobra a la izquierda	Turn to the left
feo/a	ugly	un jacuzzi	a jacuzzi	toma la primera a la derecha	Take the first right
grande	big	un jardín	a garden	toma la segunda a la izquierda	Take the second left
maravilloso/a	marvellous	una piscina	a swimming pool	cruza la plaza	Cross the square
moderno/a	modern	una terraza	a terrace	está a la derecha	It's on the right
pequeño/a	small	vistas al mar	views of the sea	está a la izquierda	It's on the left
Cerca de la playa	Close to the beach	¿Qué se puede hacer en...? (What can you do in...?)		Expresiones de tiempo (time expressions)	
en el centro	in the centre	se puede	you can...	ayer	Yesterday
en la montaña	in the mountains	hacer senderismo	do hiking	hace dos años	Two years ago
más ... que	more...than	hacer actividades nauticas	do water sports	hoy	Today

menos ... que	less...than	hacer artes marciales	do martial arts	mañana	Tomorrow
prefiero	i prefer	ir a la bolera	go to the bowling alley	el verano que viene	The summer
porque	because	ir al cine			

Year 8 Spanish HT6- Knowledge Organiser

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

El día de los muertos

The 'Day of the Dead' is an Aztec tradition which dates back thousands of years and is a celebration of life. People believe that on the Day of the Dead, the souls of their loved ones return to visit. The living offer the dead some food and their favourite things. Some families visit the cemetery where their loved ones are buried and even spend the night there. As part of the celebrations, people make costumes (similar to Halloween's) and decorate their homes as well.



VOCABULARY

El día de los muertos	Day of the dead
Decorar	To decorate
Una calavera	A skull
Una tumba	A grave
El pan de muerto	Bread of the dead
Poner /encender velas	To light a candle
Hacer máscaras	To make a mask
Flores de papel	Paper flowers

El cementerio	Cemetery
Tocar música	To play music