

Year 9 Spanish HT1- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Preterite

You use the preterite to talk about the past (actions that are finished). For regular verbs, replace the infinitive endings in bold, below. The verb 'hacer' is irregular in the preterite tense and this is outlined adjacent.

<u>bailar</u>	to dance	<u>conocer</u>	to meet	<u>escribir</u>	to write	hacer	to do / to make
bailé	I danced	conocí	I met	escribí	I wrote	hice	I did / made
bailaste	you danced	conociste	you met	escribiste	you wrote	hiciste	you did / made
bailó	he/she danced	conoció	he/she met	escribió	he/she wrote	hizo	he/she did / made
bailamos	we danced	conocimos	we met	escribimos	we wrote	hicimos	we did / made
bailasteis	you all danced	conocisteis	you all met	escribisteis	you all wrote	hicisteis	you all did / made
bailaron	they danced	conocieron	they met	escribieron	they wrote	hicieron	they did / made



The Present

You use the present tense to talk about what you normally do.

estudiar	to study	comer	to eat	vivir	to live
estudio	I study	como	I eat	vivo	I live
estudias	you study	comes	you eat	vives	you live
estudia	he/she studies	come	he/she eats	vive	he/she lives
estudiamos	we study	comemos	we eat	vivimos	we live
estudiáis	you all study	coméis	you all eat	vivís	you all live
estudian	they study	comen	they eat	viven	they live

Year 9 Spanish HT1- Knowledge Organiser**VOCABULARY**

Opiniones	Opinions	Expresiones de frecuencia	Time expressions	¿Cuándo?	When?	Reacciones	Reactions
¿Qué cosas te gustan?	What things do you like?	A veces	Sometimes	Después del insti	After school	Claro que sí	Of course
¿Qué cosas te encantan?	What things do you love?	Dos veces a la semana	Twice a week	Este fin de semana	This weekend	De acuerdo	All right
Me gusta	I like	Muy a menudo	Very often	Los fines de semana	At weekends	(no) voy a ir	I am (not) going to go
Me encanta	I love	Casi todos los días	Almost every day	Los lunes / martes	On Mondays/Tuesdays	No, gracias	No thanks
El baile	Dancing	Todo el tiempo	All the time	Los jueves por la tarde	On Thursdays afternoons	¿Estás loco/a?	Are you crazy?
El deporte	Sport	Siempre	Always	Mañana por la tarde	Tomorrow afternoon	¡Ni en sueños!	Not a chance
El cine	cinema	¿Cómo organizas tu semana?	How do you organise your week?	Cartelera de cine	What's on at the cinema	¡Qué rollo!	How boring!
La moda	Fashion	Bailo zumba	I dance Zumba	Voy a ver...	I am going to see...	¿Qué tipo de películas te gustan?	What type of films do you like?

La naturaleza	Nature	Cocino para mi familia	I cook for my family	Una película de acción	An action film	Me encantan las comedias	I love comedies
La violencia	Violence	Escribo canciones	I write songs	Una película de animación	An animation film	No me gustan las películas de terror	I don't like horror films
Los cómics	Comics	Juego con mi consola	I play on my console	Una película de aventuras	An adventure film	Porque son...	Because they are...
Los insectos	Insects	Leo revistas	I read magazines	Una película de fantasía	A fantasy film	Divertidas/aburridas	Fun / boring
Los lunes	Mondays	Monto en bici	I ride my bike	Una comedia	A comedy	Mi película favorita es...	My favourite film is...
Las artes marciales	Martial Arts	Navego por internet	I surf the internet	Una película de terror	A horror film	¿Qué tipo de película es?	What type of film is it?
La injusticias	Injustice	Preparo la cena	I prepare dinner	¿Vas a venir?	Are you going to come?	Es una comedia	It's a comedy
Las tareas domésticas	Domestic Chores	Saco fotos	I take photos	¿Qué vamos a ver?	What are we going to watch?	En mi opinión...	In my opinion...
		Toco el teclado	I play the keyboard	Vamos a ver...	We are going to see...	Creo que / pienso que...	I think that...

¿Cómo fue tu cumpleaños?	How was your birthday?			Palabras muy frecuentes	Very common words	más tarde / después	later
Celebré mi cumpleaños	I celebrated my birthday	Invité a mis amigos a pasar la noche en mi casa	I invited my friends to sleep over at my house	así que	so, therefore	o	or
Con mi familia/con mis amigos	With my family/with my friends	Recibí muchos regalos	I received lots of presents	casi	almost	por supuesto	of course
¿Qué hiciste?	What did you do?	Fue alucinante / increíble	It was amazing / incredible	primero	firstly	quizás	maybe
Fui/fuimos al parque de atracciones	I went/we went to the theme park	Bebí/bebimos refrescos	I drank/we drank soft drinks	luego	later, then	también	also

Year 9 Spanish HT2- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

Tengo Que + Infinitive

To say what you have to do, you use **tener + que + infinitive**.

Tengo que	I have to	Tenemos que	We have to
Tienes que	You have to	Tenéis que	You all have to
Tiene que	He/She has to	Tienen que	They have to

Eg. Tengo que hacer mis deberes = I have to do my homework

Adjectival Agreement


	Singular		Plural	
Ending in -o	Creativo	Creativa	Creativos	Creativas
Ending in -e	Sociable	Sociable	Sociables	Sociables
Ending in a consonant	Diffcil	Diffcil	Diffciles	Diffciles
Ending in -dor	Trabajador	Trabajadora	Trabajadores	Trabajadoras



Year 9 Spanish HT2- Knowledge Organiser

VOCABULARY

Los trabajos en el hotel (Hotel jobs)		Opiniones (Opinions)		¿En qué te gustaría trabajar...? (What job would you like to do)	
Soy...	I am	Mi trabajo es...	My job is	Me gustaría ser...	I would like to be a...
camarero/a	waiter	duro	hard	abogado/a	lawyer
cocinero/a	chef	difícil	difficult	cantante	singer
dependiente/a	shop assistant	estimulante	stimulating	diseñador/a	designer
esteticista	stylist	estresante	stressful	enfermero/a	nurse
jardinero/a	gardener	interesante	interesting	mecánico	mechanic
limpiador/a	cleaner	monótono	monotonous	periodista	journalist
peluquero/a	hairdresser	repetitivo	repetitive	policía	police officer
repcionista	receptionist	¿Cómo eres (What are you like?)		taxista	Taxi Driver
¿En qué consiste tu trabajo? (What does your job involve?)		En mi opinión, soy...	In my opinion, I am...	¿Cómo va a ser tu futuro? (What is your future going to be like?)	
Tengo que...	I have to	ambicioso/a	ambitious	Voy a ganar mucho dinero	I am going to earn money
contestar al teléfono	answer the phone	creativo/a	creative	Voy a hacer un trabajo interesante	I am going to do an interesting job
ayudar a los clientes	help the customers	independiente	independent	Voy a ir a la universidad	I am going to go to university
cortar el pelo	cut the hair	inteligente	intelligent	Voy a tener hijos	I am going to have children
cuidar las plantas	look after the plants	organizado/a	organised	Voy a viajar mucho	I am going to travel a lot

hacer manicuras	do manicures	paciente	patient	Voy a estudiar mucho	I am going to study a lot
limpiar habitaciones	clean bedrooms	práctico/a	practical		
preparar comida	prepare food	serio/a	serious		
servir la comida	serve the food	sociable	sociable		

Year 9 Spanish HT3- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

Direct Object Pronouns

Direct object pronouns are words like 'it' and 'them'. They replace the object of the verb.

I eat fish	Como pescado
I eat it	Lo como
I never eat it	Nunca lo como

Direct object pronouns change according to the gender and number of the object that they are replacing. You can see what these look like underneath.

	Singular (it)	Plural (them)
Masculine	lo	los
Feminine	la	las

Examples:

1. No los como = I don't eat them
2. Las como todos los dias = I eat them every day

Se debe

Se debe means 'you/one must'. It is an impersonal verb, which means that it is only used in the 'it' form. It is followed by the infinitive.

Eg.


Se debe beber agua frecuentemente = You must drink water frequently

No se debe comer muchos caramelos = You musn't eat lots of sweets

Year 9 Spanish HT3- Knowledge Organiser

VOCABULARY

Consejos para estar en forma (Advice for keeping fit)		¿Llevas una dieta sana? (Do you lead a healthy lifestyle?)		¿Cuál es tu rutina diaria? (What's your daily routine)	
Para estar en forma...	In order to keep in shape...	Llevo una dieta sana	I lead a healthy lifestyle	Me despierto	I wake up
Se debe...	You must...	Me gusta el pan	I like bread	Me levanto enseguida	I get up straight away
Beber agua frecuentemente	Drink water regularly	Me gustan las galletas	I like biscuits	Me lavo los dientes	I brush my teeth
Comer más fruta y verduras	Eat more fruit and veg	El arroz/el pan	Rice/bread	Me ducho	I shower
Comer menos chocolate	Eat less chocolate	El pollo/el pescado	Chicken/fish	Me visto	I get dressed
Entrenar una hora al día	Train one hour a day	La carne/la ensalada	Meat/salad	Me acuesto	I go to bed
¿Qué tal estas? (How are you?)		La pasta/la pizza	Pasta/pizza	Desayuno	I have breakfast
¿Qué te duele?	What hurts?	Los caramelos	Sweets	Meriendo	I have a snack
Te duele el estómago	Does your stomach hurt?	Los huevos	Eggs	Ceno	I dine
Me duele el brazo	My arm is sore	Los pasteles	Cakes	Salgo a correr	I go out to run
Me duele la mano	My hand is sore	Les galletas	Biscuits	Corro 20 kilómetros	I run 20km
Me duelen los dientes	My teeth hurt	Las verduras	Vegetables	Entreno	I train

Tengo catarro	I have a cold	¿Qué haces para estar en forma? (What do you do to keep fit?)		Voy al insti	I go to school
Tengo náuseas	I feel sick	Hago artes marciales	I do martial arts	Temino a las dos	I finish at 2
Tengo quemaduras del sol	I have sunburn	Hago footing	I go jogging	Duermo ocho horas	I sleep 8 hours
Tengo tos	I have a cough	Hago gimnasia	I do exercise		
Estoy cansado/a	I am tired	Juego al tenis	I play tennis		
Estoy enfermo/a	I am sick	Juego al voleibol	I play volleyball		
No me encuentro bien	I don't feel well				

Year 9 Spanish HT4- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is used to describe what something used to be like. It is formed by removing the infinitive endings (**-ar, er, ir**) and then adding these endings.

Trabajar	To Work	Comer	To Eat	Vivir	To Live
Trabajaba	I used to work	Comía	I used to eat	Vivía	I used to live
Trabajabas	You used to work	Comías	You used to eat	Vivías	You used to live
Trabajaba	He/She used to work	Comía	He/she used to eat	Vivía	He/she used to live
Trabajábamos	We used to work	Comíamos	We used to eat	Vivíamos	We used to live
Trabajabais	You all used to work	Comíais	You all used to eat	Vivíais	You all used to live
Trabajaban	They used to work	Comían	They used to eat	Vivían	They used to live

Se debería

'Se debería' means 'you/we should'. It is the conditional form of **se debe**. It is always followed by the infinitive.

Eg.

Se debería apagar la luz = You should turn off the light

No se debería usar bolsas de plástico = You shouldn't use plastic bags

Year 9 Spanish HT4- Knowledge Organiser

VOCABULARY

Mis derechos (My rights...)		<u>Reciclamos (We recycle...)</u>		Había mucha contaminación	There was a lot of pollution
Tengo derecho	I have the right	¿Qué se debería hacer...?	What should we do...	Había mucha violencia	There was a lot of violence
Al amor y a la familia	To love and family	para proteger el medio ambiente	In order to protect the environment	Ahora	Now...
Al juego	To play	Se debería...	We should	Está limpia	It's clean
A la educación	To education	Ahorrar energía	Save energy	Hay menos basura	There's less rubbish
A la libertad de expresión	To freedom of expression	Apagar la luz	Turn off the light	Hay menos contaminación	There's less pollution
A un medio ambiente sano	To a clean environment	Cerrar el grifo	Close the tap	Hay parques y espacios públicos	There are parks and public spaces
A vivir en armonía	To live in harmony	Conservar el agua	Save water	Hay una red de transporte muy buena	There is a very good transport network
No puedo	I cannot	Desenchufar los aparatos	Disconnect electrical devices	Hay muchas cosas para los jóvenes	There are many things for teenagers
Dar mi opinión	Give my opinion	Ducharse en vez de bañarse	Showe in place of bath	Palabras muy frecuentes	
Salir solo/a	Go out alone	Ir en bici	Go by bike	Mi/Mis	My
Dormir	Sleep	Reciclar el papel	Recycle paper	Su/Sus	His/her
Ir al instituto	Go to school	Usar transporte público	Use public transport	Nuestro/a/os/as	Our

Respirar	Breathe	<u>Mi ciudad (My city)</u>		Para	In order for
Tengo que ganar dinero	I have to earn money	¿Cómo era tu ciudad antes?	What was your city like before?	Hay	There is
Hay mucha violencia	There is a lot of violence	Era aburrido	It was boring	Había	There was
Mi padre grita mucho	My father shouts a lot	Era peligrosa	It was dangerous	Además	Moreover
Tengo que trabajar	I have to work	Estaba sucia	It was dirty		

Year 9 Spanish HT5- Knowledge Organiser

GRAMMAR

The Simple Future Tense

There are two ways to talk about the future tense. 1) You can say what you are 'going' to do, 2) You can say what you 'will' do.

The Simple Future Tense allows you to say what you 'will' do. To form the simple future tense, take the infinitive of the verb and add the endings outlined below.

Comer	To Eat
Comeré	I will eat
Comerás	You will eat
Comerá	He/she will eat
Comeremos	We will eat
Comeréis	You all will eat
Comerán	They will eat

Some verbs have an irregular future stem. An example of this is 'hacer' which becomes 'haré' in the future tense.

Year 9 Spanish HT5- Knowledge Organiser

VOCABULARY

Palabras muy frecuentes (High frequency words...)		Una aventura en Madrid (An adventure in Madrid)		¿Qué visitarás mañana? (What will you visit tomorrow)	
Primero	First	Buscar un perro	To look for a dog	Cogeré el teleferico	I will take the cable car
Luego	Later	Coger el teléferico	To take the cable car	Comeré pescado	I will eat fish
Después	After	Comer churros	To eat churros	Compraré recuerdos	I will buy presents
Mas tarde	Later	Comprar una postal	To buy a postcard	Daré una vuelta	I will go for a walk
Finalmente	Finally	Dibujar	To draw	Haré muchas cosas	I will do many things
Tal vez	Maybe	Guardar la entrada	To keep the ticket	Iré a un restaurante	I will go to a restaurant
Sí	If	Ir al estadio	To go to the stadium	Sacaré fotos	I will take photos
Este/Esta/Estos/Estas	This/These	Ir al parque del Retiro	To go to the Retiro park	Tomaré el sol	I will sunbathe
Algo	Something	Sacar fotos	To take photos	Visitaré el museo	I will visit the museum
Más	More	Ver un cuadro	To see a painting	<u>Collecting Phrases</u>	
Menos	Less	¿Qué vas a comprar? (What are you going to buy?)		A ver	Let's see
Para	For	Quiero comprar algo...	I would like to buy something	Buenos/Pues	Well...
Usted	You (polite form)	Un collar	A necklace	¡Qué aburrido!	How boring!

Te presento a... (Let me introduce you to)		Una taza	A mug	¡Qué aventura!	What an adventure!
Esta es mi madre	This is my mother	Unos pendientes	Some earrings	¡Qué bien!	How good!
Estos son mis hermanos	These are my brothers	Unas castañuelas	Some castanets	¡Qué bonito!	How beautiful!
Encantado	Pleased to meet you	turrón	Nougat	¡Qué guay!	How cool!
¿Puedo ducharme?	Can I shower?	Un imán	a magnet	¡Qué rico!	How tasty!
¿Puedo acostarme?	Can I go to bed?	¿Cuánto es / cuánto vale?	How much is it?	¡Qué suerte!	How lucky!



Year 9 Spanish HT6: Knowledge Organiser

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

SPANISH CITIES		
<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Barcelona</u>	<u>Sevilla</u>
Population: 3 200 000	Population: 1 690 000	Population: 700 000
Location: Centre of the country (Comunidad de Madrid)	Location: North-East of Spain (Catalonia / Cataluña)	Location: South-West of Spain (Andalusia / Andalucía)
<p><u>Key facts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is the third largest city in Europe, smaller than only London and Berlin - It is the capital city of Spain, seat of the government and residence of the Spanish monarch - Madrid's landmarks include the Royal Palace, the Royal theatre, the Buen Retiro Park and the Prado Museum - Cibeles fountain is one of the symbols of the city - The metro (underground) in Madrid is the second longest metro system in Europe (after London's) - The popular Virgen de la Paloma festivities happen in August -Real Madrid is the most successful in Europe, with 12 European Cups to its name; -Madrid is the highest of all European capitals. 	<p><u>Key facts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People from Barcelona are bilingual: they speak Catalan and Spanish - Barcelona is the second most populous city in Spain -Barcelona was a centre of resistance against the fascist dictatorship; -Barcelona hosted the Olympic Games in 1992, many people say that this was the beginning of a positive change in its fortunes - Barcelona has a rich cultural heritage. Particularly renowned are the architectural works of Antonio Gaudí. His best-known work is the immense but still unfinished church of the Sagrada Família - Barcelona's main festivity is La Mercé, during September -Its football team is one of the most successful in Europe. 	<p><u>Key Facts:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sevilla is the largest city in the region of Andalucía; -It is the birthplace of famous tapas, like 'gazpacho' and 'tortilla', and you can try many different types in the city's bars and restaurants; -It is the final burial place of the explorer Cristobal Colón (Christopher Columbus); - Sevilla was the largest and most dynamic city in the 16th century thanks to its trading monopoly with the newly discovered America -Sevilla's Cathedral is the biggest Gothic temple in the world - Different civilizations lived there: Romans, Jewish and Muslims, among others - Sevilla is the warmest city in Europe - Famous monuments are: La Giralda, la Plaza de España, la Torre del Oro and el Alcázar

VOCABULARY

CIUDADES			
Es una ciudad grande/pequeña	It's a big/small city	Como eventos, hay	By way of events, there are
Está en el centro/norte/sur	It's in the centre / north / south	Como cultura, se puede...	In terms of culture, you can...
Se puede ir de compras	You can go shopping	Un hecho interesante es...	An interesting fact is...
Se puede visitar...	You can visit...	Es conocido por...	It's known for...
No te puedes perder...	You can't miss...	La población es...	The population is...
Hay mucho para hacer	There's a lot to do		