

Gustar + Infinitive

To say you like to do something, you can use the verb '**gustar + infinitive**'

Remember:

me gusta + singular noun eg. me gusta el inglés
me gustan + plural noun eg. me gustan las ciencias

'Gustar'	+ infinitive (verb ending in -ar, -er, -ir)	
me gusta	jugar	I like to play
te gusta	ver	you like to watch
le gusta	escribir	he/she likes to write
nos gusta	bailar	we like to dance
os gusta	cantar	you like to sing
les gusta	comer	they like to eat

The Verbs 'tener' and 'ser'

'**Tener**' (to have) and '**ser**' (to be) are very very important verbs in Spanish. You will use them all of the time so you need to learn them off by heart:

tener – to have		ser – to be	
tengo	i have	soy	I am
tiene	you have	eres	you are
tiene	he / she has	es	he / she is
tenemos	we have	somos	we are
tenéis	you have	sois	you are
tienen	they have	son	they are

Present Tense Regular Verbs

There are 3 types of verb in Spanish: verbs that end in -ar, -er and -ir. To conjugate verbs, there are 2 simple steps:

1. Chop the -ar / -er / -ir off the infinitive: hablar
2. Add on the correct ending depending on who the **subject** (the person doing the verb) is, e.g. hablo = I talk. (Remember, the endings are different for -ar, -er and -ir verbs!)

	-ar: hablar	-er: comer	-ir: vivir
I	hablo	como	vivo
you (s.)	hablas	comes	vives
he/she	habla	come	vive
we	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
you (pl.)	habláis	coméis	vivís
they	hablan	comen	viven

Adjectives

The endings on adjectives change in Spanish depending on what you are describing. The adjective must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the noun you are describing.

For example, if you were describing the dog (el perro), we can see that it is a masculine word ('el') and there is just 1, so it's singular. The adjective would then need to be masculine and singular: el perro es tonto (the dog is mad).

The adjectives in purple work differently to adjectives ending in 'o' and 'a'.

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
aburrido	aburrida	aburridos	aburridas
divertido	divertida	divertidos	divertidas
fantástico	fantástica	fantásticos	fantásticas
interesante	interesante	interesantes	interesantes
difícil	difícil	difíciles	difíciles
fácil	fácil	faciles	faciles

'The' and 'a' in Spanish

In Spanish there are 4 words for '**the**' and '**a**'. It will depend on if the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

The

- El = masculine singular
- La = feminine singular
- Los = masculine plural
- Las = feminine plural

A or some

- Un = masculine singular
- Una = feminine singular
- Unos = masculine plural
- Unas = feminine plural

Important Irregular Verbs:

jugar (to play) – careful as it has a spelling change:

- Juego – I play
- Juegas – you (sing) play
- Juega – he/she plays
- Jugamos – we play
- Jugáis – you (pl.) play
- Juegan – they play

hacer (to do) – this verb is irregular:

- Hago – I do
- Haces – you (sing) do
- Hace – she/he does
- Hacemos – we do
- Hacéis – you (pl.) do
- Hacen – they do

Key vocabulary – El instituto - School

Opinions

me gusta(n) – I like
me gusta(n) mucho – I really like
no me gusta(n) – I don't like
no me gusta nada(n) – I really don't like
me encanta(n) – I love
odio – I hate
le gusta(n) – he / she likes
no le gusta(n) – he / she doesn't like
le encanta(n) – he / she loves
odia – he / she hates
Pienso que – I think that
Creo que – I believe that
En mi opinión – In my opinion

Sports

jugar al fútbol – to play football
jugar al tenis – to play tennis
jugar al rugby – to play rugby
jugar al baloncesto – to play basketball
jugar al voleibol – to play volleyball
jugar al hockey – to play hockey
hacer atletismo – to do athletics
hacer natación – to do swimming
montar en bicicleta – to go cycling
hacer equitación – to do horse-riding
hacer patinaje – to do ice-skating
bailar – to dance

Key adjectives to describe subjects / activities

bueno/a – good
difícil – difficult
fácil – easy
importante – important
práctico/a – practical
útil – useful
genial – great
guay – cool
divertido/a – fun
aburrido/a – boring
interesante – interesting
emocionante – exciting
entretenido/a – entertaining
estúpido/a – stupid
tonto/a – silly

Key adjectives to describe people

severo/a – strict
encantador/a – charming
simpático/a – kind
gracioso/a – funny
tonto/a – silly
modesto/a – modest
curioso/a – curious
educado/a – polite
maleducado/a – rude
inteligente – intelligent / clever
generoso/a – generous
perezoso/a – lazy
impaciente – impatient
paciente – patient
deportista – sporty
guapo/a – good-looking
antipático/a – mean
tímido/a – shy
listo/a – clever
raro/a – strange

Qualifiers

muy – very
bastante – quite
un poco – a bit
siempre – always
totalmente – totally

School Subjects

Estudio... – I study
las ciencias – science
el dibujo – art
la educación física – PE
el español – Spanish
el francés – French
los idiomas – languages
la geografía – geography
la historia – history
la informática – ICT
el inglés – English
las matemáticas – maths
la música – music
la religión – RE
el teatro – drama
la tecnología – technology

Key verbs

estudiar – to study
calcular – to calculate
hablar – to speak
utilizar – to use
escuchar – to listen
escribir – to write
leer – to read
bailar – to dance
jugar – to play
tocar – to play (an instrument)
navegar – to surf the internet
mandar – to send
salir – to go out
ver la televisión – to watch TV
cantar – to sing
comer – to eat
beber – to drink

Time

¿Qué hora es? – What time is it?
Es la una. – It's one o'clock.
Son las dos. – It's two o'clock.
Es la una y cinco. – It's five past one.
Son las dos y diez. – It's ten past two.
Son las tres y cuarto. – It's quarter past three.
Son las cuatro y veinte. – It's twenty past four.
Son las cinco y veinticinco. – It's twenty-five past five.
Son las seis y media. – It's half past six.
Son las siete menos veinticinco. – It's twenty-five to seven.
Son las ocho menos veinte. – It's twenty to eight.
Son las nueve menos cuarto. – It's quarter to nine.
Son las diez menos diez. – It's ten to ten.
Son las once menos cinco. – It's five to eleven.
Son las doce. – It's twelve o'clock.
¿A qué hora? – At what time?
a la una – at one o'clock
a las dos – at two o'clock

Question words

¿qué? – what?
¿quién? – who?
¿cuál? – which?
¿cuándo? – when?
¿cómo? – how?
¿dónde? – where?

Conversation questions

1. ¿Qué asignaturas te gustan? ¿Por qué?
– what subjects do you like? why?
2. ¿Cómo se llama tu profesor/a preferido/a?
– what is your favourite teacher called?
3. ¿Qué asignaturas estudias?
– what subjects do you study?
4. ¿Qué haces en clase?
– what do you do in class?
5. ¿Qué haces en el instituto?
– what do you do in school?

Days

lunes – Monday
martes – Tuesday
miércoles – Wednesday
jueves – Thursday
viernes – Friday
sábado – Saturday
domingo – Sunday

Remember:
El lunes – On Monday
Los lunes – On Mondays

Useful words

sí – yes
no – no
es – it is.....
son – they are.....
el instituto – secondary school
el colegio – secondary school
la escuela – primary school

Connectives

porque – because
por eso – therefore
sin embargo – however
pero – but
también – also
y – and
tampoco – nor
nunca – never

Comparatives

más ... que – more ... than
menos ... que – less ... than
tan ... como – as ... as