








Siempre (Always)	Chateo en línea (I chat online) Chatea en línea (He/She chats online)	
Todos los días (Every day)	Juego a videojuegos (I play videogames) Juega a videojuegos (He/She plays videogames)	
A veces (Sometimes)	Escucho música (I listen to music) Escucha música (He/She listens to music)	
Nunca (Never)	Mando mensajes (I send messages) Manda mensajes (He/She sends messages)	
De vez en cuando (Now and again)	Saco fotos (I take photos) Saca fotos (He/She takes photos)	
Los fines de semana (At the weekends)	Veo vídeos (I watch videos) Ve vídeos (He/She watches videos)	
Una vez por semana (Once a week)	Paso....horas al día en el móvil/portátil (I spend ...hours a day on my mobile/laptop) Pasa ...horas al día en el móvil/portátil He/She spends...hours a day on their mobile/laptop)	

Grammar

Gramática

You use the present tense to talk about what usually happens.
There are three groups of regular verbs:

-ar verbs	-er verbs	-ir verbs
hablar to talk	leer to read	compartir to share
hablo I talk	leo I read	comparto I share
hablas you talk	lees you read	compartes you share
habla he/she talks	lee he/she reads	comparte he/she shares
hablamos we talk	leemos we read	compartimos we share
habláis you (pl.) talk	leéis you (pl.) read	compartís you (pl.) share
hablan they talk	leen they read	comparten they share

Some verbs are stem-changing:
jugar → to play juego → I play

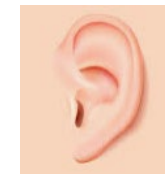
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Common misconceptions

With verb endings for – ar verbs, the he and she form of the verb ends in **a**. This has nothing to do with adjectival endings, where we change **o** to **a** if we are talking about a male or female

Phonics : The letter V
This is pronounced like a B in Spanish!

vivo	vídeos
veces	vez
ver	



- he/she plays
- juega
- he/she listens
- escucha
- he/she downloads
- descarga

U9 ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre? (What do you like to do in your free time?)

Me encanta
(I love)

jugar al fútbol/tenis/baloncesto
(To play football/tennis/basketball)

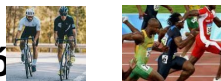


escuchar música (To listen to music)



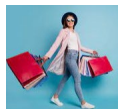
Me gusta mucho
(I really like)

hacer ciclismo/atletismo/natación
(To do cycling/athletics/swimming)



Me gusta
(I like)

ir al cine/al centro comercial/a la bolera
(To go to the cinema/shopping centre/bowling alley)



No me gusta
(I don't like)

ver vídeos (To watch videos)



No me gusta nada
(I really don't like)

pasar tiempo en mi consola de videojuegos/mi móvil

(To spend time on my console/phone)



Odio
(I hate)

porque es
(because it is)

ya que es
(because it is)

dado que es
(given that it is)

aburrido (boring)

difícil (difficult)

fácil (easy)

relajante (relaxing)

divertido (fun)

estresante (stressful)

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Gramática

After an opinion, we have to use an infinitive in Spanish. These are the original form of the verb and they end in -AR,-ER,-IR.

Eg

Me encanta **jugar** al tenis

Me gusta **ir** al cine

Prefiero **ver** videos en Youtube

Odio **hacer** ciclismo

Cognates

Cognates are defined as words that are spelled very similarly, or even identically, and have the same meaning in English and Spanish.

Examples :

- fútbol = football
- tenis=tennis
- música=music
- ciclismo=cycling
- cine=cinema

<p>El viernes (On Friday)</p> <p>El sábado (On Saturday)</p> <p>Este fin de semana (This weekend)</p> <p>Mañana (Tomorrow)</p>	<p>voy a (I am going to)</p>	<p>comprar ropa (to buy clothes) </p> <p>salir con amigos (to go out with friends) </p>
	<p>vamos a (we are going to)</p>	<p>hacer natación (to go swimming) </p>
	<p>quiero (I want to)</p>	<p>ir al cine (to go to the cinema) </p>
		<p>ver vídeos (to watch videos) </p>
		<p>ver la televisión (to watch TV) </p>

en el cine: at the cinema
en el centro comercial: at the mall
en la casa de mi amigo: at my friend's house
en la piscina: at the pool
en casa: at home
en el centro: in the town centre

Gramática

The near future tense

To talk about the future we use the correct part of the verb *ir* in the present tense with the infinitive

voy a (I am going to)	+ infinitive	
vas a (You are going to)		
va a (He/She is going to)		hacer
vamos a (We are going to)		ver
vais a (You are going to)		ir
van a (They are going to)		

En mi opinion, será
(In my opinion, it will be)

un poco (a bit)
 bastante (quite)
 muy (very)

genial/fenomenal/fantástico (great)
 interesante (interesting)
 divertido (fun)
 aburrido (boring)
 fatal (rubbish)

U11 El fin de semana pasado ¿Qué hiciste el fin de semana pasado? (What did you do last weekend?) ¿Qué tal fue? (How was it?)

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1

Ayer
(Yesterday)

jugué al fútbol/tenis/baloncesto
(I played football/tennis/basketball)

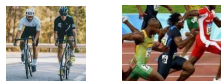


escuché música (I listened to music)



El fin de semana pasado
(Last weekend)

hice ciclismo/atletismo/natación
(I did cycling/athletics/swimming)



La semana pasada
(Last week)

fui al cine/al centro comercial/a la bolera
(I went to the cinema/shopping centre/bowling alley)



El mes pasado
(Last month)

Hace dos días
(2 days ago)

vi vídeos (I watched videos)



salí con mis amigos
(I went out with my friends)



Me encantó (I loved it)

Me gusto muchó (I really liked it)

Me gustó (I liked)

No me gustó (I didn't like)

No me gustó nada (I really didn't like)

Lo odié (I hated it)

porque fue
(because it was)

ya que fue
(because it was)

dado que fue
(given that it was)

aburrido
(boring)
genial
(fantastic)
relajante
(relaxing)
estresante
(stressful)
divertido
(fun)
fatigante
(tiring)
guay
(cool)

Gramática

The preterite tense or past tense for regular verbs.

In the 'I' form to say I did something, we take off the -ar from the infinitive and add é

comprar - compré = I bought

escuchar - escuché = I listened

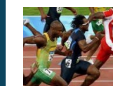
For verbs that end in -er and -ir we take off the -er and -ir and add a í

Comer-comí=I ate

Beber-bebí-I drank

Vivir-viví=I lived

Escribir-escribí-I wrote



Phonics ci and ce

In most of Spain these letter combinations are pronounced like 'th' but in Latin America it is more like an 's'

cine=theenay (SP) / seenay (LA)

cinco=thinko (SP) / sinko (LA)


cebolla=theboya (SP) / seboya (LA)

cero=thero (SP) / sero (LA)



<p>Me gusta ver... <i>[I like watching]</i></p> <p>No me gusta ver... <i>[I don't like watching]</i></p>	<p>MASCULINE PLURAL NOUNS los programas de telerrealidad (Reality TV shows) los programas de deportes (Sports shows) los programas de música (Music shows)</p>	<p>son <i>[they are]</i></p>	<p>interesantes <i>[interesting]</i> entretenidos <i>[entertaining]</i> espantosos <i>[frightening]</i> divertidos <i>[fun / funny]</i> aburridos <i>[boring]</i> emocionantes <i>[exciting]</i> fatales <i>[rubbish]</i> geniales <i>[great]</i></p>
	<p>FEMININE PLURAL NOUNS las películas de terror/miedo <i>[horror films]</i> las películas de ciencia-ficción <i>[sci-fi films]</i> las películas de acción <i>[action films]</i> las comedias <i>(Comedies)</i> las noticias <i>(News)</i> las series policiacas <i>(Detective series)</i></p>	<p>porque <i>[because]</i></p> <p>ya que <i>(because)</i></p> <p>dado que <i>(given that)</i></p>	<p>son <i>[they are]</i></p>

Question words



¿Qué? *[What]*
 ¿Por qué? *[why]*
 ¿Dónde? *[where]*
 ¿Cuándo? *[when]*
 ¿Quién? *[who]*
 ¿Cómo? *[how/what]*
 ¿Cuánto/a/os/as? *[how much/how many]*
 ¿Cuál(es)? *[Which]*



GRAMMAR: NOUN AND ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENTS

- When the noun is plural in Spanish, the adjective has to agree with it and it will either be masculine or feminine.
- Look at the examples below to work out the difference :
- Me gusta ver **los** programas de música ya que son entretenidos
- Me gusta ver **las** comedias porque son entretenidas

As you can see above, If the noun is **masculine** plural, you use the masculine plural endings (usually **os**)
 If the nouns are **feminine** plural, you use the feminine plural endings (usually **as**)

Note : If the adjective ends in an **e** we simply add an **s** to both the masculine and feminine

Phonics:

GE and GI sound the same as J in Spanish
“gente” is one of the most commonly used words in Spanish. It means people

U13 ¿Qué viste?

What did you watch?

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<p>Vi [I watched] Viste [you watched - singular, informal] Vio [he / she / watched] Vimos [we watched] Visteis [you watched – plural/ formal] Vieron [They watched – m/f]</p>	<p>una película de ciencia-ficción [a sci-fi film] una película de acción [an action film] una película de terror [a horror film] una serie policíaca [a detective series] una comedia [a comedy] un programa de telerrealidad [a reality TV programme] un programa de deporte [a sport programme] las noticias [the news]</p>	<p>ayer [yesterday] anoche [last night] la semana pasada [last week] el fin de semana pasado [last weekend]</p>
<p>Fue [It was]</p>	<p>un poco [a bit] bastante [quite] muy [very] realmente [really]</p>	<p>interesante [interesting] entretenido/a [entertaining] espantoso/a [frightening] divertido/a [fun / funny] aburrido/a [boring] emocionante [exciting] fatal [awful] genial [great]</p>

Common misconceptions:

In Spanish, we do not need to use the pronoun before the verb. So “I saw” is just “Vi”. You can say “Yo vi” if you want to and it would be grammatically correct, but it sounds a bit clunky and most Spanish speakers wouldn’t use the pronoun “yo” (I). Usage is more common in Latin America