

Spanish National 4 & 5

Grammar Notes Booklet



Grammar Terms	
I can make nouns agree (masculine/feminine/singular/plural)	
I can use the words for 'a' and 'the' correctly.	
I can make adjectives agree with nouns and position them correctly, including irregular adjectives.	
I know what a possessive adjective is and can use them successfully.	
I know what an adverb is and how to form them.	
I can use simple relative pronouns.	
I can use 'por/para' correctly.	
I can understand how to form time phrases.	
I can make comparisons using 'more/less...than' and 'as...as'	
I can use superlatives correctly.	
I can make sentences negative.	
I understand what a pronoun is.	
I can use possessive pronouns.	
I can use the 'Present' tense.	
I am aware of 5 key verbs in the 'Present' Tense.	
I can use 'ser' and 'estar' successfully.	
I can use reflexive verbs.	
I am able to use 'tener expressions'	
I can use the 'Preterite' tense.	
I am aware of 5 key irregular verbs in the 'Preterite' Tense	
I can use the 'Imperfect Tense'.	
I know the two irregular verbs in the 'Imperfect Tense'.	
I can form past participles.	
I can use the 'Perfect' past tense.	
I can use the near future tense using the verb 'ir'	
I can turn verbs into the future tense, including irregular verbs.	
I can turn verbs into the conditional tense.	

What?

A noun is a word that names people, things and ideas.

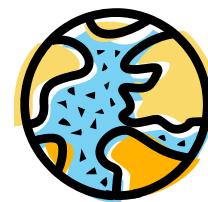
How?

In Spanish, every noun has a gender. It is either **masculine'** or '**feminine'**'.

Most masculine nouns end in 'o' and most feminine nouns end in 'a'.

There are some exceptions:

- El dia a day
- El problema the problem
- El planta the planet
- La mano a hand
- La foto the photo



Nouns also change in the plural. You normally add '**s**' or '**es**' to form the plural, just like English.

What?

In Spanish, there are several different words for 'a' and 'the'. You must firstly think of whether the noun (a person or thing) is '**masculine'**' or '**feminine'**' and then secondly, you must think about **how many**.

	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
a	un	una	unos	unas
the	el	la	los	las

Note.

When el comes after the word for 'to' (a), the two words combine.

A + el = los

When el comes after the word for 'for/from' (de), the two words combine.

De + el = del

What?

An adjective is a word which describes a noun. In Spanish, adjectives agree with the noun they describe. You must firstly think of whether the noun is '[masculine](#)' or '[feminine](#)' and then secondly, you must think about [how many](#).

How?

- In Spanish, adjectives come after the noun.
- You then make it agree with '[masculine](#)' or '[feminine](#)' and then [how many](#).

Masc sing	Masc pl	Fem sing	Fem pl
sombrero nuevo	sombreros nuevos	camisa nueva	camisas nuevas
sombrero azul	sombreros azules	camisa verde	camisas verdes

Position of adjectives:

Most adjectives go after the noun they are describing, unlike English.

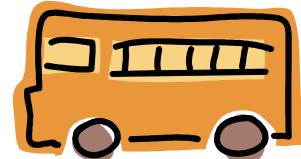
e.g. [un chico alto](#) a tall boy

Exceptions:

Some adjectives come before the noun. These are:



bueno	good
joven	young
primero	First
próximo	Next
último	last



e.g. [el último autobús](#) the last bus.

What?

A possessive adjective is a word that tells us who owns something, whose is it or to whom it belongs.

How?

- In Spanish, the possessive adjective has to agree. It ALWAYS agrees with the thing possessed, not the owner.

	Masc and Fem singular	Masc and Fem plural
my	mi	mis
your	tu	tus
his / her / usted	su	sus

Examples

	Masc sing	Fem sing	Masc pl	Fem pl
our	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
your / ustedes	vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras
their	su	sus	su	sus

- Mi libro My book
- Tus padres Your parents
- Su * casa His/hers/their* house.

*You would know which one it is by the names in the sentences previously.

- Nuestros libros. Our books.



What?

Articles are words that describe actions. Often they end in 'ly' in English.
(probably/ quickly)

How?

In Spanish, most adverbs are formed by adding '**mente**' to the **feminine** form of an adjective.

- Probablemente probably
- Fácilmente easily
- Lentamente slowly

Exceptions:

There are some that do not follow this rule. They are:



Mucho	A lot
Poco	A little
Bastante	Enough
Aquí	Here
Ahora	Now
Ya	Already
Siempre	always

What?

A relative pronoun is used to join a clause to a noun in order to give you more information about it. They relate back to somebody or something that has been mentioned previously in the sentence.

- E.g: The plane which leaves at ten o'clock
- E.g: The teacher who gave us this homework is mad.

How?

- In English, we usually use the word '**who**' or '**that**'
- In Spanish, you can mainly use the word '**que**'
- It follows a noun and the rest of the sentence comes after it.

**Examples:**

- El autobús **que** va al aeropuerto sale de la plaza.
 - The bus **that** goes to airport leaves from the square.
- ¡La profe **que** nos puso estos deberes está loca!
 - The teacher **who** gave us this homework is mad.

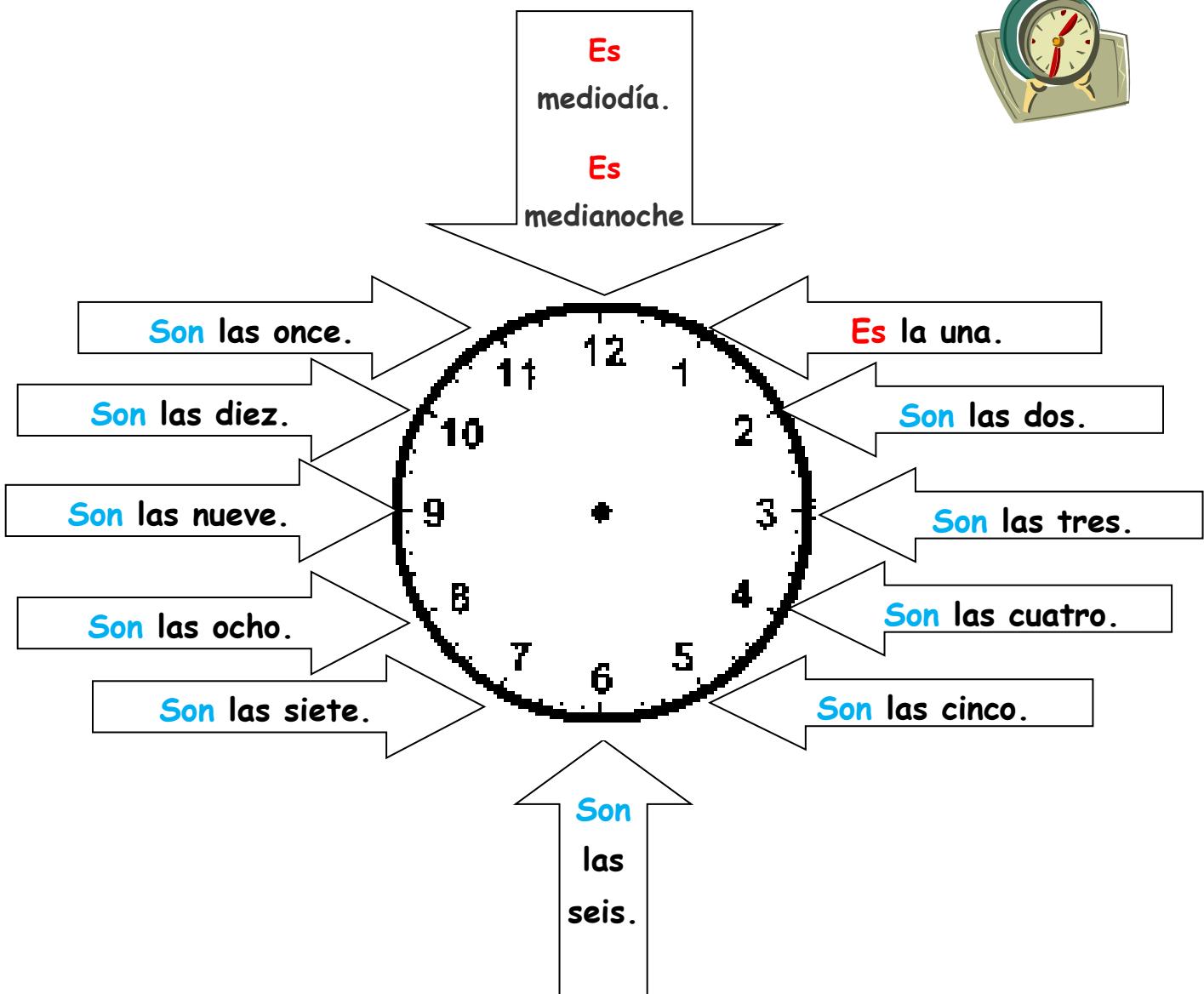
There are 2 words for 'for' in Spanish. Here is how to decide when to use which word.

Description	Use
To show who or what something is for . This ruler is for Julia.	Para
To show purpose . What's this for?	Para
to show a period/or length of time I am going to Spain for two weeks..	Por
To show cause . Why are you studying Spanish?	Por

¿Qué hora es?

What time is it?

As you can see from the example, the verb 'ser' (in the forms of '**es**' and '**son**') is used to tell the time in Spanish.



To add on minutes 1-29, you just use the word '**and**' with the numbers.

Es la una **y** diez.

It's 10 past one.

Son las siete **y** cinco.

It's 5 past 7.

Son las once **y** cuarto.

It's quarter past 11.

Son las seis **y** media.

It's half past 6.

To talk about minutes to the next hour, you use the following structure.

- e.g 'it's 5 to one'

Es la una menos diez.	It is 12:50. (It is ten until one.)
Son las cinco menos cinco.	It is 4:55. (It is five until five.)
Son las diez menos veinte.	It is 9:40. (It is twenty until ten.)
Son las ocho menos cuarto.	It is 7:45. (It is quarter until eight.)

To indicate the time of day you add on the following:

- De la mañana in the morning
- De la tarde in the afternoon/evening
- De la noche at night
- De la madrugada in the morning (early am)
 - e.g: Son las ocho de la tarde It is 8 at night.

To indicate a certain time you use:

- a la / a las

Examples:

- Me ducho a las ocho de la mañana. I have a shower at 8am.
- Voy al colegio a las ocho y media de la mañana.
I go to school at 8.30am.
- Me relajo a las siete de la noche. I relax at 7pm.



What?

- A comparative is when you are comparing two or more things, people, ideas etc.

Comparing more than

- You use the following construction to compare '**more than**' or '**er**' (**shorter, taller etc**)
 - **más ... que**
 - An *adjective* would go in between the two words.

Examples:

- El español es **más fácil que** el inglés.
 - Spanish is easier than English.
- Daniel trabaja **más rápidamente que** yo.
 - Daniel works quicker than me.

Some exceptions.

When you want to compare using the words '**better than**' or '**worse than**' you must use the following constructions:



- **mejor que = better than**
 - En España el café es **mejor que** el té.
 - In Spain, coffee is better than tea.
- **peor que = worse than**
 - En España el té es **peor que** el café
 - In Spain, tea is worse than coffee.

Comparing less than

- You use the following construction to compare '**less than**' or '**er**' (**shorter, taller etc**)
 - **menos ... que**
 - An *adjective* would go in between the two words.

Example:

- El español es **menos difícil que** el inglés.
 - Spanish is less difficult than English.



Comparing similarities.

- You use the following construction to compare 'as... as' or 'not as...as'
 - Tan...como as....as
 - No (verb) tan...como not as...as
 - An adjective would go in between the two words.

Example:

- Escribo tan claramente como tú.
 - I write as clearly as you.
- No escribo tan claramente como tú.
 - I don't write as clearly as you.



TOPIC:	SUPERLATIVOS	SUPERLATIVES.
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What?

- A superlative is when you are comparing a thing or person using the construction '**the most**' or '**the least**' or '**the shortest**'. (**Adjective ending in 'est'**)

The most

- You use the following construction to compare '**the most**' or '**er**' (**shorter, taller etc**)
 - Noun +más+ adjective = **the most/ -est**

Example:

- La playa más popular de la región.
 - The **most** popular beach of the area.

The least

- You use the following construction to compare '**the least**' or '**er**' (**shorter, taller etc**)
 - Noun +menos+ adjective = **the least/ -est**

Example:

- La playa menos popular de la región.
 - The **least** popular beach of the area.

Exceptions

There are some irregular words which will not follow the rules above.

1. **Bueno** and **malo** have irregular comparative and superlative forms



<i>Bueno/a</i>	<i>Mejor</i>	<i>el/la/ mejor</i>
<i>Buenos/as</i>	<i>Mejores</i>	<i>los/ las mejores</i>
good	better	the best
<i>malo/a/</i>	<i>Peor</i>	<i>el/la/ peor</i>
<i>Malos/as</i>	<i>peores</i>	<i>los/las peores</i>
bad	worse	the worst

2. **Grande** and **pequeño** have different comparative and superlative forms when they refer to the difference in ages.



<i>Grande</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>el/la/mayor</i>
<i>grandes</i>	<i>mayores</i>	<i>los/las mayores</i>
old	older	oldest
<i>pequeño/a</i>	<i>Menor</i>	<i>el/la/menor</i>
<i>pequeños /as</i>	<i>menores</i>	<i>los/las menores</i>
young	younger	youngest

TOPIC:

NEGACIÓN

NEGATIVES.

What?

In English, the negative form is made by saying **not**, **don't**, **didn't**, **won't**.

In Spanish, we can make a verb negative by simply putting '**no**' before it.

Examples:

- **No voy** – I am **not** going
- **No hablo** - I **don't** speak



- Some other negative words in Spanish which can be used are:
- **No** is still needed in front of the verb, which is followed by the following:

nada	nothing, not ... anything
nadie	nobody, no-one, not ... anybody/anyone
nunca	never, not ... never
jamás	never, not ... never
ninguno/a	none, not any
en ninguna parte	nowhere, not ... anywhere
ni ... ni ...	neither ... nor ...
tampoco	neither, nor ... either

Examples:

No hago nada	I don't do anything
No hablo con nadie	I don't speak with anyone.
No bebemos ni café ni té	We don't drink neither coffee nor tea.

TOPIC : LOS PRONOMBRES PRONOUNS

What?

These are words used in place of noun, to avoid repeating it.

The following are subject pronouns.



I	Yo	We	Nosotros (m) Nosotras (f)
You (singular/ friendly)	Tú	You (plural/ friendly)	Vosotros (m) Vosotras (f)
You (singular/polite)	Usted	You (plural/ polite)	Ustedes
He	él	They (m)	ellos
She	Ella	They (f)	ellas

There are 5 different ways to say 'you' in Spanish.

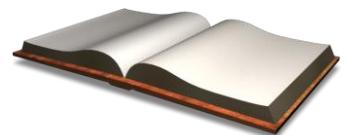
Description	Use
When talking to one person you know well (friends/family)	Tú
When talking to more than one person you know well (friends/family) .	Vosotros (for a mixed group) Vosotras (for an all female group)
When talking to one person you don't know.	Usted
When talking to more than one person you don't know.	Ustedes

TOPIC : LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

What?

Possessive pronouns indicate the owner of something. They are used to avoid repeating the noun.

- e.g My book is more expensive than **your book**.
- e.g My book is more expensive than **yours**.



'Yours' is a possessive pronoun as it replaces 'your book'.

	Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Plural
mine	El mío	Los míos	La mía	Las mías
yours	El tuyo	Los tuyos	La tuya	Las tuyas
His/hers/ its/ Yours (sing/polite)	El suyo	Los suyos	La suya	Las suyas
Ours	El nuestro	Los nuestros	La nuestra	Las nuestras
Yours	El vuestro	Los vuestros	La vuestra	Las vuestras
Theirs Yours (polite/plural)	El suyo	El suyos	La suya	Las suyas

What?

- A verb is a doing/action word.
- There are 3 main types of verbs in the present tense in Spanish.

AR / ER/ IR.

Formation:

- Lets take the verbs:
 - hablar (to speak)
 - comer (to eat)
 - vivir (to live).
- To form the tense- take off the 'AR / ER/ IR.
 - habl -
 - com -
 - viv-
- Add these endings for the correct person.



Person in English	Person in Spanish	AR	ER	IR
I	Yo	O	O	O
You	Tú	AS	ES	ES
He/she/it	él / ella	A	E	E
You (sing /polite)	Usted			
We	Nosotros Nosotras	AMOS	EMOS	IMOS
You (plural /friendly)	Vosotros Vosotras	ÁIS	ÉIS	ÍS
They	Ellos/ ellas	AN	EN	EN
You (plural/ polite)	Ustedes			

Examples:

<u>Person</u> <u>in</u> <u>Spanish</u>	<u>Habl-</u>	<u>Com-</u>	<u>Viv-</u>
Yo	Hablo	Como	Vivo
Tú	Hablas	Comes	Vives
él / ella	Habla	Come	Vive
Usted			
Nosotros	Hablamos	Comemos	Vivimos
Nosotras			
Vosotros	Habláis	Coméis	Vivís
Vosotras			
Ellos/ ellas	Hablan	Comen	Viven
Ustedes			

TOPICS:

LOS VERBOS

VERBS

Here are some common key verbs in the present tense. They are irregular so you need to learn them by heart.

Tener = to have		
Tengo	I have	
Tienes	You have	Singular/friendly
Tiene	He/ she has	
	You have	Singular/polite
Tenemos	We have	
Teneis	You have	Plural/friendly
Tienen	They have	
	You have	Plural/polite



Hacer = to do/make		
Hago	I do / I make	
Haces	You do / You make	Singular/friendly
Hace	He /she does/ makes	
	You do/ make	Singular/ Polite
Hacemos	We do/ we make	
Hacéis	You do / You make	Plural/friendly
Hacen	They do/make	
	You do/make	Plural/Polite

Ir = to go		
Voy	I go	
Vas	You go	Singular/friendly
Va	He /she goes	
	You go	Singular/ Polite
Vamos	We go	
Vais	You go	Plural/friendly
Van	They go	
	You go	Plural/Polite



Poder = to be able to		
Puedo	I can	
Puedes	You can	Singular/friendly
Puede	He /she can	
	You can	Singular/ Polite
Podamos	We can	
Podeís	You can	Plural/friendly
Pueden	They can	
	You can	Plural/Polite

Ser = to be		
Soy	I am	
Eres	You are	Singular/friendly
Es	He /she is	
	You are	Singular/ Polite
Somos	We are	
Sois	You are	Plural/friendly
Son	They are	
	You are	Plural/Polite

Estar = to be		
Estoy	I am	
Estás	You are	Singular/friendly
Está	He/ she has	
	You have	Singular/polite
Estamos	We are	
Estáis	You are	Plural/friendly
Están	They are	
	You are	Plural/polite

Note: There are 2 verbs for 'to be' in Spanish. Here is a summary of when to use each one.

Ser	Estar
For telling the time	For describing position/ directions
For descriptions	For temporary situations
For permanent situations	For weather
	For state of health/mood



What?

Reflexive verbs are verbs whose basic meaning suggests that a person or a thing does something to himself/herself/itself.

e.g. He cut himself.

Spotting Reflexive Verbs:

In Spanish reflexive verbs end in 'se'

e.g.levantarse = to (oneself) get up.

Forming Reflexive Verbs in the Present Tense.

- The first thing you do is to take off the 'se' = levantar.
- Then you make the verb agree with the person you are talking about.
- Remember your rules from the present tense
 - Take off 'ar' / 'er' / 'ir'
 - Add the endings for the correct person.
- Then you add the correct pronoun **in front** of the verb.

Reflexive Pronouns			
myself	me	ourselves	nos
yourself	te	yourselves	os
Himself/herself/yo urself/oneself	se	Themselves/ yourselves.	se

Example:

- Lets take the verb 'levantarse' = to get up.
 - Aim to say 'I get up'
1. Take off the 'se' so you are left with 'levantar'
 2. Now take off the 'ar' so you are left with 'levant'
 3. Add on the ending to the verb that goes with 'I'
 - a. **Levanto**.
 4. Now we need to add the reflexive pronoun for 'I' before the verb.
 - a. Reflexive pronoun for 'I' is 'me'
 5. Put it all together:
 - a. **Me levanto** = I get up

<u>Levantarse</u>	<u>To get up</u>
Me levanto	I get up
Te levantas	You get up
Se levanta	He/she/It gets up
	You get up (singular and polite)
Nos levantamos	We get up
Os levantais	You get up
Se levantan	They get up
	You get up (plural and polite)



What?

A number of Spanish expressions use the verb ‘tener’ to have where in English we would use ‘to be’. Although the Spanish use ‘to have’ we would still translate it as ‘to be’.

Formation:

- Choose the phrase
- Decide on the tense.
- Decide on the person and change ‘tener’ to match the tense and the person.

<u>Tener phrases</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
tener....años	To be....years old
Tener calor/frío	To be hot/cold
Tener hambre/sed	To be hungry/thirsty
Tener cuidado	To be careful
Tener miedo	To be afraid
Tener éxito	To be successful
Tener razón	To be right
Tener sueño	To be tired
Tener suerte	To be lucky

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| • Tengo hambre. | I am hungry. |
| • Tenemos hambre. | We are hungry. |
| • Tuvo razón. | He/she was right. |



What?

- Used to describe an action in the past, that is over and done with.
 - She slammed a door.
 - I went to the shops.
 - The phone rang.

Formation.

- There are 3 main types of verbs in the present tense.
 - AR / ER/ IR.
- Lets take the verbs:
 - hablar (to speak)
 - comer (to eat)
 - vivir (to live).
- To form the tense- take off the 'AR / ER/ IR.
 - habl -
 - com -
 - viv-
 - vivir (to live).
- Add these endings for the correct person.

Person in English.	Person in Spanish.	AR	ER	IR
I	Yo	é	í	í
You (sing /friendly)	Tú	aste	iste	iste
He/she/it	él / ella	ó	ió	ió
You (sing /polite)	Usted			
We	Nosotros Nosotras	amos	imos	imos
You (plural /friendly)	Vosotros Vosotras	asteis	isteis	isteis
They	Ellos/ ellas	aron	ieron	ieron
You (plural/ polite)	Ustedes			

Examples:

Person in Spanish.	Habl -	Com -	Viv
Yo	Hablé	Comí	Viví
Tú	Hablaste	Comiste	Viviste
él / ella	Habló	Comió	Vivió
Usted			
Nosotros Nosotras	Hablamos	Comimos	Vivimos
Vosotros Vosotras	Hablasteis	Comisteis	Vivisteis
Ellos/ ellas	Hablaron	Comieron	Vivieron
Ustedes			

Some useful irregular verbs in the past tense.

Tener = to have		
Tuve	I had	
Tuvisite	You had	Singular/friendly
Tuvo	He/ she had	
	You had	Singular/polite
Tuvimos	We had	
Tuvisteis	You had	Plural/friendly
Tuvieron	They had	
	You had	Plural/polite



Estar = to be		
Estuve	I was	
Estuviste	You were	Singular/friendly
Estuvo	He/ she was	
	You were	Singular/polite
Estuvimos	We were	
Estuvisteis	You were	Plural/friendly
Estuvieron	They were	
	You were	Plural/polite

Hacer = to do/make		
Hice	I was	
Hiciste	You were	Singular/friendly
Hizo	He/ she was	
	You were	Singular/polite
Hicimos	We were	
Hicisteis	You were	Plural/friendly
Hicieron	They were	
	You were	Plural/polite

Ser = to be		
Fui	I was	
Fuiste	You were	Singular/friendly
Fue	He/ she was	
	You were	Singular/polite
Fuimos	We were	
Fuisteis	You were	Plural/friendly
Fueron	They were	
	You were	Plural/polite



Ir = to go		
Fui	I went	
Fuiste	You went	Singular/friendly
Fue	He/ she went	
	You went	Singular/polite
Fuimos	We went	
Fuisteis	You went	Plural/friendly
Fueron	They went	
	You went	Plural/polite

Note that 'Ser' and 'Ir' have the same forms in this past tense. The only way to determine which one is used is to read/listen to the rest of the sentence.

What?

- Used to describe an action in the past or for something that used to happen regularly in the past
 - Every week, I played football.
 - She was hungry.
 - It was sunny.



Formation.

- There are 3 main types of verbs in the present tense.
 - AR / ER/ IR.
- Lets take the verbs:
 - hablar (to speak)
 - comer (to eat)
 - vivir (to live).
- To form the tense- take off the 'AR / ER/ IR.
 - habl -
 - com -
 - viv-
 - vivir (to live).
- Add these endings for the correct person.

Person in English.	Person in Spanish.	AR	ER	IR
I	Yo	aba	íá	íá
You (sing /friendly)	Tú	abas	íás	íás
He/she/it	él / ella	aba	íá	íá
You (sing /polite)	Usted			
We	Nosotros Nosotras	ábamos	íamos	íamos
You (plural /friendly)	Vosotros Vosotras	abais	íais	íais
They	Ellos/ ellas	aban	ían	ían
You (plural/ polite)	Ustedes			

Examples:

Person in Spanish.	Habl -	Com -	Viv
Yo	Hablabo	Comía	Vivía
Tú	Hablabas	Comías	Vivías
él / ella	Hablabo	Comía	Vivía
Usted			
Nosotros Nosotras	Hablamos	Comíamos	Vivíamos
Vosotros Vosotras	Hablábamos	Comíais	Vivíais
Ellos/ ellas	Hablaban	Comían	Vivían
Ustedes			

Exceptions:

There are only two verbs in Spanish who do not follow the rules above. They are:

Ser = to be		
Era	I was/used to be	
Eras	You were/used to be	Singular/friendly
Era	He/ she was/used to be	
	You were/ used to be	Singular/polite
Eramos	We were/ used to be	
Eráis	You were/ used to be	Plural/friendly
Eran	They were/ used to be	
	You were/ used to be	Plural/polite



Ir = to go

Era	I went/ used to go	
Eras	You went/ used to go	Singular/friendly
Era	He/ she went/ used to go	
	You went/ used to go	Singular/polite
Eramos	We went/ used to go	
Eráis	You went/ used to go	Plural/friendly
Eran	They went/ used to go	
	You went/ used to go	Plural/polite

Note that 'Ser' and 'Ir' have the same forms in this past tense. The only way to determine which one is used is to read/listen to the rest of the sentence.

What?

- Used to describe an action or state that has occurred and is finished.
 - I have spoken.
 - We have eaten.

Formation.

- This tense is made up of two parts:
 - A helper verb (haber) in the present tense
 - and a Past Participle.
- Take the helper verb:

Haber = there to be /to have*		
* means 'to have' only when used in this tense.		
He	I have	
Has	You have	Singular/friendly
Ha	He /she has	
	You have	Singular/ Polite
Hemos	We have	
Habéis	You have	Plural/friendly
Han	They have	
	You have	Plural/Polite



Forming the past participle:

- Take the infinitive
 - **hablar** (to speak)
 - **comer** (to eat)
 - **vivir** (to live).
- take off the '**AR / ER/ IR.**'
 - **habl -**
 - **com -**
 - **viv-**
 - **vivir** (to live).
- Add these endings:

Forming past participle		
AR	ER	IR
ado	ido	ido

Forming past participle		
Habl	Com	Viv
hablado	Comido	Vivido

- Now put it all together:
 - He hablado I have spoken
 - Hemos comido We have eaten
 - Han vivido They have lived.



Exceptions:

- There are some past participles that do not follow the rule above. You have to learn these off by heart.

abrir	.....to open.....	abierto	opened
cubrir	.....to close.....	cubierto	closed
decir	.....to say.....	dicho	said
describir	.....to describe.....	descrito	described
descubrir	.....to discover.....	descubierto	discovered
Escribir	.....to write....	escrito	written
hacer	.....to do/to make.....	hecho	done/made
poner	.....to put.....	puesto	Put/placed
morir	.....to die.....	muerto	dead
romper	.....to break.....	roto	broken
ver	.....to see.....	visto	saw
volver	.....to return.....	vuelto	returned



What?

- Used to describe something that is going to happen or that will happen in the future.
 - I am going to the shops in an hour.
 - He is going to university next year.
 - I will sit my exams in May.

Formation using 'I am going'.

- One simple way to form the future tense is to use the present tense of the verb 'to go' followed by an infinitive.

Ir = to go		
Voy	I go	
Vas	You go	Singular/friendly
Va	He /she goes	
	You go	Singular/ Polite
Vamos	We go	
Vais	You go	Plural/friendly
Van	They go	
	You go	Plural/Polite

- An infinitive is a word that doesn't agree with anyone and still has the 'to' part of it attached. Remember in Spanish the name types of infinitives end with:

- AR / ER/ IR.
- Trabajar to work.
- Tener to have
- escribir to study.



So putting it together, looks like this:

Voy a trabajar

I am going to work.

Vamos a escribir.

We are going to write.

Formation using 'I will'

- You need to take the infinitive of the word. Remember there are three types in Spanish.
 - **AR / ER/ IR.**
 - **Trabajar** to work.
 - **Comer** to eat
 - **Escribir** to study.
- You keep the infinitive as it is.
- You then add on the following endings:

Person in English.	Person in Spanish.	AR/ER/IR
I	Yo	é
You (sing /friendly)	Tú	ás
He/she/it	él / ella	á
You (sing /polite)	Usted	
We	Nosotros Nosotras	emos
You (plural /friendly)	Vosotros Vosotras	éis
They	Ellos/ ellas	án
You (plural/ polite)	Ustedes	

So putting it together:

- Trabajar + é = **trabajaré** = I will work.
- Comer + emos = **comeremos** = We will eat
- Escribir+ án = **escribirán** = They will study

Irregular verbs:

- There are some verbs that don't follow this pattern. Instead they either:
 - drop a letter from the infinitive.
 - add a letter to the infinitive.
 - Here they are:



caber	.....to fit.....	yo cabré
poner	.....to put.....	yo pondré
decir	.....to say.....	yo diré
haber	.....to have (aux).....	yo habré
salir	.....to go out.....	yo saldré
hacer	.....to do.....	yo haré
poder	.....to be able to.....	yo podré
tener	.....to have.....	yo tendré
querer	.....to want/to love.....	yo querré
valer	.....to be worth.....	yo valdré
saber	.....to know.....	yo sabré
venir	.....to come.....	yo vendré

What?

- Used to describe uncertainty and is identified by the word 'would'.
 - I would like to go to university.
 - She would play outside if it weren't raining.
 - They would spend the money on cars.

Formation

- There is no word for 'would' in Spanish.
- To form the conditional tense in Spanish, you take the infinitives:
 - AR / ER/ IR.**
 - Trabajar to work.
 - Comer to eat
 - Escribir to study.
- You keep the infinitive as it is.
- You then add on the following endings:

Person in English.	Person in Spanish.	AR/ER/IR
I	Yo	ía
You (sing /friendly)	Tú	ías
He/she/it	él / ella	ía
You (sing /polite)	Usted	
We	Nosotros Nosotras	íamos
You (plural /friendly)	Vosotros Vosotras	íais
They	Ellos/ ellas	ían
You (plural/ polite)	Ustedes	

So putting it together:

- Trabajar + ía = **trabajaría** = I would work.
- Comer + íamos = **comeríamos** = We would eat
- Escribir+ ían = **escribirían** = They would write

I HAVE...

BEEN SUCCESSFUL WHEN...

BEEN RESPONSIBLE WHEN...

MADE A CONTRIBUTION WHEN...

BEEN CONFIDENT WHEN...