

AQA GCSE Spanish



Themes:-

Identity and culture	Local, national and international and global areas of interest	Current and future study and employment
<p>Youth Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self and relationships • Technology and social media <p>Lifestyle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and fitness • Entertainment and leisure <p>Customs and Traditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & drink • Festivals and celebrations 	<p>Home and Locality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local areas of interest • Transport <p>Information about the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional features and characteristics • Holidays and tourism <p>Global sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Social issues 	<p>Current Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School/college life • School/college studies <p>World of Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work experience & Part-time jobs • Skills & personal qualities <p>Jobs and Future plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying for work/study • Career plans



Knowledge Organiser Contents page

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In Class

Quiz your neighbour	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
Low stakes quiz	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Key Words	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your book.
Key words in context	Sometimes your teacher will ask you to practice writing sentences using key words/vocabulary/grammar.
Meanings/Spelling test	Sometimes your teacher will give you a meaning/spelling test on the key words/vocabulary/grammar.
References	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
Extended writing	Incorporate the information you have learnt into long pieces of writing to show more specialist in depth knowledge.
Knowledge test	Once a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher decide how you are progressing against your KS3 target colour.

At home

40 minutes per week	Your teacher will tell you which section to learn each week.
Quiz Yourself	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Create flashcards	Turn the information into flashcards (Spanish – English). You could also include pictures.
Quizlet	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
Application	Once you have learnt the information on the Knowledge Organiser, your teacher will test you in the next lesson. This could be in the form of a test/quiz etc.. You can also apply your knowledge to improve your classwork/homework, especially longer pieces of writing, by adding more specialist knowledge.
Revise	Use your flashcards/quizlet/exercise book & booklets/Knowledge Organiser etc... to revise regularly as you will be tested on your progress in lessons (weekly/once a term).



Theme 1 – Mi familia, mis amigos y yo



<u>Nombres</u>			
Novio	Boyfriend	pelea	fight
Novia	Girlfriend	insultos	insults
Mejor amigo	Best friend	barrera generacional	generation gap
Mejor amiga	Best friend	consejo	advice
Fiesta	Party	resultado	outcome
La cena	Dinner	miembro	member
Almuerzo	lunch	compañero	(school) mate
Desayuno	breakfast	adolescentes	adolescents
Hermanastro	step brother	la manera	the way
Hermanastra	step sister	boda	wedding
Padrastro	step father	divorcio	divorce
Madrastra	step mother	soltero	single
Primos	cousins	matrimonio	marriage
Familiares	relatives	marido	husband
Respeto	respect	mujer/esposa	wife
Obediencia	obedience	hombre	man
bronca	a row/bust up	mujer	woman
Relación	Relationship	usuario	user
pelea	fight	viuda	widower
insultos	insults	libertad	freedom
barrera generacional	generation gap	verano	summer
consejo	advice	equipo	team
		hogar	home
		edad	age

<u>Adjetivos</u>			
aburrido	boring	jubilado	retired person
interesante	interesting	sensible	sensitive
fantástico	fantastic	distinto	different
nervioso	nervous	en contra	against
cariñoso	loving	injusto	unfair
trabajador	hard-working	harto	fed up
simpático	nice	peligroso	dangerous
antipático	mean	celoso	jealous
quejica	whiner	orgulloso	proud
decepcionado	disappointed		

VERBOS

Llevarse bien/mal	to get on well/bad
llevarse fatal	to get on deadly
castigar	to punish
soportar	to stand sb.
comportarse bien	to behave well/badly
divorciarse	to get divorced
llegar tarde	to arrive late
estudiar	to study
pelearse	to fight
entenderse	to understand
despertarse	to wake up
preocuparse	to worry
volverse loco	to drive crazy
castigar	to punish
reconocer	to recognise
molestar	to bother
dejar/permitir	to allow
esforzarse	to make an effort
quedarse en casa	to stay at home
tener suerte	to have good luck
apetecer	to feel like
tener ganas de	to fancy (something)
estar harto	to be fed up
hacer los deberes	to do the hw
poner de los nervios	to make angry
criticar	to criticize
insultar	to insult
mejorar	to improve
empeorar	to get worse
querer	to want
buscar	to look for
arreglar	to fix/mend
tender a	to tend to
oír hablar de	to hear about
estar de acuerdo	to agree
tener suerte	to be lucky
cambiar	to change
encontrar	to find
estar juntos	to be together
casarse	to get married



PALABRAS INTERROGATIVAS

- ¿Qué? – What?
- ¿En qué? - In what/which?
- ¿Cuándo? – When?
- ¿Quién? – Who?
- ¿De quién? - From whom?
- ¿Con quien? - With whom?
- ¿Dónde? – Where? (¿adónde? Where to?)
- ¿Cómo? – How? (what like)
- ¿Por qué? – Why?
- ¿Puedo...? - Can I...?
- ¿Tienes...? – Do you have...?
- ¿Cuánto/a/os/as? - How much/ how many?
- ¿Cuál/ Cuáles? – Which?

CONNECTIVOS

- sin embargo – however
- aunque – although
- y – and (e = and before i)
- o – or
- pero – but
- ya que – given that
- dado que - given that
- cuando – when
- por eso – for this reason

OPINIONES

- En mi opinión – In my opinion
- Creo que – I believe that
- Pienso que – I think that
- Me parece que – It seems to me that
- A mi modo de ver
- (no) Estoy de acuerdo con la idea de que...
- Es verdad que... - It is true that
- Es la culpa de... - It's the fault of...
- Por un lado... por otro lado... - one one hand...
on the other hand

EXPRESIONES EN FUTURO

- En el futuro... - in the future
- Cuando sea mayor – When I am older
- Cuando tenga (18/21/25) años. – When I am (18/21/25)...
- El año que viene – Next year
- El año próximo – Next year
- Dentro de dos años - Within 2 years
- Tengo la intención de + inf.

El futuro inmediato

Voy
Vas
Va
Vamos
Vais
Van

+ a + infinitive

ADVERBIOS FRECUENCIA

- Nunca - never
- Siempre - always
- Muchas veces – many times
- A veces - sometimes
- A menudo - often
- Generalmente - generally
- Con frecuencia - frequently
- De vez en cuando – from time to time
- Raramente - rarely
- Una vez a la semana – once a week
- Dos veces al mes – twice a month
- Tres veces al dia – three times a day
- De pascuas a ramos – once in a blue moon

USEFUL WEBSITES/SUPPORT

Quizlet for vocabulary

www.linguascope.com

Username: exmouth

Password: green

Kerboodle

(Your teacher will give you your username and password)

www.languagesonline.org.uk

(grammar)



Theme 1 – La tecnología

NOMBRES

hecho	fact
móvil	mobile
letra	letter
pantalla	screen
revista	magazine
desventaja	disadvantage
desarrollo	development
riesgo	risk
seguidor	follower
usuario	user
ventaja	advantage
archivo	file
canción	song
correo basura	junk mail/spam
disco duro	hard drive
espacio	space
portátil	laptop
tableta	tablet
tecnología	technology
conexión	wireless
inalámbrica	connection
señal	signal
tarjeta de crédito	credit card
inconveniente	drawback
redes sociales	social network
sala de chat	chat room

ADJETIVOS

genial	fabulous
gratis	free
sencillo	simple
complicado	complex
gratuito	free of charge
lento	slow
rápido	fast
interactivo	interactive
bajo	low

ADVERBIOS/ PREPOSICIONES

desafortunadamente	unfortunately
tampoco	neither, nor
aun	still
igual que	same as
en vez de	instead of
hasta	until
raras veces	rarely
todo lo contrario	the exact opposite
debajo de	under
cualquier	any
algunas veces	sometimes
in order to	para
from	de

VERBOS

comunicarse	to communicate
empezar	to start
escoger	to choose
mandar	to send
ofrecer	to offer
poder	to be able to
apasionar	to excite
compartir	to share
desarrollar	to develop
seguir	to follow
tener éxito	to have success
divertirse	to have fun
acosar	to bully
andar	to walk
cargar	to load
contestar	to answer
sacar fotos	to take photos
sentir	to feel
chatear	to chat
correr	to run
darse cuenta	to realise
felicitar	to congratulate
preocuparse	to worry
borrar	to delete
durar	to last
eliminar	to eliminate
navegar por internet	to surf the net
conectar	to connect
bloquear	to block
utilizar	to use
hacer llamadas	to make calls
subir	to upload



Para + infinitive: In order to.

- Uso Instagram para contactar con mis amigos.
- Uso Facebook para compartir fotos.
- Uso mi móvil para mandar SMS.

Se puede + inf

- Se puede comprar en línea.
- Se puede hacer los deberes.
- Se puede navegar por internet.

Verbs with prepositions (all followed by inf.)

empezar a – to begin to
ayudar a – to help to
tartar de – to try to
dejar de – to stop doing
insistir en – to insist on
consistir en – to consist of
soñar con – to dream of



las redes sociales
los medios sociales

Looking out for Markers – ie clues to indicate if an opinion is P/N or both.

las ventajas – the advantages

igual/ mismo – the same

la mejor – the best

puedes – you can

también – also

no me gusta tanto (i don't like it as much)

más – more

menos - less

tampoco – neither / either (negative)

las desventajas/los inconvenientes – the disadvantages

todavía – still

me parece – it seems

el peor – the worst

gratis - free

demasiado – too (negative)

lo bueno – the good thing

lo malo – the bad thing

Pros and cons

- >Contacto fácil con amigos
- Útil para los deberes
- Muchísima información
- Es barato hablar con el extranjero
- La información está siempre a mano
- Se puede hacer amigos
- Se puede aprender mucho
- Es bueno para el comercio
- Se puede jugar a los videojuegos
- Efecto negativo en los estudios
- Es peligroso hablar con desconocidos
- Existe el acoso en línea
- Hay muchos riesgos/ anuncios/ correo basura.
- No se puede borrar una foto.
- Es adictivo / inseguro



Verbos - El presente



(1) - AR	hablar – to talk	
yo	hablo	I talk
tú	hablas	You talk
él/ella	habla	He/She talks
nosotros	hablamos	We talk
vosotros	habláis	You all talk
ellos/ellas	hablan	They talk

Verbos AR	
estudiar	to study
repasar	to revise
usar	to use
cocinar	to cook
trabajar	to work
gritar	to shout

(2) - ER	Aprender – to learn	
yo	aprendo	I learn
tú	aprendes	You learn
él/ella	aprende	He/She learns
nosotros	aprendemos	We learn
vosotros	aprendéis	You all learn
ellos/ellas	aprenden	They learn

Verbos ER	
aprender	to learn
comer	to drink
correr	to run
hacer	to do

(3) - IR	Vivir – to live	
yo	Vivo	I live
tú	Vives	You live
él/ella	Vive	He/She lives
nosotros	Vivimos	We live
vosotros	Vivís	You all live
ellos/ellas	Viven	They live

Verbos IR	
vivir	to live
escribir	to write
abrir	to open

(4) - IRREG	Tener – to have	
yo	tengo	I have
tú	tienes	You have
él/ella	tiene	He/She has
nosotros	tenemos	We have
vosotros	tenéis	You all have
ellos/ellas	tienen	They have

(5) - IRREG	Ser – to be	
yo	soy	I am
tú	eres	You are
él/ella	es	He/She is
nosotros	somos	We are
vosotros	sois	You all are
ellos/ellas	son	They are

(6) - IRREG	Estar – to be	
yo	estoy	I am
tú	estás	You are
él/ella	está	He/She is
nosotros	estamos	We are
vosotros	estáis	You all are
ellos/ellas	están	They are

Cheeky Verbs

(7) - IRREG	Hacer – to do/make	
yo	hago	I do
tú	haces	You do
él/ella	hace	He/She does
nosotros	hacemos	We do
vosotros	hacéis	You all do
ellos/ellas	hacen	They do

(8) - IRREG	Ir – to go	
yo	voy	I go
tú	vas	You go
él/ella	va	He/She is
nosotros	vamos	We go
vosotros	vais	You all go
ellos/ellas	van	They go

(9) - IRREG	salir – to go out	
yo	salgo	I go out
tú	sales	You go out
él/ella	sale	He/She is goes
nosotros	salimos	We gobout
vosotros	salís	You all go out
ellos/ellas	salen	They go out

Cheeky Verbs		u > ue	Cheeky	jugar – to play
yo	✓ Cheeky	yo	✓	juego I play
tú	✓ Cheeky	tú	✓	juegas You play
él/ella	✓ Cheeky	él/ella	✓	juega He/She plays
nosotros	X No	nosotros	X	jugamos We play
vosotros	X No	vosotros	X	jugáis You all play
ellos/ellas	✓ Cheeky	ellos/ellas	✓	juegan They play

u > ue	Cheeky	perder – to lose	
yo	✓	pierdo	I lose
tú	✓	pierdes	You lose
él/ella	✓	pierde	He/She loses
nosotros	X	perdimos	We lose
vosotros	X	perdéis	You all lose
ellos/ellas	✓	pierdan	They lose

volver – to return
(o>ue)

e > ie	Cheeky	preferir – to prefer	
yo	✓	prefiero	I prefer
tú	✓	prefieres	You prefer
él/ella	✓	prefiere	He/She prefers
nosotros	X	preferimos	We prefer
vosotros	X	preferís	You all prefer

pensar – to think
(e>ie)

Reflexive Verbs (los verbos reflexivos)

Reflexive Pronouns	
yo	Me
tú	Te
él/ella	Se
nosotros	Nos
vosotros	Os
ellos/ellas	Se

	Reflexive Pronoun	Llamar se – to call (oneself)	
yo	Me	llamo	I call (myself)
tú	Te	llamas	You call (yourself)
él/ella	Se	llama	He/She calls (him/her self)
nosotros	Nos	llamamos	We call (ourselves)
vosotros	Os	llamáis	You all call (yourselves)
ellos/ellas	Se	llaman	They call (themselves)

acostarse	to go to bed
afeitarse	to shave
bañarse	to bathe
ducharse	to shower
enfadarse	to get angry
lavarse	to wash
levantarse	to get up
pelearse	to fight
peinarse	to comb
quedarse	to stay
sentarse	to sit

The near future tense (el futuro inmediato)

By combining a form of the verb **ir** in the present tense with the preposition **a** and an **infinitive**, you can say what you or others are going to do in the near future.

Voy
 Vas
 Va
 Vamos
 Vais
 Van

+ a + infinitive

- Voy a ir de vacaciones** – I am going to go on holiday
- Vas a hacer los deberes** – You are going to do homework.
- Va a estudiar mucho** – He/She is going to study a lot.
- Vamos a ir de vacaciones** – We are going to go on holiday
- Vais a hacer los deberes** – You are all going to do homework.
- Van a ir de vacaciones** – They are going to go on holiday

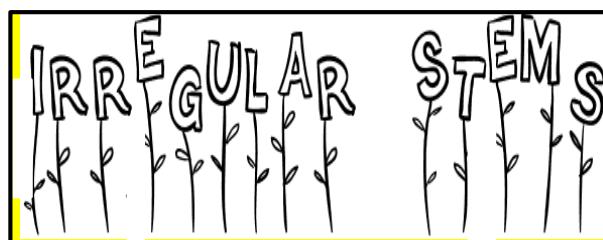
The Conditional tense (el condicional)

The conditional is usually translated into English as ‘would’. To form the conditional in Spanish, add the following endings to the infinitive form of the verb.

	AR, ER & IR
yo	íá
tú	ías
él/ella	íá
nosotros	íamos
vosotros	íais
ellos/ellas	ían

	hablar	comer	vivir
yo	hablaría	comería	comería
tú	hablarías	comerías	comerías
él/ella	hablaría	comería	comería
nosotros	hablaríamos	comeríamos	comeríamos
vosotros	hablaríais	comeríais	comeríais
ellos/ellas	hablarían	comerían	comerían

Note that the irregular verbs in the future tense are also irregular in the conditional



Poner	To put	Pondr-
Decir	To say	Dir-
Haber	To have	Habr-
Salir	To go out	Saldr-
Hacer	To do	Har-
Poder	To be able	Pod-
Tener	To have	Tendr-
Querer	To want	Querr-
Saber	To know	Sabr-
Venir	To come	Vendr-

Present Perfect (el presente perfecto)

Use the perfect tense to say that you have done recently.

HABER

He
Has
Ha
Hemos
Habéis
Han



Past Participle

To form the past participle add:-

-*ado* to the stem of -ar verbs

-*ido* to the stem of -er & -ir verbs.

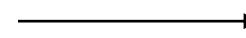
hablar > **hablado** to speak > spoken

comer > **comido** to eat > eaten

vivir > **vivido** to live > lived

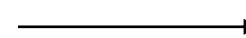
There are some verbs that have *irregular* past participles, which you need to learn by heart:

abrir (to open)



abierto (opened)

decir (to say)



dicho (said)

descubrir (to discover)



descubierto (discovered)

escribir (to write)



escrito (written)

describir (to describe)



descrito (described)

hacer (to make/do)



hecho (made/done)

morir (to die)



muerto (died)

poner (to put)



puesto (put)

romper (to break)



roto (broken)

ver (to see)



visto (seen)

volver (to return)



vuelto (returned)

The preterite tense (el pretérito)

This past tense is used to describe completed actions that took place at a fixed point in time or during a specific period of time. To form the preterite tense for regular formed verbs, remove the –ar, -er or –ir from the infinitive and add the following endings:-

	AR
yo	é
tú	aste
él/ella	ó
nosotros	amos
vosotros	asteis
ellos/ellas	aron

	ER & IR
yo	í
tú	iste
él/ella	ío
nosotros	imos
vosotros	isteis
ellos/ellas	ieron

	hablar	comer	vivir
yo	hablé	comí	viví
tú	hablaste	comiste	viviste
él/ella	habló	comío	vivío
nosotros	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ellos/ellas	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

Note: there are a lot of irregular verbs in the preterite tense

el pretérito de verbos con raíces irregulares					
infinitivo	raíz irregular	terminaciones	ejemplos		
andar	anduv-		poder	saber	venir
caber	cup-		pude	supe	vine
estar	estuv-	e	pudiste	supiste	viniste
haber	hub-	imos	pudo	supo	vino
hacer	*hic-	iste	pudimos	supimos	vinimos
poder	pud-	isteis	pudisteis	supisteis	vinisteis
poner	pus-	o	pudieron	supieron	vinieron
querer	quis-				
saber	sup-				
tener	tuv-				
venir	vin-				
decir	*dij-		hacer	decir	traer
traer	*traj-		hice	dije	traje
			hiciste	dijiste	trajiste
			hizo	dijo	trajo
			hicimos	dijimos	trajimos
			hicisteis	dijisteis	trajisteis
			hicieron	dijeron	trajeron